

ΥΠΕΧΩΔΕ

Διεύθυνση Περιβαλλοντικού Σχεδιασμού
Τμήμα Διαχείρισης Φυσικού Περιβάλλοντος

ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ 1999 - 2001

ΔΙΕΘΝΕΙΣ ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΙΣ

Δράση Β.2.3

ΕΚΘΕΣΗ

ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΣΥΜΒΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΒΟΝΝΗΣ

ΔΙΕΘΝΗ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ

(Σύμβαση για τη διατήρηση των
μεταναστευτικών ειδών άγριων ζώων, 1979)

"ΦΑΚΕΛΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΗΣΗΣ

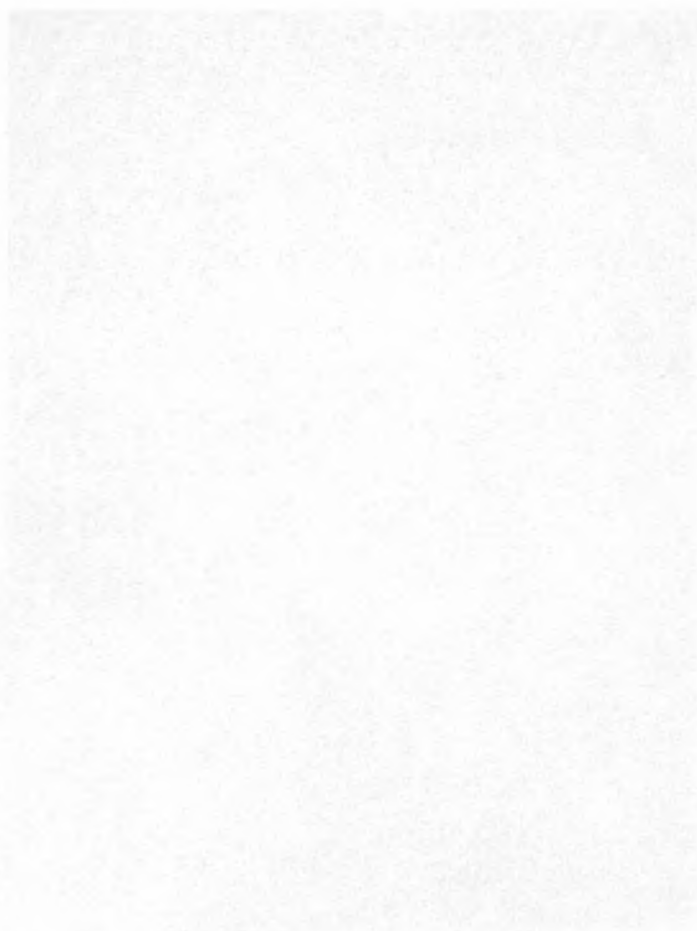
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(Σύμβαση για τη διατήρηση των μεταναστευτικών
ειδών άγριων ζώων, 1979) - ΦΑΚΕΛΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΗΣΗΣ



ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΓΟΥΛΑΝΔΡΗ Φ.
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΒΙΟΤΟΠΩΝ

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ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΣΥΝΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΕΧΩΔΕ – ΕΚΒΥ 1999-2001

ΤΟΜΕΑΣ Β: ΘΕΜΑΤΑ ΠΟΥ ΠΡΟΚΥΠΤΟΥΝ ΑΠΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΙΚΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΕΘΝΕΙΣ ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΙΣ

ΥΠΟΤΟΜΕΑΣ Β.2: ΔΙΕΘΝΗ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ

Δράση Β.2.3: ΕΚΘΕΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΣΥΜΒΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΒΟΝΝΗΣ
(Σύμβαση για τη διατήρηση των μεταναστευτικών ειδών άγριων
ζώων, 1979) - ΦΑΚΕΛΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΗΣΗΣ ΤΩΝ
ΕΞΕΛΙΞΕΩΝ

ΥΠΕΥΘΥΝΗ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΗΣ: Έλενα Χατζηχαράλαμπους, Δρ. Βιολογίας

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ

ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ 2001

Η παρούσα Έκθεση για τη Σύμβαση της Βόννης αφορά στις εξελίξεις που σημειώθηκαν κατά τη διάρκεια του έτους 2001, αναφορικά με την εφαρμογή της Σύμβασης, και αποτελεί συνέχεια, συμπλήρωση ή και διόρθωση των στοιχείων που περιλαμβάνονται στις προηγούμενες εκθέσεις (βλ. σχετικές εκθέσεις οι οποίες υποβλήθηκαν κατά τα έτη 1998, 1999 και 2000).

Γενικά στοιχεία

Στόχος:

Θεμελιώδης στόχος της "Σύμβασης για τη διατήρηση των μεταναστευτικών ειδών άγριων ζώων" (1979), η οποία είναι γνωστή και ως "Σύμβαση της Βόννης" (CMS), είναι η προστασία των μεταναστευτικών ειδών (πουλιών, θηλαστικών, ψαριών, ερπετών και ασπονδύλων), σε όλο το εύρος της εξάπλωσής τους. Ο στόχος αυτός πηγάζει από την παγκόσμια αναγνώριση των ακόλουθων σημείων:

- τα μεταναστευτικά είδη άγριας πανίδας αποτελούν κοινή φυσική κληρονομιά της ανθρωπότητας με ιδιαίτερη περιβαλλοντική - οικολογική αξία,
- τα μεταναστευτικά είδη χρειάζονται προστασία σε όλο το εύρος της μεταναστευτικής διαδρομής τους, και
- η προστασία τους απαιτεί διεθνή συνεργασία και δράση,

Σημαντικές ημερομηνίες για την έκδοση της Σύμβασης:

Η Σύμβαση για τη διατήρηση των μεταναστευτικών ειδών άγριων ζώων έχει παγκόσμιο χαρακτήρα, υπογράφηκε στις 23 Ιουνίου 1979 στη Βόννη και κυρώθηκε την 1η Νοεμβρίου 1983. Η έκδοσή της δρομολογήθηκε το 1972 μετά τη Διάσκεψη των Ηνωμένων Εθνών για το Ανθρώπινο Περιβάλλον. Κατά τη διάσκεψη αυτή αναγνωρίστηκε για πρώτη φορά παγκοσμίως η ανάγκη για συνεργασία μεταξύ των κρατών προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί η διατήρηση των μεταναστευτικών ειδών.

Θεσμικά όργανα της Σύμβασης:

Σύνοδος των Συμβαλλομένων Μερών (Conference of the Parties - COP): Πρόκειται για το κατεξοχήν αρμόδιο όργανο λήψεως αποφάσεων, το οποίο συνεδριάζει σε διαστήματα όχι μεγαλύτερα των τριών ετών. Έχει υπό την ευθύνη του τα οικονομικά της Σύμβασης και ελέγχει την εφαρμογή της. Επιμέρους δραστηριότητες του συγκεκριμένου οργάνου είναι η ανασκόπηση της κατάστασης διατήρησης των μεταναστευτικών ειδών και η εκτίμηση της προόδου που έγινε για τη διατήρησή τους, η παροχή καθοδήγησης, η παραλαβή αναφορών και η έκδοση συστάσεων προς τα συμβαλλόμενα μέρη. Η Σύνοδος των Συμβαλλομένων μερών συνεδρίασε για πρώτη φορά το 1985 στην Βόννη. Η τελευταία συνεδρίασή της πραγματοποιήθηκε το 1999 στο Καίμπ Τάουν και ήταν η 6^η κατά σειρά. Η 7^η Σύνοδος των Συμβαλλομένων Μερών σχεδιάζεται να πραγματοποιηθεί τον Σεπτέμβριο 2002 στη Βόννη.

Μόνιμη Επιτροπή (Standing Committee): Ιδρύθηκε με την απόφαση 1.1 της Συνόδου των Συμβαλλομένων Μερών και βασική αρμοδιότητά της είναι η παροχή πολιτικής και διοικητικής υποστήριξης και καθοδήγησης μεταξύ των διαδοχικών Συνόδων των Συμβαλλομένων Μερών. Απαρτίζεται από αντιπροσώπους όλων των Ηπείρων (2 άτομα από την Ευρώπη, 2 από την Αφρική, 1 από την Αμερική, 1 από την Ασία και 1 από την Ωκεανία), των χορηγών (1 άτομο) και εάν είναι δυνατόν από αντιπρόσωπο του Κράτους το οποίο προτίθεται να φιλοξενήσει την

επόμενη Σύνοδο των Συμβαλλομένων Μερών. Έως σήμερα η Μόνιμη Επιτροπή συνεδρίασε 23 φορές. Η τελευταία συνεδρίασή της πραγματοποιήθηκε στη Βόννη τον Δεκέμβριο 2001 (βλ. Παράρτημα Στ για τα θέματα που απασχόλησαν την 23^η συνεδρίαση της Μόνιμης Επιτροπής. Οι αποφάσεις της 23^{ης} Συνόδου της Μόνιμης Επιτροπής δεν έχουν δημοσιοποιηθεί ακόμη).

Επιστημονικό Συμβούλιο (Scientific Council): Ιδρύθηκε κατ' εφαρμογή του άρθρου VIII της Σύμβασης και σκοπός του είναι η παροχή συμβουλών σε επιστημονικά θέματα. Το συμβούλιο κάνει υποδείξεις προς τη Σύνοδο των Συμβαλλομένων Μερών σε θέματα σχετικά με την έρευνα στα μεταναστευτικά είδη, τα μέτρα διατήρησης και διαχείρισης καθώς και για την ένταξη μεταναστευτικών ειδών στα Παραρτήματα της Σύμβασης. Κάθε συμβαλλόμενο Κράτος μπορεί να ορίσει έναν ειδικό επιστήμονα ως μέλος του Επιστημονικού Συμβουλίου, στο οποίο μετέχουν επίσης έξι ειδικοί σε θέματα ιδιαίτερου ενδιαφέροντος οι οποίοι έχουν διοριστεί από τη Σύνοδο των Συμβαλλομένων Μερών. Έως τώρα το Επιστημονικό Συμβούλιο αριθμεί 57 μέλη και έχει συνεδριάσει 10 φορές. Η 11^η συνεδρίασή του σχεδιάζεται να πραγματοποιηθεί τον Σεπτέμβριο 2002 στη Βόννη.

Σύνολο Συμβαλλομένων Μερών:

Την 1^η Ιουλίου 1999 η Σύμβαση αριθμούσε 60 μέλη από 5 γεωγραφικές περιοχές, [Αφρική (21), Αμερική και Καραϊβική (6), Ασία (6), Ευρώπη (25) και Ωκεανία (2)], ενώ την 1^η Οκτωβρίου 2000 τα συμβαλλόμενα μέρη της Σύμβασης ανήλθαν σε 70 [Αφρική (23), Αμερική και Καραϊβική (6), Ασία (7), Ευρώπη (31) και Ωκεανία (3)]. Στο τέλος του 2001 τα συμβαλλόμενα μέρη ανέρχονται σε 76 [Αφρική (24), Αμερική και Καραϊβική (6), Ασία (8), Ευρώπη (35) και Ωκεανία (3)]. Το 76 μέλος είναι η Κύπρος (Παράρτημα Α).

Σημαντικά σημεία των άρθρων της Σύμβασης:

Η Σύμβαση παρέχει το πλαίσιο και συντονίζει τις δράσεις των συμβαλλομένων κρατών για τη διατήρηση των μεταναστευτικών ειδών τα οποία περιλαμβάνονται στα Παραρτήματα I & II. Συνοπτικά, στα 20 άρθρα της Σύμβασης προβλέπονται τα ακόλουθα:

- Υιοθέτηση αυστηρών μέτρων προστασίας για τα μεταναστευτικά είδη που κινδυνεύουν με εξαφάνιση και τα οποία περιλαμβάνονται στο Παράρτημα I της Σύμβασης (βλ. Παράρτημα Β παρούσας έκθεσης).
- Κατάληξη συμφωνιών για τη διατήρηση και διαχείριση των μεταναστευτικών ειδών τα οποία δεν υπόκεινται σε ευνοϊκό καθεστώς διατήρησης ή τα οποία θα ωφελούνταν σημαντικά από διεθνείς συνεργασίες. Οι συμφωνίες μπορούν να είναι περισσότερες ή λιγότερο τυπικές και περιεκτικές ή να περιορίζονται σε απλά υπομνήματα και αφορούν στα είδη τα οποία περιλαμβάνονται στο Παράρτημα II της Σύμβασης (βλ. Παράρτημα Γ παρούσας έκθεσης).
- Λήψη των αναγκαίων μέτρων για τη διατήρηση και βελτίωση των τύπων οικοτόπων που χρησιμοποιούνται από τα είδη των Παραρτημάτων I & II.
- Προώθηση της επιστημονικής έρευνας και ανάληψη δραστηριοτήτων παρακολούθησης, ανεξάρτητα ή με συνεργασία των συμβαλλομένων Κρατών, καθώς επίσης και ανάπτυξη δικτύου ανταλλαγής πληροφοριών και ενημέρωσης.

Αναφορικά με την Κατάληξη Συμφωνιών, επισημαίνεται ότι στα πλαίσια της Σύμβασης, έχουν ήδη τεθεί σε ισχύ οι ακόλουθες 9 Συμφωνίες και Μνημόνια:

1. Συμφωνία για τη Διατήρηση των Φωκών στη θάλασσα Wadden (1990).
2. Συμφωνία για τη Διατήρηση των Μικρών Κητωδών της Βαλτικής και της Βόρειας Θάλασσας (ASCOBAMS -1991).
3. Συμφωνία για τη διατήρηση των νυχτερίδων της Ευρώπης (EUROBATS - 1991).
4. Συμφωνία για τη Διατήρηση των Αφρικανο - Ευρασιατικών Μεταναστευτικών Υδροβίων Πτηνών (AEWA - 1995).
5. Συμφωνία για τη Διατήρηση των Κητωδών της Μαύρης Θάλασσας, της Μεσογείου και της συνορεύουσας στη Μεσόγειο περιοχής του Ατλαντικού (ACCOBAMS – 1996). Τέθηκε σε ισχύ την 1^η Ιουνίου 2001.
6. Μνημόνιο συνεργασίας αναφορικά με τα Μέτρα Διατήρησης για τους Γερανούς της Σιβηρίας (1993).
7. Μνημόνιο συνεργασίας αναφορικά με τα Μέτρα Διατήρησης για τη λεπτομύτα *Numenius tenuirostris* (1995).
8. Μνημόνιο συνεργασίας αναφορικά με τα Μέτρα Διατήρησης των θαλάσσιων χελωνών στις ακτές της Αφρικής στον Ατλαντικό.
9. Μνημόνιο συνεργασίας για τη διατήρηση και διαχείριση των μεσο-Ευρωπαϊκών πληθυσμών του είδους *Otis tarda* (2001).

Η 6^η Σύνοδος των Συμβαλλομένων Μερών κατέληξε σε μία νέα Συμφωνία για τη διατήρηση των *Albatrosses* και των *Petrels*. Το συνοπτικό κείμενο της νέας Συμφωνίας παρατίθεται στο Παράρτημα Ε. Σύμφωνα με το άρθρο της υπ' αριθμό XVI, η νέα Συμφωνία θα τεθεί σε ισχύ τρεις μήνες μετά την υπογραφή και επικύρωσή της από τουλάχιστον 5 Κράτη. Έως τον Ιούνιο 2001 η νέα Συμφωνία είχε υπογραφεί από 7 Κράτη (Αυστραλία, Βραζιλία, Χιλή, Γαλλία, Νέα Ζηλανδία, Περού και Μεγάλη Βρετανία), ενώ οι δύο πρώτες επικυρώσεις έγιναν τον Οκτώβριο και Νοέμβριο 2001 από την Αυστραλία και την Νέα Ζηλανδία αντιστοίχως.

Συνεργασίες της Σύμβασης της Βόννης με άλλες Διεθνείς Συμβάσεις και Οργανισμούς:

Στα πλαίσια των ενεργειών που γίνονται παγκοσμίως για τη διατήρηση της βιοποικιλότητας η Σύμβαση της Βόννης αναπτύσσει συνεργασία με τη Σύμβαση για τη Βιοποικιλότητα, με τη Σύμβαση Ραμσάρ για τους Υγροτόπους και με τον Οργανισμό Ηνωμένων Εθνών (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). Συγκεκριμένα, οι Συμβάσεις Βόννης και Βιοποικιλότητας έχουν προτείνει ένα Κοινό Πρόγραμμα Εργασίας σκοπός του οποίου είναι να στηρίξει τον ρόλο της μίας Σύμβασης στην εφαρμογή της άλλης, προκειμένου να προωθηθεί η μεταξύ τους συνεργασία και να αποφευχθεί η διπλή εργασία. Το εν λόγω Πρόγραμμα προέκυψε από την διασταύρωση των Προγραμμάτων Εργασίας των δύο Συμβάσεων και περιλαμβάνει έναν κατάλογο από δράσεις οι οποίες πρέπει να αναληφθούν και τον βαθμό προτεραιότητάς τους. Επιπλέον, προτείνεται ο υπεύθυνος για την ανάληψη της κάθε δράσης, ο μηχανισμός εφαρμογής της και οι οικονομικοί πόροι. Ως πρώτη περίοδος εφαρμογής του Κοινού Προγράμματος Εργασίας ορίζεται το χρονικό διάστημα 2000 - 2003. Αντιστοίχως, έχει προταθεί Κοινό Πρόγραμμα Εργασίας της Σύμβασης της Βόννης με τη Σύμβαση Ραμσάρ και την Συμφωνία για τη διατήρηση των Αφρικανο- Ευρασιατικών μεταναστευτικών υδροβίων πτηνών (AEWA), του οποίου η περίοδος εφαρμογής είναι το χρονικό διάστημα 2002 - 2003. Σκοπός του είναι: α) η από κοινού προώθηση της εφαρμογής των δύο Συμβάσεων και της χρήσης των εργαλείων τους, β) η συντονισμένη δράση των Οργάνων τους, γ) η ανάληψη κοινών δράσεων διατήρησης των ειδών, δ) η από κοινού διαχείριση των δεδομένων (συλλογή, ανάλυση, κ.λπ.),

και ε) η σύναψη νέων Συμφωνιών για τα μεταναστευτικά είδη. Τέλος, αναφορικά με τη συνεργασία της Σύμβασης της Βόννης με τον Οργανισμό Ηνωμένων Εθνών (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) επισημαίνεται ότι έχει υπογραφεί Μνημόνιο Συνεργασίας, σε θέματα παγκόσμιας φυσικής κληρονομιάς, βιοποικιλότητας και διατήρησης των μεταναστευτικών ειδών, με έμφαση στο πλαίσιο συνεργασίας των Οργάνων τους, στην πρόσβαση και διάδοση της πληροφορίας και στον από κοινού συντονισμό των δραστηριοτήτων τους. Τα κείμενα τα οποία εδραιώνουν τις ανωτέρω αναφερόμενες συνεργασίες παρατίθενται στο Παράρτημα Ζ.

Η θέση της Ελλάδας

Η Ελλάδα συμμετείχε στη διαπραγματευτική συνάντηση της Σύμβασης της Βόννης και συνυπόγραψε το κείμενο. Ωστόσο, έθεσε σε ισχύ τη Σύμβαση πολύ αργότερα, συγκεκριμένα την 1^η Οκτωβρίου 1999, κατόπιν κυρώσεώς της με το Νόμο 2719/99.

Αναφορικά με τις Συμφωνίες που έχουν επικυρωθεί στα πλαίσια της Σύμβασης, η Ελλάδα έχει προβεί τις ακόλουθες ενέργειες:

1. Συμφωνία για τη Διατήρηση των Αφρικανο - Ευρασιατικών Μεταναστευτικών Υδρόβιων Πτηνών (AEWA): Η Ελλάδα εκπροσωπήθηκε στη διαπραγματευτική συνάντηση, συνυπόγραψε τη Συμφωνία, αλλά δεν έχει προχωρήσει σε κύρωσή της έως σήμερα. Η κύρωσή της ενδέχεται να πραγματοποιηθεί εντός του 2002. Η Συμφωνία έχει, επίσης, υπογραφεί και από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή.

Στα πλαίσια της ανωτέρω Συμφωνίας απορρέουν για την Ελλάδα οι ακόλουθες υποχρεώσεις:

- Αυστηρή προστασία των απειλούμενων μεταναστευτικών παρυδάτιων πτηνών, μέσω ρυθμίσεων και μέτρων που θα λαμβάνουν υπόψη την κατάσταση διατήρησης του είδους και την κατάσταση διατήρησης των ενδιαιτημάτων του.
- Για τα είδη με ευνοϊκότερη κατάσταση διατήρησης απαιτούνται διαχειριστικά μέτρα τα οποία θα λαμβάνουν επίσης υπόψη την κατάσταση διατήρησης του είδους και την κατάσταση διατήρησης των ενδιαιτημάτων του.
- Τα εν λόγω ενδιαιτήματα πρέπει να εντοπίζονται και να αποκαθιστώνται ή να ξαναδημιουργούνται, όπου είναι απαραίτητο, κατά προτεραιότητα. Θα πρέπει να εξασφαλίζεται ένα δίκτυο ενδιαιτημάτων το οποίο θα βοηθά στην πορεία των μεταναστευτικών ειδών. Τέλος, στα ενδιαιτήματα αυτά δεν πρέπει να εισάγονται ξενικά είδη.
- Για τις εν λόγω κατηγορίες παρυδάτιων πτηνών πρέπει να εκπονείται έρευνα και παρακολούθηση.
- Εντοπισμός και να αντιμετώπιση προβλημάτων που προκύπτουν από τις ανθρώπινες δραστηριότητες.
- Σχεδιασμός και υλοποίηση προγραμμάτων περιβαλλοντικής ευαισθητοποίησης, πληροφόρησης και εκπαίδευσης του κοινού.
- Ανταλλαγή πληροφοριών, συνεργασία και αλληλοϋποστήριξη, μεταξύ των Κρατών - Μελών, ιδιαίτερα σε έκτατες περιπτώσεις.
- Τεχνολογική και οικονομική βοήθεια καθώς και μαθήματα εξειδίκευσης μεταξύ των Κρατών - Μελών.

- Συνεισφορά στο κοινό ταμείο και συμμετοχή, μετά από κατάλληλη προετοιμασία, στις συνεδριάσεις. Στις τελευταίες παίρνονται αποφάσεις οι οποίες είναι προσαρμοσμένες στα καινούργια κάθε φορά δεδομένα ενώ καθορίζονται νέα προγράμματα δράσης.
 - Δημιουργία Φορέα υπεύθυνου για τον καθορισμό και την παρακολούθηση των ανωτέρω δραστηριοτήτων.
2. Συμφωνία για τη Διατήρηση των Κητωδών της Μαύρης Θάλασσας, της Μεσογείου και της συνορεύουσας στη Μεσόγειο περιοχής του Ατλαντικού (ACCOBAMS): Η Ελλάδα εκπροσωπήθηκε στη διαπραγματευτική συνάντηση και συνυπόγραψε το κείμενο. Η κύρωσή της από την Ελληνική Βουλή αναμένεται να πραγματοποιηθεί κατά το έτος 2002.
 3. Μνημόνιο Συνεργασίας για μέτρα διατήρησης της λεπτομύτας (*Numenius tenuirostris* - 1994): Η Ελλάδα υπέγραψε το ανωτέρω Μνημόνιο Συνεργασίας το 1997, για το οποίο, σύμφωνα με το καταστατικό κείμενο, δεν απαιτείται κύρωση από τη Βουλή των υπογραφόντων μερών.
 4. Συμφωνία για τη διατήρηση των νυχτερίδων της Ευρώπης: Η Ελλάδα, δεν έχει υπογράψει και κυρώσει την ανωτέρω συμφωνία η οποία όμως έχει κυρωθεί από την Ευρωπαϊκή Επιτροπή και επομένως ισχύει στη χώρα μας.
 5. Μνημόνιο συνεργασίας για τη διατήρηση και διαχείριση των μεσο-Ευρωπαϊκών πληθυσμών του είδους *Otis tarda*: Η Ελλάδα υπέγραψε το ανωτέρω Μνημόνιο Συνεργασίας τον Μάιο 2001. Έως σήμερα έχουν υπογράψει 7 Κράτη ενώ το Μνημόνιο τέθηκε σε ισχύ μόλις τον Ιούνιο 2001.

Στο Παράρτημα Δ παρατίθενται οι σελίδες, όπως αυτές διατίθενται στην ιστοσελίδα της Σύμβασης, με τα περιληπτικά στοιχεία των ανωτέρω Συμφωνιών.

Αναφορικά με τη συμμετοχή της Ελλάδας στη λειτουργία των θεσμικών οργάνων της Σύμβασης επισημαίνεται ότι κατά το τρέχον έτος δεν συνεδρίασε κάποιο από τα θεσμικά όργανα στα οποία η Ελλάδα εκπροσωπείται.

Δράσεις του ΕΚΒΥ σχετικές με τη Σύμβαση της Βόννης, κατά το έτος 2001

Το ΕΚΒΥ, στα πλαίσια των υποχρεώσεών του προς το ΥΠΕΧΩΔΕ, όπως αυτές απορρέουν από το Σύμφωνο Συνεργασίας 1999 - 2001, προέβη στις ακόλουθες ενέργειες:

- Παρακολούθηση, κατά τακτά χρονικά διαστήματα, της ιστοσελίδας της Σύμβασης στο Διαδίκτυο (<http://www.wcmc.org.uk/cms>) και ενημέρωση γύρω από τα τρέχοντα θέματα.
- Επαφές με το Υπουργείο Γεωργίας για ενημέρωση και συγκέντρωση πληροφοριών.
- Δημιουργία Φακέλου ο οποίος επισυνάπτεται στην Έκθεση και στον οποίο περιλαμβάνονται τα αναφερόμενα σ' αυτήν 6 Παραρτήματα.

Παράρτημα Α: Κατάλογος συμβαλλομένων μερών (έως την 18^η Δεκεμβρίου 2001)

Χώρα	Ημ/νία Επικύρωσης	Συμφωνίες: ΣΕ ΙΣΧΥ ή (υπογεγραμμένες, αλλά όχι επικυρωμένες)
Albania	1.09.01	AEWA BAT, CET-BM
Argentina	1.01.92	
Australia	1.09.91	
Belgium	1.10.90	(bat), ASC
Benin	1.04.86	AEWA, MT-AF, SBC, ACC
Bulgaria	1.11.99	
Burkina Faso	1.01.90	
Cameroon	1.11.83	
Chad	1.09.97	
Cyprus	1.11.01	
Chile	1.11.83	
Croatia	1.10.00	AEWA BAT, ACC, SBC
Czech Rep.	1.05.94	BAT
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.09.90	AEWA, MT-AF
Denmark	1.11.83	AEWA, BAT, ASC, WAD
Egypt	1.11.83	AEWA, ABC
European Community	1.11.83	AEWA (cet-bn)
Finland	1.01.89	AEWA, BAT, ASC
France	1.07.90	AEWA, BAT (acc)
Gambia	1.08.01	
Georgia	1.06.00	
Germany	1.10.84	AEWA, BAT, ASC, WAD
Ghana	1.04.88	MT-AF
Greece	1.10.99	(acc), SBC
Guinea	1.08.93	AEWA, MT-AF
Guinea-Bissau	1.09.95	MT-AF
Hungary	1.11.83	BAT, SBC
India	1.11.83	SIB
Ireland	1.11.83	AEWA, BAT
Israel	1.11.83	
Italy	1.11.83	(acc), SBC
Jordan	1.01.01	
Kenya	1.05.99	
Latvia	1.07.99	
Liechtenstein	1.11.97	

Luxembourg	1.11.83	AEWA, BAT
Mali	1.10.87	AEWA
Malta	1.06.01	ACC
Mauritania	1.07.98	MT-AF
Moldova	1.04.01	BAT, AEWA
Monaco	1.06.93	AEWA, BAT, ACC
Mongolia	1.11.99	
Morocco	1.11.93	AEWA, ACC, SBC
Netherlands	1.11.83	AEWA, BAT, ASC, WAD
New Zealand	1.10.00	
Niger	1.11.83	AEWA
Nigeria	1.01.87	MT-AF
Norway	1.08.85	BAT
Pakistan	1.12.87	SIB
Panama	1.05.89	
Paraguay	1.01.99	
Peru	1.06.97	
Philippines	1.02.94	
Poland	1.05.96	BAT, ASC
Portugal	1.11.83	BAT, (acc)
Republic of Congo	1.01.2000	AEWA, MT-AF
Romania	1.07.98	AEWA, BAT, SBC, ACC
Saudi Arabia	1.03.91	
Senegal	1.06.88	AEWA
Slovakia	1.03.95	BAT
Slovenia	1.02.99	
Somalia	1.02.86	
South Africa	1.12.91	AEWA
Spain	1.05.85	AEWA, SBC, ACC
Sri Lanka	1.09.90	
Sweden	1.11.83	AEWA, BAT, ASC
Switzerland	1.07.95	AEWA
Tanzania	1.07.99	
The FYR of Macedonia	1.11.99	AEWA, BAT
Togo	1.02.96	AEWA, MT-AF
Tunisia	1.06.87	(acc)
Uganda	1.8.00	
Ukraine	1.11.99	BAT, SBC
United Kingdom	1.10.85	AEWA, BAT, ASC

United Republic of Tanzania	1.07.99	AEWA
Uruguay	1.05.90	
Uzbekistan	1.09.98	SBC, SIB

Τα ακόλουθα 4 κράτη έχουν επίσης υπογράψει τη Σύμβαση: Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaica, and Madagascar.

Υπόμνημα:

AEW

Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)

(In the information for each country, aw means 'Agreement signed but not ratified' and AEW means 'Agreement signed and in force').

BAT

Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (EUROBATS)

(In the information for each country, bat means 'Agreement signed but not ratified' and BAT means 'Agreement signed and in force').

ASC

Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas

(ASCOBANS)

(In the information for each country, asc means 'Agreement signed but not ratified' and ASC means 'Agreement signed and in force').

ACC

Agreement on the Conservation of Cetacean of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS)

(In the information for each country, acc means 'Agreement signed but not ratified' and ACC means 'Agreement signed and ratified', although Agreement not yet in force).

WAD

Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea

(In the information for each country, WAD means 'Agreement signed and in force').

SBC

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Slender-billed Curlew

(In the information for each country, SBC means 'Agreement signed and in force').

SIB

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane

(In the information for each country, SIB means 'Agreement signed and in force').

MT-AF

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa

(In the information for each country, MT-AF means 'Agreement signed and in force').

**Παράρτημα Β: Μεταναστευτικά είδη τα οποία περιλαμβάνονται στο Παράρτημα Ι της
Σύμβασης της Βόννης**

**APPENDIX I OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES
OF WILD ANIMALS (CMS)**

(as amended by the Conference of the Parties in 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1999)

Effective: 14 February 2000

Interpretation

1. Migratory species included in this Appendix are referred to:
 - a) by the name of the species or subspecies; or
 - b) as being all of the migratory species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.
2. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only.
3. The abbreviation for sensu lato "(s.l.)" is used to denote that the scientific name is used in its extended meaning.
4. An asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species indicates that the species, or a separate population of that species, or a higher taxon which includes that species is included in Appendix II.

Mammalia

CHIROPTERA

Molossidae

Tadarida brasiliensis

PRIMATES

Hominidae (1)

Gorilla gorilla beringei

CETACEA

Pontoporiidae

Pontoporia blainvillei *

Balaenopteridae

Balaenoptera musculus

Megaptera novaeangliae

Balaenidae

Balaena mysticetus

Balaena glacialis glacialis (2)

Balaena glacialis australis (3)

CARNIVORA

Mustelidae

Lontra felina (4)

Lontra provocax (5)

Felidae

Uncia uncia (6)

Phocidae (7)

Monachus monachus * (only Pelagial populations)

SIRENIA

Trichechidae

Trichechus manatus *

(populations between Honduras and Panama)

PERISSODACTYLA

Equidae

Equus grevyi

ARTIODACTYLA

Camelidae

Vicugna vicugna * (except Peruvian populations)

Cervidae

Cervus elaphus barbarus

Hippocamelus bisulcus

Bovidae

Bos sauveli

Bos grunniens

Addax nasomaculatus

Gazella cuvieri

Gazella dama

Gazella dorcas (only Northwest African populations)

Gazella leptoceros

Oryx dammah *

Aves

SPHENISCIFORMES

Spheniscidae

Spheniscus humboldti

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Diomedidae

Diomedea albatrus

Diomedea amsterdamensis

Procellariidae

Pterodroma cahow

Pterodroma phaeopygia

Pterodroma sandwichensis (8)

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

Pelecanus crispus *

Pelecanus onocrotalus * (only Palearctic populations)

CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae

Egretta eulophotes

Ciconiidae

Ciconia boyciana

Threskiornithidae

Geronticus eremita *

PHOENICOPTERIFORMES

Phoenicopteridae

Phoenicopus andinus (9)

Phoenicopus jamesi (10)

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anser erythropus *

Branta ruficollis *

Chloephaga rubidiceps *

Marmaronetta angustirostris *

Aythya nyroca *

Polysticta stelleri *

Oxyura leucocephala *

FALCONIFORMES

Accipitridae

Haliaeetus albicilla *

Haliaeetus pelagicus *

Aquila clanga *

Aquila heliaca *

Aquila adalberti (11) *

Falconidae

Falco naumanni *

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae

Grus japonensis *

Grus leucogeranus *

Grus nigricollis *

Rallidae

Sarothrura ayresi *

Otididae

Chlamydotis undulata *

(only Northwest African populations)

Otis tarda * (Middle-European population)

CHARADRIIFORMES

Charadriidae

Vanellus gregarius(12) *

Scolopacidae

Numenius borealis *

Numenius tenuirostris *

Tryngites subruficollis *

Laridae

Larus atlanticus

Larus audouinii *

Larus leucophthalmus *

Larus relictus

Larus saundersi

Alcidae

Synthliboramphus wumizusume

PASSERIFORMES

Tyrannidae

Alecturus risora

Hirundinidae

Hirundo atrocaerulea *

Muscicapidae

Acrocephalus paludicola *

Emberizidae

Sporophila zelichi

Sporophila cinnamomea

Sporophila hypochroma

Parulidae

Dendroica kirtlandii

Icteridae

Agelaius flavus

Fringillidae

Serinus syriacus

Reptilia

TESTUDINATA

Cheloniidae

Chelonia mydas *

Caretta caretta *

Eretmochelys imbricata *

Lepidochelys kempii *

Lepidochelys olivacea *

Dermochelidae

Dermochelys coriacea *

Pelomedusidae

Podocnemis expansa * (only Upper Amazon populations)

CROCODYLIA

Gavialidae

Gavialis gangeticus

Pisces

SILURIFORMES

Schilbeidae

Pangasianodon gigas

-
1. Formerly listed as Pongidae
 2. Formerly listed as Eubalaena glacialis (s.l.)
 3. Formerly listed as Eubalaena australis (s.l.)
 4. Formerly listed as Lutra felina
 5. Formerly listed as Lutra provocax
 6. Formerly listed as Panthera uncia
 7. The order PINNIPEDIA is now included in the order CARNIVORA
 8. Formerly included in Pterodroma phaeopygia (s.l.)
 9. Formerly listed as Phoenicoparrus andinus
 10. Formerly listed as Phoenicoparrus jamesi
 11. Formerly included in Aquila heliaca (s.l.)
 12. Formerly listed as Chettusia gregaria

Παράρτημα Γ: Μεταναστευτικά είδη τα οποία περιλαμβάνονται στο Παράρτημα II της Σύμβασης της Βόννης

APPENDIX II OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES
OF WILD ANIMALS (CMS)

(as amended by the Conference of the Parties in 1985, 1988, 1991, 1994, 1997 and 1999)

Effective: 14 February 2000

Interpretation

1. Migratory species included in this Appendix are referred to:

- a) by the name of the species or subspecies; or
- b) as being all of the migratory species included in a higher taxon or designated part thereof.

Unless otherwise indicated, where reference is made to a taxon higher than species, it is understood that all the migratory species within that taxon could significantly benefit from the conclusion of AGREEMENTS.

2. The abbreviation "spp." following the name of a Family or Genus is used to denote all migratory species within that Family or Genus.

3. Other references to taxa higher than species are for the purposes of information or classification only.

4. The abbreviation "(s.l.)" is used to indicate that the scientific name is used in its extended meaning.

5. An asterisk (*) placed against the name of a species or higher taxon indicates that the species, or a separate population of that species, or one or more species included in that higher taxon is included in Appendix I.

Mammalia

CHIROPTERA

Rhinolophidae

R. spp. (only European populations)

Vespertilionidae

V. spp. (only European populations)

Molossidae

Tadarida teniotis

CETACEA

Platanistidae

Platanista gangetica gangetica (13)

Pontoporiidae

Pontoporia blainvillei *

Iniidae

Inia geoffrensis

Monodontidae

Delphinapterus leucas

Monodon monoceros

Phocoenidae

Phocoena phocoena (North and Baltic Sea populations, western North Atlantic population, Black Sea population)

Phocoena spinipinnis

Phocoena dioptrica

Neophocaena phocaenoides

Phocoenoides dalli

Delphinidae

Sousa chinensis

Sousa teuszii

Sotalia fluviatilis
Lagenorhynchus albirostris (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
Lagenorhynchus acutus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
Lagenorhynchus obscurus
Lagenorhynchus australis
Grampus griseus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
Tursiops aduncus (Arafura/Timor Sea populations)
Tursiops truncatus (North and Baltic Sea populations, western Mediterranean population, Black Sea population)
Stenella attenuata (eastern tropical Pacific population, Southeast Asian populations)
Stenella longirostris (eastern tropical Pacific populations, Southeast Asian populations)
Stenella coeruleoalba (eastern tropical Pacific population, western Mediterranean population)
Delphinus delphis (North and Baltic Sea populations, western Mediterranean population, Black Sea population, eastern tropical Pacific population)
Lagenodelphis hosei (Southeast Asian populations)
Orcaella brevirostris
Cephalorhynchus commersonii (South American population)
Cephalorhynchus eutropia
Cephalorhynchus heavisidii
Orcinus orca (eastern North Atlantic population, eastern North Pacific population)
Globicephala melas (only North and Baltic Sea populations)
 Ziphiidae
Berardius bairdii
Hyperoodon ampullatus
 CARNIVORA
 Phocidae
Phoca vitulina (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)
Halichoerus grypus (only Baltic Sea populations)
Monachus monachus *
 PROBOSCIDEA
 Elephantidae
Loxodonta africana
 SIRENIA
 Dugongidae
Dugong dugon
 Trichechidae
Trichechus manatus *
 (populations between Honduras and Panama)
 ARTIODACTYLA
 Camelidae
Vicugna vicugna *
 Bovidae
Oryx dammah *
Gazella gazella (only Asian populations)
 Aves
 SPHENISCIFORMES
 Spheniscidae
Spheniscus demersus
 GAVIIFORMES
 Gaviidae
Gavia stellata (Western Palearctic populations)
Gavia arctica arctica
Gavia arctica suschkini
Gavia immer immer (Northwest European population)
Gavia adamsii (Western Palearctic population)
 PODICIPEDIFORMES
 Podicipedidae

Podiceps grisegena grisegena
 Podiceps auritus (Western Palearctic populations)
 PROCELLARIIFORMES
 Diomedidae
 Diomedea exulans
 Diomedea epomophora
 Diomedea irrorata
 Diomedea nigripes
 Diomedea immutabilis
 Diomedea melanophrys
 Diomedea bulleri
 Diomedea cauta
 Diomedea chlororhynchos
 Diomedea chrysostoma
 Phoebastria fusca
 Phoebastria palpebrata
 Procellariidae
 Macronectes giganteus
 Macronectes halli
 Procellaria cinerea
 Procellaria aequinoctialis
 Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata
 Procellaria parkinsoni
 Procellaria westlandica
 PELECANIFORMES
 Phalacrocoracidae
 Phalacrocorax nigrogularis
 Phalacrocorax pygmeus (14)
 Pelecanidae
 Pelecanus onocrotalus * (Western Palearctic populations)
 Pelecanus crispus *
 CICONIIFORMES
 Ardeidae
 Botaurus stellaris stellaris (Western Palearctic populations)
 Ixobrychus minutus minutus (Western Palearctic populations)
 Ixobrychus sturmi
 Ardeola rufiventris
 Ardeola idae
 Egretta vinaceigula
 Casmerodius albus albus (Western Palearctic populations)
 Ardea purpurea purpurea (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)
 Ciconiidae
 Mycteria ibis
 Ciconia nigra
 Ciconia episcopus microscelis
 Ciconia ciconia
 Threskiornithidae
 Plegadis falcinellus
 Geronticus eremita *
 Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus
 Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)
 Platalea leucorodia
 PHOENICOPTERIFORMES
 Phoenicopteridae
 Ph. spp. *
 ANSERIFORMES
 Anatidae
 A. spp. *
 FALCONIFORMES

Cathartidae
 C. spp.
 Pandionidae
 Pandion haliaetus (West Eurasian and African population)
 Accipitridae
 A. spp. *
 Falconidae
 F. spp. *
 GALLIFORMES
 Phasianidae
 Coturnix coturnix coturnix
 GRUIFORMES
 Rallidae
 Porzana porzana (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)
 Porzana parva parva
 Porzana pusilla intermedia
 Fulica atra atra (Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)
 Aenigmatolimnas marginalis
 Crex crex
 Sarothrura boehmi
 Sarothrura ayresi *
 Gruidae
 Grus spp.(15) *
 Otididae
 Chlamydotis undulata * (only Asian populations)
 Otis tarda *
 CHARADRIIFORMES
 Recurvirostridae
 R. spp.
 Dromadidae
 Dromas ardeola
 Burhinidae
 Burhinus oedicnemus
 Glareolidae
 Glareola pratincola
 Glareola nordmanni
 Charadriidae
 C. spp. *
 Scolopacidae (16)
 S. spp. *
 Laridae (17)
 Larus hemprichii
 Larus leucophthalmus *
 Larus ichthyaetus (West Eurasian and African population)
 Larus melanocephalus
 Larus genei
 Larus audouinii *
 Larus armenicus
 Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)
 Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)
 Sterna maxima albidorsalis
 Sterna bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)
 Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)
 Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis
 Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)
 Sterna hirundo hirundo (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)
 Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic populations)
 Sterna albifrons
 Sterna saundersi

Sterna balaenarum
Sterna repressa
Chlidonias niger niger
Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African population)

PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae
Amazona tucumana

CORACIIFORMES

Meropidae
Merops apiaster

Coraciidae

Coracias garrulus

PASSERIFORMES

Muscicapidae

M. (s.l.) spp.(18) *

Hirundinidae

Hirundo atrocaerulea *

Reptilia

TESTUDINATA

Cheloniidae

C. spp. *

Dermochelidae

D. spp. *

Pelomedusidae

Podocnemis expansa *

CROCODYLIA

Crocodylidae

Crocodylus porosus

Pisces

Elasmobranchii

ORECTOLOBIFORMES

Rhincodontidae

Rhincodon typus

Actinopterygii

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Huso huso

Huso dauricus

Acipenser baerii baicalensis

Acipenser fulvescens

Acipenser gueldenstaedtii

Acipenser medirostris

Acipenser mikadoi

Acipenser naccarii

Acipenser nudiventris

Acipenser persicus

Acipenser ruthenus (Danube population)

Acipenser schrenckii

Acipenser sinensis

Acipenser stellatus

Acipenser sturio

Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni

Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni

Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi

Psephurus gladius

Insecta

LEPIDOPTERA

Danaidae

Danaus plexippus

-
13. Formerly listed as *Platanista gangetica*
 14. Formerly listed as *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*
 15. This includes *Grus virgo*, formerly listed as *Anthropoides virgo*
 16. This includes the sub-family Phalaropodinae, formerly listed as the family Phalaropodidae
 17. The family Sternidae is now included in Laridae
 18. This includes the sub-family Sylviinae, formerly listed as the family Sylviidae

DEPOSITARY

As specified in the text of the Agreement, the name of the government or intergovernmental organisation providing depositary services for the Agreement

SPECIES COVERAGE

Taxonomic coverage of the Agreement

RANGE STATES, REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ORGANISATIONS

CMS Parties are shown in uppercase, non-Parties are shown in normal letters (such as Regional Economic Integration Organisations such as the European Community)

FINAL ACT SIGNATURES

Date of signature of the Final Act of the meeting at which the text of the Agreement was adopted, and a list of signatories to the final act

AGREEMENT SIGNATURES

As specified in the text of the Agreement, provisions for signature of the Agreement. Actual number of signatures of Range States + REIOs, followed by a listing of the individual signatories in chronological order

Symbols used:

"ds" means for signature is definitive (no further legal measures necessary for the Agreement to be legally binding);

"s" means the Agreement has been signed, but must still be ratified;

"ap" means the Agreement has been accepted;

"app" means the Agreement has been approved;

"ac" means the Agreement has been acceded to.

PROVISIONS FOR ENTRY INTO FORCE

Provisions concerning entry into force of the Agreement, as specified in the text of the Agreement

ACTUAL DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

Actual date of entry into force of the Agreement

RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES, APPROVALS, ACCESSIONS

Παράρτημα Δ: Περιληπτικά στοιχεία των Συμφωνιών που έχει υπογράψει η Ελλάδα

Υπόμνημα των περιληπτικών σελίδων που ακολουθούν

TYPE OF AGREEMENT (Reference to the Convention text)

Type of Agreement (concluded under the terms of either Article IV(3) or Article IV(4) of the Convention on Migratory Species)

LANGUAGE(S) OF THE AGREEMENT TEXT

Language of the authentic texts of the Agreement

GOVERNMENT SPONSOR

Name of the government which sponsored negotiations to conclude the Agreement

DEPOSITARY

As specified in the text of the Agreement, the name of the government or intergovernmental organisations providing depositary services for the Agreement

SPECIES COVERAGE

Taxonomic coverage of the Agreement

RANGE STATES / REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ORGANISATIONS

CMS Parties are shown in uppercase, non-Parties are shown in normal letters (includes Regional Economic Integration Organisations such as the European Community)

FINAL ACT SIGNATURES

Date of signature of the Final Act of the meeting at which the text of the Agreement was adopted, and a list of signatories to the final act.

AGREEMENT SIGNATURES

As specified in the text of the Agreement, provisions for signature of the Agreement. Actual number of signatures of Range States + REIOs, followed by a listing of the individual signatories in chronological order.

Symbols used:

"ds" means the signature is definitive (no further legal measures necessary for the Agreement to be legally binding);

"+" means the Agreement has been signed, but must still be ratified;

"acp" means the Agreement has been accepted;

"app" means the Agreement has been approved;

"acc" means the Agreement has been acceded to.

PROVISIONS FOR ENTRY INTO FORCE

Provisions concerning entry into force of the Agreement, as specified in the text of the Agreement

ACTUAL DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

Actual date of entry into force of the Agreement

RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES, APPROVALS, ACCESSIONS

Actual number of States and REIOs having signed definitively, ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Agreement, followed by a listing of the relevant States/REIOs in chronological order (according to the date of deposit of the relevant instrument).

Symbols used:

"ds" means the signature is definitive (no further legal measures necessary for the Agreement to be legally binding);

"+" means the Agreement has been signed, but must still be ratified;

"acp" means the Agreement has been accepted;

"app" means the Agreement has been approved;

"acc" means the Agreement has been acceded to.

FIRST MEETING OF THE PARTIES

Provisions with respect to holding the first meeting of the Parties, if specified in the text of the Agreement

SECRETARIAT ARRANGEMENTS

Provisions for secretariat arrangements, if specified in the text of the Agreement, together with the full address of the secretariat or interim secretariat for the Agreement

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Financial considerations, if specified in the text of the Agreement

RESERVATIONS

Any provisions with regard to the possibility for Parties to enter reservations, if specified in the text of the Agreement

DESCRIPTION

As appropriate, a brief description of the Agreement's provisions

SELECTED SPECIES COVERED BY THE AGREEMENT

A few examples of species covered by the Agreement

OTHER

Other remarks

Arabic, English, French, Russian

GOVERNMENT SPONSOR

The Netherlands

DEPOSITARY

The Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

SPECIES COVERAGE

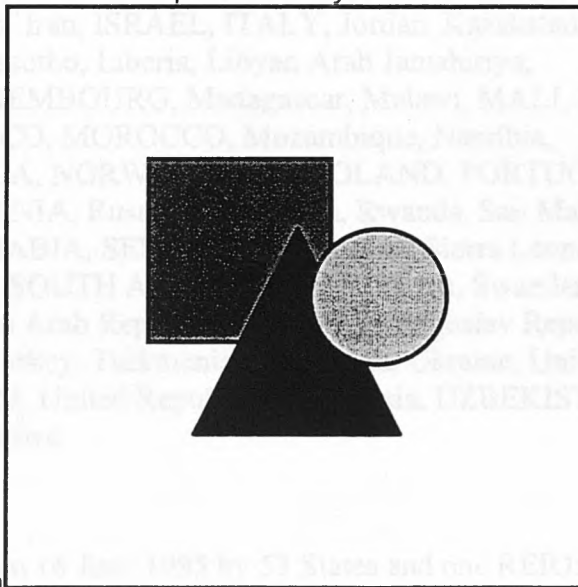
Wagtails do not live ecologically dependent on wetlands in Africa and in Eurasia, including the Middle East, Greenland and parts of Canada (a precise definition is given in the Agreement itself)



<http://www.wcmc.org.uk/AEWA><http://www.wcmc.org.uk/AEWA> **Agreement on the
Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory
Waterbirds (AEWA)**



Agreement Summary Sheet: last updated 1 July 1998



[aew_text.htm](#)[aew_text.htm](#)[aew_bkrd.htm](#)

[aew_bkrd.htm](#)[aew_updt.htm](#)

[aew_updt.htm](#)[aew_spp.htm](#)

[aew_spp.htm](#)[aew_ap.htm](#)

[aew_ap.htm](#)

TYPE OF AGREEMENT (Reference to the Convention text)

Article IV(3)

LANGUAGE(S) OF THE AGREEMENT TEXT

Arabic, English, French, Russian

GOVERNMENT SPONSOR

The Netherlands

DEPOSITARY

The Netherlands (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

SPECIES COVERAGE

Waterbirds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands in Africa and in Eurasia, including the Middle-East, Greenland and parts of Canada (a precise definition is given in the Agreement itself)

RANGE STATES / REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ORGANISATIONS

117: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, BELGIUM, BENIN, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, CAMEROON, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, CHAD, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, DENMARK (incl. Faroe Islands and Greenland), Djibouti, EGYPT, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, FINLAND, FRANCE, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, GERMANY, GHANA, Greece, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HUNGARY, Iceland, Iraq, IRELAND, Islamic Republic of Iran, ISRAEL, ITALY, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, LIECHTENSTEIN, Lithuania, LUXEMBOURG, Madagascar, Malawi, MALI, Malta, MAURITANIA, Mauritius, MONACO, MOROCCO, Mozambique, Namibia, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, Oman, POLAND, PORTUGAL, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, ROMANIA, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, SLOVAKIA, Slovenia, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, Sudan, Swaziland, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, Syrian Arab Republic, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, TOGO, TUNISIA, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, UNITED KINGDOM, United Republic of Tanzania, UZBEKISTAN, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

FINAL ACT SIGNATURES

Signed at The Hague, Netherlands, on 16 June 1995 by 53 States and one REIO: Angola, Armenia, BELGIUM, BENIN, Bulgaria, Burundi, CAMEROON, Central African Republic, CHAD, Croatia, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, FINLAND, FRANCE, Gabon, Georgia, GERMANY, GHANA, Greece, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HUNGARY, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, LUXEMBOURG, Malawi, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, Mozambique, Namibia, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, Republic of Moldova, ROMANIA, Rwanda, SENEGAL, Sudan, Swaziland, SWEDEN, TOGO, TUNISIA, Uganda, Ukraine, UNITED KINGDOM, United Republic of Tanzania, UZBEKISTAN, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

AGREEMENT SIGNATURES

Open for signature at The Hague from 15 August 1996 until entry into force of the AGREEMENT.

Signed by 17: GERMANY (18.8.96+), GUINEA (15.8.96ds), NETHERLANDS (15.8.96ds), IRELAND (17.8.96+), UNITED KINGDOM (27.9.96+), SWITZERLAND (15.10.96ds), Sudan (31.12.96ds), Jordan (12.3.97ds), EGYPT (20.8.97+), EUROPEAN UNION (1.9.97+), Mali (25.9.97+), LUXEMBOURG (27.10.97+), MOROCCO (19.11.97+), Equatorial Guinea (14.12.97ds), TOGO (2.2.98+), SPAIN (20.2.98+), Greece (14.5.98+).

PROVISIONS FOR ENTRY INTO FORCE

1st day of the 3rd month after at least 14 Ranges States or REIOs (comprising at least

seven from Africa and seven from Eurasia) have joined.

FIRST MEETING OF THE PARTIES

To be hosted by the Government of the Netherlands not later than one year after entry into force of the AGREEMENT.

RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES, APPROVALS, ACCESSIONS

GUINEA (15.8.96ds), NETHERLANDS (15.8.96ds), SWITZERLAND (15.10.96ds), Sudan (31.12.96ds), Jordan (12.3.97ds), Equatorial Guinea (14.12.97ds).

SECRETARIAT ARRANGEMENTS

An interim secretariat is to be provided by the Government of the Netherlands, at its own expense, from 1 January 1996 until the First Meeting of the Parties, with the understanding that it will be held in late 1999.

Interim Secretariat for the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, c/o Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries, Directorate for Nature Conservation, Division of International Affairs, P.O. Box 20401, NL-2500 EK The Hague, (Tel: +31 70 378 49 82 or 379 35 91; Fax: +31 70 378 61 46); E-mail: b.lenten@n.agro.nl

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Contributions to the budget shall be made in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment, up to a maximum of 25 percent for any given Range State.

RESERVATIONS

The AGREEMENT is not subject to general reservations, however, a Range State or REIO may enter a specific reservation with respect to any species or provision of the Action Plan upon joining to the AGREEMENT.

DESCRIPTION

The AGREEMENT provides for an Action Plan which specifies the actions which Parties shall take in the following areas: species and habitat conservation, management of human activities, research and monitoring, education and information, and implementation.

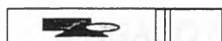
SELECTED SPECIES COVERED BY THE AGREEMENT

Divers, grebes, pelicans, egrets, herons, storks, ibises, spoonbills, flamingos, ducks, geese, cranes, plovers, sandpipers, gulls, terns etc.

OTHER

A Technical Committee, comprised of experts appointed on a regional basis as well as representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, will be established at the first session of the Meeting of the Parties, as will a permanent AGREEMENT secretariat.

Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS)



Agreement Summary Sheet: last updated 1 March 2000

[acc_text.htm](#) [acc_text.htm](#) [bkrd.htm](#) [bkrd.htm](#) [updt.htm](#) [updt.htm](#) [spp.htm](#)

[acc_spp.htm](#) [CP.htm](#) [CP.htm](#)

TYPE OF AGREEMENT (Reference to the Convention text)

Article IV(4)

LANGUAGE(S) OF THE AGREEMENT TEXT

Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish

GOVERNMENT SPONSOR

Monaco

DEPOSITARY

Monaco

SPECIES COVERAGE

Cetaceans that frequent the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and a contiguous area of the Atlantic Ocean west of the Straits of Gibraltar.

RANGE STATES / REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ORGANISATIONS

28: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, EGYPT, EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, FRANCE, Georgia, Greece, ISRAEL, ITALY, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, MONACO, MOROCCO, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, Russian Federation, Slovenia, SPAIN, Syrian Arab Republic, TUNISIA, Turkey, Ukraine, and UNITED KINGDOM.

FINAL ACT SIGNATURES

Signed at Monaco on 24 November 1996 by 15 States and one REIO: Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, FRANCE, Georgia, Greece, ISRAEL, ITALY, MONACO, MOROCCO, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SPAIN, TUNISIA, and Ukraine.

AGREEMENT SIGNATURE

Open for signature at Monaco from 24 November 1996 until entry into force of the Agreement. Signed by 14: Albania (24.11.96), Croatia (24.11.96), Cyprus (24.11.96), FRANCE (24.11.96), Georgia (24.11.96), Greece (24.11.96), ITALY (24.11.96), MONACO (24.11.96), PORTUGAL (24.11.96), SPAIN (24.11.96), TUNISIA (24.11.96) and MOROCCO (28.3.97), ROMANIA (28.9.98), BULGARIA (16.9.1999).

PROVISIONS OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

1st day of the 3rd month after at least 7 coastal States or REIOs (comprising at least two from the Black Sea and at least five from the Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area) have joined.

RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES, APPROVALS, ACCESSIONS

MONACO (25.4.97 rat), SPAIN (2.11.99), MOROCCO (31.8.99), BULGARIA (10.11.99)

FIRST MEETING OF THE PARTIES

The first session of the Meeting of the Parties shall be convened by the depositary no later than one year after entry into force of the Agreement.

SECRETARIAT ARRANGEMENTS

Subject to the approval of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, an Agreement secretariat may be established within the Secretariat of the Convention (to be considered by the 1st session of the Meeting of the Parties). Interim Secretariat services provided by the Service of the Environment, 3 Avenue de Fontvieille, MC 98000 MONACO (Tel.: +377 93158148; Fax: +377 92052891; E-mail: mcvanklaveren@gouv.mc).

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Contributions to the budget shall be made in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment, up to a maximum of 25 percent for any given Range State.

RESERVATIONS

The Agreement is not subject to general reservations. However, a specific reservation may be entered by any State in respect of a specifically delimited part of its internal waters.

DESCRIPTION

The Agreement requires Parties to prohibit any deliberate taking of cetaceans, with few clearly-defined exceptions, and to create and maintain a network of specially protected areas to conserve cetaceans. A Conservation plan specifies the actions which Parties shall take in the following areas: adoption and enforcement of national legislation, habitat protection, research and monitoring, training and education, responses to emergency situations.

SELECTED SPECIES COVERED BY THE AGREEMENT

Harbour porpoise, Bottlenose dolphin, Common dolphin, Long-finned pilot whale.

PROVISIONS FOR ENTRY IN FORCE

Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the Slender-billed Curlew, *Numenius tenuirostris*



Agreement Summary Sheet: last updated 1 July 1998

[sbc_text.htm](#)[sbc_text.htm](#)[sbc_bkrd.htm](#)[sbc_bkrd.htm](#)[sbc_updt.htm](#)[sbc_updt.htm](#)[sbc_AP.htm](#)[sbc_AP.htm](#)

TYPE OF AGREEMENT (Reference to the Convention text)

Article IV(4)

LANGUAGE(S) OF THE AGREEMENT TEXT

English

DEPOSITARY

None specified in agreement (*de facto* UNEP/CMS Secretariat)

SPECIES COVERAGE

Numenius tenuirostris (throughout its potential breeding, migration and wintering range)

RANGE STATES / REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ORGANISATIONS

For this agreement: (30) Albania, Algeria, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, EGYPT, EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, Georgia, Greece, HUNGARY, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, ITALY, Kazakhstan, Malta, MOROCCO, Oman, ROMANIA, Russian Federation, SPAIN, TUNISIA, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, UZBEKISTAN, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Numenius tenuirostris might also occur irregularly during the migration period, as vagrants, in the following countries (subject to scientific confirmation): Armenia, Azerbaijan, FRANCE, ISRAEL, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, SAUDI ARABIA, Slovenia, and Syria

AGREEMENT SIGNATURES

Signed by 18 countries: Georgia (10.9.94); UZBEKISTAN (10.9.94); HUNGARY (22.9.94, with explanatory note); EGYPT (2.12.94); Kazakhstan (2.12.94); ROMANIA (2.12.94); Cyprus (12.12.94); SPAIN (15.12.94); BULGARIA (6.4.95); CROATIA (2.5.95); Albania (5.5.95); Islamic Republic of Iran (15.5.95); UKRAINE (12.6.95); MOROCCO (15.6.95); Oman (21.11.95), Yemen (10.9.97), GREECE (29.10.97) ITALY (18.4.2000); signed also by three co-operating organisations: UNEP/CMS Secretariat (15.12.94), BirdLife International (27.2.95) and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (12.6.95).

PROVISIONS FOR ENTRY IN FORCE

Upon signature of the Range States

ACTUAL DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

10 September 1994

RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES, APPROVALS, ACCESSIONS

Not applicable

FIRST MEETING OF THE PARTIES

None specified in agreement

SECRETARIAT ARRANGEMENTS

None specified in agreement. Basic secretariat services provided by UNEP/CMS

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

None specified in agreement (apart from financing on a national basis and solicitation of funds from other sources)

RESERVATIONS

None

OTHER

Each Party to designate a competent authority or authorized scientist to serve as a contact point; yearly reports on implementation to be submitted to UNEP/CMS; longer-term Species Conservation Plan or Action Plan to be elaborated within two years of the date of entry into force.

42: Albania, Austria, Belarus, BELGIUM, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czechia, Cyprus, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, Estonia, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, Greece, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, Latvia, LIECHTENSTEIN, Lithuania, LUXEMBOURG, Malta, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, Republic of Moldova, ROMANIA, Russian Federation, SLOVAKIA, Slovenia, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, UNITED KINGDOM, Yugoslavia

FINAL ACT SIGNATURES

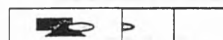
Signed at London, U.K., on 10 September 1991 by BELGIUM, DENMARK, FINLAND, GERMANY, Greece, IRELAND, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM

AGREEMENT SIGNATURES

Opened for signature at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London, on 4 December 1991 and thereafter until 16 January 1994

Signed by 11: BELGIUM (4.12.91), DENMARK (4.12.91), LUXEMBOURG (4.12.91), NETHERLANDS (4.12.91), UNITED KINGDOM (4.12.91), GERMANY

Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (EUROBATS)



Agreement Summary Sheet: last updated 20 August 1998

[bat_text.htm](#) [bat_text.htm](#) [bat_bkrd.htm](#) [bat_bkrd.htm](#) [bat_updt.htm](#) [bat_updt.htm](#)

TYPE OF AGREEMENT (Reference to the Convention text)

Article IV(3)

LANGUAGE(S) OF THE AGREEMENT TEXT

English, French, German

GOVERNMENT SPONSOR

United Kingdom

DEPOSITARY

United Kingdom (Foreign and Commonwealth Office)

SPECIES COVERAGE

European populations of Chiroptera (*Rhinolophidae* and *Vespertilionidae*) occurring in Europe and non-European Range States (Coverage of *Tadarida teniotis* is pending ratification)

RANGE STATES / REGIONAL ECONOMIC INTEGRATION ORGANISATIONS

43: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, BELGIUM, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, Estonia, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, Greece, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, Latvia, LIECHTENSTEIN, Lithuania, LUXEMBOURG, Malta, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, Republic of Moldova, ROMANIA, Russian Federation, SLOVAKIA, Slovenia, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, UNITED KINGDOM, Yugoslavia

FINAL ACT SIGNATURES

Signed at London, U.K., on 10 September 1991 by BELGIUM, DENMARK, FINLAND, GERMANY, Greece, IRELAND, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM

AGREEMENT SIGNATURES

Opened for signature at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London, on 4 December 1991 and thereafter until 16 January 1994.

Signed by 11: BELGIUM (4.12.91+), DENMARK (4.12.91), LUXEMBOURG (4.12.91), NETHERLANDS (4.12.91), UNITED KINGDOM (4.12.91), GERMANY

(5.12.91), SWEDEN (4.3.92 ds), NORWAY (3.2.93 ds), PORTUGAL (4.6.93+),
IRELAND (21.6.93+), FRANCE (10.12.93+)

PROVISIONS FOR ENTRY IN FORCE

90th day following date on which five Range States have become Parties

ACTUAL DATE OF ENTRY INTO FORCE

16 January 1994

RATIFICATIONS, ACCEPTANCES, APPROVALS, ACCESSIONS

(14): SWEDEN (4.3.92 ds), NETHERLANDS (17.3.92 acp), UNITED KINGDOM (9.9.92), NORWAY (3.2.93 ds), GERMANY (18.10.93), LUXEMBOURG (29.10.93), DENMARK (6.1.94), CZECH REPUBLIC (24.2.94 acc), HUNGARY (22.6.94 acc), IRELAND (22.7.95), FRANCE (7.8.95), POLAND (10.4.96 acc), PORTUGAL (5.1.96 rat), SLOVAKIA (9.7.98 acc).

FIRST MEETING OF THE PARTIES

Convened by the United Kingdom, in Bristol UK, 18-20 July 1995; second meeting in Bonn, Germany, 1-3 July 1998

SECRETARIAT ARRANGEMENTS

Eurobats Secretariat, Martin-Luther-King-Str. 8, 1-3, D-53175 Bonn, Germany

Tel: +49 228 815 2420/1; Fax: +49 228 815 2445; E-mail: eurobats@uno.de

Website: <http://www.eurobats.org>

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Adopted budget for 1996-1998 of DM 440,900; to be financed by the Parties to the AGREEMENT, according to the UN Scale of Assessments

RESERVATIONS

Specific reservations possible, upon becoming a Party

SELECTED SPECIES COVERED BY THE AGREEMENT

Rhinolophus hipposideros (Lesser Horseshoe Bat), *Myotis capaccinii* (Long-fingered Bat), *Nyctalus noctula* (Common Noctule)

OTHER

An Advisory Committee comprising one member appointed by each Party. Each Party to designate one or more competent authorities responsible for implementation

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES,

RECALLING that the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979, (the Convention) encourages international cooperative action to conserve and manage migratory species, and that its Parties are encouraged to conclude Agreements on wild animals which periodically cross national jurisdictional boundaries;

Παράρτημα Ε: Συνοπτικό κείμενο της Συμφωνία για τη διατήρηση των Albatrosses και των Petrels

CONSIDERING that the fifth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention, held in Geneva in April 1997, listed all Southern Hemisphere albatross species on either Appendix I or II;

RECALLING that the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention, held in South Africa in November 1999, listed a number of petrel species on Appendix II, noted the threat posed by fisheries by-catch, in general to a wide range of species, and in particular to albatrosses and petrels, and requested relevant Parties to develop an Agreement, under the Convention, for the conservation of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses;

APPRECIATING the work of the Group of Temperate Southern Hemisphere Countries on the Environment (known as the Valdivia Group) in considering the need to address the threats posed to Southern Hemisphere albatross populations, and the work of Australia in taking forward this need in the context of the Convention;

RECOGNISING that albatrosses and petrels are an integral part of marine ecosystems which must be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations, and that their conservation is a matter of common concern, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere;

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

Summary Sheet

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES,

RECALLING that the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979, (the Convention) encourages international cooperative action to conserve and manage migratory species, and that its Parties are encouraged to conclude Agreements on wild animals which periodically cross national jurisdictional boundaries;

CONSIDERING that the fifth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention, held in Geneva in April 1997, listed all Southern Hemisphere albatross species on either Appendix I or II;

RECALLING that the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention, held in South Africa in November 1999, listed a number of petrel species on Appendix II, noted the threats posed by fisheries by-catch in general to a wide range of species, and in particular to albatrosses and petrels, and requested relevant Parties to develop an Agreement, under the Convention, for the conservation of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses;

APPRECIATING the work of the Group of Temperate Southern Hemisphere Countries on the Environment (known as the Valdivia Group) in considering the need to address the threats posed to Southern Hemisphere albatross populations, and the work of Australia in taking forward this need in the context of the Convention;

RECOGNISING that albatrosses and petrels are an integral part of marine ecosystems which must be conserved for the benefit of present and future generations, and that their conservation is a matter of common concern, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere;

AWARE that the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels can be adversely affected by factors such as degradation and disturbance of their habitats, pollution, reduction of food resources, use and abandonment of non-selective fishing gear, and specifically by incidental mortality as a result of commercial fishing activities;

CONVINCED that the vulnerability of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels to such threats warrants the implementation of specific conservation measures, where they do not already exist, by Range States;

ACKNOWLEDGING that, notwithstanding past or ongoing scientific research, knowledge of the biology, ecology and population dynamics of albatrosses and petrels is limited, and that it is necessary to develop cooperative research and monitoring of these species in order to implement fully effective and efficient conservation measures;

CONSCIOUS of the cultural significance of albatrosses and petrels to some indigenous peoples;

CONVINCED that the conclusion of a multilateral agreement and its implementation through coordinated, concerted actions will contribute significantly to the conservation of Southern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels and their habitats in the most effective and efficient manner;

NOTING that Northern Hemisphere albatrosses and petrels may in future benefit from incorporation into this Agreement with a view to promoting co-ordinated conservation actions between Range States;

RECALLING the obligation in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982, to protect and preserve the marine environment;

RECOGNISING the significance of the Antarctic Treaty, 1959, and the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, 1980, whose Commission has adopted conservation measures to reduce incidental catch within the area of application of that Convention,

particularly of albatrosses and petrels;

RECOGNISING further that the Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna, 1992, enables its Commission to adopt conservation measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries was adopted in 1999, and that a number of conventions relating to the conservation and management of marine living resources have the capacity to contribute positively to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels;

RECOGNISING the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, Principle 15, that, in order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach should be widely applied;

RECALLING further that the Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992, obliges its Parties to cooperate with each other or through competent international organisations to conserve biological diversity,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

Scope, definitions and interpretation

1. This Agreement shall apply to the species of albatrosses and petrels listed in Annex 1 to this Agreement, and their range as defined in paragraph 2(i) of this Article.

2. For the purpose of this Agreement:

a) "Albatross" and/or "petrel" means one of any species, subspecies or population of the albatrosses and/or, as the case may be, petrels listed in Annex 1 to this Agreement;

b) "Secretariat" means the body established under Article VIII of this Agreement;

- c) "Convention" means the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979;
- d) "UNCLOS" means the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982;
- e) "CCAMLR" means the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, 1980;
- f) "Convention Secretariat" means the body established under Article IX of the Convention;
- g) "Advisory Committee" means the body established under Article IX of this Agreement;
- h) "Party" means, unless the context otherwise indicates, a State or regional economic integration organisation that is a Party to this Agreement;
- i) "Range" means all the areas of land or water that any albatross or petrel inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses, or over-flies at any time on its normal migration routes;
- j) "Habitat" means any area which contains suitable living conditions for albatrosses and/or petrels;
- k) "Parties present and voting" means the Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote; those abstaining from voting shall not be counted amongst the Parties present and voting;
- l) "Migratory species" means the entire population or any geographically separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national boundaries;
- m) "Conservation status of a migratory species" means the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance;
- n) Conservation status will be taken as "favourable" when all of the following conditions are met:
 - i. population dynamics data indicate that the migratory

- species is maintaining itself on a long-term basis;
- ii. the range of the migratory species is neither currently being reduced, nor is likely to be reduced, on a long-term basis;
- iii. there is, and will be in the foreseeable future, sufficient habitat to maintain the population of the migratory species on a long-term basis; and
- iv. the distribution and abundance of the migratory species approach historic coverage and levels to the extent that potentially suitable ecosystems exist and to the extent consistent with wise wildlife management;
- o) Conservation status will be taken as "unfavourable" if any of the conditions set out in sub-paragraph n) of this paragraph is not met;
- p) "Range State" means any State that exercises jurisdiction over any part of the range of albatrosses or petrels, or a State, flag vessels of which are engaged outside its national jurisdictional limits in taking, or which have the potential to take, albatrosses and petrels;
- q) "Taking" means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing or attempting to engage in any such conduct; and
- r) "Regional economic integration organisation" means an organisation constituted by sovereign States of a given region which has competence in respect of matters governed by this Agreement and has been duly authorised, in accordance with its internal procedures, to sign, ratify, accept approve or accede to this Agreement.

3. Any regional economic integration organisation which becomes a Party to the Agreement without any of its member States being a Party to the Agreement shall be bound by all the obligations under the Agreement. Where one or more member States of such an organisation are also Party to the Agreement, the organisation and its member States shall decide on their respective responsibilities for the performance of their obligations under the Agreement. In such cases, the organisation and

the member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under the Agreement concurrently.

4. In their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, regional economic integration organisations shall declare the extent of their competence with respect to the matters governed by the Agreement. They shall also promptly inform the Depository, who shall in turn inform the Parties, of any substantial modification in the extent of their competence.

5. This Agreement is an AGREEMENT within the meaning of Article IV (3) of the Convention.

6. The annexes to this Agreement form an integral part thereof. Any reference to the Agreement includes a reference to its annexes.

ARTICLE II

Objective and Fundamental Principles

1. The objective of this Agreement is to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for albatrosses and petrels.

2. The Parties shall take measures, both individually and together, to achieve this objective.

3. In implementing such measures the Parties shall widely apply the precautionary approach. In particular, where there are threats of serious or irreversible adverse impacts or damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to enhance the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels.

ARTICLE III

General Conservation Measures

1. In furtherance of their obligation to take measures to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for albatrosses and petrels, the Parties, having regard to Article XIII, shall:

- a) conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats which are of importance to albatrosses and petrels;
- b) eliminate or control non-native species detrimental to albatrosses and petrels;
- c) develop and implement measures to prevent, remove, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects of activities that may influence the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels;
- d) initiate or support research into the effective conservation of albatrosses and petrels;
- e) ensure the existence and appropriateness of training for, inter alia, the implementation of conservation measures;
- f) develop and maintain programmes to raise awareness and understanding of albatross and petrel conservation issues;
- g) exchange information and results from albatross and petrel, and other relevant, conservation programmes; and
- h) support the implementation of the actions elaborated in the FAO International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries which complement the objectives of this Agreement.

2. The Parties shall, subject to paragraphs 3 to 5 of this Article, prohibit the deliberate taking of, or harmful interference with, albatrosses and petrels, their eggs, or their breeding sites.

3. Parties may grant an exemption to the prohibitions in paragraph 2 of this Article, but only if there is no other satisfactory course of action and the exemption is made for one of the following purposes:

a) to enhance the propagation, re-establishment or survival of albatrosses or petrels;

b) on a selective basis and to a limited extent for scientific, educational or similar purposes;

c) to accommodate the traditional needs and practices of indigenous peoples; or

d) in other exceptional circumstances, in which case, unless an exceptional circumstance is of the nature of a short-term emergency, a prior environmental impact assessment shall be carried out and made publicly available in accordance with requirements in the Action Plan established by Article VI.

4. Any exemption under paragraph 3 of this Article, shall be precise, and limited in space and time, and shall not operate to the detriment of the conservation status of albatrosses or petrels. Any Parties granting such exemptions shall, as soon as possible, submit full details of them to the Secretariat.

5. Humane killing, by duly authorised persons, to end the suffering of seriously injured or moribund albatrosses or petrels shall not constitute deliberate taking or harmful interference.

6. In furtherance of their obligation to take measures to achieve and maintain a favourable conservation status for albatrosses or petrels, the Parties shall progressively implement the Action Plan.

ARTICLE IV

Capacity Building

1. Effective implementation of this Agreement requires assistance to be provided to some Range States, including through research, training or monitoring for implementation of conservation measures for albatrosses and petrels and their habitats, for the management of those habitats as well as for the establishment or improvement of scientific and administrative institutions for the

implementation of this Agreement.

2. The Parties shall give priority to capacity building, through funding, training, information and institutional support, for the implementation of the Agreement.

ARTICLE V

Cooperation between Parties

The Parties shall cooperate, having regard to the Action Plan, to:

a) develop systems for collecting and analysing data, and exchanging information;

b) exchange information regarding adoption and enforcement of legislative and other management approaches to conservation of albatrosses and petrels;

c) implement education and awareness programmes for users of areas where albatrosses and petrels may be encountered;

d) design and implement comprehensive programmes for public information in relation to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels;

e) develop and implement training programmes on conservation techniques and measures to mitigate threats affecting albatrosses and petrels; and

f) undertake exchange of expertise, techniques and knowledge.

ARTICLE VI

Action Plan

1. Annex 2 of this Agreement shall have effect as an Action Plan for the achievement and maintenance of a favourable conservation status for albatrosses and petrels.

2. With due consideration to the capabilities of Parties to

implement such actions, and with specific reference to Article IV, the Action Plan shall at all times set out the actions that the Parties shall progressively undertake in relation to albatrosses and petrels, consistent with the general conservation measures specified in Article III, including:

- a) species conservation;
- b) habitat conservation and restoration;
- c) management of human activities;
- d) research and monitoring;
- e) collation of information;
- f) education and public awareness; and
- g) implementation.

3. Progress in implementing the Action Plan shall be assessed at each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties and the content of the Action Plan reviewed in light of that assessment.

4. The Meeting of Parties shall consider any proposed amendment to the Action Plan in the light of the provisions of Article III before deciding on its adoption in accordance with Article XII.

ARTICLE VII

Implementation and Financing

1. Each Party shall:

- a) designate an Authority or Authorities to undertake, monitor and control all activities carried on with a view to the supervision, application and enforcement of this Agreement. Such Authority or Authorities shall, inter alia, monitor all activities that may have an impact on the conservation status of those albatross and petrel species for which the Party is a Range State;

- b) designate a Contact Point and communicate without delay its name and address to the Secretariat to be circulated forthwith to the other Parties; and
- c) in relation to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties, beginning with the second session, provide information through the Secretariat to the Advisory Committee so that it may prepare a synthesised report on the implementation of the Agreement, with particular reference to the conservation measures undertaken, in accordance with Article IX (6) d).

Such an Authority or Authorities and Contact Point shall be the central Government Ministry or agency, as the case may be, responsible for the administration of this Agreement.

2.a) Decisions relating to the budget and any scale of contributions shall be adopted by the Meeting of the Parties by consensus, having regard to the differing resources of the different Parties.

b) If consensus cannot be reached, the previously approved budget shall continue to apply until superseded by a new, agreed budget.

c) Following the accession of any new Party, the Meeting of the Parties shall, at its next session, review and replace the scale of contributions unless it agrees such review and replacement to be inappropriate.

3. The Meeting of the Parties may establish a fund from voluntary contributions of Parties or from any other source for the purpose of work relating to the conservation of albatrosses and petrels, including monitoring, research, technical development, training, education and habitat management. No surcharge shall be levied on such voluntary contributions or on such a fund to meet administrative overheads of the Secretariat or any organisation providing services to it.

4. The Parties shall, in support of their obligations under Article IV, endeavour to provide training, technical and financial support to other Parties on a multilateral or

bilateral basis to assist them in implementing the provisions of this Agreement. No surcharge shall be levied on the costs of such training, technical or financial support to meet administrative overheads of the Secretariat or any organisation providing services to it.

5.A fund may be used to meet expenses related to the participation of Party representatives in sessions of the Meeting of the Parties and the Advisory Committee. This shall not preclude such expenses being met by other arrangements, bilateral or otherwise.

ARTICLE VIII

Meeting of the Parties

1.The Meeting of the Parties shall be the decision-making body of this Agreement.

2.The Depositary shall, in consultation with the Convention Secretariat, convene a session of the Meeting of the Parties not later than one year after the date of the entry into force of this Agreement. Ordinary sessions of the Meeting of the Parties shall be held at intervals of not more than three years, unless the Meeting of the Parties decides otherwise.

3.On the written request of at least one third of the Parties, the Secretariat shall convene an extraordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties.

4.The Meeting of the Parties shall make provision in its rules of procedure, adopted in accordance with paragraph 11 of this Article, for governing the attendance and participation of observers and to provide for transparency in the activities relating to the Agreement. Such rules shall not be unduly restrictive in this respect and shall provide for timely access to the records and reports relating to the Agreement. The Meeting of the Parties shall adopt such rules of procedure, taking account of potential costs, as soon as possible.

5. Any State not a Party to the Agreement, the United Nations, any specialised Agency of the United Nations, any regional economic integration organisation, and any secretariat of relevant international conventions, particularly those concerned with the conservation and management of marine living resources or the conservation of albatrosses and petrels, may participate as observers in sessions of the Meeting of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies. Such participation shall be subject to the rules of procedure.

6. Any relevant scientific, environmental, cultural or technical body concerned with the conservation and management of marine living resources or the conservation of albatrosses and petrels, may participate as an observer in sessions of the Meeting of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies. Such participation shall be subject to the rules of procedure. Rules of procedure in relation to this paragraph, including provision for the attendance of observers, may include provision for voting different from that in paragraph 9 of this Article.

7. Each Party shall have one vote, but regional economic integration organisations which are Parties to this Agreement shall, in matters within their competence, exercise their right to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their Member States which are Parties to the Agreement. A regional economic integration organisation shall not exercise its right to vote if its Member States exercise theirs, and vice versa.

8. The Meeting of the Parties shall establish and keep under review the financial regulations of this Agreement. The Meeting of the Parties shall, at each of its ordinary sessions, adopt a budget for the next financial period. Financial regulations, including the provisions of the budget and scale of contributions as well as their modifications, shall be adopted by consensus.

9. Unless provided otherwise in this Agreement, decisions of the Meeting of the Parties shall be adopted by consensus or, if consensus cannot be achieved, by a two-thirds

majority of the Parties present and voting.

10. The Meeting of the Parties may require any information relevant to the effective functioning of this Agreement to be supplied to the Parties by way of the Secretariat, in addition to the information required by Article VII (1) c).

11. At its first session, the Meeting of the Parties shall:

- a) adopt its rules of procedure by consensus;
- b) determine the financial arrangements, a scale of contributions and a budget by consensus;
- c) establish a Secretariat to perform the secretariat functions listed in Article X of this Agreement;
- d) establish the Advisory Committee provided for in Article IX of this Agreement; and
- e) adopt criteria to define emergency situations that require urgent conservation measures and determine the modalities for assigning responsibility for action to be taken.

12. At each of its ordinary sessions, the Meeting of the Parties shall:

- a) consider reports, advice and information from any of its subsidiary bodies;
- b) consider actual and potential changes in the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels, and the habitats important for their survival, as well as the factors that may affect them;
- c) review any difficulty encountered in the implementation of this Agreement;
- d) consider any matters relating to the financial arrangements for this Agreement and adopt a budget by consensus;
- e) deal with any matter relating to the Secretariat, and membership and funding of the Advisory Committee;

f) adopt a report to be communicated to the Parties to this Agreement and to the Conference of the Parties of the Convention; and

g) determine the time and venue of its next session.

13. At any of its sessions, the Meeting of the Parties may:

a) amend the rules of procedure;

b) make such recommendations as it deems necessary or appropriate;

c) adopt measures to improve the effectiveness of this Agreement and, as the case may be, emergency measures as provided for in Article IX (7) of this Agreement;

d) consider and decide upon proposals to amend this Agreement;

e) amend Annex 1;

f) amend the Action Plan in accordance with Article VI (4) of this Agreement;

g) establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary to assist in the implementation of this Agreement, in particular for coordination with bodies established under other relevant international treaties;

h) vary any time limits set in this Agreement for the submission of documents or otherwise; and

i) decide on any other matter relating to the implementation of this Agreement.

14. At every third session of the Meeting of the Parties, it shall review the effectiveness of the Secretariat in facilitating the achievement of the objectives of this Agreement. The previous session of the Meeting of the Parties shall agree the Terms of Reference for the review.

15. The Meeting of the Parties may adopt by consensus provisions for the relationship to this Agreement by any

member economy of the Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation forum whose vessels fish within the range of albatrosses and petrels. Those provisions, once adopted, shall enable the member economy to participate in the work of the Meeting of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, including decision-making, and to comply with all obligations under this Agreement. For this purpose, references under those provisions to those participating in the Meeting of the Parties or its subsidiary bodies shall include such a member economy as well as Parties.

ARTICLE IX

Advisory Committee

1. The Meeting of the Parties shall establish an Advisory Committee ("the Committee") to provide expert advice and information to Parties, the Secretariat and others.

2. Each Party shall be entitled to appoint one member to the Committee. Each Committee member may be accompanied by one or more advisers.

3. The Committee may invite other experts to attend its meetings. It may establish working groups.

4. The Parties shall seek to support the expenses of experts attending meetings of the Committee so as to optimise the contributions of all Parties to achieving the objective of the Agreement.

5. The Committee shall elect a Chair and Vice-chair and establish its own rules of procedure.

6. The Committee shall:

a) provide scientific, technical and other advice and information to the Meeting of the Parties and, through the Secretariat, to the Parties;

- b) endorse a standard reference text listing the taxonomy and maintain a listing of taxonomic synonyms for all species covered by the Agreement;
- c) make recommendations to the Meeting of the Parties concerning the Action Plan, implementation of the Agreement and further research to be carried out;
- d) prepare a report to each ordinary Meeting of the Parties after the first on the implementation of the Agreement, with particular reference to the Action Plan and the conservation measures undertaken. Each such report shall include a synthesis of such information as Parties are required to submit to the Committee through the Secretariat under Article VII (1) c), and an assessment of the status and trends of albatross and petrel populations, but:
 - i) the format of such reports from the Committee shall be determined by the first session of the Meeting of the Parties and reviewed as may be necessary at any subsequent session of the Meeting of the Parties; and the nature of the information to be provided by the Parties shall be determined by the Committee at its first meeting, subject to any direction from the Meeting of the Parties, and reviewed as may be necessary at any subsequent meeting; and
 - ii) each such report from the Committee shall be submitted to the Secretariat not less than one hundred and twenty days before the ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties at which it is to be discussed; and, subject to any direction from the Meeting of the Parties, the Committee may set such prior time limits for the submission of information by Parties for this purpose as it may from time to time see fit;
- e) submit to the Secretariat for circulation to the Parties, not less than one hundred and twenty days before each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties, a report on its own activities;
- f) develop a system of indicators to measure the collective success of the Parties to the Agreement in addressing the objective set out in Article II (1), and subsequently apply it in the reports made under paragraph

6(d) of this Article; and

g) carry out any other appropriate tasks referred to it by the Meeting of the Parties.

7. Where, in the opinion of the Committee, there has arisen an emergency that requires the adoption of immediate measures to avoid deterioration of the conservation status of one or more albatross or petrel species, the Committee may request the Secretariat to convene urgently a meeting of the Parties concerned. These Parties shall meet as soon as possible thereafter to establish a mechanism with a view to giving protection to the species identified as being subject to a threat. Where a recommendation has been adopted at such a meeting, the Parties concerned shall inform each other and the Secretariat of the measures they have taken to implement it, or of the reasons why the recommendation could not be implemented.

8. The Committee may incur such expenditure from the budget of the Agreement as may be authorised by the Meeting of the Parties under Article VIII (12) e).

ARTICLE X

Agreement Secretariat

The functions of the Secretariat shall be:

- a) to arrange and service the sessions of the Meeting of the Parties as well as the meetings of the Advisory Committee;
- b) to execute the decisions addressed to it by the Meeting of the Parties;
- c) to promote and coordinate activities under the Agreement, including the Action Plan, in accordance with decisions of the Meeting of the Parties;
- d) to liaise with non-Party Range States and regional economic integration organisations and to facilitate coordination between Parties and non-Party Range States, and international and national organisations and institutions whose activities are directly or indirectly relevant to the conservation, including the protection and

management, of albatrosses and petrels;

e) to invite the attention of the Meeting of the Parties to matters pertaining to the objectives of this Agreement;

f) to provide to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties a report on its work;

g) to administer the budget for the Agreement and, if established, the fund provided for in Article VII (3);

h) to provide information to the general public concerning the Agreement and its objectives, and promote the objectives of this Agreement;

i) to develop a system of performance indicators to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the Secretariat and report to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties in terms of these;

j) to collate as appropriate information provided by Parties through the Secretariat under Article VII (1) c) and Article VIII (10); and

k) to perform such other functions as may be entrusted to it by or under the Agreement.

ARTICLE XI

Relations with Relevant International Bodies

1. The Parties shall promote the objectives of this Agreement and develop and maintain coordinated and complementary working relationships with all relevant international, regional and sub-regional bodies, including those concerned with the conservation and management of seabirds and their habitats and other marine living resources, particularly with the Commission of CCAMLR and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, particularly in the context of the International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

2. The Secretariat shall consult and cooperate, where appropriate, with:

a) the Convention Secretariat, and the bodies responsible for secretariat functions under Agreements concluded pursuant to Article IV (3) and (4), of the Convention, that are relevant to albatrosses and petrels;

b) the secretariats of other relevant conventions and international instruments in respect of matters of common interest; and

c) other organisations or institutions with competence in the field of conservation of albatrosses and petrels and their habitats, as well as in the fields of research, education and awareness raising, including the Committee for Environmental Protection established under the Protocol for Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

3. The Secretariat may enter into arrangements, with the approval of the Meeting of Parties, with other organisations and institutions as may be appropriate.

4. The Secretariat shall consult and cooperate with these bodies in exchanging information and data, and may, with the consent of the Chair of the Advisory Committee, invite these bodies to send observers to relevant meetings.

ARTICLE XII

Amendment of the Agreement

1. This Agreement may be amended at any ordinary or extraordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties.

2. Any Party may make proposals for amendment.

3. The text of any proposed amendment and the reasons for it shall be communicated to the Secretariat not less than one hundred and fifty days before the opening of the session. The Secretariat shall transmit copies of any proposed amendment forthwith to the Parties. Any comments on a proposed amendment by the Parties shall be communicated to the Secretariat not less than sixty days before the opening of the session. The Secretariat shall, as

soon as possible after the last day for submission of comments, communicate to the Parties all comments submitted by that day.

4. An amendment to the Agreement, other than an amendment to its annexes, shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting. Parties accepting the amendment shall deposit their instruments of acceptance with the Depositary. Amendments enter into force for accepting Parties on the thirtieth day after the date on which two-thirds of the Parties to the Agreement on the date of the amendment's adoption have deposited their instruments of acceptance. For each Party that deposits an instrument of acceptance after the date on which two-thirds of the Parties have deposited their instruments of acceptance, the amendment shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which it deposits its instrument of acceptance.

5. Any additional annex or amendment to an annex shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Parties present and voting and shall enter into force for all Parties on the ninetieth day after the date of its adoption by the Meeting of the Parties, except for Parties that have entered a reservation in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article.

6. During the period of ninety days provided for in paragraph 5 of this Article, any Party may, by written notification to the Depositary, enter a reservation with respect to an additional annex or an amendment to an annex. Such reservation may be withdrawn at any time by written notification to the Depositary, and the additional annex or the amendment shall enter into force for that Party on the thirtieth day after the date of withdrawal of the reservation.

ARTICLE XIII

Relationship between this Agreement and other Legislation and International Conventions

1. For the purposes of this Agreement:

a) nothing in this Agreement shall derogate from the rights

and obligations of any Party deriving from existing international treaties, particularly in relation to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and also to the Antarctic Treaty and CCAMLR and especially Article IV in both instruments;

b) with respect to the Antarctic Treaty area, all Parties, whether or not they are Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, shall be bound by Articles IV and VI of the Antarctic Treaty in their relations with each other;

c) nothing in this Agreement and no acts or activities taking place while the present Agreement is in force shall:

i) be interpreted as a renunciation or diminution by any Party of, or as prejudicing, any right or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty or to the exercise of coastal state jurisdiction under international law within the area to which this Agreement applies; or

ii) be interpreted as prejudicing the position of any Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any such right, claim or basis of claim.

2. In relation to fishing activities under the auspices of a regional fisheries organisation, or other organisations managing marine living resources more generally, such as the Commission of CCAMLR, the Parties shall consider information and evaluations from that organisation, and shall adopt, in its area of competence, the measures agreed by that organisation for reducing the incidental taking of albatrosses and petrels. Notwithstanding this, and in conformity with paragraph 3 of this Article, the Parties may implement measures that are more strict than those measures, when such measures are within their competency, taking account of the provisions of Article I (3).

3. The provisions of this Agreement shall in no way affect the right of any Party to maintain or adopt stricter measures for the conservation of albatrosses and petrels and their habitats.

ARTICLE XIV

Settlement of Disputes

1. Parties shall co-operate in order to avoid disputes.

2. Where a dispute between two or more Parties is agreed to be of a technical nature, the Parties shall confer with each other and the Chair of the Advisory Committee with a view to resolving the dispute amicably. Where the Parties are unable to resolve the dispute within twelve months of the Chair having been informed in writing of the dispute by one of the parties, and prolongation of the dispute could, in the view of the Chair, have an adverse effect on the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels listed in this Agreement, they shall refer the dispute to a technical arbitration panel.

3. The technical arbitration panel shall be established by the Chair of the Advisory Committee, in consultation with the Parties in dispute, and shall be drawn from members of the Advisory Committee, and such other experts as necessary. The panel shall confer with the Parties in dispute and endeavour to reach a final decision within five months of establishment of the panel. That decision shall be binding on the Parties in dispute.

4. The procedures relating to technical arbitration panels and other procedures to resolve disputes shall be determined by the Meeting of the Parties.

5. Any other dispute, that may arise between two or more Parties with respect specifically to the interpretation or application of this Agreement, shall be subject to the provisions of Article XIII of the Convention, which shall apply whether or not the Parties to the dispute are also Parties to the Convention.

6. This Article does not preclude the application of the dispute settlement provisions of any other treaty in force between the Parties in dispute in relation to disputes covered by those provisions.

ARTICLE XV

Signature, Ratification, Acceptance, Approval, Accession

1. This Agreement shall be open for signature by any Range State or regional economic integration organisation, whether or not areas under its jurisdiction lie within the area of this Agreement, by:

- a) Signature without reservation in respect of ratification, acceptance or approval; or
- b) Signature with reservation in respect of ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval.

2. This Agreement shall remain open for signature at Canberra until the date of its entry into force.

3. This Agreement shall be open for accession by any Range State or regional economic integration organisation on and after the date of its entry into force.

4. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary.

ARTICLE XVI

Entry into Force

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the third month after at least five Range States or regional economic integration organisations have signed without reservation in respect of ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval in accordance with Article XV.

2. For any Range State or regional economic integration organisation which has:

- a) signed without reservation in respect of ratification, acceptance, or approval;

b) ratified, accepted, or approved; or

c) acceded to

this Agreement after the date on which the number of Range States or regional economic integration organisations necessary to enable entry into force have signed it without reservation or have ratified, accepted or approved it, this Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the third month following the signature without reservation, or deposit, by that State or regional economic integration organisation of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

ARTICLE XVII

Reservations

1. The provisions of this Agreement shall not be subject to general reservations.

2. However, a specific reservation in respect of any species covered by the Agreement or any specific provision of the Action Plan may be entered by any Range State or regional economic integration organisation on signature without qualification in respect of ratification, acceptance or approval or, as the case may be, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

3. Such a reservation may be withdrawn at any time by the Range State or regional economic integration organisation which had entered it, by notification in writing to the Depositary. Such a State or regional economic integration organisation shall not be bound by the provisions that are the object of the reservation until thirty days after the date on which the reservation has been withdrawn.

4. The provisions contained in paragraph 1 of this Article do not preclude a Party to this Agreement that is not a Party to the Convention from making declarations or statements to the effect of clarifying its status vis-à-vis

each instrument, provided that such declarations or statements do not purport to exclude or to modify the legal effect of the provisions of this Agreement in their application to that Party.

ARTICLE XVIII

Denunciation

A Party may denounce this Agreement by written notification to the Depositary at any time. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the date on which the Depositary has received the notification.

ARTICLE XIX

Depositary

1. The original of this Agreement, in the English, French and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Government of Australia, which shall be the Depositary. The Depositary shall transmit certified copies of these versions to all Range States and regional economic integration organisations referred to in Article XV(1) of this Agreement, and to the Secretariat after it has been established.

2. As soon as this Agreement enters into force, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The Depositary shall inform all Range States and regional economic integration organisations that have signed or acceded to the Agreement, and the Secretariat, of:

- a) any signature;
- b) any deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;

c) the date of entry into force of this Agreement as well as of any amendment to the Agreement;

d) any reservation with respect to the Agreement;

e) any notification of withdrawal of a reservation; and

f) any notification of denunciation of the Agreement.

4. The Depositary shall immediately transmit to all Range States and regional economic integration organisations that have signed or acceded to this Agreement, and to the Secretariat, the text of any reservation, any additional annex or amendment to the Agreement or to its annexes.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised to that effect, have signed this Agreement.

Done at this day of 2001

Annex 1

Albatross and Petrel Species to which this Agreement applies

Existing Convention Appendices I and II

New taxonomy*

Albatrosses

	Diomedea exulans
	Diomedea dabbenena
Diomedea exulans (II)	Diomedea antipodensis
	Diomedea gibsoni
Diomedea amsterdamensis (I)	Diomedea amsterdamensis
Diomedea epomophora (II)	Diomedea epomophora
	Diomedea sanfordi
Diomedea irrorata (II)	Phoebastria irrorata
	Thalassarche cauta
Diomedea cauta (II)	Thalassarche steadi
	Thalassarche salvini
	Thalassarche eremita
	Thalassarche bulleri

Diomedea bulleri (II)	Thalassarche nov. sp. (platei)
Diomedea chrysostoma (II)	Thalassarche chrysostoma Diomedea melanophris (II) Thalassarche melanophris Thalassarche impavida
Diomedea chlororhynchos (II)	Thalassarche carteri Thalassarche chlororhynchos
Phoebastria fusca (II)	Phoebastria fusca
Phoebastria palpebrata (II)	Phoebastria palpebrata

Petrels

Macronectes giganteus (II)	Macronectes giganteus
Macronectes halli (II)	Macronectes halli
Procellaria aequinoctialis (II)	Procellaria aequinoctialis
Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata (II)	Procellaria conspicillata
Procellaria parkinsoni (II)	Procellaria parkinsoni
Procellaria westlandica (II)	Procellaria westlandica
Procellaria cinerea (II)	Procellaria cinerea

The lists above display the existing albatross and petrel taxonomy listed in Appendix I and II of the Convention (Column 1) and a new taxonomy (Column 2). In the event of the adoption by the Conference of Parties of the Convention of the taxonomy listed in Column 2, the taxonomy in Column 1 shall no longer form part of this Annex.

* New taxonomy follows:

Robertson, C.J.R. and Nunn, G.B. 1997. Toward a new taxonomy for albatrosses. Pp. 413-19 in Albatross biology and conservation, ed. by G. Robertson and R. Gales. Surrey Beatty & Sons, Chipping Norton; as modified by Croxall, J.P. and Gales, R. 1997. An assessment of the conservation status of albatrosses. Pp. 46-65 in Albatross biology and conservation, ed. by G. Robertson and R. Gales. Surrey Beatty & Sons, Chipping Norton; and

Ryan, P.G. 1998. The taxonomic and conservation status of the spectacled petrel *Procellaria conspicillata*. Bird Conservation International 8: 223-235.

Annex 2

Action Plan

1. Species Conservation

1.1 Species Conservation

1.1.1 In addition to actions specified in Article III and without prejudice to any obligations they may have under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Parties shall prohibit the use of, and trade in, albatrosses and petrels or their eggs, or any readily recognisable parts or derivatives thereof.

1.1.2 Except for provisions made for species listed under CITES, the Parties may grant exemptions to the prohibition in Paragraph 1.1.1 according to the circumstances provided for in Article III(3).

1.1.3 The Parties shall, where they consider it appropriate, co-operate to develop and implement conservation strategies for particular species or groups of species of albatrosses or petrels. The Secretariat shall co-ordinate the development, harmonisation and implementation of such conservation strategies.

1.2 Emergency measures

In the event of a request by the Advisory Committee for a meeting of Parties under the emergency provisions of Article IX (7), the Parties affected, in co-operation as appropriate with each other and with any others, shall develop and implement emergency measures.

1.3 Re-establishments and re-establishment schemes

The Parties shall take a precautionary approach when re-establishing albatrosses and petrels into parts of their

traditional breeding range. In such cases, they shall develop and follow a detailed re-establishment scheme. Such schemes shall be based on best scientific evidence and should be publicly available. The Parties shall inform the Secretariat where possible in advance of all re-establishment schemes.

1.4 Non-native Taxa

1.4.1 The Parties shall take all feasible action to prevent the introduction to habitats, deliberately or otherwise, of non-native taxa of animals, plants or hybrids or disease-causing organisms that may be detrimental to populations of albatrosses and petrels.

1.4.2 The Parties shall take measures to the extent feasible to control and, where possible, eradicate non-native taxa of animals or plants, or hybrids thereof, that are, or may be, detrimental to populations of albatrosses or petrels. Such measures should satisfy to the extent feasible, humane and environmental considerations.

2. Habitat Conservation and Restoration

2.1 General Principles

So far as is appropriate and necessary, the Parties shall take such management action, and introduce such legislative and other controls, as will maintain populations of albatrosses and petrels at, or restore them to, favourable conservation status, and prevent the degradation of habitats.

2.2 Land-based conservation

2.2.1 Where feasible, the Parties shall give protection to the breeding sites of albatrosses and petrels, using existing mechanisms where available. For all such protected areas, the Parties shall endeavour to develop and implement management plans and take other actions which maintain and enhance the conservation status of the species, including inter alia the prevention of habitat degradation, the reduction of disturbance to habitats and the minimisation or elimination of damage by introduced non-native animals, plants, hybrids or disease-causing organisms.

2.2.2 The Parties shall, wherever possible and relevant, co-operate on habitat protection initiatives, especially to ensure the protection and restoration of as many as possible of the breeding sites of albatrosses and petrels that have unfavourable conservation status.

2.2.3 The Parties shall individually or collectively ensure that all breeding sites of international importance for albatrosses and petrels are given priority attention.

2.3 Conservation of marine habitats

2.3.1 The Parties shall endeavour individually and collectively to manage marine habitats so as to:

- a) ensure the sustainability of marine living resources that provide food for albatrosses and petrels; and
- b) avoid pollution that may harm albatrosses and petrels.

2.3.2 The Parties shall individually or collectively seek to develop management plans for the most important foraging and migratory habitats of albatrosses and petrels. Such plans shall seek to minimise risks in accordance with paragraph 2.3.1.

2.3.3 The Parties shall take special measures individually and collectively to conserve marine areas which they consider critical to the survival and/or restoration of species of albatrosses and petrels which have unfavourable conservation status.

3. Management of human activities

3.1 Impact Assessment

The Parties shall assess the potential impact on albatrosses and petrels of policies, plans, programmes and projects which they consider likely to affect the conservation of albatrosses and petrels before any decision on whether to adopt such policies, plans, programmes or projects, and shall make the results of these assessments publicly available.

3.2 Incidental mortality in fisheries

3.2.1 The Parties shall take appropriate operational, management and other measures to reduce or eliminate the mortality of albatrosses and petrels resulting incidentally from fishing activities. Where possible, the measures applied should follow best current practice.

3.2.2 In relation to fishing activities under the auspices of a regional fisheries organisation, or other organisations managing marine living resources more generally, such as the Commission of CCAMLR, the Parties shall consider information and evaluations from that organisation, and shall adopt, in its area of competence, the measures agreed by that organisation for reducing the incidental taking of albatrosses and petrels. Notwithstanding this, and in conformity with the provisions of Article XIII (3), the Parties may implement measures, that are more strict than those measures, when such measures are within their competency, taking account of the provisions of Article I (3).

3.2.3 The Parties which are also parties to other relevant treaties (such as CCAMLR), or members of relevant international organisations (such as FAO), shall encourage the institutions of, and other parties to, or members of, such treaties or organisations, to give effect to the objective of this Agreement.

3.2.4 The Parties shall endeavour, within the context of this Agreement, to adopt additional measures to combat illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities that may have an adverse effect on albatrosses and petrels.

3.3 Pollutants and marine debris

3.3.1 The Parties shall take appropriate measures, within environmental conventions and by other means, to minimise the discharge from land-based sources and from vessels, of pollutants which may have an adverse effect on albatrosses and petrels either on land or at sea.

3.3.2 The Parties shall seek to manage, in ways that are consistent with the aims of this Agreement, mineral exploration and exploitation in waters under their jurisdiction which are frequented by albatrosses and petrels.

3.4 Disturbance

3.4.1 In both marine and terrestrial habitats, the Parties shall seek to minimise disturbance of albatrosses and petrels, and to establish and maintain some areas that are kept free from disturbance.

3.4.2 The Parties shall seek to avoid or minimise disturbance caused by, inter alia, tourism, and in particular by controlling the proximity of approach to breeding birds.

3.4.3 In permitting access to breeding sites of albatrosses and petrels for purposes of scientific research, particularly where species are of unfavourable conservation status, the Parties shall require that such research is designed and carried out so as to avoid unnecessary disturbance to birds, or impact on their habitats.

4. Research and monitoring

4.1 Parties shall seek to undertake research and monitoring in order to fulfil the requirements of Article III, both at sea and on land. Where appropriate, they shall do so co-operatively, and shall seek to facilitate the development of improved research and monitoring techniques.

4.2 The Parties shall, through the use of at-sea observers on fishing vessels or through other appropriate methods, collect reliable and, where possible, verifiable data to enable the accurate estimation of the nature and extent of albatross and petrel interactions with fisheries.

5. Collation of information by the Advisory Committee

5.1 The reports of the Advisory Committee under Article IX (6) c), should as appropriate include:

a) assessments and reviews of the status of populations of albatrosses and petrels, including an assessment of population trends of the species, especially those in poorly known areas and of species for which few data are available;

b) identification of internationally important breeding sites;

- c) reviews to characterise, on the basis of the best available evidence, the foraging range (and principal feeding areas within this) and migration routes and patterns, of populations of albatrosses and petrels;
- d) identification and assessment of known and suspected threats affecting albatrosses and petrels;
- e) identification of existing and new methods by which these threats may be avoided or mitigated;
- f) reviews, and updating on a regular basis, of data on the mortality of albatrosses and petrels in, inter alia, commercial, and other relevant fisheries;
- g) reviews of data on the distribution and seasonality of effort in fisheries which affect albatrosses and petrels;
- h) reviews of the status at breeding sites of introduced animals, plants and disease-causing organisms known or believed to be detrimental to albatrosses and petrels;
- i) reviews of the nature of, coverage by, and effectiveness of, protection arrangements for albatrosses and petrels;
- j) reviews of recent and current research on albatrosses and petrels with relevance to their conservation status;
- k) lists of authorities, research centres, scientists and non-governmental organisations concerned with albatrosses and petrels;
- l) a directory of legislation concerning albatrosses and petrels;
- m) reviews of education and information programmes aimed at conserving albatrosses and petrels;
- n) reviews of current taxonomy in relation to albatrosses and petrels.

5.2 The Advisory Committee should identify gaps in information as part of the above reviews, with a view to addressing these in future priorities.

to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties.

6. Education and Public Awareness

6.1 The Parties shall seek to make information on the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels, the threats facing them, and the activities taken under the Agreement, available to the scientific, fishing and conservation communities, as well as to relevant local authorities and other decision-makers, and to neighbouring states.

6.2 The Parties shall seek to make local communities and the public in general more aware of the status of albatrosses and petrels and the threats facing them.

6.3 The Parties shall cooperate with each other, the Secretariat and others with a view to developing training programmes and exchanging resource materials.

6.4 The Parties shall, where necessary, arrange for training programmes to ensure that personnel responsible for the implementation of this Action Plan have adequate knowledge to implement it effectively.

7. Implementation

7.1 The Advisory Committee shall develop conservation guidelines to assist the Parties in the implementation of this Action Plan. Where possible, these guidelines should be consistent with those developed under other international instruments.

7.2 The Parties shall collaborate with other countries and organisations involved with albatross and petrel research, monitoring and management for the purpose of exchanging knowledge, skills and techniques to ensure more effective implementation of this Action Plan.

7.3 The Parties shall urge parties of other relevant international instruments, in particular CCAMLR, to recognise as appropriate the objectives of this Action Plan.

7.4 The Secretariat shall regularly undertake a review of potential means for providing necessary resources (viz both funds and technical assistance) for the implementation of this Action Plan, and shall report on this

to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties.

7.5 The Parties shall, either individually or through the Secretariat, draw the attention of any state which is not a Party to this Agreement to any activity undertaken by its nationals or vessels which affects the implementation of the Action Plan

Παράρτημα 2α: Προγραμμα των ενεργειών που θα υλοποιηθούν από την Επιτροπή για την προστασία των αποικιών των 23 αποικιών της Μόνας, Εσπεράντο, 13 & 14 Δεκεμβρίου στο Βερολίνο.



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/SC.23/Doc.2 (Rev.2)

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA (as of 12.12.01)

Documents

1. Opening remarks

The meeting will be opened on 13/14 December 2001 by the Chair of the CMS Standing Committee. A representative of the Secretary and the CMS Executive Secretary will make brief introductory remarks.

2. Adoption of the agenda, work schedule and rules of procedure

Παράρτημα Στ: Πρόγραμμα και κείμενα εργασίας (όπως αυτά διατίθενται στην Ιστοσελίδα της Σύμβασης στο Διαδίκτυο) για τα θέματα που απασχόλησαν την 23^η συνεδρίαση της Μόνιμης Επιτροπής στις 13 & 14 Δεκεμβρίου στη Βόννη

Expected outcome: Participants will agree on the agenda, work schedule and rules of procedure, including adoption of any agenda items for which no consensus was reached at the previous meeting.

CMS/SC.23/Doc.2 (Rev.2)
CMS/SC.23/Doc.3

3. Secretariat report on inter-annual activities

The Secretariat is invited to provide CMS Bulletin 14, circulated before the meeting, which provides an overview of activities through the end of September 2001. The Secretariat will report on any future activities and projects scheduled for the next meeting, and will discuss in detail, where appropriate.

CMS/SC.23/Doc.4

Expected outcome: Participants are well informed of recent developments, and have an opportunity to express comments relevant to their regions.

4. Reports from Committee members, working groups, Agreement-subsidiary, UNEP/CMS and observers

Committee members, working group chairs, agreement subsidiary and observers will be invited to report on their ongoing activities and identify responsibilities relevant to implementation of CMS, such as contacts with local Parties to encourage CMS membership, implementation of regional initiatives and joint activities, future plans, etc. Committee members are requested to submit their brief reports to the Secretariat by e-mail no later than 30 November. The Performance Working Group and Agreement Working Group will be invited to introduce briefly their activities, but the substantive discussion will take place under Agenda Item 7. Further details of reports anticipated under this item, as well as the order of reporting, will be provided at the meeting.

CMS/SC.23/Inf.10
CMS/SC.23/Doc.5
Addendum Report from Uruguay

CMS/SC.23/Doc.17
CMS/SC.23/Doc.18

Report from
AC/STARS, AEWG
AC/STARS, AEWG

Expected outcome: Participants are kept abreast of the latest regional developments, progress the implementation of CMS, as well as future plans and activities.

CMS/SC.23/Doc.19



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.2 (Rev.2)

ANNOTATED PROVISIONAL AGENDA (as at 12.12.01)

Documents

1. Opening remarks

The meeting will be opened at 09:30 on 13 December 2001 by the Chair of the CMS Standing Committee. A representative of the Depositary and the CMS Executive Secretary will make some introductory remarks.

2. Adoption of the agenda, work schedule and rules of procedure

The Committee is invited to consider the provisional agenda and schedule, and make any proposals for amendment, prior to their adoption.

Expected outcome: Agreement on the agenda and schedule for the meeting, including indication of any agenda items for which closed sessions (i.e. CMS Parties only) would be required.

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 1
CMS/StC 23/Doc. 2 Rev. 2
CMS/StC 23/Doc. 3 Rev. 1
CMS/StC 23/Doc. 4 Rev. 2
CMS/StC 23/Inf.13

3. Secretariat report on inter-sessional activities

The Committee is invited to consider CMS Bulletin 14, circulated before the meeting, which summarizes activities undertaken through the end of September 2001. The Secretariat will report orally on any further activities and progress achieved since the last meeting, and will elaborate on specific items upon request.

Expected outcome: Participants are well informed of recent developments, and have an opportunity to solicit additional information pertinent to their regions.

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 5

4. Reports from Committee members, working groups, Agreement secretariats, UNEP/UNON and observers

Committee members, working group chairs, Agreement secretariats and observers will be invited to report on their on-going activities and identified responsibilities relevant to implementation of CMS, such as contacts with non-Parties to encourage CMS membership, implementation of regional initiatives and joint activities, future plans etc. **Committee members are requested to submit their brief reports to the Secretariat by e-mail no later than 30 November.** The Performance Working Group and Agreement Working Group will be invited to introduce briefly their activities, but the substantive discussion will take place under Agenda item 7. Further details of reports anticipated under this item, as well as the order of reporting, will be provided at the meeting.

Expected outcome: Participants are kept abreast of the latest regional developments, prospects for recruitment of new Parties, as well as future planned activities.

CMS/StC 23/Inf.10
CMS/StC 23/Doc. 5
Addendum: Report from Uruguay

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 17
CMS/StC 23/Doc. 18

Reports from:
ACCOBAMS, AEWA
ASCOBANS, Eurobats

CMS/StC 23/Inf.12

5. Institutional matters

5.1 CMS Headquarters Agreement and Legal personality of the Secretariat

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 6

The Depositary and UNEP will be invited to report on the status of negotiations regarding the CMS Headquarters Agreement (HQA), as well as issues concerning the Secretariat's legal personality.

5.2 Administrative issues

no document
CMS/StC 23/Inf.12
(JPOs)

The Secretariat will report orally, *inter alia*, on the expansion of the Agreements Unit, recruitment of staff, etc.

5.3 Collaboration with other organizations

CMS/StC 23/Doc.7
+ Annexes
CMS/StC 23/Inf.11

The Secretariat will report on measures taken to develop and implement memoranda of cooperation and joint work programmes with selected intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including: CBD, Ramsar, CITES, IWC, Wetlands International, BirdLife International. Input from members and observers will be invited.

5.4 Potential CMS inputs to Rio +10

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 8

The Committee will be invited to exchange views on how CMS might contribute to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa, 2-11 September 2002. Background information on the Summit will be provided.

5.5 Any other institutional matters

CMS/StC 23/Inf.12
(Governance)

Matters not covered under the previous items may be raised here.

Expected outcomes:

- 5.1 The Committee may wish to consider whether any intervention on its part could help to expedite the conclusion of the long-standing HQA negotiation process.
- 5.2 The Committee is fully briefed on all important administrative issues
- 5.3 Endorsement by the Committee of the actions undertaken to date, and guidance on further initiatives with counterpart organizations
- 5.4 Agreement on the extent of CMS involvement and proposed inputs to Rio+10

6. Review of current status of contributions to the CMS Trust Fund, CMS budget and resources

The Secretariat will report on the status of the CMS Trust Fund, paid and unpaid contribution pledges, as well as income and expenditure for 2001, and will seek the Committee's endorsement of an extraordinary expenditure in 2002 as well as the list of Parties eligible for CMS support in relation to travel etc.

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 9
+ Annexes

CMS/StC 23/Inf. 9
CMS/StC 23/Inf.12

Expected outcome:

Committee to take note of the Secretariat report and, if so agreed, endorse the expenditure proposal and eligibility list; members to undertake to examine and attempt to resolve issues regarding payment of any outstanding contributions of their Governments.

7. Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005

The Secretariat will present an update on the progress made towards implementation of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005, incorporating new elements proposed by the Standing Committee at its 22nd meeting, and the Scientific Council at its 10th meeting (Edinburgh, May 2001). Reports of the Performance Working Group and Agreements Working Group will be taken up here. The discussion is expected to cover, as well, new initiatives for Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding, and project activities, as necessary.

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 17

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 10

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 19

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 18

CMS/StC 23/Inf. 7

CMS/StC 23/Inf. 11

CMS/StC 23/Inf. 12

Expected outcome: Consensus of the Committee on the proposed actions aimed at ensuring that implementation of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005 remains on track.

8. Implementation of the Information Management Plan

The Secretariat will report on the results and recommendations arising from a project to synthesize all national reports submitted by CMS Parties since 1988; a proposal for a new reporting format will be introduced. The Committee will be invited to review and comment on a project proposal through which additional elements of the Information Management Plan agreed by COP6 will be implemented.

CMS/StC 23/Doc.11
+ Annexes 1+2

CMS/StC 23/Inf. 12
(Harmonization)

Expected outcome: Committee to note and, as appropriate, endorse the recommendations of the synthesis study; and to consider the adoption on a trial basis of the new format for reports to be submitted to COP7. Endorsement of the proposal for further implementation of the Information Management Plan in 2002.

9. Arrangements for the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP7) and 2nd session of the AEWa Meeting of the Parties (Bonn, September 2002)

9.1 Host Government Agreement (HGA) and organizational arrangements

The Host Government will be invited to make a presentation of the logistical arrangements completed thus far, complemented as necessary by information from the Secretariat. If the negotiations of the HGA have advanced sufficiently by the time of the Standing Committee meeting, it is hoped that the agreement will be available for signature on that occasion.

CMS/StC 23/Doc.12

9.2 Budget proposal for the 2003-2005 triennium

The Secretariat will present, for review and comment by the Committee, a first draft of a budget proposal for the forthcoming triennium, based on its best estimate of requirements to fulfil the COP's agreed programme of work.

CMS/StC 23/Doc.13
+ Annexes

9.3 Potential new CMS Appendix listings

Committee members are encouraged to circulate in advance of the meeting (for information purposes only) any proposals for species meriting listing in the CMS Appendices, or to indicate their Government's intention to submit proposals before the April 2002 deadline. (The Committee is not expected to review any of the proposals in detail.)

CMS/StC 23/Doc.14

9.4 Potential resolutions/recommendations

Committee members are invited to table draft proposals of resolutions or recommendations for eventual consideration by COP7 and/or to identify thematic areas which would benefit from COP decisions – in particular, taking into account the Strategic Plan and progress made towards its implementation. The Secretariat will present an outline of possible needs.

CMS/StC 23/Doc.15

Expected outcomes:

- 9.1 Awareness of the state of arrangements for COP7, with opportunity for Committee members/observers to comment and propose additional activities
- 9.2 Committee to endorse in principle the general contents of the draft budget, and to agree on a way forward for soliciting support and presenting it to the COP
- 9.3 Committee to note proposals submitted or under preparation, with a view to encouraging regional consultations and, where appropriate, encouraging submission of additional proposals.
- 9.4 Resolutions/recommendations tabled for consideration and further development; elaboration of list of additional issues potentially requiring COP7 decisions.

10. Report of the 10th Meeting of the Scientific Council and matters of the Scientific Council relating to the work of the Standing Committee

CMS/StC 23/Inf. 6
CMS/StC 23Doc. 16
+ Annexes

The Chairman of the Scientific Council, Dr. Colin Galbraith will summarize the results of the 10th Meeting of the Scientific Council and will highlight those issues of direct relevance to the Standing Committee, including those requiring decision by the Committee, including the appointment of a Scientific Councillor for Asiatic fauna.

Expected outcome: Committee to note the report and decide on any matters arising therefrom which require its intervention.

11. Date and venue of the next meeting of the Standing Committee

CMS/StC 23/Doc. 12

The proposed date of, and arrangements for, the 24th meeting of the Standing Committee which shall take place immediately prior to COP7, will be confirmed.

Expected outcome: Agreement on the date of the next Standing Committee meeting.

12. Any other business

Committee members are invited to raise and discuss other issues not covered under the former agenda items.

1. Opening remarks
2. Adoption of the Agenda, work, objectives and rules of procedures
3. Secretariat report on inter-organizational work links
4. Reports from Commission members, working groups, Agreement Secretariat and observers
5. International matters, except the Agreement secretariat, i.e. administrative matters, collaboration with other organizations, and CMS reports to Rio +10
6. Review of current status of contributions to the CMS Trust Fund

12.30 - 14.00 Lunch break

Afternoon

14.00 - 17.30 Agenda items 6, 9.2 and 7 (part)

6. Review of current status of contributions to the CMS Trust Fund (continued)
- 9.2 Budget proposal 2003-2005
7. Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005 (Paraguay Working Group, Introduction)

Friday, 14 December 2001

Morning

9.30 - 12.30 Agenda items 5.1, 9.1, 8, 7

- 5.1 Headquarters Agreement
- 9.1 COP7 and MCP2 arrangements
8. Implementation of the Information Management Plan
7. Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005 (continuation)

12.30 - 14.00 Lunch break



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.3 Rev. 1

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE (as at 12.12.01)

Thursday, 13 December 2001

Morning

- 9.30 - 12.30 Agenda items 1-6
1. Opening remarks
 2. Adoption of the Agenda, work schedule and rules of procedure
 3. Secretariat report on inter-sessional activities
 4. Reports from Committee members, working groups, Agreement Secretariats and observers
 5. Institutional matters: *except* Headquarters agreement; i.e. administrative issues, collaboration with other organizations, and CMS inputs to Rio +10
 6. Review of current status of contributions to the CMS Trust Fund

12.30 - 14.00 Lunch break

Afternoon

- 14.00 - 17.30 Agenda items 6, 9.2 and 7 (part)
6. Review of current status of contributions to the CMS Trust Fund (continued)
 - 9.2 Budget proposal 2003-2005
 7. Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005
(Performance Working Group, Introduction)

Friday, 14 December 2001

Morning

- 9.30 - 12.30 Agenda items 5.1, 9.1, 8, 7
- 5.1 Headquarters Agreement
 - 9.1 COP7 and MOP2 arrangements
 8. Implementation of the Information Management Plan
 7. Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005 (continuation)

12.30 - 14.00 Lunch break



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Afternoon

14.00 - 17.00

Agenda items 7, 9.3, 9.4, 10, 11, 12

7. Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005 (continuation)
9. Potential COP7 resolutions / recommendations; potential Appendix listings
10. Scientific Council matters
11. Date and venue of next meeting
12. Any other business

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Doc. no.	Agenda item	Title of documents
1	1	Preamble, Agenda
2/Rev2	2	Amended Proposed Agenda
3/Rev1	2	Endorsement Resolution
4/Rev2	2	Letter of Appreciation
5	3	CMS Action Plan
5/Rev1 Addenda	4	Agenda Item 9.3: CMS Action Plan, Working Group, Scientific Secretariat and Resolutions
		Annex I - IUCN
		Annex II - IUCN/SSC
		Annex III - AEWA
		Annex IV - ASCOB
		Annex V - EURCHATS
6	5.1	Report on the Headquarters Agreement with the Secretary of the Secretariat
7.4 Annexes	5.2	Collaboration with other organizations
	5.2	Annex I - CBD, SSSI/TIA
	5.3	Annex II - CBD Proposed Joint Work Programme
	5.3	Annex III - CMS-AEWA-Ramsar Proposed Joint Work Programme
	5.3	Annex IV - UNESCO Moll
8	5.4	Background information on the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio +10)
9.4 Annexes	6	Status of contributions to the CMS Trust Fund, CMS Budget and Resources
	6	Annex I - Breakdown of unpaid pledges to the CMS Trust Fund (English only)



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.4/Rev. 2

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Doc. no.	Agenda item	Title of document
1	2	Provisional Agenda
2/Rev2	2	Annotated Provisional Agenda
3/Rev1	2	Provisional Schedule
4/Rev2	2	List of documents
5	3	CMS - Bulletin 14
5/Rev1 Addenda	4	Reports of the Committee members, working groups, Agreement Secretariats and observers
		Annex I - America
		Annex II - ACCOBAMS
		Annex III - AEWA
		Annex IV - ASCOBANS
		Annex V - EUROBATS
6	5.1	Report on the Headquarters Agreement and Legal personality of the Secretariat
7 + Annexes	5.3	Collaboration with other organizations
	5.3	Annex I - CBD: SBSTTA
	5.3	Annex II - CBD: Proposed Joint Work Programme
	5.3	Annex III - CMS-AEWA-Ramsar: Proposed Joint Work Programme
	5.3	Annex IV - UNESCO MoU
8	5.4	Background information on the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio +10)
9 + Annexes	6	Status of contributions to the CMS Trust Fund, CMS Budget and Resources
	6	Annex I - Breakdown of unpaid pledges to the CMS Trust Fund (<i>English only</i>)

Doc. no.	Agenda item	Title of document
	6	Annex II - Status of the CMS Trust Fund (<i>English only</i>)
	6	Annex III - Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserve and balance for the biennium ended 31 December 2000 (<i>English only</i>)
	6	Annex IV - CMS Parties eligible for financial support for travel to relevant CMS meetings (<i>English only</i>)
10	7	Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005
11	8	Implementation of the Information Management Plan
12	9.1	Host Government Agreement (HGA) and organizational arrangements
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Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.5Add (Rev.1)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS, AGREEMENT SECRETARIATS AND OBSERVERS

Prepared by the Secretariat

1. The present document includes any reports received prior to the meeting from Committee members, Agreement secretariats and observers. Reports from working groups are reproduced under separate documents. Reports are reproduced without changes in the original language version. Where feasible, reports or individual sections of them have been translated into the other working languages of the Standing Committee.

2. As regards Committee members, at the time of writing one report has been received from Uruguay pertaining to the Americas and the Caribbean region. It is appended to this note as Annex I. For the geographic areas not covered by written reports, the respective member is invited to report orally to the meeting on the progress made.

3. Reports have also been received from the secretariats of ACCOBAMS, AEWA, ASCOBANS and Eurobats. They are appended as Annexes II-V.

REPORT FROM THE STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER FOR THE AMERICAS AND
THE CARIBBEAN REGION TO THE 23RD MEETING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY
SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS (CMS)

It is important to address the most relevant issues before the members of this Committee, which have developed since the 22nd Standing Committee Meeting, held in this city, in September 2000.

We would first like to state that our region, the Americas and the Caribbean, still faces the problem of scarce country representation.

Being a wide geographic region with remarkable biodiversity, the accession of more members is still necessary. To date we only have six Parties (Argentina, Chile, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay). It is necessary to emphasize that such a large geographical region, running almost from the Arctic to the Antarctic, so wide and rich in fauna, containing important marine currents and renowned migratory routes, has an uneven and poor country representation, totalling less than 8% of CMS Contracting Parties.

It is important to highlight the progress achieved at the Latin-American Regional Workshop held in Lima at the end of October. The event had the important participation from the following countries in the region: Argentina, Bolivia, Cuba, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Representatives from Agreements and treaties such as: the Cartagena Convention, the Andean Community (Comunidad Andina de Naciones) and Ramsar also participated. Likewise, more than 12 representatives from NGOs and other institutions were present.

Argentina: Referred to some of the milestones reached after almost ten years of implementation of the Convention in that country. The Franciscana project (*Pontoporia blainvillei*) approved in June 1998 in the Netherlands has not yet been implemented. The three range countries (Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay) are in contact regarding the developments taking place and coordinate research on this endemic dolphin of the Plata basin and adjacent waters, particularly in relation to the estimate of its abundance, stock identity and mortality rate. The increasing threats to their populations derived from anthropogenic impacts, results in the capture of more than 1200 individuals per annum (Crespo, pers. com.).

The South Andean Deer project (*Hippocamelus bisulcus*), signed in the Netherlands on July 1998, is being developed by the Fundación Vida Silvestre from Argentina and the Glaciares National Park. This seriously threatened cervid is distributed along the south Andean region of Argentina and Chile. It needs special attention aiming at the preservation and recovery of the species. Appropriate information was provided on the completion of an observatory and the installation of two telescopes to perform research on the environmental impacts that threaten this species.

The Andean Flamingo project (*Phoenicopterus jamesi*, *P. andinus* and *P. chilensis*) is being conducted successfully in the Andean Altiplano region. Countries participating in the project are: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru. In order to know the status of the population, four censuses were carried out and about 222 wetlands have been surveyed (85% are in the high Andean plateau, more than 3000 m.a.s.l.), 20 of them are key wetlands for the species' reproduction. The work performed by the Group on the Conservation of Andean Flamingos (GCFA) was described, as well as the important developments reached by each country on such a taxing task. The follow-up of individuals through radio-telemetry will be put into practice in the near future; this is an important challenge that will allow conclusions regarding the sensitive causes of decline for these species to be obtained. Unfortunately, no recovery of the flamingo populations has been detected and it has to be further stated that the predation threats caused by ostriches (*Pterocnemia pennata*) and the Andean condor

(*Vultur gryphus*) may be a reason for that lack of recovery (Ricalde, pers. com.). The Scientific Councillor for the Neotropics, Dr. Roberto Schlatter, stated that this project has been selected as an invaluable example to other international organizations.

The Ruddy-headed Goose project (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*) is being carried out in Argentina and Chile. Wetlands International was responsible for this research between June 1999 and July 2000, working together with the following institutions: Direccion de Fauna of Argentina, Cooperación Nacional Forestal (CONAF) and Servicio Agrícola Ganadero (SAG) of Chile. This Austral goose species nests in Patagonia and the Tierra del Fuego region. Its main breeding area is located in the southern Buenos Aires province. This is a restricted and small-sized population. The dramatic situation faced by this species is due to the threat they face from farmers, inexperienced and illegal hunters, as well as the Patagonian grey fox (*Pseudalopex griseus*). The latter species was imported to the Tierra del Fuego Island in 1950 to control a plague constituted by millions of introduced European rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).

It is important to mention that there is a stable population of about 25,000 individuals that do not migrate based on the Malvinas/Falkland Islands. Therefore, IUCN does not consider this species to be an endangered one. Presently the population of Ruddy-headed Geese does not reach more than 1,000 individuals (Blanco, pers. com.). It has recently been declared as a "Natural Provincial Monument" by the government of the Buenos Aires province. The publication "Manual for the conservation of the ruddy-headed geese (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*) in Argentina and Chile" was printed in June with the support of the CMS Secretariat and Wetlands International.

Since 1992 Wetlands International has been working on the Buff-breasted sandpiper project (*Tryngites subruficollis*) as well as with other Charadriiformes.

Activity on the grassland passerines project began soon after COP 6, held in Cape Town in 1999. It is of utmost importance to gather more information in order to improve the knowledge about the "dragon" (*Agelaius flavus*), one of the most endangered species within this group.

Chile: Highlighted the developments attained in relation to the above mentioned projects (Ruddy-headed geese and Andean Flamingos). It also stated the interest shared with Peru on the marine otter (*Lontra felina*), the Humboldt penguin (*Spheniscus humboldti*) and the Southern river otter (*Lontra provocax*). The need to include 3 species to Appendix I was mentioned: the Peruvian diving petrel (*Pelecanoides garnotii*), the puffin (*Puffinus creatopus*) and a petrel species (Procellariidae).

Regarding the inclusion in Appendix I of the Peruvian diving petrel, with a current estimated population of 1,500 couples on Choros island, the need for concerted action was stressed to support projects.

Paraguay: Reported on the CDC database that includes 130 migratory birds and other species and about the importance of including this information in the National Biodiversity Strategy. They are currently focusing on environmental education actions and exchange of information.

Peru: Presented information about their Appendix II species proposals for a parrot species "perico macareno" (*Brotogeris pyrropterus*) shared with Ecuador and whose population is drastically decreasing, the giant squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) shared with Chile, sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) shared with Ecuador and other countries, the Amazon manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*) shared with Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador, the Brazilian giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), shared with Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and other countries, the sea lion (*Otaria flavescens*) and "el lobo marino fino" (*Arctocephalus australis*) shared with Chile. Regarding the last two mentioned species, Uruguay stated that the island and Atlantic coastal populations do not perform a proper migration but instead they have regional displacements. It was stated later that field activities would commence with the Humboldt penguin (*Spheniscus humboldti*) and the southern marine otter (*Lontra felina*) with the support of the CMS.

Uruguay: Provided information about the South American workshop on Albatross and Petrel Conservation held in Punta del Este last September. This event was organized by the NGO Birds of Uruguay and BirdLife International. The following countries were represented: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Malvinas/Falklands, Paraguay, Spain and South Africa. At this meeting the delegates discussed the following issues: By-catch of albatross and petrels -stressing what happens to these pelagic marine birds in their marine territories. Different mitigation measures implemented on fishing trawlers were described. The objective is to diminish one of the main causes of population decline in these species which results in catastrophic mortality levels (250 to 300 thousand birds/year). Twenty out of 24 albatross species have been placed on the endangered species list.

During the above-mentioned event the South American Strategy for the Preservation of Albatross and Petrels (ESCAPE) was introduced and discussed, its aim is to reduce the accidental capture of these Procellariiformes. It is important to stress this issue in South America, as the reproduction of many albatross species and petrels takes place within this territory and its surrounding areas.

Within this context we need to point out the concern of the General Directorate of Natural Renewable Resources as the CMS National focal point, that Uruguay has not yet signed the Agreement on "Albatross and Petrel conservation" (ACAP), concluded in Cape Town, in February 2001. This Agreement has already been signed by many countries, including important countries within our region such as: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru. In Uruguay to date, the ACAP is being evaluated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they have been briefed by the Department of Fauna.

The need to take action in order to reach Agreements directed at improving the conservation status of some migratory species of special interest, was stressed. Countries included within the range should collaborate in order to achieve concerted actions that will enable the establishment of Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding that provide greater protection to some species, such as: "picazo pochard" (*Netta peposaca*), White-faced Whistling duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*), that represent ducks of hunting interest because of their annual migration between Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, Black-necked Swan (*Cygnus melanocorypha*), migratory from the southern wetlands and influenced by drought episodes within its habitat. The concern already expressed regarding some of the species that belong to its territory was underscored, species such as the Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*) one of the greater migrants and the Franciscana dolphin (*Pontoporia blainvillei*).

The Carumbe project is currently under development by some biologists and students of the Science Faculty of the "Universidad de la Republica". The purpose of this project is to gather more information and increase the research on the four marine turtles, the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), Loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*), Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) and Ridley Turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*). These turtles are present in Uruguayan waters and are listed in Appendix I of the CMS.

With regard to migratory sea birds, it was pointed out that from 104 Procellariiformes species existing worldwide, Uruguay has 26. It was added that of these, a total of 5 species belong to the Diomedidae family and 5 of the 17 species that belong to the Procellariidae family are included in Appendix II of the Convention. The mortality rates derived by the accidental capture by fishing activities with long-lines is of great concern. It was stated that since 1998 the "National Program of on board observers" has been carried out and a series of mitigation measures from the long-line vessel fleet are taking place.

Unfortunately, the final results of the Albatross and Petrel project have not been delivered to the Secretariat by Mr. Adrian Stagi, partly due to the health problems of his director Dr. Raul Vaz-Ferreira. Nevertheless, some approximate figures were disclosed taking into account the addition of daily captures between 4 a.m. and 6 p.m. The incidental capture represented 2.3 birds/1000 hooks. Other related research provided the following figures: 0.2, 0.3 and 0.5 birds/1000 hooks on fishing

held in Uruguayan waters, North Uruguayan waters and adjacent waters around the Southern Georgian islands, respectively. These figures can fluctuate and range from 7.4 - 57.2 birds/1000 hooks when related to innovative technology fishing methods (Stagi, pers. com.).

According to this research, it was found that 64% of the incidental captures were of the White-chinned Petrel (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*) and 27% to Black-browed Albatross (*Diomedea melonophris*). The capture of Black-crowned Petrel (*Puffinus gravis*) and Southern Giant Petrel (*Macronectes giganteus*) (Stagi, pers. com.), was found to be secondary.

Many participants to the Workshop held in Lima stressed that careful analysis is required before presenting a proposal to include any species in the Appendices. It was considered necessary to make it clear that each country has a responsibility with regard to national migration. As a result of this, the Parties were requested to consider the need to adjust as much as possible to the biological concept of migration, and consider the basic criteria and the relevant concepts for incorporation, analyzing thoroughly the migratory characteristics of the species, the periods and the predictability of movements. Dr. Schlatter added that the "priority" criteria related to the endangered status that certain species face must be taken into consideration.

Uruguay stated that adding more species to the CMS would not produce any benefits as a protection framework unless other further measures are pursued. Similar to the CITES appendix where thousands of species of many Orders and entire families have been added, that might be endangered in the wild but are not necessarily subject of commerce.

It is necessary to mention that in Recommendation 4, the scarce representation of Latin American and Caribbean countries as Contracting Parties was underscored as well as the need to reach the political and technical authorities of the countries of the region. It was recommended to the Secretariat to visit non-member countries in order to promote awareness among the decision-makers and authorities.

Further, in Recommendation 5 the great importance of the region for migratory species was recognized together with the need to provide further support to the Contracting Parties. Independently to the funds provided to the Trust Fund of CMS, full support to the Parties to attend the Convention meetings was recommended, as they are developing countries.

We would like to state our region's concern on a previous agreement reached by the Standing Committee, regarding financing of the member countries to attend different CMS meetings. Presently, we already have two countries (Argentina and Chile) in the "developed" countries category and in the near future Peru will also join the list. As a result, this is seen as a discrimination against the Americas and the Caribbean.

As we know, CMS constitutes an International Treaty with a large European contingent. One of the Convention goals throughout the years is to increase membership including Latin American countries, enabling these to have greater participation. Within this context we must remember that the Strategic Plan decided as one of its objectives to increase the number of Parties to 85 for the year 2002, and requested the Standing Committee to continue with recruitment efforts. If any restrictive measure would be taken it will affect the interest of possible new members.

A major effort to finance Non-Party countries was accomplished in order to hold the Workshop in Lima to share a thorough knowledge of what is happening in the region. If a radical decision would be made, it would represent a great impact to the region and it will make it very difficult to work in a responsible and serious way. It is paradoxical to make efforts to recruit new Parties if policies of practical exclusion are taking place. If the presence of Latin America within the Convention is really desired, real possibilities of participation should be granted to the region, otherwise in future meetings nobody will attend representing this large region and some decisions could be taken without its consent. A logical thought is that if an increased participation in the Convention is desired there must exist a real support to the region.

We understand from the above-mentioned paragraph that it is imperative to review this decision and adopt a pragmatic approach as is the practice within other treaties such as Ramsar, CITES, CBD, etc. This way we can find a solution to this great concern that threatens our region.

CONSERVATION DES CÉPHALOPODES DE LA MER NOIRE, DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE ET DE LA ZONE ATLANTIQUE ADJACENTE (ACCODAMS)

Année 2002

I. Organisation du Secrétariat Intérimaire

En application des dispositions de l'Acte Final de négociation de l'Accord, le Gouvernement de la Principauté de Monaco héberge, depuis 1996, le Secrétariat Intérimaire de l'ACCODAMS et prend en charge ses frais de fonctionnement : édition de rapports, édition de brochure de sensibilisation, frais d'envoi de documents, déplacements. Le Gouvernement a mis à disposition la Dr Marie Christine Van Klaveren, pour assurer les fonctions du Secrétariat.

II. État des signatures et ratifications

Le Secrétariat Intérimaire et la délégation de la Principauté (dépensaire) ont fait à profit toutes les rencontres multinationales pour rapprocher les délégations des pays riverains et les encourager à adhérer à l'Accord.

L'Accord est signé en Monaco en Juin 2001.

Actuellement l'Accord compte 9 Parties (cf. Tableau en annexe). Les instruments de la Tunisie et de la Syrie sont toujours attendus et les procédures de ratification semblent bien engagées en Turquie, Ukraine, Chypre, Slovaquie, Italie, France, L'Algérie et Bosnie Herzégovine ont annoncé au Secrétariat que la procédure serait lancée sous peu. La première Réunion des Parties aura lieu du 23 février au 2 mars 2002 à Monaco.

III. Promotion de l'Accord et coopération avec les Organisations Intergouvernementales et Instituts

- La promotion de l'Accord a été effectuée dans plusieurs directions:

L'affiche de présentation des Céphalopodes a été continuellement diffusée sur demande et lors de réunions intergouvernementales.

Au niveau national, l'affiche a été distribuée aux services administratifs et aux écoles.

Le site Web est régulièrement tenu à jour et présente les dernières nouvelles pertinentes pour l'Accord ainsi que les informations sur la MDP1 : documents téléchargeables et informations de dernière minute.

Le Bulletin n°4 sera diffusé à l'occasion de la première Réunion des Parties en 2002.

- Coopération avec le Conventionière

Le Secrétariat Intérimaire ainsi que le Délégué ont mis à profit diverses occasions pour appuyer l'Accord, la Convention et ses Accords. Une répartition des tâches de prospection a été établie entre les Secrétariats. Celui de l'ACCODAMS s'occupe de la zone Sud et Est méditerranéenne.

- Participation à des événements internationaux

Deuxième ou Troisième ?

RAPPORT DU SECRÉTARIAT INTÉRIMAIRE DE L'ACCORD SUR LA CONSERVATION DES CÉTACÉS DE LA MER NOIRE, DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE ET DE LA ZONE ATLANTIQUE ADJACENTE (ACCOBAMS)

Année 2001

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L'Accord est entré en vigueur en Juin 2001.

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La première Réunion des Parties aura lieu du 28 février au 2 mars 2002 à Monaco.

III. Promotion de l'Accord et coopération avec les Organisations intergouvernementales et Instituts.

- La promotion de l'Accord a été effectuée dans plusieurs directions:

L'affiche de présentation des Cétacés a été continuellement diffusée sur demande et lors de réunions intergouvernementales.

Au niveau national, l'affiche a été distribuée aux services administratifs et aux écoles.

Le site Web est régulièrement tenu à jour et présente les dernières nouvelles pertinentes pour l'Accord ainsi que les informations sur la MOP1 : documents téléchargeables et informations de dernière minute.

Le Bulletin n°4 sera distribué à l'occasion de la première Réunion des Parties en 2002.

- Coopération avec la Convention mère.

Le Secrétariat intérimaire ainsi que le Dépositaire ont mis à profit diverses occasions pour appuyer l'Accord, la Convention et ses Accords. Une répartition des tâches de prospection a été établie entre les Secrétariats . Celui de l'ACCOBAMS s'est vu confier en particulier la zone Sud et Est méditerranéenne.

- Participation à des réunions intergouvernementales:

Fin de l'année 2000:

*Troisième réunion des Conventions et programmes du PNUE pour les mers régionales (Monaco, 6-11 novembre 2000): l'atelier sur le Plan d'Action pour les Mammifères Marins (MMAP), qui s'est tenu dans le cadre de cette réunion, a permis un large tour d'horizon des besoins ressentis par les responsables des diverses mers régionales et des Conventions touchant à la biodiversité.

Année 2001:

* Groupe de Travail sur la révision du schéma de gestion des cétacés de la CBI (6-8 février, Monaco)

* Comité consultatif du Plan d'Action Stratégique (PAS) pour la biodiversité en Méditerranée (22-23 février, Tunis, Tunisie): ce programme développé dans le cadre du FEM concerne la mise en œuvre du protocole de la Convention de Barcelone pour les Aires spécialement Protégées et la diversité biologique en Méditerranée. ACCOBAMS a été désigné membre de ce Comité.

*8^{ième} réunion du Comité Technique d'ASCOBANS (2-5 avril, Nymimdegab, Danemark)

* Réunion conjointe des Points focaux nationaux des Aires Spécialement Protégées de la Convention de Barcelone et des Points focaux de la Convention sur la Diversité Biologique (20-21 avril, Valencia, Espagne)

* Réunion des Points focaux nationaux des Aires Spécialement Protégées de la Convention de Barcelone (23-26 avril, Valencia, Espagne)

* Atelier de travail relatif aux interactions entre les cétacés et la pêche en Méditerranée (4-5 mai, Rome, Italie): l'atelier, réunissant des spécialistes internationaux, a été organisé par l'Institut Central italien de Recherches Appliquée en Mer (ICRAM). La question des perturbations acoustiques liées à l'utilisation des systèmes de répulsion des Cétacés a été largement discuté. Le rapport de réunion a été diffusé au Secrétariat des Conventions pertinentes pour la Méditerranée et la mer Noire ainsi qu'au Secrétariat d'ASCOBANS.

* Conférence annuelle de l'European Cetacean Society (3-10 mai, Rome, Italie)

*Réunion des correspondants nationaux du PAS biodiversité de la Convention de Barcelone (2-4 juillet, Alicante, Espagne)

*Réunion conjointe du Réseau Emeraude et du Réseau écologique pan européen du Conseil de l'Europe (4-5 octobre, Istanbul, Turquie): la réunion portait sur la création d'un réseau d'aires protégées marines et terrestres en incluant le concept de corridors écologiques.

*Congrès Assemblée Plénière de la CIESM (24-28 septembre, Monaco): à cette occasion les priorités internationales de mise en œuvre de l'ACCOBAMS ont pu être discutées.

*Douzième Réunion des Parties Contractantes à la Convention de Barcelone (14 – 17 Novembre, Monaco) : divers contacts avec les Ministres de l'Environnement de nombreux pays méditerranéens ont permis de mieux faire connaître la CMS et ses Accord et de faire un bilan sur les processus de ratification en cours.

*Réunion du Comité permanent de la Convention de Berne (26-30 Novembre, Strasbourg, France) : ACCOBAMS était représenté par le Secrétariat de la CMS qui a appuyé la recommandation sur le *Tursiops truncatus ponticus*.

- Les rapports avec l'Institut Océanographique de Monaco se sont particulièrement développés lors des travaux liés à la mise en œuvre du Sanctuaire pour les mammifères marins en Méditerranée Nord Occidentale.

IV. Préparation à la MOP1.

Le Secrétariat intérimaire a poursuivi sa préparation de la MOP1 et la majorité des documents va être envoyée sous peu. Les relations avec les Secrétariats des autres Accords ont été soutenus. Ils ont permis de rentabiliser les acquis de ces derniers ainsi que de resserrer les liens entre les diverses structures.

D'importants documents scientifiques concernant l'état de conservation des populations de cétacés ou le bilan des législations nationales sont en cours de finalisation.

Comité scientifique.

- Des réunions informelles à caractère scientifique se sont déroulées en partenariat avec la CIESM et un groupe de 5 experts renommés dans le domaine de la cétologie (Espagne, France, Italie, Grèce, Ukraine) afin de définir la structure et le fonctionnement du Comité scientifique. La préparation des résolutions créant ce Comité ont fait nettement ressortir que tel qu'initialement prévu il ne pourrait couvrir les besoins de l'Accord. Une solution intermédiaire entre un Comité scientifique et un Comité permanent sera proposée aux Parties.

Une première liste de priorités scientifiques ainsi qu'un "portefeuille" de projets ouverts à des financements extérieurs seront également présentés aux Parties contractantes.

Identification des Unités de coordination sous-régionales

- Le Secrétariat intérimaire a rendu visite au Secrétariat de la Commission pour la Mer Noire. Cette rencontre a permis de définir un projet de Résolution et les termes de référence de l'Unité de coordination pour la Mer Noire ainsi que les bases d'une collaboration nécessaire à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord.

- Pour la Méditerranée les choses sont plus avancées et les Parties Contractantes à la Convention de Barcelone ont accepté (sous réserve de la décision de la MOP1 de l'ACCOBAMS que le Centre pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées basé en Tunisie remplisse ce rôle et signe un memorandum de coopération avec le Secrétariat de l'Accord.

V. Activités liées à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord.

Diverses actions sont allées dans ce sens :

* Réunion informelle sur le *Tursiops truncatus ponticus* (7 février, Monaco):

cette réunion a été tenue dans le cadre d'une coordination liée au projet d'inscription de cette espèce à l'annexe 1 de la CITES. A cette occasion, le Secrétariat intérimaire de l'ACCOBAMS a chargé M. Alexei Birkun, spécialiste en cétologie de la mer Noire de réaliser un document sur l'état de conservation de l'espèce. Ce document sera présenté à la MOP1 de l'ACCOBAMS.

* Atelier méditerranéen sur l'élaboration de plans nationaux pour la conservation des cétacés dans les pays méditerranéens (6-7 septembre 2001, Tunis, Tunisie):

Cette réunion a été organisée par le CAR/ASP avec l'appui du Gouvernement tunisien dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan d'Action pour la conservation des cétacés en mer Méditerranée et de l'ACCOBAMS. L'atelier de travail a été consacré aux plans nationaux pour la conservation des cétacés dans les pays méditerranéens et à la manière d'aider les pays à les préparer.

* Session de formation en cétologie d'experts en biodiversité des pays de la mer Noire (3-5 décembre 2001, Constanta, Roumanie):

Ont participé à cette session la Bulgarie, la Roumanie, la Turquie et l'Ukraine.

Environ 35 participants ont bénéficié des exposés de 4 experts en cétologie: Francisco Aznar (Université de Valence en Espagne), Giovanni Bearzi (Tethys Research institute, Venise, Italie), Giuseppe Notarbartolo di Sciara (ICRAM, Rome, Italie) et Alexei Birkun (Laboratoire BREMA, Simferopol, Ukraine).

La formation était destinée à de jeunes scientifiques chargés de s'impliquer dans la conservation des cétacés. Elle concernait notamment les techniques d'évaluation des populations de cétacés, les interactions avec la pêche et les échouages.

Cette session a été organisée grâce à l'appui de la Principauté de Monaco.

*** Projet d'élaboration d'un projet FEM pour les pays de la mer Noire:**

Le Secrétariat de la CMS a sensibilisé le Secrétariat intérimaire de l'ACCOBAMS sur l'opportunité de mettre sur pied un projet FEM destiné à l'ensemble des pays de la mer Noire. Afin de cibler une participation de tous les pays de la mer Noire et de mettre en œuvre une coopération internationale dans la protection des Cétacés, il a semblé nécessaire de s'orienter vers des projets de taille moyenne, mécanismes permettant le financement de programmes régionaux. Le projet est en cours d'élaboration. Son état d'avancement sera présenté à l'occasion de la MOP1 de l'ACCOBAMS.

VI. Coopération avec les États riverains

*ACCOBAMS a orienté certains programmes de coopération bilatérale de la Principauté de Monaco au travers d'un appui à la Bulgarie en matière de surveillance des populations de Cétacés et à la Croatie concernant la création de zones protégées.

*Un programme de formation en cétologie pour les pays de la Mer Noire a été organisé en Roumanie (cf. V.)

VII. Coopération avec les Organisations non Gouvernementales.

- Le Secrétariat a développé ses contacts vers les gestionnaires de bases documentaires. Le site web est actuellement relié à deux d'entre elles : JILWLP et la bibliothèque cétologique de Venise (Tethys Research Institute).

- La Swiss Cetacean Society a été mandatée par le Secrétariat intérimaire pour l'élaboration d'une mallette pédagogique destinée à la formation de jeunes scientifiques devant s'impliquer dans la conservation des cétacés. Cet outil regroupera les documents pertinents existants en partenariat avec les experts de Méditerranée et de mer Noire. Un premier projet sera présenté à la MOP1 de l'ACCOBAMS.

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REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE
AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF
AFRICAN-EURASIAN WATERBIRDS (AEWA)
TO THE 23rd MEETING OF THE CMS STANDING COMMITTEE,
BONN, 13-14 DECEMBER 2001

The AEWA is developing well in terms of members and the implementation of the Action Plan. The secretariat is co-located with and administratively integrated into the CMS Secretariat and UNEP. The Technical Committee recently met in Tour du Valat, France. The next meeting is scheduled to take place in Arusha, Tanzania, at the end of May 2002.

Currently the Agreement has 33 Parties. The International Implementation Priorities AEWA 2000-2004, adopted at the MOPl in Cape Town, are well underway to be implemented. During 2001 funds have been received for studies on the Impact of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa, impact of Marine Fisheries on Migratory Waterbirds, Rehabilitation of sites degraded by invasive species of aquatic weeds, development of guidelines on National Legislation for Migratory Waterbirds, Development of international species Action Plans, implementation of the Dark-bellied Brent Goose Management Plan, etc. Worth of special mention is the development during the PDF-B phase of the African-Eurasian Flyway GEF project. By the end of 2001/beginning 2002 the full size brief for this project will be submitted to the GEF Secretariat. If the application will be successful the project, with a total costs of USD 12 million, will receive an amount up to USD 6 million from GEF; the remaining funds will have to be secured through matching funds. This project will certainly make a big difference for the implementation of the AEWA Agreement, RAMSAR and CBD Conventions, and possibly also for the Bern Convention.

Within the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ramsar Bureau and CMS Secretariat, a Joint Work Programme among the CMS and AEWA secretariats and the Ramsar Bureau for the years 2002-2003 is being elaborated. At the time of writing, a draft is being consulted within the Ramsar Bureau. The document is expected to be finalized by the beginning of December 2001, to be ready for endorsed by the Standing Committees of CMS and Ramsar, both meeting in December 2001.

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UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT
PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

*Progress Report by the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas
(ASCOBANS)
to the 23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee,
Bonn 13 – 14 December 2001*

The course for ASCOBANS in the year 2001 was charted by the Agreement's 3rd Meeting of Parties (MoP 3), held in Bristol in July 2000 and the 8th Meeting of the ASCOBANS Advisory Committee (AC8), which took place in Nymindégab, Denmark from 2 - 5 April 2001. AC 8 focussed on implementing the triennial workplan and resolutions adopted at MoP 3.

As in the past, the issue of **by-catch**, which continues to be the most immediate threat to cetaceans in the Agreement area, was high on the ASCOBANS agenda. AC8 considered the report on bycatch mitigation in the Baltic and North Sea region produced for ASCOBANS by Dr Andy Read. There was general agreement that this report was a highly useful document that will need further consideration and discussion at the national level.

First steps towards organising a new large-scale survey of cetaceans in the Agreement area ("SCANS II") were also taken.

Moreover, a number of measures specifically geared to the **Baltic Sea** area are being taken. The ASCOBANS Baltic Discussion Group had its final meeting in Charlottenlund, Denmark, in January 2001. The outcome of its deliberations, laid down in a report that was discussed by the 8th meeting of the Advisory Committee, will provide valuable input for the process of developing a recovery plan for Baltic harbour porpoise populations. A workshop aimed at preparing a draft recovery plan is currently being prepared. It will take place in Jastarnia, Poland, from 9 – 11 January 2002 and should unite a broad range of experts and stakeholders from all Baltic Parties and Range States. Participants will work towards the elaboration of a prioritized recovery plan ("Jastarnia Plan") with a view to achieving the long-term objective of restoring and/or maintaining a viable population of harbour porpoises in the Baltic.

ASCOBANS is also addressing other problems facing cetaceans in the Agreement Area, including **acoustic disturbance** and marine **pollution**. In close cooperation with other international organisations, ASCOBANS is working to reduce the level of hazardous substances in the marine environment and is monitoring information on high-speed ferries which may have adverse effects on whales and dolphins.

ASCOBANS AC 7 (Bruges, Belgium, March 2000) and AC 8 (Nymindégab, Denmark, April 2001) as well as the Third Meeting of Parties (Bristol, UK, July 2000) acknowledged that **PR work** needed to be stepped up to increase public awareness of the Agreement and the issues it deals with. Consequently, considerable efforts have been made in this field. The ASCOBANS website was updated and revamped, an information brochure and postcards were produced. On the occasion of the Agreement's 10th anniversary, a commemorative volume, entitled *From Idea to Implementation – ASCOBANS Ten Years On* was published and an exhibition of Polish art organized in Bonn. It will be shown again shortly at Hel Marine Station, Hel, Poland. The ASCOBANS exhibition *Harbour Porpoise in Distress* was displayed in numerous Parties and Range States since early 2000 and is scheduled to be shown in Poland, Latvia and Finland in the first half of 2002. The Secretariat is cooperating with *Telekomunikacja Polska* to produce a telephone card commemorating the ASCOBANS Baltic Workshop in January 2002.

REPORT BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE
AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF BATS IN EUROPE (EUROBATS)
TO THE 23rd MEETING OF THE CMS STANDING COMMITTEE
BONN, 13-14 DECEMBER 2001

The very positive development of the Agreement has continued in 2000/2001. Albania, Croatia, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova and Romania were welcomed as new Parties. The total number of Parties is 25 now. Several more countries are in the process of acceding.

The 3rd Session of the Meeting of Parties (Bristol, United Kingdom, July 2000) has adopted a number of major decisions to further strengthen and develop the Agreement:

Since 1 January 2001 EUROBATS is administered under UNEP in the newly established CMS Agreements Unit together with AEWA and ASCOBANS. Synergies, greater efficiency through economies of scale and close co-operation are expected to arise from giving the Secretariats a common administrative framework. Another important resolution adopted in Bristol deals with an amendment of the Agreement. It was given an appendix to facilitate the addition of more bat species. The amendment also introduced a better definition of the scope of the Agreement and more expressly invites non-European Range States to accede to the Agreement. The amendment entered into force in August 2001.

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Agreement, the year 2001 was declared "International Year of the Bat". In the course of this year the Parties made additional efforts to promote bat conservation as well as public awareness and encouraged initiatives to improve the conservation of bats of all species.

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Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.7

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Prepared by the Secretariat

1. The Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005 recognizes that the aims and objectives of CMS complement and reinforce those of other international conventions, and are shared by other international, governmental and non-governmental organizations. The plan stresses the need for co-operation in areas of mutual interest. Operational objective 4.4 (Linkages) calls for CMS to strengthen orderly institutional linkages with partner organizations and in particular define jointly, under the umbrella of the Convention on Biological Diversity, within a global context involving the main biodiversity related conventions, the scope of their responsibility and the ways to improve, in the most efficient way, their tasks and to enhance their synergetic effect.

2. To that end, the CMS Secretariat has endeavoured over the past two years to conclude memoranda of cooperation with a number of its counterparts and has been re-examining existing co-operative arrangements with a view to making them more substantial -- for instance, through the elaboration of joint work programmes. The work is very much an ongoing process, whose timetable depends on many factors that are not the exclusive domain of the Secretariat. The present paper summarizes the current state of development of these formal initiatives (without mentioning the day-to-day institutional collaboration that exists with or without a more structured framework). Where possible and appropriate, drafts of various joint work programmes and memoranda of understanding are annexed.

3. Besides the instruments mentioned below, the Secretariat has had contacts with counterparts from the *Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution*, the *Cartagena Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region*, BirdLife International, and IUCN - The World Conservation Union about the possibility of elaborating comparable cooperative agreements, however other pressing commitments have thus far prevented these from coming to fruition.

A. Convention on Biological Diversity

4. Significant discussions on migratory species were held at the recent SBSTTA 6 (the scientific body of the Convention on Biological Diversity) meeting held in March 2001 in Montreal. Building upon previous CBD and CMS decisions and resolutions, decision V/21 of the CBD requested the development of a proposal on how migratory species could be integrated into the work programme of the CBD and the role CMS could play in the implementation of that proposal.

5. SBSTTA recommendation VI/8 (see Annex I) underscored strong support for further

collaboration, co-operation and synergies with CMS. Among others, the delegates attending the meeting unanimously recommended to the forthcoming CBD COP6 (The Hague, 8-19 April 2002) that:

- (1) CMS be recognized as the lead partner in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species over their entire range while recognizing that CMS provides an international framework through which Range States can cooperate on migratory issues
- (2) CBD Parties report through their national reports on the extent to which they address migratory species at the national level, and on their cooperation with other Range States;
- (3) An assessment be made of the financial resources needed to support capacity building and specific projects aimed at incorporating the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats.

6. The SBSTTA also requested the CBD Executive Secretary in close collaboration with the CMS Secretariat to develop for the consideration of the CBD COP 6 a joint programme of work for the Conventions which would be implemented at all levels. A draft joint work programme was submitted by the CMS Secretariat to the CBD Secretariat in July, and their comments are expected by early November. This draft joint work programme (contained in Annex II) addresses areas of common interest, namely, protected areas, indicators, monitoring and assessments, sustainable use, public education and awareness, and includes priority areas for action, time frames, identifies key actors and ways and means to implement it.

7. The SBSTTA also invited the CBD Executive Secretary to generate in collaboration with the CMS Secretariat and relevant organizations, guidance for the integration of migratory species into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and ongoing and future programmes of work under the CBD.

B. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

8. A memorandum of understanding between the Ramsar Bureau and CMS Secretariat was signed in February 1997, identifying the following areas for active collaboration: joint promotion in the area of Party recruitment; institutional co-operation (eg information exchange and cross-representation at meetings); joint conservation action; mutually beneficial data collection, storage and analysis; and co-operation in development of new agreements on migratory species.

9. Recognizing a need to elaborate more explicitly the nature of such collaboration, and to include also activities pertaining to the work of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), the respective secretariats have exchanged a number of working drafts of a Joint Work Programme 2002-2003, of which the last version appears at Annex III. At the time of writing, this draft was being consulted within the Ramsar Bureau. As the Ramsar Standing Committee meets in early December, shortly before the CMS Standing Committee meeting, it is hoped that a text can be finalized and presented to both bodies for endorsement on these occasions. The Secretariat will provide an update on the status at the meeting.

C. Wetlands International

10. A memorandum of agreement was signed between Wetlands International and the CMS Secretariat in March 1997 outlining opportunities for mutually beneficial co-operation in the areas

covered by the Wetlands International network of offices (in Africa, Europe and Middle East, in Asia-Pacific and in the Americas). This co-operation has manifested itself, for example, in the form of Wetlands International contributions to the further development of the AEWA, efforts to promote accession to CMS of non-Party countries in Asia and, most recently, inputs to the Central Asian Flyway initiative.

11. Notwithstanding the major restructuring taking place within Wetlands International, it was considered important and useful to flesh out the memorandum of agreement by developing a more detailed Joint Work Programme. A first draft, prepared by the secretariats of CMS and AEWA, is currently under review by Wetlands International. If the text has been developed further by the time of the Standing Committee meeting, it will be appended to this report.

D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

12. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has recently been finalised between the CMS Secretariat and the responsible branches of the World Heritage Convention and Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO. The text, which is submitted for the Standing Committee's endorsement, appears at Annex IV. For its part, UNESCO is expected to table the memorandum for endorsement at its next meeting in May 2002. The Standing Committee is invited to endorse the MoU, before it is formally signed by both parties (some time after UNESCO's Executive Board has endorsed it presumably in May 2002).

E. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

13. Limited capacity in both the CMS and CITES secretariats has stood in the way of more in depth consultations on a draft MoU prepared by the CITES secretariat, however it is expected that these discussions will resume in the new year.

F. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

14. The Secretariats of both conventions have undertaken to develop some points of convergence - an excellent starting point for further deliberations in areas of collaboration. Two successful meetings were held and a technical meeting is planned as a precursor to the development of a Memorandum of Understanding and a Joint Work Programme for the two convention secretariats. It is expected that the MoU and the first Joint Work Programme, will become operational by the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties.



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.8

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (Rio + 10 Conference)

1. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio + 10) will take place in Johannesburg, South Africa from 3 to 15 September 2002. The meeting will focus on the 10 year review of the progress achieved to date since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) met in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. UNCED adopted the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Forest Principles. Concurrently, three instrumental environmental conventions were signed, the Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Desertification and Framework Convention on Climate Change.
 2. The Summit is expected to bring together thousands of participants including Heads of State, national delegates, NGOs, business and other major groups representatives and will draw the world's attention towards how to address challenging issues, namely improving people's lives and conserving our natural resources
 3. A special web site for the Summit has been established at: www.johannesburgsummit.org
 4. In its resolution A/RES/55/199 on the ATen-year review of progress achieved in the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development@, the United Nations General Assembly (GA) expressed its deep concern that despite the many successful and continuing efforts of the international community since the Stockholm Conference and the fact that some progress has been achieved, the environment and the natural resource base that support life on Earth continues to deteriorate at an alarming rate.
 5. This GA resolution also confirmed the political importance of the forthcoming 10-year review and underscored that the review should address the implementation of Agenda 21, other outcomes of the Conference, as well as the Programme for the further implementation of Agenda 21 adopted by the General Assembly at its 19th Special Session in 1997 (5 years after the Rio Conference).
 6. The GA decided that the review should focus on the identification of accomplishments and areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and should focus on action-oriented decisions in areas where further efforts are needed to implement Agenda 21. It should therefore address, within the framework of Agenda 21, new challenges and opportunities, and result in renewed political commitment and support for sustainable development, consistent, *inter alia*, with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.
1. The GA also decided that the Summit, including its preparatory process, should ensure a balance between economic development, social development and environmental protection as these

are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development.

2. The agreed preparatory meetings at national regional and sub-regional levels were scheduled . Thus far more than 44 preparatory meetings being held in the 5 UN geographic regions which have demanded a significant amount of resource mobilization.

3. The Commission on Sustainable Development has been appointed as the preparatory committee for the Summit and a Bureau composed of 10 members with 2 representatives from each of the geographical groups has been established. In 2002, in addition to the preparatory meetings three substantive events will take place in January and March, where the final agenda for the Summit will be agreed. Main elements to consider for the meetings include matters related to directions and policies for sustainable development, regarded as a progressive and balanced achievement of sustained economic growth, improved social equity and environmental sustainability, while recognizing the importance of environmental agreements for sustainable development. In May 2002 a ministerial level meeting will take place in Indonesia.

4. Even though to date there is no agreed agenda for the Summit, the substantive preparatory meetings are expected to:

- \$ Identify major accomplishments and lessons learned in the implementation of Agenda 21
- \$ Identify major constraints hindering the implementation of Agenda 21 and propose specific time-bound measures to be undertaken, and institutional and financial requirements and identify the sources of such support.
- \$ Address new challenges and opportunities that have emerged since UNCED within the framework of Agenda 21.
- \$ Address ways of strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development and evaluate and define roles and a programme of work of the Commission of Sustainable Development.
- \$ Propose a provisional agenda and possible main themes for the Summit (based on the outcomes of the preparatory activities at the national, sub-regional, regional and international levels).

11. The regional preparatory meetings have been producing important inputs to the summit and are highlighting some major problems which impact on matters related to sustainable development:

- \$ Rate of population growth and fertility rates
- \$ Gradual increase in already-high urban population creates greater demands for space and transport infrastructure, generates large quantities of waste and emissions to soil, water and air. Water availability, essential also for biodiversity -- including migratory species -- might be raised as an issue at WSSD.
- \$ Environmental pressures from consumption have intensified and may worsen in many areas
- \$ Transboundary and international environmental problems, namely emissions of greenhouse gases, air and water pollution, biodiversity loss, waste generation, technological hazards and risks to human health caused by harmful chemicals and genetically modified organisms are seen.
- \$ Significant new legally-binding regional and sub-regional environmental conventions and Agreements have come into force, as well as MoUs which are of particular importance to CMS.
- \$ Some conclusions reached underscore that sustainable development is only starting to be put into practice. Short-term concerns still take precedent over long-term principles of inter-generational equity or the precautionary approach. No single-country has fully

implemented its declarations about integrating environmental considerations into decision-making. There are still obstacles to promoting dialogue between policy makers and civil society and communicating sustainable development issues to decision makers.

12. Main recommendations in regards to biodiversity include:

- \$ More should be done to protect and restore ecosystems and halt the loss of biodiversity.
- \$ Extending that protection to the wider countryside requires a deeper and effective integration of environment and biodiversity into agriculture, landscape, forestry, and marine policies, coupled with new initiatives, for example, to develop a soil strategy for Europe.
- \$ More attention needs to be given to establishing and maintaining ecological networks, as well as to protecting the mountain ecosystems, particularly those shared by two or more states.
- \$ In Europe countries of the region were requested to ratify and implement the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- \$ New instruments for the protection and sustainable management of biodiversity, particularly coastal zones and mountain areas, should be developed

13. At the forthcoming Seventh Special Session of the Global Ministerial Environment Forum to be held in Cartagena, Colombia from 13 to 15 February 2002 UNEP's contribution to the World Summit will be discussed. The Executive Director is preparing a report which will include activities of UNEP that are relevant in the context of the World Summit such as information, monitoring, assessment and early warning; environmental law; coordination of environmental conventions; technology, industry and regional activities in the management of the environment (Contained in document UNEP/GCSS.VII/2).

Suggested Actions:

14. The Standing Committee may wish to consider discussing under agenda item 5.4 how best to raise the profile of migratory species conservation within the Rio +10 Conference. In addition to making a statement from the floor and submitting a well-prepared progress report on CMS (which would double as information for COP 7), special studies might be commissioned and presented, for instance:

- \$ case studies that assess the utilization of migratory species at the national level, as well as the economic (and other) values of such activities, and examine the potential for enhancing economic benefits through sustainable utilization (as called for in the CMS Strategic Plan)
- \$ an innovative study of the interactions between climate change and migratory species.

15. The Standing Committee may consider establishing a working group to discuss and prepare these and other possible CMS contributions to the World Summit.



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.9

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND, CMS BUDGET AND RESOURCES

Prepared by the Secretariat

1. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties at its Sixth Meeting (Cape Town, November 1999) approved the terms of reference for the administration of the Trust Fund as set out in Annex 4 to Resolution 6.8, and requested the Executive Director of UNEP to submit to the Parties and to the Standing Committee, through the Secretariat, the audited accounts for the financial period. These shall include full details of actual expenditure compared to the original provisions for each budget line.

2. Annex 4 to Resolution 6.8 also authorized the Executive Director of UNEP, upon the request of the Secretariat of the Convention, to the extent consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, to make transfers from one budget line to another and to transfer any uncommitted balance of appropriations to the second calendar year, provided that the total budget approved by the Parties shall not be exceeded.

B. Scope

3. This document provides information on current status of the CMS Trust Fund (Annex 1), paid and unpaid contribution pledges (Annex 2), actual income and expenditure for the year 2000 (Annex 3), and the estimated income and expenditure to 31 December 2001 (Annex 3b), as well as a list of Parties eligible for CMS support in relation to travel to CMS-related meetings (Annex 4).

II. STATUS OF THE TRUST FUND

4. The status of the CMS Trust Fund is summarized in Annex 1. This report is prepared and issued by UNON monthly and takes into account the available resources in the Trust Fund and records commitments as requested by the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant approvals of the Conference of the Parties.

1. As at 30 September 2001, the Convention had a healthy, uncommitted balance of USD 1,365,602, part of which is necessary to be kept in reserve. This balance takes into account the total contributions received in 2000-2001 (USD 4,729,200) and the total approved project commitment for 2000-2002 of USD 3,363,599. Based on current projections and providing for a reasonable level of reserve, it is estimated that by the time of COP7 an amount in the order of USD 600,000 will be

available for withdrawal and allocation to activities in support of the Convention's implementation. This figure is subject to change, depending on levels of expenditure and actual receipt of contributions in 2002.

III. PAID AND UNPAID PLEDGES

2. The status of contributions to the Convention's Trust Fund is reported in Annex 2. As at 30 September 2001, 41 Parties had not paid their contributions for the year 2001 and only 29 Parties had fully paid their contributions for 2001 and all previous years. Received and unpaid contributions represent 70 percent (USD 1,025,300) and 30 percent (USD 437,911), respectively, of the approved budget. Of the total amount outstanding for 2001, 89.75 percent can be attributed to five Parties: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Italy and Spain.

3. UNON continues to send out reminders requesting all Parties which have not yet paid their contributions in full to do so without further delay. The Secretariat sends out similar reminders and takes every opportunity in its correspondence and other communications to remind Parties of their obligations.

4. Of the 70 parties listed in the table, the following 29 Parties had paid in full their contributions for 2001 and previous years: Benin, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, European Community.

5. The following 41 Parties had made payments at some time to the Trust Fund, but payments for certain years (indicated in brackets) were still outstanding as at 30 September 2001:

Argentina (2000-2001), Australia (2001), Belgium (2000, 2001), Bulgaria (2001), Burkina Faso (1997-2001), Cameroon (1996-2001), Chad (1997-2001), Chile (2001), Congo (2000-2001), Croatia (2000-2001), Democratic Republic of Congo (1996-2001), Macedonia (1999-2001), Georgia (2000-2001), Greece (2001), Guinea (1996-2001), Guinea-Bissau (1996-2001), India (1999, 2001), Ireland (2001), Italy (2001), Latvia (2001), Liechtenstein (2001), Mali (1996-2001), Mauritania (1998-2001), Morocco (2001), Niger (1996-2001), Nigeria (1999-2001), Pakistan (1999-2001), Paraguay (1999-2001), Peru (1998-2001), Romania (2001), Senegal (1996-2001), Somalia (1996-2001), South Africa (2001), Spain (2001), Sri Lanka (2000-2001), Togo (1996-2001), Uganda (2000-2001), Ukraine (1999-2001), United Republic of Tanzania (1999-2001), Uruguay (1999-2001), Uzbekistan (1998-2001),

6. Through Resolution 6.8, the Conference of the Parties approved the writing off of unpaid pledges of four years and older using 1999 as a bench mark, in line with the United Nations Systems of Accounting standards related to the writing-off of pledges. A total of USD10,518 were written off in December 2000 as unpaid pledges in respect of the following countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Somalia (Annex 2a).

7. The Secretariat wishes to draw attention to the fact that while deciding to write off certain outstanding pledges and allowing non-paying Parties to exercise their voting rights at COP6, the Conference of the Parties at the same time served notice to Parties with contributions in arrears that the rule 14 (2) of the Rules of Procedure on withholding of voting rights would be strictly adhered to at the seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

IV. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 2001

A. Income

8. The audited financial statement for the period ending 31 December 2000 is attached as Annex 3. This statement reflects income and expenditure and changes in reserve and fund balance for the first year of the 2000-2001 biennium. The total income recorded from voluntary contributions, interest income, as well as miscellaneous income, was USD 1,182,686 while expenditure for the same period stood at USD 961,590 resulting in excess of income over expenditure of USD 221,096. After prior year adjustments, the reserve and fund balance at the end of the period was USD 2,670,521.

B. Voluntary Counterpart Contributions

9. In addition to the assessed contributions, counterpart contributions of USD 248,676 have been received as matching funds to various Range State meetings and conservation actions. The contributions are documented in Annex 3a, as recommended by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.

C. Expenditure

10. Income and expenditure for the year 2001 are extrapolated from actual expenditure for 2000 and the trend for the first six months of 2001 based on a combination of official figures from UNON and unofficial figures available at CMS. Annex 3b summarizes estimated expenditure against approved budget for 2001.

11. Of the projected positive balance of USD 419,016, approximately 43.31 percent is due to under-expenditure on staff and other personnel-related costs. In particular, this reflects the fact that two established posts -- Agreement Development Officer (P4) and a Secretary (G4) -- will not be filled until the beginning of 2002, owing to a long-lasting recruitment procedure (including time for the incumbents to be released of other commitments). Furthermore, with effect from January 2001, the cost of the G6 Finance Assistant was provided from UNEP overhead charges (as proposed at the time of COP6), representing a savings to CMS of approximately USD 27,000. Finally, the amounts originally budgeted for salaries of all existing professional staff, which are necessarily based on certain Ageneric@ assumptions, were higher than the actual expenditures in all cases.

12. The provisions for consultancies and official travel just covered the actual needs of the Secretariat and there is every expectation that budget allocations will be spent by year end. On the other hand, the equipment maintenance lines have a positive balance, an indication that the actual costs were lower than anticipated in 1999. Communication costs (ie. telephone and fax) continue to decline in Germany thanks to increased competition, and the Secretariat benefits from a favourable arrangement within the United Nations Premises in Bonn. Expenditures lower than those budgeted continue to be recorded against this line, however the addition of staff and the holding of the COP in 2002 are likely to close the gap. Similarly, the lower than expected expenditure on information materials and reporting costs is likely to be reversed in 2002 once the Secretariat's publication and information strategy is fully implemented.

D. Commitments from Trust Fund reserve

13. In accordance with the mandate accorded by Resolution 6.8, and as reported to the Scientific

Council at its 10th meeting (Edinburgh, May 2001), the Secretariat has proposed the commitment of funds from the Trust Fund reserve for conservation and implementation projects, as follows:

A. Source of funds available for all project activities* (* for conservation and implementation, including Information Management Plan)	Year 2001	Year 2002	Total
Unspent funds from proposals for conservation projects in the 1998-2000 triennium that did not materialise	87,000	0	87,000
Trust Fund reserve: First tranche	200,000	200,000	400,000
Trust Fund reserve: Second tranche	150,000	150,000*	300,000
Total	437,000	350,000	787,000

B. Funds already committed or programmed for project activities	Year 2001	Year 2002	Total
Conservation activities already committed for 2001 (pre-/post-Scientific Council meeting)	148,800	178,975	327,775
Other Scientific council project ideas (programmed but not committed)	250,000	0	250,000
Information Management Plan (high priority activities to be completed by end of 2002)	0	40,000	40,000
Evaluation of Convention implementation (estimated cost)	0	35,000	35,000
Appendix I review reports (estimated cost)	0	40,000	40,000
Total committed or programmed	398,800	293,975	692,775

C. Funds available, but not yet committed or programmed, for conservation and implementation projects in 2001 and 2002 (A - B)	39,000	56,025	maximum 94,225* (* subject to Standing Committee approval of second tranche of \$150,000)
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14. In view of the soundness of the Trust Fund balance, the Standing Committee is invited to approve the commitment of the second tranche of \$150,000 as foreseen by Resolution 6.8 for conservation and implementation projects in 2002.

E. Budget line transfers

15. In accordance with the mandate accorded by Resolution 6.8, and based on expenditure projections earlier in the year, budget lines 4100 (Office supplies) and 5201 (Information materials)

were increased by USD 10,000 and USD 29,500, respectively, to cover anticipated higher costs associated with the CMS information strategy. In the event, delays in the development of additional information materials have meant that it has not yet been necessary to spend these higher allocations.

V. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES ANTICIPATED IN 2002

16. The Standing Committee is requested to approve two expenditures in 2002 not provided for in the 2001-2002 budget adopted in 1999, for which funds are available from unspent budget lines, as follows:

A. Support for the establishment of a secretariat to service the *Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia*

21. Document CMS/StC.23/Inf. 9, Status report on the establishment of a secretariat to service the *Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia* (IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU), provides detailed information (summarized below) on ongoing efforts to raise the necessary voluntary contributions to enable the setting up of the secretariat for this new CMS agreement, which was finalized in Manila in June 2001 with the adoption of a Conservation and Management Plan

22. The IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU entered into force on 1 September 2001 and has been signed by eight Range States of the region, as well as the United States. The Manila negotiation meeting proposed to establish a secretariat to co-ordinate activities under the MoU, and accepted an offer from UNEP to co-locate a small office with the UNEP Regional Office for Asia-Pacific (UNEP/ROAP) in Bangkok. Pledges of support toward the operating costs of the secretariat have been received from Australia and the United States; UNEP/Division of Environmental Conventions and UNEP/ROAP have also offered financial and in-kind support. Informal contacts with other interested parties suggest that some additional financial assistance might be forthcoming.

23. At present, however, under the Abest-case scenario@, the funds that have already been pledged or which might be anticipated fall short of what is required by about USD 25,000 p.a. While it is important to establish the secretariat as soon as possible to avoid losing momentum, UNEP cannot proceed with recruitment of staff without the assurance that there will be sufficient pledges to cover the secretariat=s costs for at least two years. The present impasse will not be overcome unless there is a rapid injection of funding from another source.

24. The Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species (Working Paper UNEP/CMS/Conf. 6.12) affirms that ASecretariats for individual Agreements should be financed entirely by their Parties, except when the membership is such that financial support is essential in the early stages of development.@ Bearing in mind that the Indian Ocean - Southeast Asian region comprises for the most part developing countries, a case can be made for a short-term intervention from CMS in this instance. In exchange for such support from the CMS Trust Fund, the IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU secretariat could be requested to allocate a certain percentage of its time (perhaps up to 20%) to engage in regional promotional activities for the Convention. This would satisfy a long-standing need for CMS to have a stronger presence in a region identified by the Standing Committee as a high priority for recruitment of new Parties.

25. If the Standing Committee is agreeable, it is proposed that an offer of support of USD 25,000 p.a. over three years, and subject to review thereafter, be confirmed, conditional on other donors

coming forward within the next weeks to make up the shortfall in funding that still remains (about USD 25,000 p.a.).

VI. PARTIES ELIGIBLE FOR CMS SUPPORT IN RELATION TO TRAVEL

26. Through Resolution 6.6, the Conference of the Parties at its Sixth Meeting (Cape Town, 1999), requested the Secretariat to make provision for payment of travel costs for regional members from the group of eligible developing countries and countries with economies in transition to attend a maximum of one Standing Committee per calendar year.

27. The Standing Committee in its ordinary meeting in 1997 approved funding of participants to CMS-sponsored meetings under the following criteria:

§ Parties whose percentage lies between 0.00 and 0.049 (except those in Europe) are automatically considered eligible for financial support to attend CMS-sponsored meetings that are relevant to them.

§ Parties whose percentage lies between 0.050 and 0.100 are considered eligible for financial support to attend CMS-sponsored meetings that are relevant to them, upon request to the Secretariat.

28. This arrangement has been reviewed and reconfirmed at each subsequent meeting of the Committee. The list of Parties which would be considered eligible for financial support to attend CMS-sponsored meetings is submitted for the Committee's review and approval (Annex 4). The Secretariat wishes to draw attention to three particular cases and seeks the Committee's advice on the following:

§ whether an exception may be made for the Philippines, currently Chair of the Standing Committee, but now falling just above the maximum on the scale, in order to facilitate its continued Standing Committee activities;

§ whether two new Parties from the Mediterranean B Cyprus and Malta B should be covered by the European Aexception@ rule mentioned above, or whether they might receive encouragement to participate actively in the Convention from the outset, in the form of sponsorship of delegates to attend CMS meetings.



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.10

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2000-2005

1. The Standing Committee, at its 22nd meeting, reviewed and expressed general satisfaction with the table developed by the Secretariat for reviewing implementation of the Strategic Plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting through its Resolution 6.4 (Cape Town, 1999). A revised version of the table was also presented to the 10th meeting of the Scientific Council, in May 2001. Since the last meeting of the Committee, the Secretariat has developed the table further taking into account comments from members of the Standing Committee and Scientific Council, as well as the Performance Working Group (PWG).
2. Apart from a slight reformatting, to make better use of space, the following substantive changes have been introduced:
 - Most significantly, the document now embraces the concept of “performance indicators” as advocated by the PWG, whereby a measurable performance indicator has been identified for each operational objective.
 - Equally important, the table now includes a new column to try to reflect *outcomes* or *results* of interventions made, rather than simply describing the *activities* undertaken. As the PWG noted, while in principle it should not be difficult to document what has been done (providing information is supplied in a timely manner through national reports etc.), it is more difficult to measure the consequences of those actions, which is vitally important in determining whether or not the objectives of the Strategic Plan are being met.
 - As far as possible, all existing entries have been updated to take into account developments – and there have been many – over the past year.
 - More emphasis has been placed on further specific actions to be taken, some with financial implications, which warrant inclusion in the Secretariat’s work programme for 2002.
3. When reviewing the table, a number of points should be kept in mind:
 - The activities and outcomes reported are by no means exhaustive, and the table should continue to be regarded as a *working draft*. The Secretariat would welcome the opportunity to work intersessionally with an interested sub-group of the Standing Committee to try to fill in more of the detail.
 - The activities presented in the table are primarily a reflection of specific initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat or other organizations on its behalf (through consultancies etc.) or more general initiatives not attributed to any single Party. No attempt has been made at this stage to identify activities undertaken by individual Parties. However, it is expected that a revised document to

be circulated prior to the Conference of the Parties in September 2002 will integrate, or at least reflect in summary form, the results of the major review and synthesis of national reports conducted by UNEP-WCMC (document CMS/StC.23/Doc.11 Addendum refers). Therefore, while for a number of species it has been noted that "No specific actions are reported to have been undertaken to date", this clearly excludes activities taken at a national level which might or might not have been mentioned in the reports of CMS Parties.

- At present, the reports submitted by Parties contain little information on which to assess their implementation of the Strategic Plan in certain key areas (for example, with regard to operational objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 4.2). It is expected that the proposed new format for national reports (document CMS/StC.23/Doc.11 Annex 1) will address this important shortcoming.
- The column "Further specific actions to be undertaken" is indicative only; it is expected that the Standing Committee will give further guidance as to which further actions should and may be undertaken within the available resources agreed by COP6, and the priority ascribed to them.
- The information presented in the table is necessarily abbreviated, and no attempt is made to give a thorough description of each of the activities, nor for that matter, the precise outcomes achieved.

4. The Standing Committee is requested to review the document and offer comment and advice, preferably submitted to the Secretariat in writing, in the following areas:

- Proposals for amending the definitions of the "performance indicators" associated with each of the operational objectives;
- Information that would complement that already given in the "activities" or "outcomes" columns of the table;
- Advice on further specific action to be undertaken in relation to each of the operational objectives;
- Consideration of the desirability of setting up a small group of interested members to assist the Secretariat to develop the table further in advance of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Ultimately, it may be desirable to establish a permanent sub-committee to monitor implementation of the Convention, and this could be a topic for discussion at COP7.

5. Finally, the Committee may wish to consider inviting Parties and other CMS stakeholders to report on the contributions they have made and propose to make towards implementation of the Strategic Plan.

OBJECTIVE II: TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES INCLUDED IN THE APPENDICES LISTED IN THE CMS APPENDICES (NB: Throughout the text, "Conserved Action" species are marked with an asterisk.)

1.1 Birds

Operational Objective: To stimulate continued actions in favour of each of the (VI) endangered bird species listed in Appendix I and to facilitate the development and implementation of Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding to address the conservation needs of those and other migratory birds on a regional or broader scale.

Key measurable indicators: Populations stabilized or increasing (i.e. the rate of increase linked to similar or increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increasing; effective in treaties or previous.

Activity / Program	Review of Implementation of the 2000-2005 Strategic Plan		Further specific action to be undertaken
Institutional growth* (strengthening framework)	Secretariat		Field action (training, equipment, etc.) to be undertaken in a pilot country at the end of 2001
Adaptation and action (within Appendix I species) Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) and the Agreement on the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (ACAS) signed in June 2001; sending early info Study of albatross distribution in Uruguay waters to be completed in 2001 (urgent request)	(as at November 2001) Secretariat Coordinating Secretariat		Entry into force of the Agreement and beginning of implementation of its provisions initiated by the end of 2001
Institutional Policy* (Policies on conservation) White Pelican (* <i>Chordeiles macrorhynchos</i>) No specific action reported to date (but undertaken to date, however, in the context of other species and might have benefited from the ACAP/ACAS framework)	Paraguay		
Migratory species (within Appendix I) (conservation) Migratory species (within Appendix I) (conservation) Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) and the Agreement on the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (ACAS) signed in June 2001	Paraguay		
Andean Condor* (<i>Phorastria</i>) (within Appendix I) Andean Condor* (<i>Phorastria</i>) (within Appendix I) White Pelican (* <i>Chordeiles macrorhynchos</i>) (within Appendix I) White Pelican (* <i>Chordeiles macrorhynchos</i>) (within Appendix I)	Colombia Ecuador Secretariat		

Prepared by the Secretariat

OBJECTIVE 1: TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES INCLUDED IN MAJOR ANIMAL GROUPS LISTED IN THE CMS APPENDICES (NB: Throughout the text, "Concerted Action" species are marked with an asterisk.)

1.1 Birds

Operational Objective: To stimulate concerted actions in favour of each of the (51) endangered bird species listed in Appendix I and to facilitate the development and implementation of Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding to address the conservation needs of these and other migratory birds on a regional or broader scale.

Performance indicator(s): Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Humboldt penguin* <i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Parties Secretariat		Field studies focusing on population status to be conducted in Peru starting at the end of 2001
Albatrosses and petrels (various Appendix I species) <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</i> (particularly in the southern hemisphere) concluded under CMS auspices and opened for signature in June 2001; pending entry into force Study of albatross-fisheries interactions in Uruguayan waters to be completed in 2001 (report overdue)	Australia Range States Secretariat Consultant Secretariat		Entry into force of the Agreement and beginning of implementation of its provisions anticipated by the time of COP7
Dalmation Pelecan <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , White Pelican <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date, however both are AEWA-listed species and might have benefitted from the provisions of that Agreement.	Parties		
Storks, Ibises, Spoonbills Ciconiiformes No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date. A number of the species are covered by AEWA and might have benefitted from the provisions of that Agreement.	Parties		
Andean Flamingo* <i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i> , Puna Flamingo* <i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i> Winter census in progress and various other activities planned (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru)	Pachamama Foundation Secretariat		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Lesser White-fronted Goose* <i>Anser erythropus</i> Awareness campaign undertaken in several eastern European Range States	Norwegian Ornithological Society		
Ruddy-headed Goose* <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> Field studies completed, awareness campaign in progress (Argentina Chile)	Wetlands International		New project on nesting colonies to start at the end of 2001
White-headed Duck* <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> Project to assess the status of the Central Asian population of <i>O. leucocephala</i> and to produce recommendations for its conservation was approved in principle by ScC10.	Wetlands International Secretariat		Full project proposal under development by Wetlands International Asia-Pacific.
Red-breasted Goose <i>Branta ruficollis</i> , Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> , Ferruginous Duck* <i>Aythya nyroca</i> , Steller's Eider <i>Polysticta stelleri</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date, however all are AEW-listed species and some might have benefitted from the provisions of that Agreement.	Parties		
Raptors (various Accipitridae) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		Explore through a consultancy the need and potential to develop one or more Agreements under CMS for raptors (e.g. in Southeast Asia)
Lesser Kestrel * <i>Falco naumanni</i> Action Plan prepared for CMS by BirdLife International and distributed to Range States	BirdLife		
Siberian Crane* <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> : CMS Memorandum of Understanding in place (signed by 8 Range States); related GEF PDF-B wetland conservation project completed and awaiting approval of full project; 4 th Meeting of MoU Range States held in May 2001 (Baraboo, Wisconsin)	Range States ICF Secretariat UNEP/GEF		
Other Cranes, Rails, Bustards Gruiformes <i>Grus japonensis</i> , <i>Grus nigricollis</i> , <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> *, <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (NW African populations) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		
Great Bustard* <i>Otis tarda</i> : MoU for Middle-European population became effective 1 June 2001; 9 signatories as of 28.11.2001.	Range States Secretariat		Secretariat to encourage implementation and seek funding for conservation measures

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Slender-billed Curlew* <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> CMS Memorandum of Understanding in place (signed by 18 Range States); BirdLife International support for secretariat services, working group, action plan development and field expeditions; expert meeting held in Kiev in April 2001. Training course held on identification and monitoring; Russian-language observation protocol distributed.	Range States Secretariat BirdLife IRSNB		Survey of Crimean coastal areas planned in Spring-Autumn 2001. Harmonization of action plans; organization of a Range State meeting (possibly in conjunction with AEWA MOP2 in 2002); eventual integration of MoU activities within framework of AEWA
Sociable Plover <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> , Eskimo Curlew <i>Numenius borealis</i> , Buff-breasted Sandpiper <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> , various Gulls , Japanese Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus wuzizusume</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		
Passerines (various) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date, apart from those species listed below	Parties		
Blue Swallow* <i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i> Designated as "Concerted Action" species by COP6; no specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		
Aquatic Warbler* <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> Draft MoU among 15 Range States under development by BirdLife International (consultations ongoing)	BirdLife Range States Secretariat		Once the MoU has been finalized, an Action Plan should be developed.
Syrian Serin <i>Serinus syriacus</i> Field survey, training, habitat rehabilitation in Jordan completed (1999)	Consultant Secretariat		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
General activities, not focused on specific Appendix I species: Africa-Eurasia: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds</i> (AEWA) has been in force since November 1999; currently has about 33 Parties. Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on under this CMS Article IV(3) AGREEMENT. [Ref. www.wcmc.org.uk/aewa] East Asia: Continuous inputs provided towards the development of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy; revised Strategy (2001-2005) circulated by Wetlands International in April 2001 Central Asia: Wetlands International is overseeing a Central Asian-Indian Flyway co-ordination mechanism, in place as of March 2001; Range State meeting organized in Uzbekistan in August 2001 in close collaboration with CMS	AEWA Wetlands International WI Range States Secretariat AEWA		AEWA MOP2 will be organized in conjunction with CMS COP7 in September 2002
1.2 Marine Mammals Operational Objective: To stimulate concerted actions in favour of each of the endangered marine mammal species listed in Appendix I that are not adequately covered by other instruments, and to facilitate the development and implementation of Agreements to address the conservation needs of these and other marine mammals on a regional or broader scale, as appropriate. Synergies should be sought with other organizations involved with marine mammal conservation, including UNEP, and attention given to putting in place or strengthening conservation measures at the national level (without necessarily requiring the development of new Agreements). Performance indicator(s): Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures			
Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Cetacea No specific actions with regard to large cetaceans are known to have been undertaken within the framework of CMS	Parties		
Franciscana / La Plata Dolphin <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i> Publication produced in 2001 with the support of CMS. A follow-up conservation project was approved in principle by ScC10	Parties		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Mediterranean Monk Seal <i>Monachus monachus</i> Recovery plan for the Mediterranean Monk Seal in the Eastern Atlantic is being developed under the aegis of CMS, with Spain taking the lead. Advanced draft was presented at ScC10 (May 2001). Workshop was held in Spain in Nov. 2001, facilitated by IUCN/SSC/CBSG, to provide further input to the plan.	Scientific Council Spain		Once finalized, the Action Plan is expected to be endorsed by the competent authorities of the Range States (Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain)
Southern Marine Otter* <i>Lontra felina</i> Population density and distribution survey to be started in Peru at the end of 2001.	Peru		
Southern River Otter* <i>Lontra provocax</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		
Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> (Honduras / Panama) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Panama		Panama, the proponent of this listing at COP6, should be encouraged to develop an appropriate instrument for the population it shares with Honduras
Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas</i> (ASCOBANS) has been in force since March 1994 and currently has 8 Parties [Ref. www.ascobans.org]. Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands have been cooperating within the framework of the <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea</i> since October 1991. Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on under both of these CMS Article IV(4) agreements.	Range States		
Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area</i> (ACCOBAMS), a CMS Article IV(3) agreement, entered into force in June 2001. [Ref. www.accobams.mc]	Range States		MOP1 will be hosted and organized by Monaco at the end of February 2002.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Support for other conservation actions not specifically directed at Appendix I-listed cetaceans: - Review report prepared (April 2001) on small cetacean distribution, behaviour, migration and threats (Culik report) - West African cetacean research and conservation: WAF CET-1 Survey of status of cetaceans in Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau: completed, report published in 2000; WAF CET-2 Field survey and capacity building in Senegal and Gambia: completed, final report received by the Secretariat; WAF CET-3 Assessment of small cetacean captures in fisheries off Ghana; capacity building and awareness in Ghana and Togo; intensive field survey and training carried out in Oct-Nov 2001. - Training workshop held in Guinea in May 2000 - Training course/survey of marine mammals in Gulf of Tonkin (final report received in September 2000) - Survey of cetaceans in Australian/Indonesian waters (not yet started as of November 2001)	Consultants Secretariat		Parties/Scientific Council should review Culik report for possible candidate species/populations for listing in CMS Appendices Consider alternative use of funds if project cannot be started without further delay
Review of the Conservation Status of Small Cetaceans in southern South America published in October 2000	Scientific Council (Schlatter) Secretariat		
Development of an <i>Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans and manatees of tropical West Africa</i> . First outline of the Action Plan presented at ScC10, well received by the Councillors from the Range States present.	Range States Consultant Secretariat		
Regular contributions made towards development of UNEP Marine Mammal Action Plan	Secretariat		Explore the need and potential for the development of CMS Agreements on marine mammals in selected regions

1.3 Marine turtles

Operational Objective: Taking account of document CMS/ScC.8/Doc.10 (Recommendations on future CMS activities for marine turtle conservation): to stimulate concerted actions in favour of the endangered marine turtle species listed in Appendix I and to catalyse appropriate arrangements to address their conservation needs on a regional level, in such a way that these initiatives may eventually be linked to form a comprehensive global framework.

Performance indicator(s): Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<i>Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa</i> concluded in May 1999; draft Conservation Plan under development. Twelve signatories to date.	Range States Secretariat	The initiative has generated keen interest among researchers and conservationists, and has greatly stimulated and facilitated collaboration. Comparable enthusiasm on the part of governments has yet to be fully manifested.	Convene intergovernmental meeting to finalize Conservation Plan, and secure additional signatures. Develop in parallel a project for conservation actions in key countries, for submission to French Government and possibly GEF.
<i>Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia</i> concluded in June 2000; Conservation and Management Plan adopted in July 2001. Entered into force on 1 September 2001; nine signatories to date.	Range States Secretariat		Seek voluntary contributions from key governments to ensure the MoU becomes fully operational by beginning of 2002; secure additional signatures to the MoU.
Development in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC of an innovative web-based nesting beach mapping application, with potential to be a useful tool for facilitating collaborative work and decision-making.	UNEP-WCMC Secretariat	Thus far, limited feedback and "buy-in" of turtle researchers from the region (owing to limited publicity, level of confidence in the underlying data)	Refine the dataset and retool the application in collaboration with the Scientific Council expert on marine turtles to make it more responsive to user-needs
Publication and widespread distribution in mid-2001 of a groundbreaking bilingual publication on African marine turtles: <i>Biogeography and Conservation of Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa</i> (J. Fretey)	Consultant Secretariat	Report identifies important gaps in knowledge that warrant further investigation; recommendations give sound basis for prioritizing conservation actions	Transform the principal recommendations into actions that can be pursued in the framework of national/regional plans; adapt the report for posting on the CMS Web site in an interactive/searchable format.
Co-sponsored national marine turtle workshop in Vietnam in July 2001	Vietnam, IUCN, others Secretariat	Enhanced awareness among relevant agencies and decision-makers of marine turtle conservation issues	

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
First-ever Mediterranean conference on marine turtles convened in October 2001 on the proposal of CMS. Joint initiative of CMS, Barcelona Convention (RAC/SPA) and Bern Convention.	Secretariat	Promotion of linkages among Mediterranean marine turtle researchers, exchange of current information, identification of priority issues that need to be addressed by research and policy.	Examine further proposal to establish a Mediterranean sea turtle clearing-house mechanism. Consider CMS role in organization of a second conference in October/November 2003.
Sponsorship of Sri Lanka turtle by-catch survey / tagging project (completed, report due by end of 2001)	TCP Secretariat	Identification of the nature of the threats and estimation of their magnitude, leading to the development of a national action plan	Application of additional funding to begin to put in place effective mitigation measures
Support for various other project activities - Training/policy workshops (South Africa, November 1995; India, January 1997; U.A.E. November 2000) - Indo-Pacific marine turtle genetic research (final report due) [University of Queensland, Australia] - Co-sponsorship of technical training manual (IUCN/MTSG), French language identification posters (WIDECAST)	Range States Secretariat Consultants		Explore potential for collaboration with other organizations on various marine turtle conservation initiatives: eg. international workshop on by-catch mitigation, establishment of comprehensive database on Indian Ocean - Southeast Asian marine turtles Various specific project proposals to be submitted to Scientific Council for evaluation
1.4 Terrestrial mammals (other than bats) Operational Objective: To stimulate concerted actions in favour of each of the terrestrial marine mammal species listed in Appendix I, and to facilitate the development and implementation of regional Agreements to address the conservation needs of these and other terrestrial mammals. Performance indicator(s): Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures			
Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Mountain Gorilla <i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i> * Summary status report submitted to the Eighth meeting of the CMS Scientific Council (Nov 1999); possible CMS contributions within the framework of UNEP's Great Apes Initiative	Parties CMS ScC UNEP		
Snow Leopard <i>Uncia uncia</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Addax <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>*, Cuvier's Gazelle <i>Gazella cuvieri</i>, Dama Gazelle <i>Gazella dama</i>, Dorcas Gazelle <i>Gazella dorcas</i>*, Slender-horned Gazelle <i>Gazella leptoceros</i>, Scimitar-horned Oryx <i>Oryx dammah</i> Comprehensive Action Plan and status reports prepared and distributed (CMS Technical Series No. 3/4) Major ungulate conservation project for 14 North African countries (beginning with a pilot project focusing on Tunisia, Mali and Niger) currently under development with French Government financing, to be administered through CMS Secretariat. Project in progress to develop national reports in Tunisia, Mali and Niger in order to finalize and submit the proposal for funding to FFEM in early 2002. Parallel survey in Chad being conducted by the Conservation & Research Center Foundation (CRCF) which will also implement long-range fund-raising efforts.	Range States IRSNB Secretariat		
Grevy's Zebra <i>Equus grevyi</i>, Vicugna <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>, Barbary Deer <i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		
Huemul (South Andean) Deer <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> Project to co-fund construction of an observatory in Los Glaciares National Park, Argentina, to complement awareness raising activities has been completed.	FVSA Secretariat		The official inauguration of the observatory is scheduled for December 2001/January 2002
Kouprey <i>Bos sauveli</i>, Wild Yak <i>Bos grunniens</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		
African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i> Burkina Faso has agreed to host a meeting of Range States, with support from Government of France (in early 2002)	CMS ScC Burkina Faso, France Secretariat		
Other terrestrial mammals: Asian large herbivores (Bukhara Deer, Saiga Antelope, Wild Camel, Mongolian Gazelle). None is listed yet in CMS Appendix I or II, however the Secretariat is undertaking various activities to develop MoUs among Range States, raise public awareness (co-funding information brochure) etc.	Secretariat Range States		

1.5 Bats

Operational Objective: To stimulate concerted actions in favour of any endangered bat species listed in Appendix I and identified as a priority for concerted action, and explore needs and opportunities to develop Agreements for the conservation of bats outside of Europe.

Performance indicator(s): Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Mexican Free-tailed Bat <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.	Parties		Possibly a candidate for removal from Appendix I (as the species is widely distributed in most of South America through to southern USA)
Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe</i> (Eurobats) has been in force since January 1994, and currently has 24 Parties. Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on within framework of this CMS Article IV(3) AGREEMENT. [Ref. www.eurobats.org]	Range States		
Proposal for a feasibility study to examine the potential/need for bats agreements in other regions is under consideration.	Secretariat Consultant		If agreed, begin the consultancy in 2002 with a view to presenting recommendations to COP7

1.6 Fish

Operational Objective: To explore needs and opportunities to develop Agreements for the conservation of fish species listed under Appendix II of the Convention.

Performance indicator(s): Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
18 species of Sturgeons (Acipenseriformes) were listed in Appendix II in Nov. 1999; preliminary consultations about possible development of an Agreement for the conservation have not borne fruit. CITES Significant Trade Review process is still in progress.	Parties		
Mekong Giant Catfish <i>Pangasianodon gigas</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date (the Range States are not yet CMS Parties)	Range States		Potential exists for development of a resource management agreement among the Range States concerned (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam) if they were to join CMS

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Whale Shark <i>Rhinocodon typus</i>: Listed in Appendix II in Nov. 1999. Proposal to hold a workshop in India in 2002 has been given approval by the Indian authorities	CMS ScC (Perrin) Secretariat		Philippines, the proponent of this listing at COP6, should be encouraged to develop an appropriate CMS instrument for the populations concerned
1.7 Other taxa Operational Objective: To ensure that appropriate consideration is given to other taxonomic groups traditionally not covered within the framework of CMS. Performance indicator(s): Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures			

OBJECTIVE 2: TO FOCUS AND PRIORITISE CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR MIGRATORY SPECIES

2.1 Sectoral / interdisciplinary approaches

Operational Objective: To engage, and interact more frequently with, those sectors and disciplines whose activities and influence are vital for the success of conservation initiatives for migratory species.

Performance indicator(s): Sectors whose activities impact the conservation status of migratory species begin to implement policies and practices that explicitly recognize the values of migratory species, and co-operate with the environment sector to work towards maintaining the conservation status of those species in a favourable state.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
CMS Parties, for the most part, have not availed themselves of the opportunity to appoint a second Focal Point from a sector other than the traditional "environment" area. Fisheries sector: Fisheries agencies have been invited to send representatives to intergovernmental negotiation meetings (eg IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU); participation in regional workshops (eg. Latin America regional meeting, Peru) The Secretariat has had only limited interaction with pertinent international bodies (FAO, UNCLOS, regional fish management organisations etc) COP6 adopted Resolution 6.2 on By-Catch, drawing attention to this serious global problem affecting, <i>inter alia</i>, small cetaceans, marine turtles and sea birds. As regards marine turtles, ScC10 recommended to allocate USD30,000 as co-funding towards a workshop that would examine problems of long-line fishing and possible mitigation measures	Parties Secretariat	Generally, certain sectors (eg. fisheries, forestry, agriculture, economic development, tourism) continue to have limited awareness of, and minimal involvement in, CMS activities	Parties should put in place measures to ensure adequate dissemination to relevant agencies of information pertaining to migratory species conservation; as well as measures to ensure adequate assimilation and discussion (eg through national committees or other means of their own choosing) Consideration should be given to having a review paper prepared on possible opportunities for introducing CMS into hitherto unexplored areas. Secretariat should participate more actively in fisheries fora (FAO, regional fisheries conferences, etc.) that provide opportunities to raise issues concerning conservation of marine species covered by CMS. (Secretariat to follow up on by-catch workshop with interested partners in 2002) Organize a workshop to which other relevant organizations (eg ICCAT, CCAMLR) would be invited, in order to sensitize them to CMS and explore possible areas of collaboration

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
			Commission a study to provide an overview of the magnitude and scope of threats to migratory species arising from particular sectors (eg fisheries) where these have not already been documented (and/or compile existing studies) and propose mitigation measures
2.2 National and regional priorities Operational Objective: To ensure that the activities of the Convention are in line with national and regional priorities, and vice-versa, and that government policies at those levels include consideration of migratory species, in particular with regard to planning for economic development, land-use planning, designation and development of reserves, development of ecological networks, and planning of powerlines, fences, dams... etc.). Performance indicator(s): National and regional development (and conservation) plans include assessments of their impacts – both negative and positive -- for migratory species.			
Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
A meaningful assessment of the extent to which this objective is fulfilled requires a more detailed reporting by Parties than is presently provided. It is hoped that a revised reporting format will address this shortcoming.	Parties Secretariat		Commission a study to develop proposals on how actions to conserve and manage migratory species can be included in the development cooperation activities of bilateral, supra-national and international organisations Prepare draft guidelines on the integration of migratory species concerns into national and regional planning, including, as appropriate, texts of model legislation and action plans Commission studies of how migratory species are utilised at the national level, assess the economic value of such activities and examine the potential for enhancing economic benefits through sustainable utilization (see also initiatives of CAFF in this regard)

2.3 Mitigation of obstacles to migration

Operational Objective: With reference to Article III, paragraph 4, of the Convention, requiring Parties to endeavour to mitigate obstacles to migration: review systematically and comprehensively the special problems faced by migratory animals in relation to various obstacles to migration, and propose remedial measures that may have widespread applicability.

Performance indicator(s): Where possible, *existing* man-induced obstacles to migration are removed or mitigated in cases where this would have a positive impact on the conservation status of endangered migratory species listed in Appendix I; and assessments are made to ensure that Appendix I listed species are not unfavourably impacted by *new* projects, with due consideration to the recommendations arising from systematic review mentioned above.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
No systematic or comprehensive review has been carried out within the framework of CMS, although there are likely to be case studies documented elsewhere. Document UNEP/CMS/ScC.5.3, <i>The Significance of Artificial Barriers to Migration across International Borders</i>, submitted to the Fifth Meeting of the Scientific Council (Nairobi, June 1994) gives a basic introduction to the subject matter. Recommendation 5.5 of COP5 asked the Scientific Council to establish a working group to examine the issue of the impact of climate change on migratory species. The Secretariat submitted an overview paper to ScC10, which requested the Secretariat to commission a broader review to assist the Council to consider how to make its input into the wider debate.	CMS ScC Parties Secretariat		If the Scientific Council is not in a position, owing to its reliance on voluntary resources, to undertake the thorough review envisaged here, funds should be allocated for a comprehensive study to be conducted through a consultancy. The remit might be expanded to include the effects of climate change on migratory species. The work should, in any case, take advantage of and be guided by the Council's expertise.

2.4 Appendix I species

Operational Objective: To ensure that Appendix I reflects accurately those endangered migratory species most in need of attention; to review the conservation needs of those species systematically with a view to arriving at a prioritized plan for further action; and to have in place by eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties concrete instruments for the protection and recovery of all "Concerted Action" species identified in resolutions of the Conference of the Parties.

Performance indicator(s): CMS Appendix I includes all endangered migratory species that warrant strict protection under the Convention, guided by a systematic review to be completed in time for presentation at COP7. Concrete instruments for the protection and recovery of all existing "Concerted Action" species identified in resolutions of the Conference of the Parties are in place by COP8.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
A <i>Summary review of CMS Appendix I</i> was prepared by WCMC and tabled at the Eighth Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council (Wageningen, June 1998): Document CMS/ScC.8/Doc. 6) Annex I (Rev. 1)	CMS ScC Parties Secretariat	Under the transformation of the nature of work required and a consequent change in the role of the Secretariat in the development of the Appendix I. The Secretariat has been very busy in the last few years, both in the development and implementation of the Appendix I, and in the development of the CMS/ScC.8/Doc. 6) Annex I (Rev. 1). The Secretariat has been very busy in the last few years, both in the development and implementation of the Appendix I, and in the development of the CMS/ScC.8/Doc. 6) Annex I (Rev. 1).	The WCMC report should be reviewed by the Scientific Council, in particular with regard to its recommendations for possible inclusion of further species in Appendix I. The COP should reach consensus on a short-list of taxa that ought to be the highest priority for the development of Agreements, identify Parties to take the lead in their elaboration, and earmark resources for this purpose. Efforts to develop new instruments should concentrate, as a highest priority, on those endangered species for which adequate conservation actions have yet to be undertaken, rather than duplicating or extending -- with little added value -- initiatives already underway in other frameworks.

2.5 Appendix II species

Operational Objective: To ensure that Appendix II reflects accurately those migratory species with an unfavourable conservation status or which would benefit from the conclusion of Agreements for their conservation; and to identify systematically those taxonomic groups which should be priorities for the development of Agreements. Parties and the Secretariat should give priority to the development of new Agreements, particularly in regions where CMS initiatives are not well advanced.

Performance indicator(s): A prioritized list of taxa for which Agreements should be developed, based on criteria proposed by the Scientific Council, is reviewed and endorsed by the Conference of the Parties, by way of resolution, at each of its regular meetings.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Periodic reviews have been carried out by the Scientific Council, and attempts made to prioritize the taxonomic groups in need of Agreements.	CMS ScC	The main difficulty encountered has been the transformation of the results of such reviews into a commitment by one or more Parties to take the lead in the development of an appropriate instrument.	
At present, only a small number of new Agreements are actively being pursued, to some extent on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis. Germany is chairing a working group examining why Parties have not been fulfilling their obligations in this regard, and how this can be overcome (the results of a questionnaire are being evaluated)	Parties Secretariat	There remain very large gaps in CMS coverage, both in taxonomic and geographic terms. In recent years, there has been a tendency to adopt non-binding and/or single-species instruments which do not provide for financial backing. Non-binding instruments, while easier to conclude, may lack political and financial commitment to allow them to operate effectively over the longer term. While single-species instruments may potentially be useful and effective in some instances, a proliferation of them could drain resources better spent on more holistic approaches.	The results of the working group on CMS Agreements are to be reported to COP7.

2.6 Data required for decision-making

Operational Objective: To identify and secure the best available scientific data on which to base decisions regarding the inclusion or deletion of species in/from the Appendices, as well as the prioritization of conservation actions; and to maintain the accuracy of the CMS Range State list (and, therefore, its usefulness as a reference tool).

Performance indicator(s): Proposals submitted for the listing or deletion of species are of a high caliber, achieved through contracting the best possible scientific expertise, independent scrutiny and final review by the Scientific Council; the CMS Range State list corresponds closely to the consensus of experts in their respective fields and discrepancies with information given in national reports are minimized.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Parties that wish to submit proposals to amend the Appendices of CMS are required to follow the format stipulated by Resolution 1.5. Such proposals are scrutinized by the CMS Scientific Council prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and a recommendation made as to the scientific validity of each proposal.	CMS ScC Parties Secretariat	With some exceptions, most proposals tabled for the listing of species have been of a high caliber, and are worthy of publication (as least in a web-based “library”) as gray literature. Some proposals have not been as technically sound and/or have not be widely consulted among the Range States concerned.	Ensure implementation of the element of the Information Management Plan that provides for a systematic review of national reports, and synthesis of information from other sources, in order to improve the data needed for decision-making.
Range State list (latest version: March 2000) is submitted to the Scientific Council for review and amendment, as necessary, prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties	Parties CMS ScC Secretariat	A recent, comprehensive review of Party reports has revealed significant discrepancies in the CMS Range State list.	As a first step, the Range State list should be reviewed (through a consultancy) and validated.

2.7 Policies on satellite telemetry

Operational Objective: To play a more active role in the scrutiny of conservation and research projects that propose the use of satellite telemetry, particularly those involving endangered species listed in Appendix I, to ensure compliance with agreed guidelines.

Performance indicator(s): In all projects supported by CMS that make use of satellite telemetry, risks to the welfare of individual animals and – in the case of severely depleted populations – to the species are minimized, through careful application of the guidelines – such that loss of individual animals and any impact on the species is negligible.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
To date, few of the activities co-funded by CMS have involved the use of satellite tracking. No mechanism has yet been agreed to allow for a formal review of projects that involve satellite telemetry, however projects that receive funding support from CMS are vetted by experts on the CMS Scientific Council. Three discussion papers prepared for the Eighth Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council might be used as a basis for developing further advice on this matter: <i>Considerations in the use of tracking and other devices on birds</i> (CMS/ScC/Doc. 8.1); <i>Turtle Telemetry Taboos</i> (CMS/ScC.8/Doc. 8.2 - preliminary draft); <i>The Use of Satellite-based Tracking Devices on Cetaceans: History and Risks</i> (CMS/ScC.8/Doc. 8.3) A working group set up under the Council has begun to develop a set of draft guidelines applicable to migratory birds [Ref. Annex 6 to the report of the 10th meeting of the Scientific Council], and is to continue its work intersessionally under the chairmanship of Dr. Limpus.	CMS ScC Parties Secretariat		Continue to develop and, as appropriate, adopt and circulate the “Guidelines for satellite telemetry of migratory birds”.

OBJECTIVE 3: TO ENHANCE GLOBAL MEMBERSHIP IN CMS THROUGH TARGETED PROMOTION OF THE CONVENTION'S AIM

3.1 Membership

Operational Objective: To endeavour to secure membership of at least 85 Parties to the Convention by the end of 2002, and 100 by the end of 2005, including at least 8-12 non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.

Performance indicator(s): Recruitment targets are met or exceeded, with a high proportion of new Parties from under-represented regions; new Parties are well- prepared to assume their obligations under the Convention.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Current membership: 76 Parties (growth of nearly 40 percent since 1999) Coverage: most of Europe, much of Africa, southern South America Gaps: North America, northern part of South America and Caribbean, southern Africa, South-East Asia and Oceania All countries identified as priorities for recruitment (see list at right) have been contacted by the Secretariat, and virtually all have received "tailored" information and have benefitted from comprehensive briefing sessions on CMS.	Secretariat CMS StC Depositary Parties UNEP	So far, intensive efforts to recruit "priority" countries have succeeded in only a few cases; further incentives to join CMS, such as those offered through bilateral assistance programmes, might bear more fruit, but they also take time to put in place.	Priorities for recruitment by region, as identified by the CMS Standing Committee: North America: United States, Canada, Mexico South America: Brazil Europe: Russian Federation Africa: Algeria Asia: China, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakstan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam
Regular contacts/briefing sessions are made with senior officials in non-Party States, with a view to encouraging membership; financial support given to facilitate translation of key texts into national languages	Secretariat		Provide Standing Committee members and others with information materials to assist in promotional efforts
The Secretariat has not had the capacity to develop a proper induction programme for new Parties, though it has developed proposals to this effect, which are pending implementation in 2002	Secretariat Parties		Seek resources, as necessary, to begin to implement in 2002 one or both project proposals submitted to UNEP and IUCN-ELC

OBJECTIVE 4: TO FACILITATE AND IMPROVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

4.1 Global importance of CMS

Operational Objective: To increase awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation and to convince decision-makers and stake-holders at all levels that conserving migratory animals throughout the world is a worthy objective.

Performance indicator(s): Increased frequency of references to CMS in international (conservation/sustainable use) fora, in national and international media, and scholarly publications; more frequent reference to CMS in programmes of non-governmental and other intergovernmental organizations.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
The Secretariat has produced various information materials which are available for wide distribution, normally in English, French, Spanish (and sometimes German) including: CMS Bulletin (produced 2-3 times per year); Web site (updated regularly); CMS Technical Series, PowerPoint presentation, videos on different themes, colourful brochure, information packs, A5 poster. Little or no information has been compiled or is available on materials (e.g brochures, posters, web sites) on CMS that may have been produced by Parties in different languages.	Secretariat Parties NGOs		A more dynamic programme, appropriately targeted toward specific audiences, is needed to convey more effectively the aims and potential of CMS.

4.2 Mobilize resources

Operational Objective: To mobilize financial resources needed for conservation actions and increase the level of funding support external to CMS (which may or may not be channelled through the Convention) that is made available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species.

Performance indicator(s): Substantial increase in documented, voluntary contributions from Parties towards CMS-related conservation activities, both through the Convention itself and other channels.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Direct external funding for CMS-related activities has been modest. There is not, for example, a CMS-equivalent of Ramsar's \$1.1 million "Evian Project". The Host Government (Germany) does provide a fixed voluntary contribution of DM100,000 (equivalent of about USD45,000) per annum for conservation/implementation projects. Additional voluntary funding from various Parties has supported attendance of delegates at meetings as well as selected project activities.	Parties Secretariat	Funds received have tended to be used for <i>ad hoc</i> purposes; efforts have not focused on the establishment of broader, longer-term funding programmes to benefit migratory species	

4.3 Institutions of CMS

Operational Objective: To rationalize arrangements for the institutions of the Convention and to ensure that the institutions of the Convention - the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific Council and Secretariat - are properly equipped to undertake their individual responsibilities.

Performance indicator(s): Meetings of the Conference of the Parties operate efficiently and complete all business within the time allotted, with Party attendance of at least 90 percent; all regions are fully and effectively represented at each meeting of the Standing Committee and intersessionally; Scientific Council provides the COP with all necessary and requested advice or has in place clear plans for provision of such advice; the Secretariat (including related Agreements), is staffed with adequate numbers of personnel and financial resources to undertake the Strategic Plan work programme, and with due regard to geographic and gender balance.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
The sixth and seventh meetings of the Conference of the Parties have adopted a similar format, with the COP being held in conjunction with the Meeting of the Parties of the largest CMS Agreement (AEWA). Funding has been introduced in the core budget to assure the participation of delegates from developing countries.	COP	The rationalized arrangements for meetings have resulted in cost saving and substantive benefits for both CMS and AEWA. Still, single person delegations to the COP/MOP have difficulty following all of the plenary and working group discussions.	
The membership of the CMS Standing Committee was amended by COP6 to recognize the significant number of Parties from both Europe and Africa. Two members from each of these regions are now elected to serve on the Committee. Africa was represented by only one member at the 22 nd meeting; Asia was not represented at all, despite the invitations to members having been sent well in advance and alternates contacted.	StC Secretariat	Full participation and engagement of the Standing Committee, at meetings and inter-sessionally, has yet to be achieved.	Greater use of the CMS Web site for posting and downloading documents should be encouraged.
The structure and operational arrangements for the Scientific Council have changed little over the years, notwithstanding its potential growth to a membership of more than 75 scientists. Additional expertise, in the form of COP-appointed Councillors, has been an valuable complement to the core membership. Resolution 6.7 now provides for observer status for ten bodies or organizations with which CMS has close working relationships.	ScC Secretariat	The 10 th meeting of the Scientific Council (May 2001) revealed that the ever increasing range of important issues covered by the Council, and the diversity of interests within its growing membership, make it difficult to give adequate attention to all issues within the existing meeting format and time allocation.	Create a small working group of interested Councillors to explore possible new models for the way the Council operates with a view to further enhancing its effectiveness; consider extending the duration of the pre-COP Scientific Council meeting from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 days.

With the additional personnel agreed by COP6 as from 2001, the Secretariat -- though still modest in size, in relation to comparable convention bodies -- has attained a certain stability in terms of staff posts for the immediate future. A new organizational structure has been elaborated and job descriptions prepared for all posts.	Parties Secretariat	The Secretariat still has not reached the full contingent of staff approved by COP6, and this shortfall continues to impede the pursuit of some activities, including full participation in global initiatives and strengthening linkages with other biodiversity-related instruments.	The Secretariat would benefit from the recruitment of junior professional officers and an internship programme with clear objectives (the latter is in the process of being established).
4.4 Linkages Operational Objective: To strengthen orderly institutional linkages with partner organizations and in particular define jointly, under the umbrella of the Convention on Biological Diversity, within a global context involving the main biodiversity related conventions, the scope of their responsibility and the ways to improve, in the most efficient way, their tasks and to enhance their synergetic effect. Performance indicator(s): Concrete manifestations of inter-agency co-operation and programmatic co-ordination, in the form of regular consultations, cross-representation at meetings, mutual promotion and, especially, joint initiatives (e.g. co-organized/sponsored projects, meetings, mutually agreed division of responsibilities etc.).			
Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Institutional working relationships are described in the report of the Secretariat submitted to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Specific linkages are summarized below. Consultations involving Convention representatives are organized fairly regularly, but usually in relation to particular issues of common interest, rather than inter-agency co-operation and coordination. While there are some examples of co-sponsored projects and meetings, cases of actual "co-organization" are quite rare. Cross-representation at meetings of convention bodies is improving, though still not fully adequate. It is hoped that the elaboration of sufficiently detailed joint work programmes (in progress), will help to clarify roles and better define responsibilities.		Generally speaking, there is still room for considerable improvement in enhancing synergies among the various biodiversity-related instruments.	
Intergovernmental bodies/programmes: UNEP, GEF, CBD, Ramsar, CITES, IWC, World Heritage, UNESCO/MAB, Mediterranean Action Plan, Bern Convention			
UNEP: Regular contacts with GEF Coordination Unit, Biodiversity Unit, Environmental Law/Institutions Unit leading to co-operation in project development and co-sponsorship of some CMS project activities	UNEP Secretariat	Substantial GEF PDF-B funding for CMS-related wetland conservation projects to benefit CMS/AEWA-listed species	Explore further linkages with UNEP Regional Offices and Regional Seas programme; as well as other opportunities for GEF project development (e.g. marine turtles, ungulates)

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
WCMC (now under UNEP): Close collaboration, through regular consultancy work on behalf of CMS (eg. information management, review of Appendices, marine turtle data mapping application). Presently hosts the CMS Web site.	WCMC Secretariat	Significant contributions made to CMS' work programme	WCMC: Ongoing involvement in the implementation of the CMS Information Management Plan, harmonization of national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions and further development of the CMS Web site.
CBD: Memorandum of Understanding in place since 1996; study on complementarities between CBD and CMS completed in May 2000; CBD SBSTTA6 (March 2001) proposed a Joint Work Programme with CMS for endorsement by CBD COP6 in April 2002	CBD Secretariat Secretariat		Finalize more detailed joint work programme to promote implementation at a technical level. Decision of CBD COP6 and endorsement by CMS COP7 awaited.
Ramsar: Memorandum of Understanding in place since 1997; Joint Work Programme under development (4 th draft exchanged between secretariats in November 2001); fairly regular participation in respective meetings	Ramsar Bureau Secretariat CMS ScC		Secretariats to finalize joint work programme currently under development in order to clarify roles, direction of future work etc.
CITES: Contacts so far limited mainly to CMS participation in meetings of CITES; opportunities for collaboration with CMS (e.g. in relation to sturgeon, marine turtles) have not been actively pursued by CITES. Memorandum of understanding under development.	CITES Secretariat Secretariat		Secretariats to finalize memorandum of understanding currently under development, containing enough detail to promote more active co-operation.
UNESCO/MAB: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been finalised between the CMS Secretariat and the responsible branches of the World Heritage Convention and Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO, and is pending formal endorsement and signature.	UNESCO Secretariat		
IWC: Memorandum of Understanding concluded in July 2000; CMS participation in Commission and Scientific Committee meetings of IWC	IWC Secretariat CMS ScC		
Regional instruments:			
Bern Convention: Provides regular information to CMS on Bern Convention activities; CMS involvement is limited mainly to participation in meetings; co-organization of a successful marine turtle conference in October 2001	Bern Conv Secretariat		Main contacts/potential for collaboration is expected to be through implementation of CMS Agreements/MoUs in Europe.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Non-governmental Organizations: e.g. Wetlands International, IUCN, BirdLife International, International Crane Foundation, WWF, Euronatur, plus various other national NGOs and institutions			
Wetlands International: Memorandum of Agreement in place since 1997; regular co-operation on programmatic matters, participation in respective meetings; Letter of Agreement concluded in June 2000 with the Asia-Pacific office to undertake CMS promotional work in Asia; a comparable agreement with the International Coordination Unit in 2001 for promotional work in Europe and Africa is pending implementation. A joint (CMS-AEWA-WI) work programme is being elaborated (Nov 2001).	Wetlands International Secretariat CMS ScC	WI contributions have strengthened the content of the AEWA and could eventually underpin the elaboration of Agreements for migratory birds in other regions (e.g. Central Asia, East Asia, Americas); greater awareness of CMS among potential CMS Parties in Asia (no accessions yet though)	Wetlands International: WI support is essential for the further development of a Central Asian flyway initiative; and to convince governments in East Asia of the merits of a legally-binding Agreement for migratory birds under CMS. Consider co-funding the international waterbird monitoring programme of Wetlands International
IUCN: Some collaboration with selected specialist groups and members (e.g. regarding marine turtles, cetaceans, etc) and the Environmental Law Centre (close collaboration through project work). Draft MoU on future collaboration under review with IUCN.	IUCN Secretariat	Indirect or direct contributions have strengthened the content of various CMS instruments (e.g. AEWA, IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU)	Finalize memorandum of understanding spelling out the nature of the support to CMS to be provided by IUCN, and under which terms.
BirdLife International: Regular co-operation on programmatic matters and participation in the respective meetings; BirdLife is providing secretariat services to the Slender-billed curlew MoU; has contributed to the development of various CMS instruments and the inclusion of several species in the CMS Appendices.	BirdLife Secretariat	Greater awareness of CMS among BirdLife partner organizations; freeing up of CMS secretariat resources for other tasks.	BirdLife International: Great potential for supporting and promoting CMS in the area of migratory bird conservation through its well-established network of partner organizations; requires further investment by CMS to supply suitable information materials.
International Crane Foundation (ICF): Close collaboration for many years in the Siberian Crane initiative, and more recently the GEF wetland project and other activities. ICF successfully hosted the 4 th meeting of Range States in May 2001.	ICF Secretariat	Partnership with ICF has strengthened CMS' profile in Asia; collaboration on the Siberian crane MoU has greatly enhanced the substantive contribution of all parties concerned.	ICF: Examine possible areas of more intensive collaboration with respect to other CMS-listed crane species (eg Sarus cranes in Southeast Asia.)
WWF: Virtually no direct involvement in CMS matters for several years, but some evidence of renewed interest in relation to Sahelo-Saharan ungulates, Asian large herbivores, marine turtles	WWF Secretariat		Ongoing consultations with WWF species programme with a view to encouraging a reconsideration of WWF's policy vis-à-vis CMS

Abbreviations used in the text

CAFF	Program for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
COP	Conference of the Parties
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CRCF	Conservation & Research Center Foundation
ELC	Environmental Law Center (IUCN)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IOSEA	Indian Ocean and South East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding
IRSNB	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IWC	International Whaling Commission
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOP	Meeting of the Parties
MTSG	Marine Turtle Specialist Group (of IUCN)
RAC/SPA	Regional Activity Center for Specially Protected Areas
Ramsar	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
ScC	Scientific Council (of CMS)
StC	Standing Committee (of CMS)
SSC/CBSG	Species Survival Commission/Captive Breeding Specialist Group (of IUCN)
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO/MAB	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization / Man and Biosphere Programme
WAF CET	West African Cetacean Research and Conservation projects
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WIDECAST	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network
WI	Wetlands International
WWF	World Wide Fund For Nature



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.11

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by the Secretariat

The present paper addresses three separate issues linked to the implementation of the Information Management Plan (IMP) agreed by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting (Resolution 6.5: Cape Town, 1999):

Part I concerns a comprehensive review and synthesis of Party reports, undertaken in order to develop an overview of the national and global implementation of the Convention; Part II concerns a proposal, arising from that study, for amending the format of Party reports; and Part III outlines a project proposal, prepared by UNEP-WCMC¹ at the request of the Secretariat, for the implementation of additional elements of the IMP until the end of 2002.

Part I: Review and synthesis of Party reports

A synthesis was prepared of all reports received from Parties to CMS (as at 23 March 2001) between 1988 and 1999 in conformity with Article VI, paragraph 3, of the Convention and Resolution 4.1 on Party Reports. The results of that study, the precise methodology followed, and conclusions and recommendations drawn from it are presented in a separate volume (CMS/StC.23/Doc. 11 Addendum) made available to the Standing Committee. As the report is quite voluminous, it was decided to extract and send to Committee members only the syntheses for their particular regions. However, the entire study will be made available upon request at the meeting so that members gain a full impression of the work undertaken.

The Standing Committee is invited to comment and offer advice on the following points:

- \$ the format, content and usefulness of the material presented in CMS/StC.23/Doc. 11 Addendum;
- \$ the opportuneness of extending the work, in 2002, to incorporate information received from Party reports to be submitted in advance of COP7 (normally, such reports should be received at least six months prior to the COP B in this case, by mid-March 2002);
- \$ the desirability of sending the complete volume to all Parties;
- \$ longer-term considerations of possibly having the synthesis translated, in whole or in part, into French and Spanish B subject to availability of funds;
- \$ the planned extension of the project (see Part III below) to place all of the information in a searchable database which could be made available to Parties through various media (eg. via a limited-access web site, CD-ROM etc.)

¹ United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Part II: Proposal for amending the format for Party reports

As reported in the separate volume (CMS/StC.23/Doc. 11 Addendum), the UNEP-WCMC synthesis of Party reports drew three main conclusions:

- (1) Submission of Party reports remains poor B with a compliance rate in the order of 50% B and the content varies markedly, with some reports containing little useful detail.
- (2) The first-ever comprehensive analysis of Party reports has revealed a significant discrepancy between the official CMS Range State list and the information supplied by Parties as to whether or not a species occurs in a particular State. That is, the CMS Range State list includes Appendix I and II species for which some Parties do not acknowledge themselves, in their reports, to be a Range State; conversely, some Party reports contain information ascribing a species to a particular State, but the information has not found its way into the Range State list.
- (3) There is redundancy between reports submitted from one reporting period to the next, and overlap between national reports submitted to CMS and to its related Agreements.

It is well understood that the preparation of reports on implementation of a given convention is an onerous task, particularly for countries that are lacking adequate resources. Moreover, one can appreciate that the motivation for preparing a national report is diminished if the information provided is not put to good use. The Secretariat lacks the capacity in-house to systematically review all reports received, and to prepare a meaningful synthesis. Both of these factors may account to a large extent for the quantity and quality of reports submitted to date.

The Secretariat has begun to address these problems on two fronts. First, it has been participating actively in efforts among a number of biodiversity-related conventions to harmonize and streamline reporting, so as to reduce the burden of reporting and enhance the value of the information that is submitted. Second, as a consequence of the present review and synthesis, it has developed a new reporting format that is designed to better elicit the information needed to assess the Convention's implementation, while at the same time ensuring that the material received can be synthesized and utilized more effectively.

Annex 1 contains a proposal for a new reporting format, modeled partly on the old requirements prescribed in Resolution 4.1, but tailored also to take into account the key elements of the Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005. The main features to note are as follows:

- \$ a standard report template will be provided to each Party for completion, by answering specific questions in the space provided and/or by annexing more detailed information;
- \$ some parts of the report will be provided to the Party already filled in (for example, general information, details of species thought to occur in the country), so that the recipient need only correct or update the information provided; parts of the generic template that are not relevant (eg. sections on Agreements that are not relevant to a given Party) will be removed;
- \$ species-related questions are assigned to five main taxonomic groups: birds, marine mammals, marine turtles, terrestrial mammals (other than bats), bats, and other species;
- \$ explicit information is requested on measures taken to protect Appendix I species, which are among the few binding obligations of CMS;
- \$ Parties are invited to append reports submitted in the framework of each CMS Agreement to which they are member (ideally, these reports would be prepared in a similar modular format);
- \$ Parties are invited to provide information as to how they are implementing certain elements of the Strategic Plan.

The Secretariat considers this approach to have several advantages over the current reporting guidelines, among them:

- \$ more detailed information is expected to be provided on actions undertaken in relation to endangered Appendix I species, thus facilitating regular reviews of conservation status for decision-making purposes;
- \$ information will be submitted in a more standardized format, which will facilitate synthesis and comparative analysis over time, across species and among Range States sharing a given species;
- \$ Parties will have an incentive to submit more comprehensive reports, knowing that the information they provide will be integrated into a broader synthesis and made available more widely for constructive purposes;
- \$ the information gathered will be more readily exchanged among interested parties, for instance by making it available on a controlled-access web site;
- \$ review of implementation of the Strategic Plan and of the Convention itself will be greatly enhanced, thanks to the provision of information in a more structured, targeted manner B without unnecessary duplication;
- \$ information supplied in accordance with the revised reporting format will serve as an important contribution to broader efforts to harmonize reporting requirements among multilateral environmental agreements.

The Secretariat is submitting the format to Standing Committee members in advance of the meeting in order to seek their input on how it might be improved. If the Standing Committee is agreeable, the Secretariat recommends that it invite Parties to use the new format on a provisional basis for the preparation of reports to be submitted to COP7. Of course, this appeal would not be mandatory, since Resolution 4.1 remains in effect. However, the Secretariat would give all necessary encouragement and assistance to those Parties that accept to use it during a trial phase. If the results are successful, the new format would be proposed for formal adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting.

The Standing Committee is invited:

- \$ to comment on the proposed format, preferably in writing in advance of the meeting;
- \$ to consider endorsing its use on a trial basis for reports to be submitted to COP7;
- \$ to recommend, through the Chair, that Parties avail themselves of the (non-mandatory) format in order to facilitate the compilation of information to be presented to COP7.

Part III: Proposal for implementing additional elements of the Information Management Plan

The Information Management Plan agreed by COP6 foresees implementation of a number of high priority actions by the end of 2002, and the COP6 set aside USD 75,000 for this purpose. The proposal at Annex 2 has been prepared by UNEP-WCMC in close consultation with the Secretariat, as a logical follow-up to the synthesis study reported above.

The Committee is invited to endorse the project and suggest any potential improvements.

Proposed reporting format for purposes of reviewing implementation of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

DRAFT OF 2 NOVEMBER 2001

Proposed Reporting format - final draft.doc

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted at the Forth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, 7-11 June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999)

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

List any other agencies that have provided input:

I(a). General Information

Please complete any unfilled boxes and amend and/or update as appropriate the information provided in the table below:

Date of Report:	
Period covered:	
Date of entry into force of the Convention in <i>country name</i> :	
Territory to which the Convention applies:	
Reservations (against species listings):	
Designated Focal Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Appointment to the Scientific Council Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable):	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Implementing legislation:	
Other relevant conventions/agreements (apart from CMS) to which <i>country name</i> is a Party:	
National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):	

Wadden Sea Seals: ☐ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force ☐ Non-party	
National Focal Point/Competent authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Membership of the Trilateral Seal Expert Group Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Siberian Crane MoU: ☐ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force ☐ Non-party	
Competent authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
EUROBATS: ☐ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force ☐ Non-party	
Competent authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Appointed member of the Advisory Committee Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Membership of other committees or working groups:	
ASCOBANS: ☐ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force ☐ Non-party	
Co-ordinating authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Appointed member of the Advisory Committee Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Membership of other committees or working groups:	
Slender-billed Curlew MoU: ☐ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force ☐ Non-party	
Competent Authority Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Marine Turtle – Africa MoU: ☐ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force ☐ Non-party	
National Focal Point Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:
Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:	
Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:	

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I bird species:
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species xxxx – Common Name(s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other bird species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is not included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common Name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Species name – Common Name(s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

2. MARINE MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I marine mammals

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine mammals:
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals:
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine mammals

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I marine mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species xxxx – Common Name(s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other marine mammal species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is not included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Species name, Common Name(s):	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

3 MARINE TURTLES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I marine turtles

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed marine turtles:
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles:
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine turtles, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine turtles

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I marine turtle species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species xxxx – Common Name (s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other marine turtle species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is not included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Species name – Common Name(s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed terrestrial mammals (other than bats):
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats):
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of terrestrial mammal (other than bats), including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?
4a	Describe any factors which limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species (other than bats) for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species xxxx – Common Name(s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other terrestrial mammal species (other than bats) that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is not included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

Species name - Common Name(s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

5 BATS

5.1 General questions on Appendix I bats

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed bats:
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats:
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bat species

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I bat species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species xxxx – Common Name(s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available.) ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other bat species that is listed in CMS Appendix I, but which is not included in the tables above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

Species name -- Common Name(s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

6 OTHER TAXA

6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)? ☐ Yes ☐ No If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details:
2a	If the taking of Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
3b	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
4	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included in section 1-5 above, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))?
4a	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
4b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

The following section contains a table for each Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species xxxx – Common Name(s)	
1	Is your country a Range State for this species? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Please provide published distribution reference:
3	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):

4	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
5	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
6	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

If you have information indicating that your country should be considered a Range State for any other Appendix I listed species that belongs to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, please complete a table (provided below) for each species.

Species name, Common name(s):	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:
2	Summarise information on population size, trends and distribution (if known):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available): ☐ Research ☐ Monitoring ☐ Habitat protection ☐ Habitat restoration ☐ Other
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?

7 LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1	Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species not currently listed in Appendix I? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, please provide details:
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the secretariat each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

WADDEN SEA SEALS (1991)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
SIBERIAN CRANE MoU (1993)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
EUROBATS (1994)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
ASCOBANS (1994)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW MoU (1994)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
MARINE TURTLES – AFRICA MoU (1999)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
AEWA (1999)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
ACCOBAMS (2001)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
GREAT BUSTARD MoU (2001)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:
MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN / SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001)	
Date of last report:	Period covered:

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

2.1 Questions on CMS Agreements relating to birds

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memorandum of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No

2.2 Questions on CMS Agreements relating to marine mammals

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine mammals, including Memorandum of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No

2.3 Questions on CMS Agreements relating to marine turtles

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine turtles, including Memorandum of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No

2.4 Questions on CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for terrestrial mammals (other than bats), including Memorandum of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No

2.5 Questions on CMS Agreements relating to bats

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for bats, including Memorandum of Understanding, planned by your country in the future? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No

2.6 Questions on CMS Agreements relating to other taxa

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of an Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?	
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for other taxa, including Memorandum of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1	Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is <u>not</u> currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
1b	What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?	

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1	Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements) If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
1a	Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if yes, please provide details):	
	Yes No	
	☐ ☐ Economic development	
	☐ ☐ Land-use planning	
	☐ ☐ Designation and development of reserves	
	☐ ☐ Development of ecological networks	
	☐ ☐ Planning of powerlines	
	☐ ☐ Planning of fences	
	☐ ☐ Planning of dams	
	☐ ☐ Other	

V. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1	In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate <i>inter alia</i> the scientific justification for the research, describe briefly the measures taken to ensure that risks to the welfare of individual animals and – in the case of severely depleted populations – to the species are minimised, and summarise the results obtained):	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry? If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):	☐ Yes ☐ No

VI. Membership

1	Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)	☐ Yes ☐ No
1a	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:	

VII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1	Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:	

VIII. Mobilization of Resources

1	Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
2	Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
3	Has your country made <i>other</i> voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
4	Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
5	Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No
6	Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details:	☐ Yes ☐ No

Other remarks:

ACTIVITY 1: DEVELOP DATABASE OF CMS REPORTS AND PROJECTS

Objective: Following from the Synthesis of National Reports to CMS and Agreements (see Annex 1, Box 6.3), develop an electronic database containing Party Reports, Syntheses of Party Reports, Project Reports (linked as appropriate to Parties and/or species), and Party data (including focal points for the Convention and relevant Agreements, dates of accession, reservations, adoption of amendments, etc.).

Main facilities/functions to be gained from the Activity:

Once a database with the information produced from the synthesis of annual reports has been created, and taking into account the modules defined in the new reporting format, a number of functions (e.g. queries) are possible, which would allow, for instance,

Implementation of the CMS Information Management Plan

Prepared by UNEP-WCMC for discussion under Agenda Item 8

INTRODUCTION

Resolution 6.5 of the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Annex 1) established the priority actions to be carried out to implement the Information Management Plan, including a review of Party reports and the development of revised reporting guidelines and/or pro forma reports.

As mentioned in Part I of document CMS/StC.23/Doc.11, the CMS Secretariat commissioned the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) to conduct a synthesis of annual reports to the CMS and related agreements. This synthesis has brought together a wealth of information on the activities, knowledge, strengths and needs of the Parties to the CMS and related Agreements. Similarly, as indicated in Part II of the same document, commissioned by, UNEP-WCMC has also conducted a review of the content and format of national reports and drafted a new reporting format, in close collaboration with the CMS Secretariat.

These actions set the basis for the harmonisation of reporting within the CMS and in relation to other conventions and agreements. The new reporting format also sets an important precedent in relation to the facilitation of modular reporting, and the exchange of information across Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), therefore facilitating both the process of reporting itself as well as the management of the information.

FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Following discussions between the CMS Secretariat and UNEP-WCMC regarding subsequent actions for the implementation of CMS Information Management Plan, it was considered more effective, where possible, to group a number of the actions outlined in Resolution 6.5 into wider 'Activities' for their execution. The simultaneous implementation of several actions is expected to facilitate the practical consideration of linkages between them, and lessen the costs of their implementation.

This document provides a description of these Activities or cluster of actions, for consideration by the Standing Committee. The document includes the overall objective of each Activity and an outline of the facilities to be gained from them after their implementation. The project is expected to be undertaken in 2002, and the results presented as a major contribution to COP7.

ACTIVITY 1: DEVELOP DATABASE OF CMS REPORTS AND PROJECTS

Objective: Following from the Synthesis of National Reports to CMS and Agreements (see Action 1, Res. 6.5), develop an electronic database containing Party Reports, Syntheses of Party Reports, Project Reports (linked as appropriate to Parties and/or species), and Party data (including focal points for the Convention and relevant Agreements, dates of accession, reservations, adoption of amendments, etc).

Main facilities/functions to be gained from the Activity:

Once a database with the information produced from the synthesis of annual reports has been created, and taking into account the modules defined in the new reporting format, a number of functions (e.g. queries) are possible, which would allow, for instance:

- Individual Project Monitoring: Follow-up the evolution a project through time.
- Monitoring of in-country implementation: Pool together the actions implemented for a taxon under the CMS and related Agreements.
- Regional Monitoring: Pool together, for analysis, the actions implemented by countries in a region or migratory route to protect a taxon.
- Multi-Party Species Data: Pool together, for analysis, the information reported for a species protected by CMS and associated Agreements
- Assistance to Parties with their reporting obligations: Once the new reporting format is approved, the resulting facility will also enable the preliminary preparation of annual reports to assist Parties with their reporting obligations. That is, previous to submission, Parties could receive a customised reporting format containing the information that is 'known' in the system about the species in their countries, and the projects known to be in progress in the country, etc. In this way, the Party could concentrate on activities such as: (a) amending the 'known' information; (b) adding to the known information; (c) providing updates on the progress made with ongoing projects; (d) reporting on new projects, etc.
- Access to information: the resulting system should be able to deliver information through the Internet or CD-ROM.

Action(s) from Res. 6.5 addressed: 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18

ACTIVITY 2: INTEGRATE CMS SPECIES DATA TO CMS REPORTS DATABASE

Background: Species information facilities like GROMS and the UNEP-WCMC Species Information Services provide a significant amount of information about the species protected by the CMS and related Agreements. Moreover, UNEP-WCMC has been recently developing links with an increasing number of specialist partners, to facilitate access to the information produced by them through the UNEP-WCMC species information hub.

Basic information maintained at UNEP-WCMC about species regulated by various MEAs includes, among other things:

- a) Synonymy: Different MEAs and specialist agencies use different names for the same species. Recognising and registering these differences makes it possible to link data produced by the various organisations.
- b) Distribution Range and literature references: Basic qualifiers are also provided whenever possible characterising national populations (e.g. breeding, vagrant, uncertain presence, etc). These data are linked, whenever possible, to the supporting literature sources in order to facilitate access to reports qualifying the condition of the population(s) at a national/regional level.

Other fields of information available at the central hub include: protection provided (e.g. listing) by different MEAs, trend in Redlist status, common names etc.

UNEP-WCMC has also developed, with considerable support from the CMS, a prototype to present spatial data on the Internet (which currently concentrates on marine turtle nesting sites in the Indian Ocean region). The Centre is developing this facility to enable the mapping and analysis over the internet of data sets owned and maintained by national and/or international partners, against data sets maintained at UNEP-WCMC (e.g. protected areas database, atlas of coral reefs, etc).

Objective: Link the Database of CMS Reports and Projects (Objective 1, above) directly to CMS species information in GROMS and in UNEP-WCMC, and to data accessible through the UNEP-WCMC species information hub. As links with relevant national and international partners are developed, gain access to the information generated by specialist expert agencies, and to mapping and analysis facilities combining data from specialist national and international agencies in combination with data-sets maintained by UNEP-WCMC.

Main facilities/functions to be gained from the Activity:

- Access to multi-agency species information: Access, from the CMS Database of Reports and Projects, to information about a given taxon available within or through UNEP-WCMC.
- Updated and documented range state list: Access to a range state list updated regularly.
- Access to the knowledge generated under different names: Access to the knowledge generated by other agencies and/or Conventions/Agreements for a species under synonym names as this is linked through UNEP-WCMC.

Action(s) from Res. 6.5 addressed: 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 16, 19

ACTIVITY 3: ESTABLISH A MECHANISM FOR EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES AND INFORMATION

Background: Ready access to the knowledge accumulated, and the possibility of exchanging knowledge among parties is fundamental to the implementation of the CMS and related Agreements. A considerable amount of knowledge has been generated through the implementation of the CMS and related agreements, which is gathered and analysed, for instance, in the form of thematic reviews (on a particular topic or taxon), technical reports, etc. This information exists thus far only in the form of word processor documents. Similarly, a considerable amount of knowledge is generated by other MEAs over species/topics of common interest with the CMS.

Objective: Develop and implement a mechanism for the exchange of experiences and documentation between the Convention & Agreement Secretariats and the Parties, comprising an Electronic Library of documents, and an electronic distribution list for the exchange of information for the Convention. Subsequently, establish a distribution list and/or a subordinate electronic library for one priority area to be selected according to the demand/preferences – e.g. as defined by the users of the central mechanism. Documents in the library are to be indexed, so that they can be accessed directly through the CMS Database of Reports and Projects in relation to specific reports, species, projects, themes and/or Party information. As other MEAs also make available their 'grey' literature (i.e. literature not in the public domain), initiatives like this benefit from and contribute to a wider pool of knowledge.

Main facilities/functions to be gained from the Activity:

- An Electronic Library of documents directly accessible through the Internet or via CD-ROM
- An Electronic distribution list for the exchange of information among Parties
- Access to species specific, country specific, or theme specific documents stored in the Electronic Library through the Database of CMS Reports and Projects.
- General and/or thematic electronic discussion lists to facilitate and organise the exchange of information and documents. These discussion fora may include themes and/or species of common interest to other MEAs and thus be used to facilitate exchange of information across MEAs

Action(s) from Res. 6.5 addressed: 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 18

ACTIVITY 4: CONDUCT A GENERAL REVIEW OF CONCERTED ACTION SPECIES.

Background: Resolution 6.1 endorsed the list of species for which concerted actions are to be taken to implement the provisions of the Convention. The Conference of the Parties further resolved that review reports were to be prepared for these species during the 2001-2002 biennium to facilitate the review of results by the Conference of the Parties at its next meeting.

Objective: To prepare review reports for all Concerted Action Species, including an overall review of the conservation status of the species, information about concerted actions implemented during the biennium and, when available, an overview of the conservation status of the species in each Range State.

Main facilities/functions to be gained from the Activity:

- Review reports for all concerted action species, to serve as information baseline for the assessment of results by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting. The review will also provide the initial baseline for the definition of the tools to facilitate a regular process for the review of the appendices (see Activity 5, below).

Action(s) addressed: 7, 10, 15 in Res. 6.5 and Point 1 Res. 6.1

ACTIVITY 5: DEVELOP INFORMATION TOOLS TO FACILITATE REVIEW OF THE APPENDICES

Background: Collection of information from literature is an activity often undertaken for the same taxon by different Parties. Also, in the course of its normal operation, UNEP-WCMC collects information for a number of different MEAs and/or Parties. Having a common 'receptacle' would enable the accumulation and organisation of information, and fragments of information, gathered by all during the periods between reviews of the CMS Appendices. This would in turn facilitate the review process itself, and allow the identification of gaps in knowledge which might require further research.

Objective: Using the review reports for Concerted Action species as a model (Activity 4), create electronic Fact Sheets (or Report Cards) where information can be accumulated and organised for Appendix I and Appendix II species, and thus act as working documents to facilitate the establishment of a regular process for reviewing the appendices based on available information on migratory species and the threats to them.

Main facilities/functions to be gained from the Activity:

- Electronic Fact Sheets for Appendix I and Appendix II species, to enable participants in the review process to collect and organise information. The sheets will be available for consultation, and linked to other relevant documents for the species in question through the CMS Electronic Library (Activity 3) and through the Database of CMS Species and Reports (Activity 1). They will act as a draft baseline documents to facilitate the assessment activities by CMS authorities.

Regular review of the information in these sheets should enable the identification of, for instance: (a) Appendix I species that need to be designated for concerted action; (b) Species that need to be added to Appendix I; (c) Gaps in knowledge about a taxon; (d) Appendix II species which merit development of Agreements as a priority; (e) Species that should be included in Appendix II (e.g. from the assessment of information available from species listed by other MEAs).

Action(s) from Res. 6.5 addressed: 7, 10, 15



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.13

BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR THE 2003-2005 TRIENNIUM

Prepared by the Secretariat

1. The terms of reference of the Trust Fund approved by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP6) require the Secretariat, in consultation with the Standing Committee and the Executive Director of UNEP, to prepare budget estimates for the financial period 2001-2003, which shall be communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties at least ninety days prior to the opening of COP7. The estimates shall be divided into sections and objects of expenditure, specified according to budget lines that refer to the programmes of work to which they relate, and accompanied by other information as may be required by or on behalf of the contributors.
2. The present draft budget, at Annex 1, reflects the Secretariat's best estimate of the core funding required to advance the Convention's work over the next triennial period. Having in place a Strategic Plan from COP6 which identified resource requirements over the medium term, the present budget does not depart significantly from what was agreed in Cape Town two years ago. The proposal takes into consideration normal salary increments, inflation and exchange rate fluctuations. The total resource requirements for the triennium 2003-2005, including programme support costs but excluding extrabudgetary support from the CMS Trust Fund for conservation and implementation measures, are estimated at USD 5,709,325 amounting to USD 1,667,315 for 2003, USD 1,759,975 for 2004 and USD 2,282,035 for 2005. This reflects an increase in the cost to the Trust Fund of an average of 15 percent over the triennium.
3. In keeping with the Medium Term Plan 2001-2005 agreed by COP6, the budget provides for recruitment of one additional P-3 Programme Officer in 2005, which is needed to partly compensate for the loss of two programme officers whose attachments to the CMS Secretariat ended in 2000 and 2001, respectively. It is hoped that a Junior Professional Officer can be seconded to the Scientific and Technical Support unit at no cost to the CMS Trust Fund. Additionally, it is proposed to recruit a G-3 Administrative Clerk/Driver in 2003 to assume responsibility for processing of mail (freeing the present clerk for other secretarial/document processing tasks), routine errands and driving the office vehicle on official business.
4. To further explain the budget proposal, and following the same presentation as for COP6, the Secretariat's work programme is divided into five functional units B (1) Executive Direction and Management, (2) Agreement Development and Servicing, (3) Information and Capacity Building, (4) Scientific and Technical Support, and (5) Administration, Finance and Project Management B and the resource needs of each specified. Annex 2 provides descriptions of responsibilities and post requirements, and provides the justification for any significant changes in cost estimates as compared to the previous triennium. Annex 3 contains the organigramme for the CMS Secretariat reflecting the existing staffing situation and the new posts proposed.
5. The annual contributions for each Party for the triennium 2003-2005 are summarized in Annex 4. The contributions are based on the revised United Nations scale of assessments for the year 2003.
6. The Secretariat recommends that the Standing Committee consider forming a small working group to study the proposal in more detail inter-sessionally and, after incorporating any necessary proposals for amendment in the light of a careful examination of the Strategic Plan 2000-2005, circulate the budget proposal (via the Secretariat) to all Parties well before the mid-June deadline.

Explanatory note to accompany CMS budget proposal

Description	Component / Budget line	Explanation of selected budget lines (refers to the draft budget proposal, organigramme and staffing table)
Executive Direction and Management		
Responsible for promoting membership to the Convention and newly concluded Agreements, catalysing the development of new Agreements, assuring effective working relationships with other biodiversity-related organizations, as well as planning, co-ordinating and administering the work and resources of the Secretariat.		
Professional staff, General service staff	1100, 1300	Existing D-1 Executive Secretary; P-5 Deputy Executive Secretary, G-6 Personal Assistant, G-5 Administrative Assistant. Proposed changes vis-à-vis previous budget Budget has been reduced in line with expectations, based on current expenditure trends. Number of core staff remains as before until 2005, when it is proposed to recruit one P-3 Programme Officer. Upgrading of existing G-4 Secretary to G-5 and change of functional title to Administrative Assistant.
Consultants, experts, temporary assistance	1202-1321	Provides for salary and travel costs of non-CMS conference staff (interpreters, report writers, other staff) for an ordinary meeting of the COP to be held in 2005, assuming a venue outside of Europe. A contingency is included for unspecified consultancies and temporary assistance (eg. short-term contract staff; subsidization, if necessary, of short-term internships)
Evaluation of CMS implementation	2252	Preparation for year of COP8 of a synthesis / overview of CMS implementation based on reports from CMS Parties and other sources
Implementation measures	2253	Special Trust Fund reserve allocation for other projects supporting CMS implementation, to be carried out by other organizations/individuals through letters of agreement, special service agreements etc. AMOUNT TO BE ALLOCATED FROM CMS TRUST FUND RESERVE, AS DETERMINED BY COP7
Standing Committee meetings	3301	Provision is made to support the participation of regional members from in meetings of the Standing Committee: one meeting per year, assuming sponsorship of up to five participants from eligible developing country / countries in economic transition members or alternates; travel expenses of Chair (Resolution 6.6)
Regional meetings	3302	Co-sponsorship of one regional meeting per year in each of the regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America on a rotating basis (support provided for participation of eligible delegates from CMS Parties and non-Parties targeted for recruitment): it is foreseen that additional external co-funding will be required
Conference of the Parties	3304	Support for up to 50-60 eligible delegates from CMS developing country Parties (and selected non-Parties, if funds allow) to attend COP8 in 2005 Proposed changes vis-à-vis previous budget Amount increased relative to previous budget to reflect greater number of developing country Parties and higher air fares on account of inflation

Hospitality	5400	Minimum resources required to meet hospitality costs during meetings and other official visits Proposed changes vis-à-vis previous budget Amount reduced to more closely reflect actual expenditure
Agreement Development and Servicing Responsible for facilitating the development of new CMS Agreements for particular species or taxonomic groups as well as the negotiation and technical/legal drafting of memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) and other instruments; providing secretariat services for instruments for which the UNEP/CMS Secretariat is responsible, promoting the interest in the Convention in a geographic region among Parties and non-Parties.		
Professional staff, General service staff	1100, 1300	Existing P-4 Programme Officer, G-4 Secretary (shared with Scientific and Technical Support Officer) Proposed changes vis-à-vis previous budget Number of core staff remains as before. Budget has been reduced in line with expectations, based on current expenditure trends.
Siberian Crane Range State (RS) meeting	3305	Meeting held every second year; costs include sponsorship of up to 10 delegates, interpretation and essential organizational expenses
Slender-billed Curlew RS meeting	3306	Meeting costs include delegate sponsorship, interpretation and essential organizational expenses
Marine Turtle MoU meetings	3307	Co-sponsorship by CMS of meetings held every second year (Africa, Indian Ocean: alternating); costs include delegate support, essential organizational expenses: additional external co-funding will be required
Houbara Bustard RS meeting	3308	Co-sponsorship of first meeting: costs may include delegate sponsorship, interpretation and essential organizational expenses
Sahelo-Saharan RS meeting	3309	Meeting costs include delegate sponsorship, interpretation and essential organizational expenses
Great Bustard RS meeting	3310	Meeting costs include delegate sponsorship, interpretation and essential organizational expenses
Other meetings - unspecified	3320	Sponsorship/ co-sponsorship of other meetings forecast for instruments not yet developed (eg. African elephants, Asian ungulates, Aquatic warbler etc.); as well as institutional underpinning for new Agreements/MoUs during initial phase of development (eg. IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU)
Scientific and Technical Support Responsible for servicing the needs of the Scientific Council and stimulating the work of this body, developing and monitoring the implementation of projects that promote the conservation of migratory species, assisting with the continuous review and amendment of the CMS Appendices, and liaising with scientific bodies of other Conventions, as well as co-ordinating CMS activities in the Mediterranean region.		
Professional staff, General service staff	1100, 1300	Existing P-4 Programme Officer, G-4 Computer Assistant, (G-4 Secretary is shared with Agreement Development and Servicing Officer) Proposed changes vis-à-vis previous budget Number of core staff remains as before. Proposed addition of one Junior Professional Officer at no cost to the CMS Trust Fund
Appendix I review	2251	Preparation in year of COP8 of reports on selected Appendix I species

reports		warranting concerted action
Conservation measures	2254	Special Trust Fund allocation for conservation actions, monitoring, research etc. to be carried out by other organizations/individuals through letters of agreement, special service agreements (consultancies) etc. AMOUNT TO BE ALLOCATED FROM CMS TRUST FUND RESERVE, AS DETERMINED BY COP7
Scientific Council meetings	3302	Provision is made for one inter-sessional meeting of the Scientific Council, in 2004, and one meeting immediately prior to COP8. Support for participation of eligible Scientific Councillors in meetings of the Council, and of the Chair in other bodies Proposed changes vis-à-vis previous budget Amounts increased to reflect greater number of developing country Parties and higher air fares on account of inflation

Information and Capacity-Building

Responsible for implementing a dynamic programme to prepare and disseminate a wide variety of relevant information to target audiences (including audio-visual media), monitoring implementation of the Convention through continuous assessment of information from Parties and other sources, and assisting Parties to improve their capacity to implement CMS (through training workshops, provision of specialized information materials etc.), as well as co-ordinating CMS activities in the Latin American region.

Professional staff, General service staff	1100, 1300	Existing P-4 Programme Officer, 1 Junior Professional Officer, 1 G-4 , 1 G-3 Proposed changes vis-à-vis previous budget Number of core staff remains as before. Budget has been reduced in line with expectations, based on current expenditure trends.
Consultancies - translation	1201	Translation of CMS documents into the working languages of the Convention (English, French, Spanish): standard UN rates apply. Increased translation required in year of COP8 (anticipated in 2005)
Information Management Plan	2273	Core funding for continued implementation of the IMP adopted by COP6 (Resolution 6.5)
CMS Web site	2274	Costs of ongoing maintenance and improvements to the CMS Web site (including formatting, images; but excluding any new substantive elements or data linkages, which may be included in the IMP work)
Information materials	5201	Reporting costs refer mainly to production costs of the CMS Bulletin, specialized leaflets and information kits - higher costs anticipated in year of COP7.
Other printing costs	5202	Includes printing of volumes to be included in the CMS Technical Series (for which additional voluntary contributions may need to be sought).

Administration, Finance and Project Management

Responsible for the day-to-day administrative and financial operations of the Secretariat and for the logistical preparation of CMS meetings (eg. COP, Standing Committee, Scientific Council, workshops, in-house seminars etc.). Project management tasks and functions related to the organization of meetings and workshops, as well as assisting with co-ordination of activities in the African region.

		Existing P-3 Administrative Fund Management Officer; 1 JPO, G-6 Finance Assistant Proposed changes vis-à-vis previous budget G-3 Administrative Clerk/Driver
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Common Secretariat Costs

Mission travel	1601	Requirements based on needs assessed from previous years, and adjusted for additional staff and inflation
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COP travel	1602	Travel of staff to COP held outside of Germany, as necessary
Staff training	3201	Training of staff to improve computer proficiency, and to enhance French and Spanish language skills
Office supplies	4100	Requirements based on needs evaluated from previous years
Non-expendable equipment	4200	Replacement of obsolete, defective computer and other office equipment, as necessary Proposed changes vis-à-vis previous budget Purchase in 2003 of a vehicle for official business
Premises	4300	Paid by Host Government as long as the Secretariat remains in Germany
Maintenance of computers	5101	Requirements based on needs assessed from previous years
Maintenance of photocopier	5102	Requirements based on needs assessed from previous years
Maintenance / operation of official vehicle	5103	Estimated expenses for petrol, routine servicing, minor repair
Communications (fax, telephone)	5301	Budget reduced to more closely reflect anticipated expenditure based on present indications.
Postage and Courier	5302	Budget reduced to more closely reflect anticipated expenditure based on present indications.
Miscellaneous	5303	Other miscellaneous expenses not attributable to other budget lines
Bank charges	5404	Miscellaneous charges on currency exchange etc.
UNEP overhead	6000	Standard 13% overhead charge

Draft Budget Provision for 2003-2005 for the Convention on Migratory Species
(amounts expressed in USD)

Budget line	Description	2003	2004	2005	Total
	Executive Direction and Management				
1100	Professional staff				
	1 D1, 1 P5, 1P3 (from 2005)	216.000	220.000	324.000	760.000
1300	General Service staff				
	1 G6, 1 G5	93.000	95.000	97.000	285.000
	Subtotal	309.000	315.000	421.000	1.045.000
	External Staff				
1202	Consultancies - COP servicing (salary/travel)	-	-	80.000	80.000
1220	Consultancies - unspecified	30.000	30.000	30.000	90.000
1321	Temporary assistance	10.000	10.000	15.000	35.000
	Subtotal	40.000	40.000	125.000	205.000
	External Relations				
2252	Projects: Evaluation of CMS implementation	-	10.000	10.000	20.000
2253	Projects: Implementation measures	-	-	-	-
3301	Standing Committee meeting	12.000	13.000	14.000	39.000
3302	Regional Meetings	35.000	35.000	35.000	105.000
3304	Support to delegates to attend Conference of the Parties	-	-	150.000	150.000
5400	Hospitality	500	500	500	1.500
	Subtotal	47.500	58.500	209.500	295.500
	Total Executive Direction and Management	396.500	413.500	755.500	1.545.500
	Agreement Development and Servicing				
1100	Professional staff				
	1 P4	96.000	97.000	98.000	291.000
1300	General Service staff				
	1 G4	41.000	42.000	43.000	126.000
	Subtotal	137.000	139.000	141.000	417.000
	Range State Meetings				
3305	Siberian Crane Range State meeting	40.000		42.000	82.000
3306	Slender-billed Curlew Range State meeting	-	40.000	-	40.000
3307	Marine Turtle Range State meetings (Africa, IOSEA)	40.000	40.000	40.000	120.000
3308	Houbara Bustard Range State meeting	30.000	-	-	30.000
3309	Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes Range State meeting	40.000	-	-	40.000
3310	Great Bustard Range State meeting	-	30.000	-	30.000
3320	Matching funds for other species-initiatives	100.000	100.000	100.000	300.000
	Subtotal	250.000	210.000	182.000	642.000
	Total Agreement Development and Servicing	387.000	349.000	323.000	1.059.000
	Scientific and Technical Support				
1100	Professional staff				
	1 P4, 1 Junior Professional Officer	115.000	116.000	117.000	348.000
1300	General Service Staff				
	1 G4	40.000	41.000	42.000	123.000
	Subtotal	155.000	157.000	159.000	471.000
2251	Appendix I review reports	-	15.000	15.000	30.000
2254	Projects: Conservation measures	-	-	-	-
3303	Support to participants to the Scientific Council meeting	-	100.000	118.000	218.000
	Subtotal	-	115.000	133.000	248.000
	Total Scientific and Technical Support	155.000	272.000	292.000	719.000
	Information and Capacity-Building				
1100	Professional staff				

Draft Budget Provision for 2003-2005 for the Convention on Migratory Species
(amounts expressed in USD)

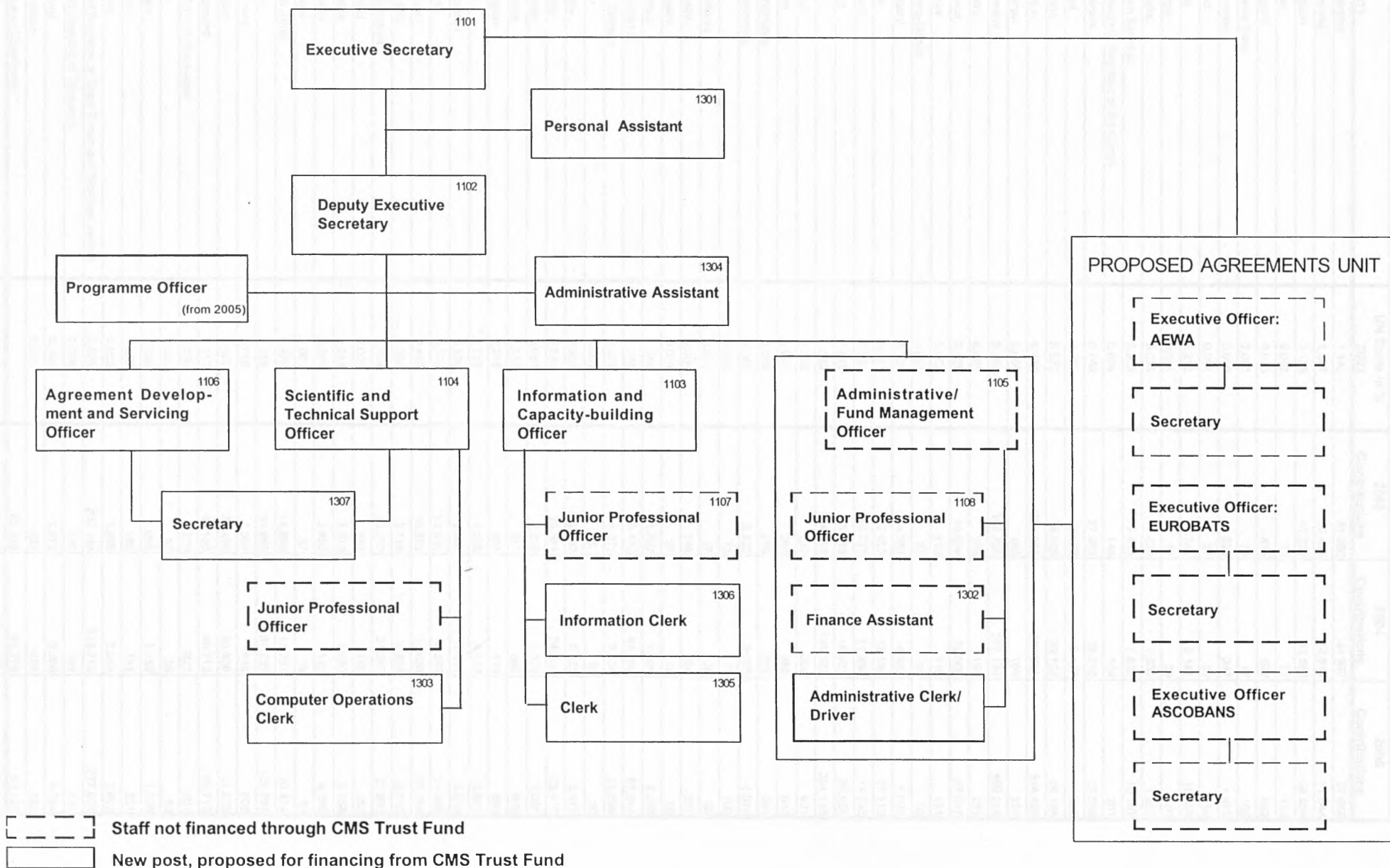
	1 P4, 1 Junior Professional Officer	88.000	89.000	90.000	267.000
1300	General Service staff				
	1 G4, 1 G3	82.000	84.000	86.000	252.000
	Subtotal	170.000	173.000	176.000	519.000
1201	Consultancies - translation	35.000	45.000	60.000	140.000
2273	Projects: Information Management Plan	35.000	30.000	75.000	140.000
2274	CMS Web site	6.000	6.000	6.000	18.000
5201	Information materials	15.000	15.000	30.000	60.000
5202	Other printing (technical series etc.)	15.000	15.000	25.000	55.000
	Subtotal	106.000	111.000	196.000	413.000
	Total Information and Capacity-Building	276.000	284.000	372.000	932.000
	Administration, Finance and Project Management				
1100	Professional staff				
	1 P3 (OTL) *(1), 1 Junior Professional Officer	-	-	-	-
1300	General Service staff				
	1 G6, 1G3	91.000	93.000	95.000	279.000
	Subtotal	91.000	93.000	95.000	279.000
	<i>Common secretariat costs</i>				
1601	Travel: Staff on mission	95.000	100.000	105.000	300.000
1602	Travel: Staff to COP	-	-	35.000	35.000
3201	Staff training	6.000	7.000	8.000	21.000
4100	Office supplies	3.000	3.000	3.000	9.000
4200	Non-expendable equipment	45.000	15.000	10.000	70.000
4300	Premises (3)	-	-	-	-
5101	Maintenance of computers	2.000	2.000	2.000	6.000
5102	Maintenance of photocopier	3.000	3.000	3.000	9.000
5103	Maintenance and operation of office car	3.000	3.000	3.000	9.000
5301	Communications (fax, telephone)	5.000	5.000	5.000	15.000
5302	Postage and Courier	5.000	5.000	5.000	15.000
5303	Miscellaneous	2.500	2.500	2.500	7.500
5304	Bank charges	500	500	500	1.500
	Subtotal	170.000	146.000	182.000	498.000
	Total Admin, Finance, Project Mgmt and Common Costs	261.000	239.000	277.000	777.000
	Grand subtotal	1.475.500	1.557.500	2.019.500	5.032.500
6000	13% overhead cost	191.815	202.475	262.535	656.825
	Grand total	1.667.315	1.759.975	2.282.035	5.709.325
		-	-	-	-
	Budget to be shared by the Parties	1.667.315	1.759.975	2.282.035	5.709.325
	Budget for 2001/2002 (for comparison) *2	1.504.595	1.504.595	1.820.430	4.829.620
	Increase in comparison to 2001/2002 budget	162.720	255.380	461.605	879.705
	Increase in comparison to 2001/2002 budget (%)	9,76	14,51	20,23	15,41

*1 Funded from OTL

*2 For 2003 and 2004 comparison, the budget from 2001 has been used, and for 2005 (COP year) the 2002 budget

*3 Paid by Host Government as long as the Secretariat remains in Germany

ORGANIZATION CHART FOR THE UNEP/CMS SECRETARIAT (proposed 2003-2005)



SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND

Annex 4/Rev. 1

Party	UN Scale in % 2003	2003 Contributions	2004 Contributions	2005 Contributions
1 Argentina	1.149	41.960	44.357	57.658
2 Australia	1.627	59.416	62.811	81.644
3 Belgium	1.129	41.230	43.585	56.654
4 Benin	0.002	73	77	100
5 Bulgaria	0.013	475	502	652
6 Burkina Faso	0.002	73	77	100
7 Cameroon	0.009	329	347	452
8 Chad	0.001	37	39	50
9 Chile	0.212	7.742	8.184	10.638
10 Congo	0.001	37	39	50
11 Croatia	0.039	1.424	1.506	1.957
12 Czech Republic	0.203	7.413	7.837	10.187
13 Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.004	146	154	201
14 Denmark	0.749	27.353	28.915	37.585
15 Egypt	0.081	2.958	3.127	4.065
16 Finland	0.522	19.063	20.152	26.194
17 France	6.466	236.132	249.621	324.469
18 Georgia	0.005	183	193	251
19 Germany	9.769	356.754	377.134	490.216
20 Ghana	0.005	183	193	251
21 Greece	0.539	19.684	20.808	27.047
22 Guinea	0.003	110	116	151
23 Guinea-Bissau	0.001	37	39	50
24 Hungary	0.120	4.382	4.633	6.022
25 India	0.341	12.453	13.164	17.112
26 Ireland	0.294	10.737	11.350	14.753
27 Israel	0.415	15.155	16.021	20.825
28 Italy	5.065	184.959	195.525	254.153
29 Kenya	0.008	292	309	401
30 Latvia	0.010	365	386	502
31 Liechtenstein	0.006	219	232	301
32 Luxembourg	0.080	2.922	3.088	4.014
33 Mali	0.002	73	77	100
34 Mauritania	0.001	37	39	50
35 Monaco	0.004	146	154	201
36 Mongolia	0.001	37	39	50
37 Morocco	0.044	1.607	1.699	2.208
38 Netherlands	1.738	63.470	67.096	87.214
39 New Zealand	0.241	8.801	9.304	12.094
40 Niger	0.001	37	39	50
41 Nigeria	0.068	2.483	2.625	3.412
42 Norway	0.646	23.591	24.939	32.417
43 Pakistan	0.061	2.228	2.355	3.061
44 Panama	0.018	657	695	903
45 Paraguay	0.016	584	618	803
46 Peru	0.118	4.309	4.555	5.921
47 Philippines	0.100	3.652	3.861	5.018
48 Poland	0.378	13.804	14.593	18.968
49 Portugal	0.462	16.872	17.836	23.184
50 Romania	0.058	2.118	2.239	2.910
51 Saudi Arabia	0.554	20.232	21.387	27.800
52 Senegal	0.005	183	193	251
53 Slovakia	0.043	1.570	1.660	2.158
54 Slovenia	0.081	2.958	3.127	4.065
55 Somalia	0.001	37	39	50
56 South Africa	0.408	14.900	15.751	20.474
57 Spain	2.519	91.982	97.237	126.393
58 Sri Lanka	0.016	584	618	803
59 Sweden	1.027	37.496	39.638	51.523
60 Switzerland	1.210	44.188	46.712	60.719
61 The FYR of Macedonia	0.006	219	232	301
62 Togo	0.001	37	39	50
63 Tunisia	0.030	1.096	1.158	1.505
64 Uganda	0.005	183	193	251
65 Ukraine	0.053	1.936	2.046	2.660
66 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.536	202.169	213.718	277.801
67 United Republic of Tanzania	0.004	146	154	201
68 Uruguay	0.080	2.922	3.088	4.014
69 Uzbekistan	0.011	402	425	552
70 European Community *		45.279	45.279	53.192
Total:	44.42	1.667.315	1.759.975	2.282.035

* Contribution of the European Community (2.5 percent of administrative costs, excluding any project costs).



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.14

POTENTIAL NEW APPENDIX LISTINGS

Prepared by the Secretariat

1. The present document summarizes information on actual or potential proposals for amendments to the CMS Appendices to be considered by the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
2. Since COP6, suggestions for proposals for inclusion of new species in the CMS Appendices have been put forward in different fora. These proposals are, at the time of writing, in different stages of development. Annex 1 to this note lists all of the proposed species, by taxonomic group and in alphabetical order.
3. Two draft proposals (*Platanista gangetica gangetica*, App. I; *Trichechus senegalensis*, App. II) prepared and submitted by the COP-appointed Councillor for cetaceans and fishes have been examined and endorsed by the Tenth Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council (ScC10, Edinburgh, May 2001). The proposal for *T. senegalensis* was subsequently transmitted to the Secretariat by Ghana (however the proposal will need to be resubmitted for procedural reasons).
4. A concept proposal (*Streptopelia turtur turtur*, App. II) presented by the Scientific Councillor for Senegal but not discussed at ScC10 has subsequently been developed and formally transmitted to the Secretariat by Senegal.
5. Several neotropical species have been suggested for potential CMS listing by the COP-appointed Councillor for neotropical fauna at ScC10 (*Pelecanoides garnotii*, App. I; *Arctocephalus australis*, *Otaria flavescens*, *Physeter macrocephalus*, *Pteronura brasiliensis*, *Brotogeris pyrrhopterus*, *Doridicus gigas*, App. II). For all these species except *P. macrocephalus*, full proposals have been developed by Peru and were presented and discussed at the Peruvian National Workshop on Migratory Species (Lima, Peru, 26 October 2001) and at the CMS Regional Workshop for Latin America (Lima, 29-31 October). Peru also announced the intention to develop a formal proposal for two additional species (*Lama guanicoe cacsilensis* and *Trichechus inunguis*) as a follow up of proposals of the National Workshop.
6. A proposal for the upgrading of the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*, West African population), currently listed in Appendix II, to Appendix I was suggested by the COP-appointed Councillor for large mammals at ScC10. The Councillor was invited to identify a Party prepared to develop and submit the formal proposal.
7. The possibility of listing the Amsterdam Albatross (*Diomedea amsterdamensis*), currently listed in Appendix I, also in Appendix II was discussed at ScC10 at the initiative of the Secretariat. The species is covered by the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross and Petrels, and its inclusion in Appendix I would allow to meet the conditions for the Agreement to qualify as an Article IV, para. 3 Agreement under the Convention.

1. Full proposals for the inclusion of 10 seabird species breeding in southern Africa (*Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus*, *Larus hartlaubii*, *Larus [dominicanus] vetula*, *Morus capensis*, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, *Phalacrocorax capensis*, *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus*, *Phalacrocorax coronatus*, *Phalacrocorax neglectus*) into Appendix II are expected to be developed by the southern Africa Breeding Seabird Conservation Workshop (Cape Town, Feb. 2002), and to be formally submitted by South Africa.

2. Ten mammal and three fish species from Central Asia have been suggested for potential listing by the Scientific Councillor for Mongolia (*Alces alces pfizenmayeri*, *Camelus bactrianus fesus*, *Cuon alpinus*, *Eptesicus gobiensis*, *Rangifer tarandus*, *Ursus arctos gobiensis*, *Vespertilio superans*, *Acipenser baerii baicalensis*, *Acipenser schrenckii*, App. I; *Equus hemionus hemionus*, *Gazella subgutturosa*, *Procapra gutturosa*, *Hucho taimen*, App. II) by mean of a written note to the Secretariat. Full proposals have yet to be developed.

3. A few other species have been indicated for potential CMS Appendix listing in other fora, notably the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Large Herbivore Initiative Coordination Group (Antalya, Turkey, Oct. 2001) and the draft review report on small cetacean migration commissioned by the Secretariat in 2000.

4. The information mentioned above is summarized in the following table:

PROPOSAL	No of Species
Proposals endorsed by ScC10	2
Other proposals discussed at ScC10	3
Neotropical species (submission expected by Peru)	8 (9)
Southern Africa Breeding Seabirds (submission expected by South Africa)	10
Central Asian mammal and fish species (submission expected by Mongolia)	13
Other potential proposals	4
Proposals formally submitted by CMS Parties, at the time of writing	2

5. The document at Annex 2 summarizes additional information on species identified by WCMC as meeting criteria for inclusion in Appendix I in the >Review of Appendix I listing= presented to the 8th Meeting of the Scientific Council.

6. Referring to provisions of Article XI of the Convention, proposals for the amendment of the Appendices need to be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. This sets the deadline for reception by the Secretariat of proposals to COP7 at mid-April 2002. While numerous proposals are currently in the pipeline, only two have been formally submitted at the time of writing. The Standing Committee may wish to consider inviting Parties to speed up the process of elaboration and submission of the proposals, and give guidance to the Secretariat on the way to support ongoing initiatives.

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF THE EXISTING AND POTENTIAL PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT TO APPENDICES I AND II
TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE 7TH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Scientific Name	Common name	Appendix	Proposal available (?)	Proponent	Annotations	Range States (CMS Parties in CAPITALS)	CMS listing	
							I	II
MAMMALIA								
<i>Alces alces pfizenmayeri</i>	Ussurian moose or elk	I		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat			
<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>	South American fur seal	II	Y	Appointed Councillor for Neotropic fauna: R. Schlatter Scientific Councillor, Peru: R. Acero	Mentioned at ScC10 as potential species for listing. R. Schlatter was requested by ScC10 to identify a Party to prepare and submit the background papers. Proposal has been prepared. Presented and discussed at National Workshop on CMS and Regional Workshop in Peru (October 2001)	CHILE, PERU		
<i>Camelus bactrianus ferus</i>	Wild bactrian camel	I		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat	Bolivia, CHILE, PERU		
<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	Bukhara Deer				Reported in alarming decline and indicated as the potential object of an Agreement under CMS at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Large Herbivore Initiative Coordination Group (Antalya, Turkey, 19-22 Oct. 2001).	Kazakhstan, TAJIKISTAN, Turkmenistan, UZBEKISTAN		
<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Asiatic wild dog	I		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat			
<i>Eptesicus gobiensis</i>	Gobi desert bat	I		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat			
<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>	Asiatic wild ass	II		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat			
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	Goitered gazelle	II		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat			
<i>Lama guanicoe cacsilensis</i>	Guanaco			Scientific Councillor, Peru: R. Acero	Proposal to be prepared based on a recommendation made at the National Workshop on CMS	Bolivia, CHILE, PERU		
<i>Lissodelphis borealis</i>	Northern right-whale	II		Secretariat advisor: B.	Proposal made by author in the review			

Scientific Name	Common name	Appendix	Proposal available (?)	Proponent	Annotations	Range States (CMS Parties in CAPITALS)	CMS listing	
							I	II
	dolphin			Culik	report on small cetacean migration commissioned to him by the Secretariat			
<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	I		Appointed Councillor for large terrestrial mammals: P Pfeffer	Oral proposal for the upgrading of the species to Appendix I listing at ScC10.	* See endnote		Y
<i>Otaria flavescens</i>	Common South American Sea Lion	II	Y	Appointed Councillor for Neotropic fauna: R. Schlatter Scientific Councillor, Peru: R. Acero	See notes for <i>Artocephalus australis</i> here above. Proposal has been prepared. Presented and discussed at National Workshop on CMS and Regional Workshop in Peru (October 2001)	CHILE, PERU		
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale	II		Appointed Councillor for Neotropic fauna: R. Schlatter Scientific Councillor, Peru: R. Acero	See notes for <i>Artocephalus australis</i> here above. Interest to prepare the formal proposal expressed at National Workshop on CMS and Regional Workshop in Peru (October 2001)	Ecuador, PERU,...		
<i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i>	Gangetic river dolphin	I	Y	Appointed Councillor for cetaceans and fishes: W. Perrin	Full proposal prepared by WP and endorsed by ScC10. Formal proposal in principle to be submitted by a Range State Party to CMS.	Bangladesh; Bhutan; INDIA; Nepal		Y
<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolian gazelle	II		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat	China, MONGOLIA, Russian Federation		
<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	Neo-tropical Giant River Otter	II	Y	Appointed Councillor for Neotropic fauna: R. Schlatter Scientific Councillor, Peru: R. Acero	See notes for <i>Artocephalus australis</i> here above. Listed in GROMS Proposal has been prepared. Presented and discussed at National Workshop on CMS and Regional Workshop in Peru (October 2001)	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guyana, Guyana, PARAGUAY, PERU, Surinam, Venezuela		
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	Reindeer or Caribou	I		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat			
<i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i>	Saiga				Reported in alarming decline and indicated as the potential object of an Agreement under CMS at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Large Herbivore Initiative Coordination Group (Antalya, Turkey, 19-22 Oct. 2001).	Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, UZBEKISTAN		
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	West African Manatee	II	Y	Appointed Councillor for cetaceans and fishes: W.	Full proposal prepared by Perrin endorsed by ScC10.	** see endnote		

Scientific Name	Common name	Appendix	Proposal available (?)	Proponent	Annotations	Range States (CMS Parties in CAPITALS)	CMS listing	
							I	II
				Perrin Sc. Councillor, Ghana: E. Lamptey	Formal proposal submitted by e-mail			
<i>Trichechus inunguis</i>	Amazonian manatee			Scientific Councillor, Peru: R. Acero	Proposal to be prepared based on a recommendation made at the National Workshop on CMS	Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, PERU, Venezuela		
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin	II (Extension to cover all populations)		Secretariat advisor: B. Culik	Proposal made by author in the review report on small cetacean migration commissioned to him by the Secretariat. Populations in the North and Baltic Seas, Western Mediterranean and Black Sea are already listed in App.II	*** see endnote		Y
<i>Ursus arctos gobiensis</i>	Gobi bear	I		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat			
<i>Vespertelio superans</i>	Eastern bat	I		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	A written note (not a formal proposal) has been transmitted to the Secretariat. The European population of all Vespertilionidae is already included in Appendix II.			Y
AVES								
<i>Brotogetis pyrrhopterus</i>	Grey cheeked Parakeet	II	Y	Appointed Councillor for Neotropic fauna: R. Schlatter Scientific Councillor, Peru: R. Acero	See notes for <i>Artocephalus australis</i> here above. Proposal has been prepared. Presented and discussed at National Workshop on CMS and Regional Workshop in Peru (October 2001)	Ecuador, PERU		
<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	Amsterdam albatross	II		Secretariat	Species covered by the Albatross Agreement. To be included in App. II if Albatross Agreement to be considered an Agreement under Art.IV para 3 of CMS.	FRANCE (Amsterdam Island); international waters (Indian Ocean, southern oceans)	Y	
<i>Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus</i>	Grey-headed Gull	II **** See endnote		Avian Demography Unit, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper	Proposal to be developed within the southern Africa Breeding Seabird Conservation Workshop (Feb. 2002). To be submitted by South Africa	Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, SOUTH AFRICA, Zimbabwe		
<i>Larus hartlaubii</i>	Hartlaub=s Gull	II		ADU, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper	See notes for <i>Larus c poiocephalus</i> here above.	Namibia, SOUTH AFRICA		
<i>Larus [dominicanus] vetula</i>	South African Kelp Gull	II**** See endnote		ADU, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper	See notes for <i>Larus c poiocephalus</i> here above			

<i>Morus capensis</i>	Cape Gannet	II		ADU, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper	See notes for <i>Larus c poiocephalus</i> here above	Angola, AUSTRALIA, BENIN, CAMEROON, CONGO, Equatorial Guinea, FRANCE, Gabon, GHANA, KENYA, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, NIGERIA, SOUTH AFRICA, TANZANIA, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, TOGO, U.K.		Y
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach=s Storm Petrel	II		ADU, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper	See notes for <i>Larus c poiocephalus</i> here above	SOUTH AFRICA		
<i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i>	Peruvian Diving Petrel	I	Y	Appointed Councillor for Neotropic fauna: R. Schlatter Scientific Councillor, Peru: R. Acero	See notes for <i>Artocephalus australis</i> here above. Proposal has been prepared. Presented and discussed at National Workshop on CMS and Regional Workshop in Peru (October 2001)	CHILE, PERU		
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican	II**** See endnote		ADU, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper)	See notes for <i>Larus c poiocephalus</i> here above. Western Palearctic populations already listed in App.II	Angola,Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, SOUTH AFRICA, Swaziland, Zimbabwe		Y
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Cape Cormorant	II		ADU, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper	See notes for <i>Larus c poiocephalus</i> here above	Angola, Congo, Gabon, Moçambique, Namibia, SOUTH AFRICA		
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus</i>	White-breasted Cormorant	II**** See endnote		ADU, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper)	See notes for <i>Larus c poiocephalus</i> here above	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, SOUTH AFRICA, Swaziland, Zimbabwe		
<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>	Crowned Cormorant	II		ADU, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper	See notes for <i>Larus c poiocephalus</i> here above	Botswana, Namibia, SOUTH AFRICA, Swaziland, Zambia		
<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	Bank cormorant	II		ADU, University of Cape Town, South Africa: J. Cooper	See notes for <i>Larus c poiocephalus</i> here above	Namibia, SOUTH AFRICA		
<i>Streptopelia turtur turtur</i>	Turtle dove	II	Y	Sc. Councillor, Senegal: Demba M. Ba	Preliminary proposal circulated at ScC10; draft formal proposal received.	BELGIUM, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GERMANY, Kazakhstan, MALI, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, SENEGAL, SPAIN, Turkey, U.K.,		

PISCES								
<i>Acipenser baerii baicalensis</i>	Siberian Baikal sturgeon	I		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	Some information provided to the Secretariat in tabular format	China; Russian Federation		Y
<i>Acipenser schrenckii</i>	Amur sturgeon	I		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	Some information provided by L. in tabular format	China; Russian Federation		Y
<i>Hucho taimen</i>	Taimen	II		Sc. Councillor, Mongolia: B. Lhagvasuren	Some information provided to the Secretariat in tabular format			
MOLLUSCA								
<i>Dorsidicus gigas</i>	Humboldt Current Squid	II	Y	Appointed Councillor for Neotropic fauna: R. Schlatter Scientific Councillor, Peru: R. Acero	See notes for <i>Artocephalus australis</i> here above. Proposal has been prepared. Presented and discussed at National Workshop on CMS and Regional Workshop in Peru (October 2001)	CHILE, Ecuador, PERU		

* **Range states of *L. africana*:** Angola; BENIN; Botswana; BURKINA FASO; Burundi (Ex); Central African Republic; CAMEROON; CHAD; CONGO; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE; Côte d'Ivoire; Equatorial Guinea; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia (Ex); GHANA; GUINEA; GUINEA-BISSAU (Ex); KENYA; Lesotho (Ex); Liberia; Malawi; MALI; MAURITANIA; Mozambique; Namibia; NIGER; NIGERIA; Rwanda; SENEGAL; Sierra Leone; SOMALIA; SOUTH AFRICA; Sudan; Swaziland; TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF; TOGO; UGANDA; Zambia; Zimbabwe

****Range states of *T. senegalensis*:** MAURITANIA, SENEGAL, GAMBIA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUINEA, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, GHANA, TOGO, BENIN, NIGERIA, CAMEROON, Equatorial Guinea, CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, Angola, MALI, NIGER, CHAD and possibly BURKINA FASO.

*** **Range states of *T. truncatus*:** Algeria; Angola; ARGENTINA; AUSTRALIA; Bahamas; Bahrain; Bangladesh; BELGIUM; Belize; BENIN; Brazil; BULGARIA; Cambodia; CAMEROON; CHILE; China; Colombia; CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE; CONGO; Costa Rica; Cote d'Ivoire; Cuba; DENMARK; Djibouti; Ecuador; EGYPT; El Salvador; FINLAND; FRANCE; French Guiana; Gabon; Gambia; GEORGIA; GERMANY; GHANA; Guatemala; GUINEA; GUINEA-BISSAU; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; INDIA; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Iraq; IRELAND; ITALY; Jamaica; Japan; KENYA; Korea, Democratic People's Republic of; Korea, Republic of; Liberia; Madagascar; Malaysia; MALTA; MAURITANIA; Mexico; MONACO; MOROCCO; Mozambique; Myanmar; Namibia; NETHERLANDS; NEW ZEALAND; Nicaragua; NIGERIA; NORWAY; Oman; PAKISTAN; PANAMA; Papua New Guinea; PERU; PHILIPPINES; POLAND; PORTUGAL; Qatar; ROMANIA; Russian Federation; SAUDI ARABIA; SENEGAL; Sierra Leone; SOMALIA; SOUTH AFRICA; SPAIN; SRI LANKA; Sudan; Surinam; SWEDEN; TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF; Thailand; TOGO; TUNISIA; Turkey; UKRAINE; United Arab Emirates; UNITED KINGDOM; United States; Uruguay; Venezuela; Viet Nam; Yemen; international waters

**** Southern African population. Southern Africa includes southern Angola to the northern boundary of the Benguela Upwelling System - 14°S

ANNEX 2: ENDANGERED AND CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (*SENSU* IUCN) SPECIES, IDENTIFIED BY WCMC AS MEETING CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION IN APPENDIX I IN THE >REVIEW OF APPENDIX I LISTING= PRESENTED TO THE 8TH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL.
ORIGINAL TABLE INCLUDING THREE ADDITIONAL COLUMNS FOR COMMON NAME, CURRENT LISTING AND NOTES

Class/Order	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Red List	Current listing	Notes
MAMMALIA							
CARNIVORA	CANIDAE	<i>Lycaon</i>	<i>pictus</i>	African wild dog	EN		
	OTARIIDAE	<i>Eumetopias</i>	<i>jubatus</i>	Northern sealion	EN		
CETACEA	BALAENOPTERIDAE	<i>Balaenoptera</i>	<i>borealis</i>	Sei whale	EN		
		<i>Balaenoptera</i>	<i>physalus</i>	Fin whale	EN		
ARTIODACTYLA	BOVIDAE	<i>Damaliscus</i>	<i>hunteri</i>	Hunter=s antelope	CR		
AVES							
PROCELLARIIFORMES	PROCELLARIIDAE	<i>Pterodroma</i>	<i>hasitata</i>	Black-capped petrel	EN		
		<i>Puffinus</i>	<i>huttoni</i>	Hutton=s shearwater	EN		
	PELECANOIDIDAE	<i>Pelecanoides</i>	<i>garnotii</i>	Peruvian diving-petrel	EN		To be proposed by Peru for COP7
CICONIIFORMES	CICONIIDAE	<i>Leptoptilos</i>	<i>dubius</i>	Greater adjutant	EN		
	THRESKIORNITHIDAE	<i>Platalea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Black-faced spoonbill	CR		
GRUIFORMES	GRUIDAE	<i>Grus</i>	<i>americana</i>	Whooping crane	EN	App. II (as <i>Grus</i> spp.)	
CHARADRIIFORMES	SCOLOPACIDAE	<i>Tringa</i>	<i>guttifer</i>	Spotted greenshank	EN		
	LARIDAE	<i>Sterna</i>	<i>bernsteini</i>	Chinese crested tern	CR		
PASSERIFORMES	PARULIDAE	<i>Dendroica</i>	<i>chrysoparia</i>	Golden-cheeked warbler	EN		
		<i>Vermivora</i>	<i>bachmanii</i>	Bachman=s warbler	CR		
REPTILIA							
TESTUDINES	DERMATEMYDIDAE	<i>Dermatemys</i>	<i>mawii</i>	Central American river turtle	EN		
	EMYDIDAE	<i>Batagur</i>	<i>baska</i>	Batagur	CR		
ACTINOPTERYGII							
ACIPENSERIFORMES	ACIPENSERIDAE	<i>Acipenser</i>	<i>gueldenstaedtii</i>	Russian sturgeon	EN	App. II	
		<i>Acipenser</i>	<i>mikadoi</i>	Sakhalin sturgeon	EN	App. II	
		<i>Acipenser</i>	<i>nudiventris</i>	Ship sturgeon	EN	App. II	
		<i>Acipenser</i>	<i>persicus</i>	Persian sturgeon	EN	App. II	
		<i>Acipenser</i>	<i>schrenckii</i>	Amur sturgeon	EN	App. II	
		<i>Acipenser</i>	<i>stellatus</i>	Sevruga	EN	App. II	
		<i>Acipenser</i>	<i>sturio</i>	Common sturgeon	CR	App. II	
		<i>Huso</i>	<i>dauricus</i>	Kaluga sturgeon	EN	App. II	
		<i>Huso</i>	<i>huso</i>	Beluga	EN	App. II	
		<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus</i>	<i>hermanni</i>	Small Amu-Dar shovelnose	CR	App. II	
		<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus</i>	<i>kaufmanni</i>	Large Amu-Dar shovelnose	EN	App. II	
PERCIFORMES	SCOMBRIDAE	<i>Thunnus</i>	<i>maccoyii</i>	Southern bluefin tuna	CR		



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.15

PRELIMINARY LIST OF POTENTIAL RESOLUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Prepared by the Secretariat

The Conference of the Parties will, as usual, have before it a number of more or less standard resolutions and recommendations for consideration. The Standing Committee is invited to review the provisional list below, and to propose additional resolutions or recommendations, as necessary, or to contribute ideas to the substance of those already mentioned. This list does not yet reflect possible initiatives from Parties, collaborating organizations, or other organs of CMS. Nor does it mention a number of resolutions whose elaboration requires further reflection, such as the possible endorsement of the CMS Headquarters Agreement that is expected to have been concluded by that time, and the idea of having amendments to the CMS Appendices confirmed by way of resolution.

I. STANDARD RESOLUTIONS

Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species

Recommendations on the continuation of concerted actions and preparation of review reports for species identified for this purpose by previous COPs, and on the possible designation of new species to be the subject of concerted actions are expected to arise from the 11th Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council which will take place just before COP7. Note also that Operational Objective 2.4 of the Strategic Plan, calling for concrete instruments for the protection and recovery of all *existing* Concerted Action species to be in place by COP8.

Financial and Administrative Matters

Standard resolution to adopt the budget for the forthcoming triennium. Consideration might be given to mentioning the role of the Standing Committee in the development, presentation and defense of future budget proposals.

Institutional Arrangements: Standing Committee

This matter having been thoroughly reviews at CPO6, a resolution at COP7 is not considered necessary.

Institutional Arrangements: Scientific Council

Such a resolution should cover *inter alia* possible changes in the Conference-appointed councillors (in this regard Dr. Michael Moser, appointed councillor for waterbirds/wetlands, already expressed his intention not to stand for a new mandate) and in the list of bodies and organizations invited to participate as observers in the meetings of the Council. Moreover, there could well be important decisions taken about the functioning of the Scientific Council (see also the review Strategic Plan Operational Objective 4.3), though these might not warrant formal adoption through a resolution.

Date, venue and funding of the Eighth Meeting of the conference of the Parties

This is basically a routine point. However it would be highly desirable if the venue for the next meeting

of the COP could be confirmed already during COP7, on the basis of a formal offer by a CMS Party. To this end the Secretariat will make contact with Parties having expressed interest in this regard, with a view to securing a decision of the relevant government to make an official offer at COP7 to host the next meeting. The Secretariat proposes to invite all member States to give consideration to this matter before the COP so that those interested in hosting the meeting come to Bonn with the necessary mandate.

II. STANDARD RECOMMENDATIONS

Co-operative actions for Appendix II Species

Recommendations for the continuation of co-operative actions for species identified for this purpose by previous COPs, and for the possible designation of new species to be the subject of co-operative actions are expected to arise from the 11th Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council.

III. OTHER SUBSTANTIVE RESOLUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

The Standing Committee is also invited to consider whether or not additional proposals for resolutions and recommendations of the COP should be prepared in relation to *inter alia* the following issues.

Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species

A Strategic Plan for CMS for the period 2000-2005 has been adopted by COP6 by way of Resolution 6.4. COP7 will certainly be invited to take stock of the progresses made in the implementation of the Plan and where appropriate provide guidance to its further implementation, through an appropriate resolution. It might in particular acknowledge the importance of developing further Performance Indicators to measure the success of the Convention.

Information Management Plan and National Reporting

An Information Management Plan for CMS for the period 2000-2005 has been adopted by COP6 by way of Resolution 6.5. As for the Strategic Plan, COP7 should take stock of the progress made in the implementation of the Plan and where appropriate provide guidance to its further implementation through an appropriate resolution. In particular, COP7 might be invited to endorse a revised format for the preparation of national reports.

Reporting on By-catch

In relation to the implementation of Resolution 6.2, the 10th meeting of the Scientific Council (Edinburgh, May 2001) suggested that a resolution or recommendation addressing data collection on the problem, and notably the reporting of by-catch be adopted by COP7. Beyond this, it would be appropriate for the COP to review Res. 6.2 in its entirety and to recommend further implementation measures.

Small Cetaceans and Manatees in West Africa

Work has started on the preparation of an Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans and manatees of tropical West Africa. It follows one of the recommendations of the CMS-sponsored workshop AConservation and Management of small cetaceans of the coast of Africa@ (Conakry, Guinea, May 2000). The initiative was presented to the 10th Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council, where it was well received by the Councillors from the Range States present, who expressed their general support towards its continuation. COP7 might consider to issue a specific recommendation in support of this initiative.

Southern Africa Breeding Seabirds

Evolving from an initial project to develop an agreement for the African Penguin (species recommended



Convention on the Conservation of

for co-operative action by Recommendation 6.2) the initiative has been developed to include 15 species of seabirds in southern Africa (Angola, Namibia, South Africa). COP7 might consider to issue a specific recommendation in support of this initiative.

Taxonomy of the Right Whales

The Scientific Council at its 10th Meeting discussed and endorsed the recommendation of the appointed councillor for cetaceans to adopt a new taxonomy for the Right Whales, recognizing three species of right whales rather than the two appearing in the CMS Appendices. COP7 will be invited to endorse this recommendation through an appropriate recommendation.

Asian Large Herbivores

A new field of possible activities in this area arises from the growing membership of Asian countries in CMS and cooperation of CMS with international organizations and Party authorities. COP7 will be invited to endorse the action intended by the Secretariat.

Performance Indicators for the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

Recommendations at the 22nd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee, submitted by Israel, the Chair of the WG

This document has been prepared in close co-operation with the United Kingdom, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group, who also wrote it, and after consultation with the other members of the working group. It considers comments made by the Chair of the SC WG on the Strategic Plan and Performance Indicators.

Introduction

The IWG was set up as a result of Resolution 4.4 adopted at COP6 (Cape Town, 1995). This Resolution, primarily concerned with the Convention's Strategic Plan, established an inter-sessional working group to identify a set of relevant, measurable, practical, timely and appropriate performance indicators to measure the success of the Convention in achieving its aims. The Working Group is chaired by Israel, the United Kingdom serves as Vice-Chair. Other members of the Group are Brazil, Germany, the Netherlands and the Philippines. Australia, Belgium, Ghana, Nigeria, Switzerland and the UK have shown an interest or expressed the desire to be informed of the Group's deliberations.

Purpose and Approach

The purpose of defining a set of performance indicators is to establish how well the Convention is achieving its aims of conserving and managing migratory species as part of the world community—a common natural heritage. These indicators should also be able to help the Secretariat demonstrate to the Parties that it was providing good value for money by ensuring the Convention's success in a cost-effective way. All organs and organs of the Convention should be covered: the Convention collectively, the Parties individually, the Secretariat, the Standing Committee and the Scientific Council.

The Resolution also stressed the need to avoid significant hindrance to the Secretariat. It is agreed that the Secretariat already has reporting obligations both to the Parties through the COP and the Standing Committee and to UNEP Headquarters. It is the intention of the Working Group that any Performance Indicators developed should be integrated into existing reporting procedures and designed to minimize or even avoid any additional burdens. A broad set of representative, focused and feasible measures could serve as an extremely useful and effective management and planning tool, highlighting those tasks which the Convention does well (and where lessons of good practice could be shared) and those areas where improvements could be made.



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.17

PERFORMANCE WORKING GROUP

Performance Indicators for the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

Recommendations to the 23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee,
submitted by Israel, the Chair of the WG

This document has been prepared in close co-operation with the United Kingdom, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group, who also wrote it, and after consultation with the other members of the working group. It includes comments made by the Chair of the SC WG on the Strategic Plan and Performance Indicators.

Introduction

The PWG was set up as a result of Resolution 6.4 adopted at COP6 (Cape Town, 1999). This Resolution, primarily concerned with the Convention's Strategic Plan, established an inter-sessional working group to identify a set of robust, measurable, practical, timely and appropriate performance indicators to measure the success of the Convention in achieving its aims. The Working Group is chaired by Israel; the United Kingdom serves as Vice-Chair. Other members of the Group are: Benin, Germany, the Netherlands and the Philippines. Australia, Belgium, Ghana, Nigeria, Switzerland and the EU have shown an interest or expressed the desire to be informed of the Group's deliberations.

Purpose and Approach

The purpose of defining a set of performance indicators is to establish how well the Convention is achieving its aims of conserving and managing migratory species as part of the world community's common natural heritage. These indicators should also be able to help the Secretariat demonstrate to the Parties that it was providing good value for money by conducting the Convention's business in a cost-effective way. All agents and organs of the Convention should be covered by the Convention collectively, the Parties individually, the Secretariat, the Standing Committee and the Scientific Council.

The Resolution also stressed the need to avoid significant hindrance to the Secretariat. It is recognised that the Secretariat already has reporting obligations both to the Parties through the COP and the Standing Committee and to UNEP Headquarters. It is the intention of the Working Group that any Performance Indicators developed should be integrated into existing reporting procedures and designed to minimise or even avoid any additional burdens. A broad set of representative, focused and relevant measures could serve as an extremely useful and effective management and planning tool, identifying those tasks which the Convention does well (and where lessons of good practice could be spread) and those areas where improvements could be made.

It is important that the Secretariat is a willing participant in this procedure and every effort should be made to ensure that the Secretariat is aware that this management tool is meant to highlight strengths as well as weaknesses. The Parties do not wish to overburden the Secretariat with another layer of reporting requirements, but do need information on the use of the Convention=s resources and on the Convention=s progress in order to make strategic assessments of future priorities. The Secretariat already makes various reports to the Parties B at COP, Standing Committee and Scientific Council B and to the regular meetings of other organisations (e.g. the International Whaling Commission and the Council of Europe=s Bern Convention). At recent meetings of the Standing Committee and the Scientific Council, the Secretariat has used the CMS Bulletin as the basis of its report on activities. While this is entirely satisfactory for reporting on actions, this approach is too anecdotal to address strategic progress.

Progress

An interim report was presented to the CMS Standing Committee in Bonn (September 2000), where the work of the Group was endorsed. At the CMS Scientific Council in Edinburgh (May 2001), a working group was established to start consideration of the Scientific Council=s input towards elaborating performance indicators.

F.A.B.R.I.C. and S.M.A.R.T.

The criteria for Performance Information criteria form the acronym mnemonic AFABRIC@, meaning that performance indicators should be:

Focused on the organisation=s aims and objectives

Appropriate to, and useful for, the stakeholders who are likely to use it;

Balanced, giving a picture of what the organisation is doing, covering all significant areas of work;

Robust in order to withstand organisational changes and individuals leaving;

Integrated into the organisation, being part of the business planning and management processes; and

Cost-effective, balancing the benefits of the information against the costs.

The next stage is to set targets for the chosen indicators. The targets should be SMART. That is: Specific, Measurable, Agreed, Realistic and Timebound (*note that there are other versions of SMART, but they are essentially the same*).

Potential Problems

Performance indicators should not encourage perverse and undesired modifications of behaviour. It might for instance be a mistake to base any indicator regarding the Convention=s growth in membership purely on the number of additional Parties. Would recruiting the last remaining half dozen non-Parties in Europe serve the Convention as well as recruiting key strategic priority candidates? In practical terms, it might be better to recruit one additional active Party, which was willing to act as lead country for a species, than recruit six Parties, which did not participate. Quality as well as quantity should be taken into account.

The reasons for missing the recruitment target may be many: insufficient effort (possibly because of other priorities); unreceptive target countries (suggesting effort would have been better deployed elsewhere or the fruits of the work will be realised until later) or recruitment procedures interrupted by changes of government.

Species= numbers fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Convention B weather, climate, human activities and developments having an adverse effect on habitat. Declines in the conservation status of a species are not necessarily indicative of the failure of the Convention (without the Convention=s efforts the decline could have been sharper). Similarly, improving conservation status may occur naturally and cannot always be attributed to initiatives undertaken by the Convention (weather conditions, plentiful supplies of food). Man-made factors may have been operating for centuries, and compensatory efforts undertaken by the Convention may not have had time to arrest longer-term declines.

Too many indicators would make the procedure too cumbersome and might fall foul of the Acost-effectiveness@ criterion. Too few would mean not meeting the Abalanced@ criterion by falling to give a representative picture of the organisation=s activities.

The Work of CMS

Work Areas	Players
Conservation Legislation and Regulation Baseline Data Research Organisation Communication Administration	Convention Parties Secretariat Standing Committee Scientific Council UNEP-UNON IGOs and NGOs Non-Parties

Below are a number of possible performance indicators, which address the areas of work set out in the box above. Members of the Working Group have suggested some. As soon as the performance indicators to be used have been identified (having ensured that they satisfy the FABRIC criteria), some ASMART@ targets will have to be devised.

Conservation

- \$ Elaboration of training programmes
- \$ Elaboration of measures for conservation and rehabilitation of habitats
- \$ Number of conservation projects started, under way and completed
- \$ Coverage of appendices by past, present and future projects
- \$ Geographic coverage by past, present and future projects
- \$ Threats and impediments B habitat loss and degradation, agricultural practices, poaching, bycatch, man-made barriers

Legislation and Regulations

- \$ National legislation ensures proper protection for migratory species
- \$ Measures to protect migratory species are integrated into other areas of policy
- \$ Due respect accorded to national priorities
- \$ Promotion of measures available through the Convention and through other Conventions and Agreements

Baseline Data

- \$ Conservation status (+ trend) of each species is favourable across its range

- \$ Species= range B stable or improving
- \$ Number of migratory species for which each Party is a range state is known
- \$ Necessary information on migratory species is available and shared for management purposes
- \$ Comparison of red data book information and appendices of other instruments
- \$ Monitor national reports

Research

- \$ Assessment of areas requiring research and surveillance and monitoring
- \$ Assess how representative/comprehensive the research programme is
- \$ Assess how research undertaken assists with implementing the Convention
- \$ Assess the funding levels and research collaboration between range states

Organisational

- \$ Membership of the Convention B number of Parties; geographical and regional gaps; number of active Parties (increased efficiency and effectiveness by involving as many Parties as possible)
- \$ CMS in the UNEP family
- \$ CMS in the biodiversity community
- \$ Number of Agreements concluded (number of species covered, % of appendices covered)
- \$ Funding available
- \$ Number of parties eligible to attend represented at meetings
- \$ MOUs, co-operation and meetings with other MEAs, IGOs or INGOs
- \$ Presentations to potential Parties/Partners
- \$ Parties collaborating outside the formal framework of the CMS

Communication and Media

- \$ Bulletin B frequency of issues, distribution and time taken to issue the different language versions
- \$ Web site B updates, number of visits, breadth of information available
- \$ Press releases B frequency, uptake-coverage, developing contacts
- \$ Pamphlet of results drawn from national report information
- \$ Rapid reaction to environmental incidents
- \$ Workshops and publications

Administration

Administration of the Secretariat is the responsibility of UNEP. It is therefore not necessary for the Working Group to develop comprehensive performance measures for this area. The efficient functioning of the Secretariat is however a prerequisite for the effectiveness of the Convention, and the Parties should not entirely abdicate responsibility to UNEP. With regard to the administration of the Secretariat, some readily available data could be used.

- \$ Staff training
- \$ Staff turnover
- \$ Appointments (complement in post/vacancy to post being filled)
- \$ % of subscriptions paid on time (by party and by value)

\$ % of subscriptions outstanding (by party and by value)

ANNEX I

The Secretariat has a number of tasks relating to the administration of the Convention, for which performance measures should be devised.

- \$ Organisation of COP and papers
- \$ Organisation of Scientific Council
- \$ Organisation of Standing Committee
- \$ Compilation of Focal Points lists
- \$ Compilation of Scientific Councillor lists
- \$ Compilation of Range State lists
- \$ Compilation of species lists (appendices)

Scientific Council

- \$ areas of expertise represented on council among the national members
- \$ criteria for (de)listing species on the Appendix B clear, robust and operating
- \$ mechanisms for reviewing the conservation status of species
- \$ follow-up procedures to ensure implementation of Council=s decisions
- \$ attendance at Council and representativeness of Council

CMS Strategic Plan 2000-2005

The CMS Strategic Plan for the years 2000-2005 sets out the strategic and operational objectives for the Convention in the medium term. Performance indicators should be identified which relate to these objectives at either a strategic or operational level (or both).

Objective 1: To promote the conservation of migratory species included in major animal groups listed in the CMS appendices

- 1.1 Birds
- 1.2 Marine Mammals
- 1.3 Marine Turtles
- 1.4 Terrestrial Mammals (other than bats)
- 1.5 Bats
- 1.6 Fish
- 1.7 Other taxa

Objective 2: To focus and prioritise conservation actions for migratory species

- 2.1 Sectoral/interdisciplinary approaches
- 2.2 National and regional priorities
- 2.3 Mitigation of obstacles to migration
- 2.4 Appendix I species
- 2.5 Appendix II species
- 2.6 Data required for decision making
- 2.7 Policies on satellite telemetry

Objective 3: To enhance global membership in CMS through targeted promotion of the Convention=s aims

- 3.1 Membership

Objective 4: To facilitate and improve implementation of the Convention

- 4.1 Global importance of CMS
- 4.2 Mobilise resources
- 4.3 Institutions of CMS
- 4.4 Linkages

Shallow Lakes 2002

International Conference on Limnology of Shallow
Lakes

Balatonfüred, Hungary
25-30 May 2002

<http://www.shallowlakes.hu>

SECOND CIRCULAR

Organisers:

Balaton Limnological Research Institute of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany

and

Institute of Biology, University of Veszprém,
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Erik Jeppesen (Denmark)
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Lajos Vörös (Hungary)

History and motives

Shallow lakes store less freshwater, than deep ones, but they are much more numerous. Many of them occur in densely populated lowlands and are used for drinking and irrigation water, fish farming or serve as recreational areas. They carry high importance for nature conservation. Limnology started with observations on deep lakes. Later it has been realised that shallow water ecosystems have specific features, influencing also the possibilities of their management. Most of us, as small child, got the first "lecture of limnology" on the shores of the local pond. Therefore, shallow lakes carry much more importance for human societies as could be deduced from the amount in water that they store.

The first international Symposium on Limnology of Shallow Waters was organised by the Balaton Limnological Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1973 on the shores of Lake Balaton. Balaton with its surface area of 593 km² and its mean depth of 3 m is the largest shallow lake in Central Europe and one of the most famous lakes of the world. Its water is excellent for swimming and sports. Hills of volcanic origin and the Kis-Balaton wetland (70 km²) are the most important parts of the Balaton Upland National Park.

After very successful conferences on Limnology of Shallow Lakes in the last decade (Silkeborg -1992, Mikolajki – 1995, Berlin - 1998) the next one will be held again at Lake Balaton.

Invitation

Having more than 200 preliminary registrations we kindly invite you to participate at the Shallow Lakes 2002 Conference with presentations in the following topics:

- ?? General aspects of shallow lakes
- ?? Characteristics of biota
- ?? Food web interactions
- ?? Macrophytes and littoral ecology
- ?? Experiences in biomanipulation
- ?? Ecology of invasive populations
- ?? Paleolimnology
- ?? Shallow lakes and global climate change
- ?? Role of sediments and internal load

?? Catchment impacts and external load

?? Management of shallow lakes

Venue

The conference will take place in the Conference Center of Hotel Füred (located on the shore of Lake Balaton in the town Balatonfüred).

Programme

The scientific program is being organised around the major topics indicated above. Prior to oral and poster presentations plenary lectures will be held by internationally acknowledged scientists.

25 May (SAT): arrival, registration and welcome reception

26 May (SUN): scientific sessions

27 May (MON): scientific sessions

28 May (TUE): Mid-Congress excursion to Kis-Balaton wetland area then wine tasting in Badacsony

29 May (WED): scientific sessions

30 May (THU): scientific sessions, general discussion, farewell party

31 May (FRI): departure

Instructions for preparing abstracts

Abstracts will be included in a booklet and will be distributed at the Conference. Please accord to the following instructions:

Title: maximum 251 characters (incl. spaces)

Name(s) of authors: maximum 251 characters (incl. spaces);

Institution(s), city and country of the authors:

maximum 311 characters (incl. spaces)

Example for names/institution:

Sándor Herodek¹ & Judit Padišák²

¹Balaton Limnological Institute, Tihany, Hungary; ²

University of Veszprém, Veszprém, Hungary

Body of the text: maximum 2520 characters (incl. spaces)

Please do not format the abstract.

Abstracts can be submitted

on-line at <http://www.shallowlakes.hu>,

by e-mail to padihak@tres.blki.hu or

by fax +36 87 446 006

Deadline for abstract submission: 30 November 2001.

Please select only one of the above three forms for abstract submission. In case of submitting your abstract by e-mail or fax please indicate the form of presentation (oral or poster).

Proceedings and instructions for preparing manuscripts

Participants of the conference may submit their manuscripts (ms) for the Proceedings which will be published as a special issue of the international journal *Hydrobiologia*. Submitted ms. normally must not exceed 10-13 manuscript pages including figures, tables and references. When formatting the ms please accord to the Instructions for Authors of the journal *Hydrobiologia*. The instructions can be downloaded from <http://www.wkap.nl/journalhome.htm>

Refereeing procedure will accord to the usual peer-review system of the *Hydrobiologia*. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate hard (printed) copies + electronic form (floppy disc or CD) at the conference. Deadline for manuscript submission: during the Conference (25-30 May, 2002)

Presentations

Plenary lectures (30 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for discussion) will open the days dedicated for scientific sessions. Two parallel sessions will be organized (15 minutes will be given for presentation and 5 minutes for discussion). There will be 35 mm slide-, overhead- and PC-projectors available. Official language of the Conference will be English.

Organisation of poster sessions with short (5 minutes) oral presentation is planned. Poster board size: 80 (width) x 120 (length) cm.

Presentations will first be classified as oral or poster according to the request of the author. However, the organisers retain the right to move them from one category to the other according to the decision of the Scientific Committee.

Registration fee

Before 15 February 2002:

Participant: 250 EURO (without Proceedings)
290 EURO (with Proceedings)
Students: 150 EURO (without Proceedings)
190 EURO (with Proceedings)

Accomp. Pers.: 120 EURO

Late registration (15 February-15 April 2002):

350/390 EURO independently of status.

No registration will be accepted after 15 April 2002.

The registration fee will cover the following:

Attendance at all scientific events;

Copy of the Abstract book;

Free coffee, tea and refreshments during the breaks of the scientific sessions;

Conference folder and badge;

Welcome and farewell parties;

Mid-Congress excursion;

For those who pay the increased registration fee (190/290/390 EURO) it also covers a copy of the Conference Proceedings (special double issue of the *Hydrobiologia* of about 400 printed pages).

Registration fee of accompanying persons include the following:

Conference folder and badge;

Welcome and farewell parties;

Mid-Congress excursion.

Cancellations

Refunds on registration fee are applicable as follows:

Before 15 February 2001: 70 %

After 15 February: 50 %.

Payment of fees

All payments must be in EURO and should be transferred to

MTA Balatoni Limnológiai Kutatóintézet

Name of the bank: Magyar Államkincstár

Swift code: MANEHUBA

Account number: 10048005-01716791-000000000

Please indicate Shallow Lakes 2002 and your name.

Deadline for registration fee payment: 15 February 2002 (15 April for late registrations)

Registration and correspondence

You may finalize your wish to participate at the conference at three different ways:

1. On-line registration at <http://www.shallowlakes.hu>
2. Downloading the necessary form (.pdf format) from <http://www.shallowlakes.hu>, filling it in and then sending by fax to + 36 87 448 006.

3. Using the form of this leaflet and sending either by fax (+36 87 448 006) or by regular mail (Shallow lakes 2002 c/o Balaton Limnological Research Institute, H-8237 Tihany, P.O. Box 35, Hungary)

Please use only one option of the above three.

All correspondence concerning the conference should be addressed to

Shallow Lakes 2002

Balaton Limnological Research Institute

H-8237 Tihany, P.O.Box 35, Hungary

Fax: + 36 87 448 006

e-mail to: padisak@tres.blki.hu

Registration at the conference venue

Registration desk will be open at the conference venue in the Hotel Füred in town Balatonfüred on 25 May from 2:00 pm to 8:00 pm, and on 26 and 27 May from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm.

Summary of important dates and deadlines

15 November 2001	- hotel pre-reservation
30 November 2001	- submitting abstracts
30 November 2001	- mailing certificates about student status
15 December 2001	- notification about acceptance of abstracts
15 February 2002	- submitting final registration
15 February 2002	- payment of registration fee
No registration is accepted after 31 March 2002.25-30	
15 April 2002	- final late registration
15 April 2002	- payment of late registration
May 2002	- submitting manuscripts

Accommodation

If you intend to stay in Hotel Füred please fill in the reservation form. Those who select this option will be contacted by the administration of the Hotel Füred and will get information concerning meals payments and other conditions directly from them. In case you decide to organize your accommodation in Balatonfüred privately please contact the IBUSZ Travel Agency in Balatonfüred either by e-mail (i042@mail.ibusz.hu) or by fax (+36 87 342251) and they will help you to book a room according to your preferences.

FINAL REGISTRATION FORM
(send before 15 February 2002)

First name(s):

Family name:

Title:

Country of residence:

Institution:

Postal address:

Telephone:

Fax:

E-mail:

Student status (please circle)

Yes No

Student status has to be certified by the relevant university and certification should be sent to Shallow Lakes 2002
Balaton Limnological Institute
H-8237 Tihany, P.O.Box 35, Hungary
Fax: + 36 87 448 006

Title of the presentation:

.....
.....
.....

Form of the presentation (please circle)

Oral Poster

Do you intend to submit a manuscript for the Proceedings (please circle)?

Yes No

Accompanying persons (please circle)?

Yes No

If yes, please indicate the number of accompanying persons below:

If you keep a special diet please specify what kind of:

.....
.....

Specific notes/wishes:

.....
.....

Date:

signature

PRELIMINARY HOTEL RESERVATION FORM

The conference will be held in the Conference Center of Hotel Füred (located on the shore of the lake in Balatonfüred). Rooms are available at the same place (breakfast included; prices are given as room/day).

?? Single room	46 EURO
?? Double room	53 EURO
?? Apartment (1 person)	68 EURO
?? Apartment (2 person)	73 EURO
?? Apartment (3 person)	80 EURO

If you are intending to stay in this hotel please fill in the below form and return to the organizers before 30 October 2001. Filling in the form is of no financial consequences. Those who select this option will be contacted by the administration of the Hotel Füred and will get information concerning meals payments and other conditions directly from them.

In case you decide to organize your accommodation in Balatonfüred privately please contact the agent of the IBUSZ Travel Agency in Balatonfüred either by email () or by fax () and they will help you to book a room according to your preferences. In this case there is no need to return this form to us.

I would like to book preliminarily a room in the Hotel Füred (please fill in and circle your choices)

First name:

Family name:

single	double	apt.	apt.	apt.
room	room	1 pers.	2 pers.	3 pers.

Nightsm

23/24 24/25 25/26 26/27 27/28 28/29 29/30 30/31 31/1

Date:

signature

Send this form immediately by fax to + 36 87 448 006



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.18

REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL AGREEMENTS TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF CMS

How can we improve the conservation of migratory species of wild animals through CMS?

1. Background

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS – the “Bonn Convention”) was concluded in 1979 and came into force in 1983. Since the first Conference of the Parties (Bonn 1985) several Regional Agreements have been elaborated and started to work successfully: EUROBATS, ASCOBANS, AEWA and ACCOBAMS. Furthermore a lot of MoU and Action plans have been developed. Despite this progress, it appears that some Parties have found difficulties to develop Agreements under Article 4 of CMS and others had not been able to start such initiatives at all. Therefore the CMS Standing Committee decided at its 22nd (Bonn, Germany) meeting to set up a working group to analyse the underlying causes.

The following members and observers of the Standing Committee volunteered to participate in the Working Group:

Germany:	Gerhard Adams (Chairman)
France:	Veronique Herrenschmidt
United Kingdom:	Mark O’Sullivan
Nigeria:	H. E. Dr. Imeh Okopido
Democratic Republic of Congo:	Seya Makonga Kasulu and Lhelo Boloto

The Chairman took advantage of the assistance of an external expert, Prof. Dr. Manfred Niekisch, University of Greifswald, and liaised with the CMS Secretariat.

Correspondence between the members of the working group was by e-mail and fax.

As a first step the Working Group elaborated a questionnaire in English, French and Spanish (see annex). This questionnaire was sent to 68 Focal Points registered with the CMS Secretariat as some (8) of the 76 Parties to the Convention are yet to nominate their National Focal Points. Twenty-eight replies have been received. Based on an analysis of the answers this report has been developed and agreed on among the members of the working group.

2. Analysis of the answers

2.1. General information

Out of the 68 National Focal Points (NFPs), which were asked to fill in the questionnaire, 28 - that is 40% - replied. These are:

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Kenya, Latvia, Macedonia, Mali, Moldova, Monaco, New Zealand, Republic of Congo, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Uruguay (Table 1).

(Note: One questionnaire was not filled in by the National Focal Point but by a Scientific Advisor who understandably felt unable to answer some of the questions as these were directed specifically to the Focal Points).

Table 1: Regional distribution of total Parties to CMS and of those who took part in the inquiry

	Total	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Oceania
Parties to CMS	76¹	23	9	35	6	3
Participants in the inquiry	28	9	1	14	2	2

According to the information given in the questionnaires, 19 of the countries replying are Party to 1 or more Regional Agreements, while 9 countries are not Party to any Regional Agreement (Table 2). More specifically, 6 of these 19 countries are Party to 3 Regional Agreements, 4 are Party to 2 Regional Agreements and 9 are Party to 1 Regional Agreement (Table 3).

Table 2: "Is your country Party to any CMS Regional Agreement?"

	Total	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Oceania
Yes	19	6	0	12	0	1
No	9	3	1	2	2	1
Total	28	9	1	14	2	2

Table 3: Number of Regional Agreements and countries which are Contracting Parties thereof and took part in the inquiry

Party to	Total	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Oceania
no RA	9	3	1	2	2	1
1 RA	9	6	0	2	0	1
2 Ras	4	0	0	4	0	0
3 Ras	6	0	0	6	0	0
Total	28	9	1	14	2	2

Participants in the inquiry include Parties from all CMS RAs, though of course in very different numbers (Table 4).

Table 4: Numeric distribution of the participants of the inquiry (n=28) over the different Regional Agreements

Regional Agreement	Total	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Oceania
AEWA	17	6	0	11	0	0
EUROBATS	11	0	0	11	0	0
ASCOBANS	3	0	0	3	0	0
ACCOBAMS	3	0	0	3	0	0
ACAP²	2	0	0	0	0	2

¹ The questionnaire was sent out to 68 NFP only

² ACAP was concluded in January 2001 and did not enter into force so far

22 of the 28 countries declared to be Range State of species covered by a Regional Agreement (Table 5) and 16 to be Range States of species covered by a Memorandum of Understanding (Table 6).

Table 5: "Is your country Range State of species covered by a Regional Agreement?"

	Total answers	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Oceania
Yes	22	7	1	13	0	1
No	4	1	0	0	2	0
No answer	1	1	0	0	0	0
Answer unclear	1	0	0	1	0	0
Total	28	9	1	14	2	2

Table 6: "Is your country Range State of species covered by a Memorandum of Understanding?"

	Total answers	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Oceania
Yes	16	5	1	9	0	1
No	12	4	0	5	2	1
Total	28	9	1	14	2	2

These figures demonstrate that the countries, which took part in the inquiry, represent all Regional Agreements and a wide range of involvement with CMS. Combined with the fact that answers were received from all continents, this provides a rather solid basis for the evaluation of the results.

However it is unfortunate that some countries with a long and profound experience with CMS and its implementation did not respond.

2.2. The importance of Regional Agreements

The replying NFPs agreed almost unanimously (26 of 28) that Regional Agreements constitute an important tool for the implementation of CMS. Only 1 Focal Point is of the opposite opinion, stating – without further explanation – that the "implementation of the mother convention presents a problem for developing countries". 1 FP did not answer this question.

The reasons given for this positive view cover a wide range of arguments and aspects. The main argument (given by more than half of the NFPs) is that RAs are important for the coordination and cooperation between different countries, followed by the arguments that RAs provide a better protection for a number of species, contribute to the establishment of scientific networks and exchange of information as well as to the development, implementation and integration of conservation action. Some of the answers seem to reflect a specific situation in some countries ("Better cooperation at national level", "Integration of marine, terrestrial and species specific action").

It is interesting to note that only one NFP each gave as a reason that RAs are "a fundamental part of CMS Article IV" and that RAs "help to raise awareness about threats to species nationally and internationally".

Three Parties did not indicate any reason.

2.3. The obstacles for the elaboration of Regional Agreements

A more heterogeneous picture results from the answers to the question "What are in your opinion the main reasons for the existence of just a small number of RAs elaborated to date?"

Five Parties did not answer this question, two Parties provided unclear answers. "Lack of resources and time" was given 8 times as an argument, followed by "lack of technical and scientific knowledge" (5) and "lack of awareness/lack of recognition of problem" (3). Other reasons given range from the problem of civil wars, absorption of capacities because of the planned access to the European Union or because of

other priorities, lack of political will and insufficient national legislation to the lack of cooperation between countries, including “political barriers”. The latter argument points in the same direction as several other answers referring to the issue of insufficient flow of information and inadequate consultative mechanisms between countries.

Two countries mention insufficient focussing of the strategy of the CMS Secretariat on the regional level as a major reason for the existence of just a small number of RAs and see the strategy as “too global”. One answer refers to the fact that many species are already protected by national law or by international agreements others than CMS.

Half of the NFPs (14) answered the question about alternatives to Regional Agreements, 12 did not reply, and 2 do not see any alternative. Two NFP mention MoU, Action Plans and ad hoc projects as concrete alternatives as these are quicker to elaborate, less binding and less formal. 2 NFPs see the need for improved information and awareness.

Several NFPs ask - in different ways - for more regionalization through the creation of regional meetings, committees, seminars and expeditions.

Other comments refer to the need for additional funding, better national legislation, and harmonisation of legislation for NFPs.

It becomes evident that the comments and specifications describe to a large extent specific local or national circumstances and seem to aim mainly at the improvement of the individual situation. The vast majority of the NFPs do not propose real alternatives to RAs but rather specify the support they would require for their work. It was in no case specified where this support should come from.

2.4. Overlapping and duplication of work between CMS agreements and other international conventions and/or their instruments

Eighteen NFPs do see overlapping and duplication of work between CMS and other international conventions and/or their instruments (Table 7), 10 do not. 12 NFPs came up with suggestions for a solution. However 7 NFPs state that overlapping is not necessarily a problem or even see the potential of positive effects through the creation of synergies and reciprocal support between the different conventions.

Table 7: Overlapping and duplication of work between CMS and other international conventions and/or their instruments

CMS or instrument	Overlapping with	Number of answers
AEWA	Ramsar Convention	13
CMS*	Bern Convention	6
CMS*	CBD	3
CMS*	CITES	3
CMS*	IWC	2
CMS*	NAMMCO	1
CMS*	EU Bird Directive	1
ACAP	Convention for the Conservation of the Southern Bluefin Tuna	1
ACCOBAMS	Barcelona Convention	1
Otis tarda	BirdLife	1

* without further specification

As a solution to overlapping/duplication of work 6 NFPs proposed the establishment of Letters of Understanding or similar mechanisms of coordination between conventions.

The harmonisation of technical views on the implementation, the promotion of consultation among implementing institutions and the call for less conventions under the umbrella of CBD are other proposals made by some NFPs.

In two replies the duplication of the reporting procedures for the different conventions was mentioned as a problem.

2.5. The implementation of CMS RAs

Only 25% of the NFPs (7) are of the opinion that the CMS RAs are properly implemented, while almost 50% (13) are of the opposite opinion. Eight NFPs did not take a position. Furthermore, 3 NFPs gave no reason for their opinion.

Interestingly enough, the Parties being members of a RA are "split" in their opinion, while none of the Parties not being members of any CMS RA think that RAs are properly implemented. About half of the non-members have preferred not to state their opinion (Table 8).

Table 8: "Do you think CMS Regional Agreements are properly implemented?"

	Total	Members of RA	Non members of RA
Yes	7	7	0
No	13	9	4
No answer	8	3	5
Total	28	19	9

However, these results and conclusions should not be seen as conclusive as several factors have not been taken into consideration, namely that the Focal Points of the Agreements were not contacted and that the analysis has not considered the controversial nature of some Agreements, namely if their implementation may address "conflicts" with productive economic sectors such as fisheries.

Among the reasons given for their negative opinion, "lack of resources" and "insufficient communication between Parties" are the only ones mentioned by 3 NFPs. All the others are given only by 1 NFP each and include "Conservation is not a priority", "Politicians are not sufficiently informed on obligations", "insufficient legal and administrative framework" and "inadequate education and awareness".

The analysis of the answers to this question by regions indicates that Parties from Africa seem to be less satisfied with the implementation of CMS RAs than European countries (Table 9). The small number of Parties from other regions does not allow a more detailed analysis.

Table 9: "Do you think CMS Regional Agreements are properly implemented?"

	Total	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Oceania
Yes	7	1	0	5	0	1
No	13	7	1	5	0	0
No answer	8	1	0	4	2	1
Total	28	9	1	14	2	2

Furthermore the vast majority of negative opinions and their underlying reasons was expressed by countries which are Parties to AEWA. It may well be that this due to the fact that most answers to the questionnaire came from these countries. On the other hand it cannot be excluded that this is also due to the fact that this RA entered into force only in 1999 and is therefore still in the difficult starting phase. This interpretation is supported to some extent by the analysis of the answers from those NFPs

who think that RAs are properly implemented. These come mostly from countries that are members to EUROBATS, one of the RAs that have already been in force for a longer period of time. Unfortunately the reasons given for their positive opinion are just a few and not very specific ("nothing heard about the contrary", "too early for judgment"), and do not allow for any more profound analysis. The only concrete positive argument - indicated by one NFP - is that there was "funding of projects under AEWA".

2.6. Experience with the elaboration of RAs

Three NFPs have elaborated CMS RAs in the past, a few others have been involved in the elaboration of agreements outside CMS, and 17 answered not to have elaborated any regional agreement as yet. Consequently, information on this matter is restricted to a very few answers. The prevalent experience appears to be that the elaboration of a RA and securing its ratification is costly and time-consuming. One NFP stated that national political support was crucial and that strong domestic conservation measures facilitated domestic support. One NFP mentioned lacking of continuity as regards staff as a problem.

2.7. The elaboration of new Regional Agreements

About half of the NFP (15) came up with suggestions as to how the elaboration of new RAs could be stimulated. On top of the list again is financial and technical support, followed by the identification of high priority species – which was in one case specifically mentioned as a task for the Scientific Council.

Several NFP propose activities which would have to come mainly from the CMS Secretariat or the Standing Committee, namely to provide guidance for the preparation of RAs (along the lines of Resolution 5.2), to identify lead countries and interested Parties, to provide information material for dissemination and promote awareness at all levels from local to international and to identify inadequacies in existing RAs.

Some NFPs refer to issues, responsibilities for which lies primarily with national authorities, such as the development of the legal framework and the improvement of the information flow between scientific and management institutions.

2.8. The present role of CMS Focal Points

Only 2 out of 28 NFPs have the authority to develop international activities directly, 22 have to go through the national government and/or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other ministries, the cabinet etc. Four answers were such that an adequate interpretation was not possible.

In 22 countries there are other institutions besides the CMS FPs dealing with migratory species, mainly – in 18 countries - the Ministries of Fisheries and Agriculture and/or bodies subordinate to them. Most NFPs mention fish and game as migratory species where competences are shared or overlapping. In 20 of the 22 countries there are coordination mechanisms between the different institutions dealing with migratory species. As can be deduced also from the answers and comments contained in other parts of the questionnaire, overlap of responsibilities at the national level does not appear to be a major obstacle for the elaboration and implementation of RAs. Here again funding problems appear to be the main obstacle, as 19 NFPs consider the lack of funds to be a major obstacle for their country to become more involved in the CMS process. Among these there are FPs from poorer countries as well as from wealthy European countries. Despite this evidently substantial financial shortfall, at least 17 CMS FPs have not applied to any international institution during the last 3 years for the funding of projects and programmes related to migratory species. Eleven instead replied that they indeed had sought funding; but as far as can be seen from the specifications, only 1 case is indeed related to CMS.

This lack of initiative to get funds cannot be explained with the lack of knowledge about GEF and its national focal points, as 18 NFPs declare to be aware of who is the GEF-FP in their country, and 15 are liaising with it at regular intervals. The 9 FPs stating to have no regular contacts, would – with 2 exceptions – not be eligible anyhow for GEF-funding.

2.9. The future role of CMS Focal Points

18 NFP expressed their will to take the lead in a bilateral partnership for the exchange of information, capacity building and financial assistance between two countries. 6 NFPs declared that they are not willing to do so, 3 did not make any statement on this issue (Table 10).

Table 10: "Would your Focal Point be willing to take the lead in a bilateral partnership for the exchange of information, capacity building and financial assistance between two countries?"

	Total	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America	Oceania
Yes	18	8	1	7	0	2
No	6	0	0	6	0	0
No answer	4	1	0	1	2	0
Total	28	9	1	14	2	2

All but 1 of the willing NFPs specified which kind of support they would need from the Secretariat in such a case. About 50% of all answers mention the need for financial support and for technical assistance. If it is taken into account that financial aid was mentioned by some NFPs as an important requirement in other parts of the questionnaire but not here – which appears to be just a minor inconsistency – the financial situation seems to be by far the greatest limiting factor for increased involvement within CMS.

Besides this, 4 NFPs point out the importance of support for finding potential partnership institutions. A few others ask for guidance on the process and the definition of Terms of Reference. One NFP would have to ask the Secretariat for a request to the government seeking involvement and another one for the identification of aims and objectives of CMS to help match national priorities.

Two answers ("help achieve that CMS FP deals only with CMS" and "Creation of Bonn Convention Office") also appears to reflect specific national situations.

In addition to the support, which is expected to come from the Secretariat, several FPs expect the COP and/or the Standing Committee to identify priorities for partnership. Further expectations addressed directly to the Standing Committee are the provision of technical assistance, advice on procedural matters and decisions on reporting and funding.

Some of the comments about the potential role of the COP and the Standing Committee are not very precise ("catalytic role", "important role", "coordinator for funding"), but still express rather high expectations. Nine NFPs did not make any comment on how they envisage the role of COP and/or the Standing Committee for establishing partnerships.

It should be noted that the requests and expectations addressed to the Secretariat, COP and Standing Committee in the context of the future role that NFPs could play in the establishment of bilateral partnerships, are only to some extent taking into account the wording of the Convention and the positions agreed on in the "Strategic Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Species" (Resolution 6.4, adopted at COP 6, Cape Town, South Africa, 1999).

2.10. Priorities in species conservation through CMS/New RAs and MoU

Twenty-one NFPs made concrete proposals as to which species of Appendix II of CMS should be given priority. Many of the species mentioned here, especially waterbirds and bats, are already covered by CMS agreements.

Of those animal species not yet covered by a RA or MoU the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) was mentioned most frequently. All 6 countries proposing this species are range states and declared themselves willing to elaborate a RA or a MoU or to take the lead in this endeavour. A special resolution for this species is already existing, but the CMS Secretariat had no chance to follow up this issue until now because of restricted resources.

Other species not yet covered by RA or MoU but resulting as priority species from the inquiry are *Trichechus senegalensis*, *Sousa teuszii*, *Phoenicopteridae*, Marine Turtles, West African crocodile species and the *Acipenseridae*. For each of these species (or groups of species) 1 or more NFPs expressed their willingness to take the lead. This also applies to *Phoenicopteridae* with one proposal from an African NFP and another one from a Latin American country. It should be noted that the species of the two regions are different and have various range states. The African bird species are already covered by the AEWA; therefore a new agreement/MoU would be required exclusively for the Latin American (or more precisely: Andean) *Phoenicopteridae*.

Three NFPs proposed to elaborate a MoU or RA for *Ciconia ciconia* and *Ciconia nigra*. These species are already included in AEWA, however the strong interest in these species and their conservation status warrant considering the elaboration of an additional action plan.

A number of NFPs have put birds of prey and *Crex crex* on their list of priorities, but none of the NFPs expressed its willingness to take the initiative on here.

Most NFPs have not only offered active involvement in the elaboration of a new RA or MoU, but would also be able and willing to contribute resources of their own, such as office space, staff salaries, secretarial services, local financial means, telephone fees, information and local transportation. Nevertheless only 3 NFPs stated not to need any international or bilateral support, while 18 replied they would require some kind of support. Financial support (eleven cases) and technical support (five cases) were referred to. In addition, a few NFPs listed equipment (computer, scanner etc.), diplomatic or institutional support and experts in information management and institutional arrangements as specific support they would require.

2.11. Additional comments

Twenty NFPs did not make any additional comments. The comments made by the remaining 8 NFPs are related to public awareness (3 NFPs), finance (3 NFPs), information and training (4 NFPs), regionalization (1 NFP), membership (1 NFP) and specific conservation measures (2 NFPs). These comments do not bring up completely new aspects, but are rather backing up aspects already included in the replies. They include a call to the Secretariat to make CMS better known to the public and propose encouragement of Parties to seek funding. Furthermore they point out the importance of the exchange of information and training. 1 NFP considers the information of the Focal Points to be insufficient, another one calls for more regionalization through regional committees and workshops. 1 NFP is stressing the importance of joint efforts and projects to awake the interest of potential new Parties to CMS.

The establishment of mechanisms for emergency cases like drought and against threats to wildlife caused by poaching, civil wars and refugees as proposed by 1 FNP are important issues, but may go beyond the possibilities of CMS.

3. Conclusions

3.1. Validity of the inquiry

The inquiry was welcomed and considered to be useful by many NFPs. However the results of this inquiry and the conclusions drawn here are not necessarily representative for all Parties. Several replying NFPs were established only recently, are rather new on the job, have therefore little experience

and are not yet fully familiar with CMS and its possibilities. In a number of cases issues raised by individual NFPs appear to be very specific national problems that do not apply to the other Parties. Despite these limitations, the replies received from 40% of 68 NFP and from all continents are likely to provide a reasonably clear picture of the overall situation of CMS and its implementation.

3.2. Regional Agreements are widely seen as important instruments

Although there appears to be some discontent with regard to the implementation of CMS RAs among a number of Parties, RAs are generally seen as important instruments of the CMS process. They are a basic element of CMS. Especially where a RA (EUROBATS) has been existing for a prolonged period of time, the number of NFPs satisfied with its implementation is much higher than in the cases of relatively new RA.

3.3. High motivation of NFPs

The time and effort used on completing the questionnaire very accurately and in great detail already clearly shows that most NFP are highly motivated and convinced of the importance of CMS as a tool for the conservation of migratory species. What is more and even more important, the vast majority of NFPs expressively stated their strong interest and willingness to increase their commitment within the CMS process and to contribute actively and substantially to the elaboration of new agreements or even take the lead in this endeavour. This is noteworthy in particular in view of the fact that 9 out of the 13 NFPs expressing discontent with the implementation of the existing RAs are nevertheless willing to take the lead in establishing partnerships for improved implementation of CMS.

3.4. Low priority at political level

The low priority given to CMS at the political level in some countries and – as a consequence – insufficient resources appear to be the most serious limiting factor for better implementation of CMS and for the development of new agreements. In addition, almost none of the NFPs has the power to act directly at the international level. They have instead to go through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or other government institutions. Shortages and obstacles of strictly local or national character that have been shown to hamper the proper implementation of RAs should be solved at the national level.

3.5. Funding problems

Shortage of financial means results to be the main obstacle for many – if not most - Parties to properly implement CMS and to further develop its instruments. Despite this shortage, but in coherence with the low priority assigned to CMS in some countries, very few proposals for funding have been presented to GEF and other international funding institutions. This can be explained in part by lack of knowledge of procedures. On the other hand, most NFPs in countries eligible for funding from GEF appear to have established contacts with the National Focal Points for GEF. In the light of shortfalls of funding from national sources such international funding institutions become more and more important also for the work of CMS. Technical assistance and guidance for fund raising activities by Parties are mainly expected to come from the Secretariat, but bilateral cooperation for example is offering major opportunities as well.

3.6. High expectations towards the CMS Secretariat

Where national resources are insufficient, high expectations for support are directed towards the Secretariat, which - due to its very limited staff and other resources - cannot fulfil most of these expectations. This is especially evident in the case of the West African Elephant. The high conservation priority is recognized by the range states, there are countries willing to take the lead in the elaboration of an agreement, there is a special resolution, but the Secretariat simply did not have the capacity to follow up this issue until now.

Some issues mentioned in the questionnaires are likely not only to go beyond the capacities and the powers of the Secretariat but also beyond the responsibilities of the treaty. Resolution on the risks to wildlife caused by civil war or draught are among these issues, as well as the improvement of national legislation. The high diversity of specific national problems indicated by most NFPs shows

that increased initiative would have to be taken by national authorities rather than by international bodies.

3.7. Overlapping and duplication of work between CMS agreements and other conventions and their instruments

Overlapping of work does not appear to be a problem, but rather offer opportunities for creating synergies between CMS and other conventions. Concerning duplication of reporting procedures for different conventions which was mentioned as a problem in two replies, it must be stated that a solution had already been sought prior to the inquiry. The CMS Secretariat asked WCMC to analyse the possibilities of harmonizing of the national reporting systems for the various conventions concerned.

3.8. New Regional Agreements and alternatives

Regional Agreements are a fundamental tool of CMS. Almost all NFPs expressed this opinion. There is a long list of comments provided on the reasons why the number of RAs concluded is so small.

As the underlying cause appears to be the low priority assigned to CMS at the political level in a substantial number of Parties and given the high amount of time and financial resources needed for the preparation of new RAs, it may be appropriate to think about reasonable alternatives to RAs which can be put into practice more easily i. e. requiring less complicated procedures and less resources.

Although only very few NFPs came up with concrete suggestions for alternatives to Regional Agreements, less formal and less binding instruments, such as action plans, specific projects and Memoranda of Understanding that do not require national ratification appear to be in the focus.

Based on Resolution 6.2 ("Cooperative actions for Appendix-II species"), it may be pointed out here that Parties do have the possibility to take coordinated efforts and activities for the conservation of migratory species even in the absence of any RA.

3.9. Guidance on the preparation of RA

A major number of NFPs expressed the need for guidance and information on the procedures for the preparation of RA. The Secretariat has made considerable progress in its endeavour to standardise RAs. In addition, the need for and potential of a special guide on the preparation of RA should be further analysed as well as the question how guidance can be provided to interested Parties by other means.

3.10. Priorities for species

The Scientific Council and COP have established clear priorities for species or other taxa included in Appendix II requiring conservation action under CMS. They have been set forth in Resolution 6.4 as well as in various Recommendations and should be actively propagated and represented to the Parties. The example of the West African Elephant shows that conservation priorities and the willingness of Range States to take the lead in the elaboration of an agreement are not sufficient if the action required from the partners involved, including the Secretariat, cannot be taken in due time. In such cases the Secretariat should contact the Parties concerned to find an ad hoc solution if possible.

3.11. Bilateral partnerships

The results of the inquiry show that the wish and willingness to establish bilateral partnerships is widespread among NFPs. Increased bilateral cooperation is likely to greatly enhance the further development of CMS. Priority areas for bilateral cooperation are border crossing bilateral conservation projects even in the absence of a RA, assistance in fund raising and especially in procedures for approaching funding institutions such as GEF. Bilateral partnerships could also contribute substantially to the elaboration of new agreements within CMS. Thus there is some need for guidance from the Secretariat on how to establish such partnerships.

3.12. More regionalization

The wish for more regionalization was expressed by NFP in this inquiry as well as on other occasions. NFPs appear to need assistance for improved networking between Parties. A more regionally focussed approach could perhaps be induced by the Secretariat, but would have to be taken over subsequently by Parties from the region.

4. Recommendations

- The Contracting Parties and the Secretariat should continue their efforts to promote the significance, potential and success stories of the implementation of CMS by its Parties and existing Regional Agreements and MoU internationally with a strong focus on regions, involving NFPs, NGOs and other appropriate institutions.
- Every effort should be made to develop and implement instruments that are less complex than RAs, MoU, bilateral projects and action plans. These cannot replace RAs, but would require less resources and could be an incentive to start cooperation between Parties at the technical level, i. e. at a much lower level than internationally binding, formal agreement. Such measures could be taken as a first step leading to a formal RA as the final objective. For Appendix-II species having a very unfavourable conservation status and requiring urgent cooperation at the international level for their conservation and management, Parties should be called upon to immediately take cooperative action to improve the conservation status of these species.
- Parties should be invited to seek bi- or multilateral partnerships to assist each other especially in project development and identification and acquisition of funds, elaborate new agreements and improve public awareness on migratory species. Parties should specify their wishes and interests to the Secretariat which then could act on request as facilitating link in establishing such partnerships.
- Parties should actively seek more bilateral and regional cooperation and partnerships. Several of the problems described in the replies could be solved through direct consultation between the Parties concerned. The Secretariat could assist in establishing contacts and partnerships on special request by Parties.
- It may be advisable to systematically review the results of specific research projects or start new studies on the importance of migratory species for example under such different aspects as seed dispersal, culture and religion, economy (tourism), food supply, and the intrinsic value of species. The results of these studies should be distributed rapidly, widely and strategically to support awareness campaigns on the significance of migratory species. An awareness campaign primarily addressed to political decision makers should be backed up by sound scientific arguments and by the argument that border crossing conservation projects have a potential to induce improved cooperation between countries also at levels others than conservation, such as peace keeping activities.
- Each Party should be invited to carefully examine its specific possibilities to assist other Parties in improved implementation of CMS. As financial means appear to be rather limited in most countries, aid could consist in assisting Parties at the bilateral level in the elaboration of project proposals to GEF. The Secretariat should further examine the possibilities and need for the elaboration of a specific guide to GEF for interested Parties.
- The Standing Committee, together with the Secretariat, should continue to propagate the existing recommendations on financing, invite Parties to implement these very actively, develop new strategies for funding and encourage and assist Parties to seek funds nationally, regionally and from international donors.

- The organisation of regional seminars and training workshops may be useful especially to strengthen the capacities of NFPs in the fields of networking, procedures for the elaboration of CMS instruments and fund raising. Such regional approaches are especially useful as agreements within CMS are by definition of a clearly regional nature, while the implementation of other international conventions dealing with the conservation of wild species is a mainly or exclusively national issue
- The Scientific Council should actively propagate the priorities established for the conservation of species listed in Appendix II, and the Secretariat should continue to seek lead countries and potential partners for the elaboration of appropriate instruments and assist in relevant networking.
- The COP might consider recommending its Parties, its own bodies and other international organisations like IUCN and UNEP, to more intensively use the instruments of CMS and to increase their efforts in the fields of public awareness raising, training, education and addressing the political decision makers to better inform the public and those concerned on CMS and related agreements in order to increase capacities for their implementation.
- Increased involvement of NGOs is likely to contribute to the creation of a better “political climate” both nationally and internationally for the conservation of migratory species through CMS. Therefore Parties as well as the Secretariat should continue to strengthen and expand cooperation with competent NGOs working in the field of species conservation.

5. Further Procedure

The Standing Committee is invited to consider this report and the recommendations made.

The Standing Committee may present this report to the forthcoming Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Bonn for information, inviting Parties to consider the findings presented in the further development of the CMS strategy.

Abbreviations:

ACAP	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area
AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
ASCOBANS	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Sea
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (= Bonn Convention)
COP	Conference of the Parties
EU	European Union
EUROBATS	Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe
FP(s)	Focal Point(s)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IWC	International Whaling Commission
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NFP(s)	National Focal Point(s)
RA(s)	Regional Agreement(s)



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Doha, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.19

Agenda Item 7

DRAFT OF TERMS OF REFERENCE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PROJECT REVIEW GROUP FOR EVALUATING PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN ON SAHEL-SAHARAN ANTELOPES

Annex

Questionnaires in English, French and Spanish

1. Representatives of the governments of the Range States of six endangered Sahelo-Saharan antelope species (*Conotragus orientalis*, *Oryx capensis*, *Conotragus orientalis*, *Oryx capensis*, *Oryx capensis*, *Oryx capensis*) together with representatives of neighbouring countries, of scientific institutions, of non-governmental organizations and a panel of experts met in Djerba, Tunisia, from 19-23 February 1998 and adopted the Action Plan on the conservation and restoration of Sahelo-Saharan antelopes and invited all national and international governmental institutions inside as well as outside the range of the species concerned, to implement the Action Plan and to integrate it into their activities.

2. The Conference of the Parties, at its Sixth meeting, noted that the six species of Sahelo-Saharan antelopes are listed in Appendix I of the Convention and are the subject of a concerted action guided by the Scientific Council. In its Recommendation 6.3 (Cape Town, 1999), it exhorted the Scientific Council, the Range States and other Parties to pursue their efforts in favour of the Sahelo-Saharan antelopes within the framework of the existing concerted action, and urged the Range States to implement without delay the Action Plan of the Convention, with the assistance of the Scientific Council and in the spirit of the Djedda Declaration, and to seek to that effect all possible bilateral and international cooperation.

3. The French Ministry of Land Planning and the Environment (MLPE) is financing a project proposal to the FFE/M (1) and Français pour l'Environnement Mondial - French GEF programme) as part of a global project implementation of the Action Plan on the recovery and conservation of Sahelo-Saharan antelopes. This global project covers all the Range States in which these antelopes had been found, i.e. the 10-range countries being part of the Sahelo-Saharan region: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Tunisia. The MLPE has funded the Instruction Phase in Mali, Niger and Tunisia and three national projects are presently being drafted by IRSNB and ONPUS. The feasibility study will be forwarded to the Project Review Group for validation and submission to MLPE.

4. Since the last meeting of the Parties, the Secretariat was approached and has been requested by MLPE to manage the Project. Cognizance of the limited capacity of the Secretariat, the establishment of a Project Review Group is proposed to assist the Secretariat in validation of scientific reports from implementing organizations. The attached Draft Terms of Reference have been developed, taking into account comments from members of the Standing Committee and Scientific Councilors for your review and adoption.



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

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Agenda Item 7

DRAFT OF TERMS OF REFERENCE, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF, PROJECT REVIEW GROUP FOR EVALUATION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PLAN ON SAHELO-SAHARAN ANTELOPES

1. Representatives of the governments of the Range States of six endangered Sahelo-Saharan antelope species, *Oryx dammah*, *addax nasomaculatus*, *Gazella dama*, *Gazella leptoceros*, *Gazella cuvieri*, *Gazella dorcas*, together with representative of neighboring countries, of scientific institutions, of non-governmental organizations and a panel of experts met at Djerba, Tunisia, from 19-23 February 1998 and adopted the Action plan on the conservation and restoration of Sahelo-Saharan antelopes and invited all national and international governmental institutions inside as well as outside the range of the species concerned, to implement the Action Plan and to integrate it into their activities.
2. The Conference of the Parties, at its Sixth meeting, noted that the six species of Sahelo-Saharan antelopes are listed in Appendix I of the Convention and are the subject of a concerted action guided by the Scientific Council. In its Recommendation 6.3 (Cape Town, 1999), it exhorted the Scientific Council, the Range States and other Parties to pursue their efforts in favour of the Sahelo-Saharan antelopes within the framework of the existing concerted action; and urged the Range States to implement without delay the Action Plan of the Convention, with the assistance of the Scientific Council and in the spirit of the Djerba Declaration, and to seek to that effect all possible bilateral and international cooperation.
3. The French Ministry of Land Planning and the Environment (MLPE) is finalizing a project proposal to the FFEM (Fond Français pour l'Environnement Mondial - French GEF programme) as part of a global project implementation of the Action Plan on the recovery and conservation of Sahelo-Saharan antelopes. This global project covers all the Range States in which these antelopes had been found, i.e. the fourteen countries being part of the Sahelo-Saharan region: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan and Tunisia. The has funded the Instruction Phase in Mali, Niger and Tunisia and three national projects are presently being drafted by IRSNB and ONFCS. The feasibility study will be forwarded to the Project Review Group for validation and submission to MLPE.
4. Since the last meeting of the Parties, the Secretariat was approached and has been requested by MLPE to manage the Project. Cognisance of the limited capacity of the Secretariat, the establishment of a Project Review Group is proposed to assist the Secretariat in validation of scientific reports from implementing organizations. The attached Draft Terms of Reference have been developed, taking into account comments from members of the Standing Committee and Scientific Councillors for your review and adoption.

5. Proposals for membership to the Project Review Group will be tabled separately during the Meeting for nomination by the Standing Committee.

6. At present, three projects are ongoing whose output will require validation and approval by the Project Review Group. The ongoing projects are: development of national projects in Tunisia, Mali and Niger funded by MLPE and currently being implemented by Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage (ONCFS) and Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (IRSNB); and a survey in Chad which is co-funded by the Smithsonian Institute and CMS and is being implemented by Conservation & Research Center Foundation (CRC).

7. Action requested by the Committee:

\$ Review the draft Terms of Reference and advise the Secretariat on how to amend them

\$ Decide on Nominations to the Project Review Group



Convention on the
Conservation of Migratory Species
of Wild Animals

**Παράρτημα Ζ: Κείμενα σχετικά με την ανάπτυξη συνεργασίας μεταξύ της Σύμβασης της
Βόννης και άλλων Διεθνών Συμβάσεων και Οργανισμών**

CMS Proposal on the
CBD/CMS
Joint Work Programme

WORKING DRAFT

20 July 2001



**Convention on the
Conservation of Migratory Species
of Wild Animals**

**CMS Proposal on the
CBD/CMS
Joint Work Programme**

WORKING DRAFT

20 July 2001

Proposed Joint Work Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Note by the CMS Secretariat

The attached joint work programme (JWP) represents an important step of the evolving partnership between the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as enumerated in various CMS Resolutions (e.g., 4.4, 5.4 and 6.4), CBD Decision (e.g., III/21 and V/21) and lately in the SBSTTA VI/8 recommendation. Because of its close inter-linkages, the proposed CMS/CBD JWP supports the role that each convention can play in supporting the other's implementation in order to promote synergies and avoid the duplication of work. The Secretariats of the two conventions developed the JWP, in consultation with the current chairs of the instruments' respective subsidiary scientific and technical bodies.

Work was guided by the various thematic and cross-cutting CBD work programmes and the work programmes of the CMS Instruments, as well as the four objectives of the CMS Strategic Plan (2000-2005) adopted by the CMS COP at its sixth meeting (Cape Town, 1999) (CMS Res. 6.4). These are (1) to promote the conservation of migratory species included in major animal groups listed in CMS Appendices (Objective 1); (2) to focus and prioritise conservation actions for migratory species (Objective 2); (3) to enhance global membership in CMS through targeted promotion of the Convention's aims (Objective 3); and (4) to facilitate and improve implementation of the convention (Objective 4). Finally, some of the activities suggested were adapted from the CMS working document UNEP/CMS/Conf.6.12.

The various thematic and cross cutting areas of the CBD are the framework for organisation. Background information is provided and a non-exhaustive, indicative list of actions to be taken is given, along with an indication of the priority (high (H), medium (M) and low (L)) that should be accorded to undertake the activity. Finally, the actors responsible for undertaking the actions, and the mechanisms and financial considerations are suggested.

Individual Parties to both the CBD and/or the relevant CMS Instruments have the primary responsibility to implement the JWP. Where appropriate SBSTTA and the CMS Scientific Council have been referenced. In addition, other actors such as international organisations (intergovernmental and non-governmental) are invited to contribute to the JWP's implementation. Finally, the secretariats of the CBD and the CMS Instruments will actively contribute to the JWP implementation process, as resources permit.

The JWP is viewed as an evolving document whose implementation should be kept under review regularly by each instruments' respective Conferences of the Parties. The initial period of application is 2002-2003. Because of their nature, some activities could be rolled over into subsequent implementation periods.

Notwithstanding further guidance from each instruments' respective Conferences and Subsidiary Bodies, and in order to expeditiously capture synergies, CMS and CBD Parties are invited to use the JWP as a basis for guiding their national level efforts to implement the CBD thematic areas and cross-cutting themes with regard to migratory species, as well as their international level co-operative actions. The CMS and CBD Secretariats will use the JWP as the basis for their collaborative efforts, pursuant to their 1996 Memorandum of Co-operation.

Proposed Joint Work Programme between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Migratory Species (Working Draft as at 20.07.2001)

Thematic Areas

1.0 Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

CMS works extensively with migratory species in marine and coastal areas. The primary taxonomic groups and their habitats that CMS addresses are migratory marine mammals, seabirds and marine turtles. Some of these are listed on CMS Appendix I and are the subject of concerted actions by the CMS Parties.

Six of the CMS Instruments (CMS, Wadden Sea Seals, ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS and Turtles (i.e., Atlantic Coast of Africa, and Indian Ocean and South-east Asia) deal directly with marine and coastal biodiversity. Two others, AEWA and the Slender-billed Curlew MOU, also address migratory waterbirds whose migratory ranges may include marine and coastal ecosystems.

CMS Instruments contribute to each programme element of the CBD marine and coastal biodiversity work programme. However, the primary areas where the CMS Instruments and the CBD can work together are (1) integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM), (2) marine living resources, and (3) the identification of important sites and criteria for establishing and managing protected areas.

1.1 Integrated marine and coastal area management

Under Programme Element 1 of the CBD Marine and Coastal Work Programme, Operational Objective 1.1 (CBD Decision IV/5) aims to review existing instruments relevant to IMCAM and their implications for the CBD's implementation. Among other things, this operational objective is to be fulfilled with the creation of an informal inter-agency task force.

The Wadden Sea Seals Agreement, ACCOBAMS, ASCOBANS, AEWA, the Slender-billed Curlew MOU and the African Atlantic Coast Turtles MOU, are key instruments under CMS through which ICAM can be presented for the regional areas that the instruments address. In general, these instruments promote adequate protection of areas for reproduction as well as other habitats important to migratory species. In particular, the Seals Agreement and ASCOBANS are key regional instruments to reduce and control sea- and land-based sources of pollution that impact not only upon the migratory species that they target but other species as well.

<i>Actions to be Taken¹</i>	<i>Priority²</i>	<i>Main Actors³</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Review CMS Instruments for their relevancy to IMCAM and determine appropriateness of participation in the informal inter-agency task force to support operational objective 1.1	H	SCBD	SCMSI	Secretariats' consultation	None

¹ Actions listed in the CMS/CBD Joint Work Programme are non-exhaustive and indicative.

² H – High priority: by end of the 2003 or sooner; M - Medium priority: by the end of 2004 or sooner; L – Lower priority: by the end of 2005 or sooner.

³ Parties (Parties to the various CMS Instruments and/or CBD); SCBD (CBD Secretariat); SCMS (CMS Secretariat); SBSTTA (CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice); IOs (International Organizations); SCMSI (Secretariats to the CMS Instruments, as appropriate); ScC (CMS Scientific Council).

1.2 Marine and Coastal Living Resources

CBD Marine Programme Operational Objective 2.1 focuses on promoting ecosystem approaches to the sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources to assess and monitor (1) components of biodiversity; (2) sustainable use of such components; and, (3) ecosystem effects. Among other things, the CBD Secretariat is to establish an informal inter-agency task force to accomplish this work.

CBD COP V also expanded the marine and coastal living resources element of the work programme by integrating coral bleaching (CBD COP Decision V/3). This was based in part on the report produced by the CBD sponsored Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching. Among other things, the CBD Secretariat will develop a specific work plan on coral bleaching and will liaise with other organisations in conducting this work. Relevant organisations were invited to contribute to the implementation of the work plan. In addition, the CBD COP asked for the submission of case studies on the coral-bleaching phenomenon.

Finally, CBD V suggested to SBSTTA that it consider additional issues and prioritise their treatment as appropriate. These include *inter alia* the issue of the use of unsustainable fishing practices, including the effects on marine and coastal biodiversity of the discard of by-catch.

Migratory species are important marine and coastal living resources. The general activities of CMS with regard to Appendix I and II species and the activities under the more specific CMS Instruments generally contribute to the CBD's work programme in this area. The work of CMS on marine turtles is relevant to that of the CBD on coral bleaching because some marine turtle species rely at least in part on coral reefs. Finally, the issue of by-catch and unsustainable fishing practices is integral to the work of CMS on for example cetaceans, marine turtles and seabirds. In particular, CMS Resolution 6.2 (By-catch) reminds CMS Parties of their obligations to protect migratory species from by-catch. It also asked the CMS Secretariat to bring the resolution to the attention of the CBD and FAO in order to explore future co-operation. In addition, the Seals Agreement and ASCOBANS are collecting data on by-catch pursuant to resolutions of their meetings of Parties.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Review conclusions of the CBD Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching to determine appropriate CMS follow-up actions	H	ScC	SCMS	Secretariats' consultation	None
2. Contribute case studies on the relationship between marine turtles and coral bleaching	M	Parties; IOs	SCMS	Prepare a consolidated document	To be determined
3. Forward CMS Resolution 6.2 (By-catch) to CBD; explore possibilities for future co-operation and subsequently implement (under objective 2.1)	H	SCMS; SCMSI; Parties	IOs	Expert workshop to be supported by CMS; Case studies	To be determined by the ScC.
4. Intensify dialogue and co-operation with the fisheries sector where there are known impacts on migratory species due to by-catch and contribute to the CBD's future work on by-catch case studies or a commissioned study on the magnitude of the threat	H	Parties; IOs	SCMS	Commission a study / Submit case studies	To be determined
5. Promote signature and implementation of the CMS Agreement on Albatrosses and Petrels in the Southern Hemisphere and CMS MoUs for marine turtle conservation in the Atlantic Coast of Africa and in the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia	H	Parties	SCMS	Establish priorities for action	To be determined
6. Prepare a study on the indirect effects of fishing by influencing available food resources for coastal and in-shore migrating and wintering bird species (terns, gulls, pelicans, etc.) in addition to the effect to local fauna populations.	M			Commission study	To be determined
7. Stimulate concerted actions in favour of the endangered marine birds, mammals and reptile species listed in CMS Appendix I that are not adequately covered by other instruments.	H	Parties	SCMS	Develop regional projects	To be determined

1.3 Identification of Important Sites and Criteria for Establishing and Managing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

CBD Operational Objective 3.1 is designed to facilitate research and monitoring activities related to the value and the effects of marine and coastal protected areas on sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources. Among the activities envisioned are the identification of pilot projects, a desk study to gather and assimilate information, the identification of the linkages between conservation and sustainable use and the facilitation of research on the effects marine and coastal protected areas or closed areas in population size and dynamics. In addition, the CBD Secretariat will select experts for an ad hoc technical experts group that will work under SBSTTA. Experts will be selected from the CBD marine and coastal biodiversity roster of experts.

CBD Operational Objective 3.2 will develop criteria to establish and manage marine and coastal protected areas. The CBD Secretariat is to collaborate with relevant organisations. The CBD COP, as a possible appropriate mechanism to support this work, foresees development of an informal task force.

Protected areas are key tools with which to conserve and sustainably use migratory species whether in general, or those listed on CMS Appendices and are generally addressed in the section on protected areas (Section 11.0). The CMS COP at its fifth meeting decided that in conjunction with Range States, Parties should develop a network of critical sites as protected areas throughout the migration routes of Appendix I species (CMS COP, Res. 5.4). The Wadden Sea Seals Agreement also recognises the importance of creating a network of protected areas in the seals' migration areas and the importance of an adequate number of reserves. ASCOBANS encourages its Parties to work with others to develop criteria to define marine protected areas for small cetaceans (ASCOBANS MOP1, Res. 2).

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Include expertise on migratory species and marine and coastal protected areas in the CBD ad hoc technical experts group to support CBD Operational Objective 3.1	H	SCBD	SCMSI	Invite CMS to participate	None
2. Review CMS Instruments and determine relevancy of their participation in the informal inter-agency task force to support CBD Operational Objective 3.1	H	SCBD	SCMSI	Secretariats' consultation	None
3. Collaborate to support CBD Operational Objective 3.2, possibly through participation in an informal task force	H	SCBD; SCMSI		Secretariats' consultation	None

2.0 Inland Waters Biodiversity

Migratory species rely on and are important components of inland waters ecosystems. The primary taxonomic groups and their habitats that CMS addresses are migratory waterbirds, reptiles and fish. Some of these are listed on CMS Appendix I and are the subject of concerted actions by the CMS Parties.

Four of the CMS Instruments are relevant to the CBD work programme on inland waters biodiversity. CMS, the AEWA and, to a lesser extent, the Siberian Cranes MOU and the Slender-billed Curlew MOU directly address inland waters biodiversity. Of the CMS Instruments, AEWA is presently making an immediate substantive policy contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of inland waters biodiversity as it has adopted a set of nine conservation guidelines and will be commissioning international reviews.

As part of their mandate, these instruments collect, review and assess information on the conservation status and trends of migratory species associated with inland waters biodiversity. CMS's work therefore contributes to CBD Work Programme Element A (Assessment of the Status and Trends of the Biodiversity of Inland Waters Ecosystems and Identification of Options for Conservation and Sustainable Use) of the CBD Inland Waters Biodiversity Work Programme, and the supporting SBSTTA work programme (Work Programme Element A(2) (CBD COP Decision IV/4). SBSTTA's complementary work includes *inter alia* (a) developing an improved picture of inland waters biodiversity and (b) developing and disseminating regional guidelines for rapid assessment. In Programme Element A, the CBD COP noted that the CBD Secretariat should continue to work with and further develop collaboration with organisations working on research, management, and conservation of inland waters biodiversity such as *inter alia* the Bonn Convention (CMS).

CBD Work Programme Element B (Provision of Scientific and Further Guidance to Assist in the National Elaboration of CBD Annex 1 (as pertaining to inland water ecosystems)) requests the CBD Secretariat to work closely with the Ramsar Bureau. It also directs SBSTTA to work jointly with the Ramsar Scientific, Technical and Technical Review Panel to achieve desirable convergence between approaches on criteria and classification of inland water ecosystems between the two conventions. Because Annex 1 refers in part to ecosystems and habitats required by migratory species, it may be appropriate for SBSTTA to collaborate as well with the CMS Scientific Council and the AEWA Technical Committee.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Identify specific areas where CMS Instruments can contribute to Programme Element A including how GROMS ⁴ may be able to contribute	H	SCBD	SCMSI	Secretariats' consultation	None
2. Monitor the development of regional guidelines for rapid assessment of inland waters biodiversity and provide substantive inputs from CMS Instruments as necessary	H	SCMSI; ScC	SBSTTA SCBD	Pilot project	To be determined
3. Make available to the CBD and in particular the Clearinghouse Mechanism guidelines and reviews generated by the CMS Instruments, such as AEWA, relevant to inland waters biodiversity	H	SCMSI		Hand over guidelines	None
4. Participate in the further development of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy	H	Parties	SCMS	Regional Workshop	To be determined
5. Facilitate the development of initiatives for migratory waterbirds: of the Central Asian-Indian flyway and the Pacific Flyway of the Americas	H	Parties	SCMS, Ramsar, WI	Regional Workshops	To be determined

3.0 Forest Biodiversity

Migratory species, such as songbirds, raptors and bats, can be components of forest biodiversity. Species from these groups and others such as the mountain gorilla and the African forest elephant appear on CMS Appendix I. In addition to the CMS agreement, three CMS Instruments are relevant to the CBD work programme on forest biodiversity. The EUROBATS Agreement directly addresses migratory species that are components of or rely on forest biodiversity. AEWA, the Siberian Cranes MOU and the Slender-billed Curlew MOU address migratory species that may be transient components of or rely on forest biodiversity along part of their migration routes.

The CBD forest biodiversity work programme is research-oriented, although CBD COP V decided to expand the work programme to practical actions to urgently address forest biodiversity conservation and sustainable use measures (CBD COP Decision V/4).

CBD COP V also decided to create an ad hoc technical experts group on forest biodiversity. The expert group's mandate includes (1) providing advice on scientific programmes and international co-operation in research and development related to conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity and (2) carrying out a review of available information on the status and trends of, and major threats to, forest biodiversity, to identify significant gaps in information.

Forest biodiversity is the main theme of SBSTTA VII.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial considerations</i>
1. CMS Instruments to contribute to the assessment of status and trends of forest biodiversity by the ad hoc technical expert group. Incorporate special needs of migratory species in their work.	H	SCBD	SCMSI	Invite CMS to participate	None
2. Make available to the CBD and in particular the Clearinghouse Mechanism guidelines generated by the CMS Instruments relevant to the CBD forest biodiversity work programme, such as the EUROBATS guidelines on bat-friendly forestry practices (forthcoming)	H	SCMSI		Hand over information	None
3. Review CMS Instruments in regards to their relevance to integrated holistic and inter-sectoral ecosystem approaches to forest biological diversity to support element 1 of work programme on forest biological diversity	M	SCBD	SCMS, IOs	Commission a study	To be determined

⁴ The Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS) is an initiative of the CMS Secretariat in co-operation with Bonn University. The GROMS database combines existing knowledge of migratory species with a geographical information system (GIS).

4.0 Agricultural Biodiversity

A number of agricultural practices threaten migratory species including building fences and other obstacles, conversion, overgrazing and pollution in aquatic areas from agricultural runoff. Some agricultural activities such as agricultural conversion are major threats to wetlands important to migratory waterbirds, while some activities may actually sustain migratory species populations. In some areas, migratory species such as the Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes must compete with livestock for suitable grazing areas, in addition over-grazing has led to habitat damage. Persistent organic chemicals in agricultural run-off bio-accumulate in migratory waterbirds and marine mammals. Agricultural practices may also impact on migratory insects that act as pollinators such as the monarch butterfly.

Conversely, in some situations, migratory species such as certain species of migratory waterbirds are viewed as pests because they can lead to damage in crops and aquaculture operations.

Seven CMS Instruments intersect with the CBD agricultural biodiversity work programme. In addition to the substantive work they already carry out, the primary additional contribution the CMS Instruments can make to the CBD's agricultural biodiversity work programme is under CBD programme element two (Adaptive Management). Experience and lessons learned could be provided in the form of guidelines and case studies.

Agricultural biodiversity, with a focus on the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators will be discussed at SBSTTA VII.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Include expertise on migratory species and agricultural biodiversity in the CBD roster of experts on agricultural biodiversity	H	Parties; SCBD	SCMS	Invite CMS to participate	None
2. Make available to the CBD guidelines generated by the CMS Instruments relevant to the CBD agricultural biodiversity work programme, such as the AEWA guidelines to reduce crop damage and other forms of conflict between waterbirds and human activities	H	SCMSI	CHM	Hand over guidelines to CHM	None
3. Provide case studies on the relationship between best agricultural practices and migratory species conservation	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI	Case studies	To be determined
4. Provide case studies on the impacts of migratory birds on agricultural crops and how to mitigate those impacts	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI	Case studies	To be determined

5.0 Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-humid Lands

Migratory species are especially prevalent in dry and sub-humid climates. A number of these species such as the great and Houbara bustard and various ungulates are listed on CMS Appendices I and II.

CMS, AEWA, the Siberian Cranes MOU, the Slender-billed Curlew MOU, the Great Bustard MOU and the Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes Action Plan all contribute to supporting the work programme on dry and sub-humid biodiversity adopted by the CBD (CBD COP Decision V/23). For example, AEWA and the Siberian crane and slender-billed curlew instruments address migratory waterbirds that use wetland ecosystems in dry and sub-humid landscapes within their migratory ranges. The Antelopes Action Plan addresses ungulates that depend on dry and sub-humid lands for survival.

The implementation of these CMS Instruments will contribute to supporting the general CBD work programme on dry and sub-humid lands agreed by the CBD COP. More specific contributions to the CBD work programme could be made in the context of (1) assessment (CBD Work Programme Part A)⁵ and (2) targeted actions (CBD Work Programme part B).

The CBD Secretariat will provide a progress report to SBSTTA VII.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Include expertise on migratory species and biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands in the CBD roster of experts, as well as on the ad hoc technical experts group	H	Parties; SCBD	SCMSI	Invite CMS to participate	None
2. CMS Instruments to contribute to the CBD work programme element on assessment of dry and sub-humid biodiversity (Part A)	H	SCBD; SCMSI		Commission study	To be determined
3. Provide case studies on the relationship between migratory species and agricultural practices to contribute to Part A(7)(c) of the work programme element on assessment	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI	Case studies	To be determined
4. Determine how CMS Instruments and CBD can best co-operate with regard to the CBD Work Programme element on targeted actions including the creation of corridors for migratory species (activity 7(l))	H	SCBD; SCMSI		Secretariats' consultation	None
5. Develop a project proposal for a pilot demonstration site reflecting the common interests of CBD, CMS, Ramsar, UNCCD and UNFCCC (Ramsar/CBD Joint Work Programme, para. 1.8). The project proposal would be undertaken in consultation with an interested national government, possibly in Africa	M	SCBD; SCMSI		Pilot project	To be determined

⁵ The assessment component includes: assessing the status and trends of the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands; identifying specific areas of particular value for biodiversity or under threat pursuant to CBD's annex I; developing indicators; building knowledge on the processes that affect biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands; identifying local and global benefits; and identifying and disseminating best management practices.

Cross-cutting Areas

6.0 Alien Species

CMS and AEWA address alien species for both terrestrial and marine environments. AEWA, as part of its international implementation priorities 2000-2004 (AEWA Res 1.4), is seeking funding to produce a conservation guideline on the avoidance of introductions of non-native migratory waterbird species. It is also seeking funding for an additional study on the rehabilitation of important sites for migratory waterbirds that have been degraded by invasive aquatic weeds.

CBD COP V requested the Executive Secretary to co-operate with international and regional binding and non-binding agreements, such as *inter alia* CMS, with the aim to co-ordinate work on alien species and to report to SBSTTA's sixth meeting on potential joint work programmes (CBD COP Decision V/8). CBD COP V also urged Parties, governments and relevant organisations to submit case studies following a format annexed to the decision. Finally, relevant international organisations were requested to submit to the CBD Secretariat written comments on the interim guiding principles on alien species in time for the sixth meeting of SBSTTA.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Provide case studies on the relationship between migratory species and the prevention of introduction, eradication or control of alien invasive species, pursuant to the format annexed to CBD COP Decision V/8	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI	Case studies	To be determined
2. Make available to the CBD guidelines by the CMS Instruments, such as AEWA, relevant to migratory species and the prevention of introduction, eradication or control of alien invasive species	M	SCMSI	CHM	Hand over guidelines	None

7.0 Ecosystem Approach

The habitats of migratory species are found within a wide range of ecosystems across a number of Range States. Maintaining the structure and function of these ecosystems is therefore critical to the ultimate survival of migratory species and their habitats. Consequently, the CBD's ecosystem approach should be useful as a tool for migratory species conservation and sustainable use.

The CMS/CBD Complementarities Study (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/Inf/28) noted however that solely focussing on habitat conservation may not produce the best results for migratory species if other threats and needs unrelated to habitat go unaddressed either within individual Range States or across a migratory range. A "**migratory range approach**" incorporating an appropriate combination of both ecosystem and species-related approaches should be applied to migratory species conservation and sustainable use measures. This would reflect the principle that threats in one Range State can negatively impact upon a migratory species throughout its entire range.

The CBD COP has prepared guidelines and principles on the ecosystem approach and SBSTTA will prepare implementation guidelines prior to CBD COP VII (CBD COP Decision V/6). The CBD COP invited Parties, other governments and relevant bodies to identify case studies, implement pilot projects and to organise workshops to enhance awareness, share experiences and strengthen capacities on the ecosystem approach. Case studies and lessons learned will be collected and synthesised by the CBD Secretariat for SBSTTA prior to the seventh meeting of the CBD COP. SBSTTA will prepare implementation guidelines for the ecosystem approach. Finally, Parties and governments are encouraged to promote regional co-operation through *inter alia* joint declarations and memoranda of understanding in applying the ecosystem approach.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Provide case studies on the relationship between the ecosystem approach and the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species taking into consideration the migratory range approach	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI	Case studies	To be determined
2. Assess the relationship between the ecosystem approach and the migratory range approach	M	SCBD; SCMS	IOs; Parties, Wetlands International	Technical workshop / commission a study	To be determined

8.0 Global Taxonomy Initiative

Taxonomic information for migratory species has a number of gaps. CMS hopes to overcome the gaps in part through the Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS). GROMS is being developed in co-operation with Bonn University. It is envisaged as an important contribution to the Global Taxonomy Initiative.

The information will also be made available through the CMS WWW site and the CBD CHM. This would support COP Decision IV/1 whose annex suggested making taxonomic information, literature and checklists available in electronic form. In addition to Decision IV/1, CBD Decision V/9 requested the CBD Secretariat to initiate short-term activities, such as regional meetings of scientists, managers and policy-makers to prioritise the most urgent global taxonomic needs, facilitate national and regional projects to meet these needs and to report to CBD COP VI.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Consider how GROMS could contribute to the GTI. Organize workshops involving key players to facilitate development of pilot project proposals	H	SCBD; SCMS	ScC	Workshops and pilot projects	To be determined
2. Identify experts on migratory species from the roster of experts under CBD and CMS to participate in the short-term GTI activities, starting with mangrove ecosystems.	H	IOs	SCBD; SCMS	Invite CMS to participate	None

9.0 Indicators, Identification and Assessment and Monitoring of Biodiversity

Many actions under CMS, such as listing in its appendices and negotiating additional agreements, are based on the availability of basic scientific information. This information describes the conservation status of the particular species or group of species in question.

All of the CMS Instruments require their Parties to research and monitor the migratory species they address. Information on migratory species may contribute not only to knowledge of their conservation status and, subsequently, establish the basis for conservation and sustainable use measures; it may also provide an indication of the status of the biodiversity upon which they depend as well. Parties are to exchange this information amongst themselves. EUROBATS and AEWA have produced guidelines on monitoring bats and migratory waterbirds within their respective agreement areas.

CBD COP V requested the CBD Secretariat to carry out pending activities of a work programme which was adopted as amended by CBD COP IV upon the recommendation of the third meeting of SBSTTA (CBD COP Decision V/7). Earlier work had included the creation of a roster of experts and the formation of a liaison group.

The pending activities include (1) developing a set of principles to design national-level monitoring programmes and indicators; (2) elaborating a key set of standard questions and a list of potential available indicators that may be used by CBD Parties at the national level as well as in national reporting and for regional and global overviews; and (3) regional co-operation on indicators, monitoring and assessment including regional workshops where the documents above are reviewed on the basis of case studies submitted by Parties, governments and relevant organisations.

An interim progress report will be produced for SBSTTA's review prior to CBD COP VI, with a final report submitted to CBD COP VI.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Identify experts on migratory species as indicators that could be included on the CBD roster of experts and the liaison group on indicators	H	Parties; SCBD; SCMS	ScC	Invite CMS to participate	None
2. GROMS to contribute to the CBD's work programme, including the development of regional and global overviews (e.g., the Global Biodiversity Outlook)	M	SCBD; SCMS		Pilot project	To be determined
3. Exchange case studies, best practices, guidelines, reviews, reports and data on the use of migratory species as indicators of biological diversity and their use in assessment and monitoring programmes (i.e. AEWA guidelines to reduce damage to fisheries and other forms of conflict between waterbirds and human activities, guidelines on bat-friendly forestry practices under the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (EUROBATS). Provide case studies on migratory species as indicators to support the regional process of workshops on indicators	H	Parties	SCBD; SCMSI	Hand over information	None
4. Collect information and case-studies on the relationship between migratory species, coral bleaching and physical degradation and destruction of coral reefs and associated habitats (decision V/3)	M	SCBD; SCMS	IOs; Parties	Case studies	To be determined
5. Organize a technical workshop or a commissioned study examining migratory species as indicators	M	SCBD; SCMS	IOs; Parties	Develop a set of principles, standard questions and a list of available and potential indicators (Dec. V/7).	To be determined

10.0 Impact Assessment and Minimising Adverse Impacts

None of the CMS Instruments specifically refer to environmental impact assessment, although all CMS Instruments require their Parties to address the threats posed by certain activities, and three instruments (ACCOBAMS, Cranes and Great Bustard) mention the assessment of threatening activities. Notwithstanding this, potential individual and cumulative impacts on migratory species should be considered in environmental impact assessment procedures addressing impacts to biodiversity.

CBD COP V invited Parties, governments and other relevant organisations to *inter alia* organise expert meetings, workshops and seminars, as well as training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes (CBD COP Decision V/18). It also requested SBSTTA to further develop guidelines to incorporate biodiversity-related issues into legislation or processes on strategic environmental impact assessment. The application of the precautionary principle and the ecosystem approach in impact assessment will be addressed. The guidelines are to be completed for further consideration by COP VI.

The CMS Scientific Council was specifically referenced by the CBD COP as a collaborating agency.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Organize a technical workshop or a commissioned study examining migratory species and impact assessment, including the problems posed by obstacles to migration, as an input into the CBD process	H	SCBD; SCMS	IOs; Parties	Case studies / Commission study	To be determined

11.0 Protected Areas

Protected areas are key tools with which to conserve and sustainably use migratory species. The creation of protected areas in “bottleneck areas” can be especially useful in conservation efforts. The work programmes of all the CMS Instruments address protected areas. The CMS COP at its fifth meeting decided that in conjunction with Range States, Parties should develop for Appendix I species a network of critical sites as protected areas throughout the migration routes of the species concerned (CMS COP, Res. 5.4).

The CBD COP has not addressed protected areas as a subject although they are addressed in the various thematic areas, for example, marine and coastal biodiversity. Protected areas will be addressed by CBD COP VII.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. CMS to provide expertise on migratory species and contribute to the CBD's future work programme on protected areas including peer review of CBD papers, the participation of experts meetings and submission of case studies or commissioned studies on the value of protected areas to migratory species	M	SCBD; SCMS	IOs	Invite CMS to participate. Commission study	None To be determined
2. Identify pilot projects and research initiatives assessing the effect of protected areas on the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species (operational objective 3.2 of marine and coastal programme of work; elements 1 and 4 of the work programme for forest biological diversity)	M	Parties, IOs	SCBD; SCMS	Pilot projects	To be determined
3. Give particular attention to CMS Appendix I species when creating networks of critical sites or corridors throughout the migratory range of the species concerned, in close co-operation with other Range States, particularly neighbouring States.	H	Parties	IOs	Commission study	To be determined

4. Include information about the special needs of migratory species in the desk study on "The value and effects of marine and coastal protected areas on marine and coastal biological diversity" for the ad hoc technical expert group on marine and coastal protected areas.	H	SCBD; SCMS	Parties	Commission study	To be determined
5. Encourage research on the effects of protected areas or closed areas on population size and dynamics (operational objective 3.1 of marine and coastal programme of work)	M	IO's		Pilot Project	To be determined
12.0 Public Education and Awareness					
Public education and awareness has been recognised by the majority of CMS Instruments as fundamental to efforts to conserve and sustainably use migratory species.					
Public education and awareness is being integrated into all CBD sectoral and thematic items and CBD COP VII will review progress made. CBD COP V requested the CBD Secretariat to work with other organisations to further advance and identify priority activities for the proposed global initiative on biological diversity education and public awareness. The CBD Secretariat was also requested to designate a theme each year for the International Day for Biological Diversity.					
<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Incorporate migratory species into the programme elements on education and public awareness (EPA) being developed between CBD and UNESCO initiative.	M	SCBD; SCMS; UNESCO	IOs	Secretariats' consultation	To be determined
2. Consider designating migratory species as a possible theme in the near future for the International Day of Biological Diversity	M	SCBD; SCMS		Secretariats' consultation	To be determined
3. Promote awareness-raising, information sharing and training with regard to migratory species for stakeholders involved in sustainable tourism.	M	SCBD; SCMS	IOs	Pilot project	To be determined
13.0 Sustainable Use, including Tourism					
The importance of sustainable use is growing within the CMS Instruments though the term is not actually used in the Convention's text. CMS addresses both the conservation and management of migratory species and therefore implicitly addresses the issue of sustainable use. The CMS COP decided that future CMS agreements should incorporate directly "sustainable use" consistent with conservation measures (CMS COP IV, Res. 4.4).					
Under the CMS Instruments sustainable use is addressed in three areas. The areas relate to: (1) direct and indirect uses of migratory species (e.g., taking and tourism); (2) management where protection measures have benefited migratory species to the point where growing populations conflict with certain human activities; and, (3) the impacts of threatening activities (e.g., incidental losses such as fishing by-catch). A key consideration, as well as a complication, is to ensure that use is sustainable throughout a particular migratory range taking into consideration the larger population.					
The CBD COP has acknowledged sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue and has recognised linkages with its other work on incentives and indicators. The CBD Secretariat has been requested to invite organisations involved with sustainable use initiatives to gather and disseminate through the Clearinghouse Mechanism case studies on best practices and lessons learned from use of biodiversity under the CBD's thematic areas. From this information, the CBD Secretariat will assemble practical principles, operational guidelines and associated instruments, and guidance specific to sectors and biomes. A progress report will be presented to SBSTTA VII prior to the CBD COP's sixth meeting.					
CBD COP V accepted the invitation from the Commission on Sustainable Development to participate in the CSD's work programme on sustainable tourism development with a view to contributing to international guidelines for operating in vulnerable ecosystems, habitats of major importance and protected areas. The CBD Secretariat was asked to prepare a proposal for a contribution to guidelines, for example, by convening an international workshop.					
<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Provide case studies on the sustainable use of migratory species and their economic value to support the development of CBD principles and guidelines	H	Parties	SCBD; SCMSI	Case studies	To be determined

14.0 National Strategies, Plans, Policies and Laws

The development of appropriate legal and policy instruments, such as legislation and national biodiversity strategy and action plans, is a priority for both conventions. Biodiversity-related legal and policy instruments need to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species in order to contribute to the longer term efforts to conserve inland waters, marine and coastal, forest, agricultural, dry-land and mountain biodiversity. In addition, there is a need to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies, for example, in the fisheries, forestry and agricultural areas (CBD article 6(b)). Similarly, consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species needs to be integrated into national decision-making (CBD article 10(a)).

Guidelines on integrating the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species into biodiversity strategies and national decision-making could be useful.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species into national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	M	IOs	SCBD; SCMS	Develop guidelines	To be determined
2. Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species into national decision-making especially across the competencies of governmental institutions	M	IOs	SCBD; SCMS	Develop guidelines	To be determined
3. Based on the results on impact assessments (see section 10) develop national legislation for the protection and conservation of migratory species	L	Parties, IOs	SCBD; SCMS	Pilot project	To be determined

Institutional Linkages

15.0 National Level Institutional Linkages

Migratory species cross-cut most of the CBD's work programme as well as national level efforts and sectors involved with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The CBD and CMS have focal points for matters of general convention implementation and administrative matters. It is foreseen that CBD and CMS focal points will work together to further develop their work to promote better national and regional level implementation. CBD COP III called on national focal points of the CBD and the competent authorities of *inter alia* CMS to co-operate on the implementation of the two conventions at the national level to avoid duplication of effort (CBD COP Decision III/21). There is also a growing need for national level focal points involved with the implementation of other biodiversity-related treaties to take into consideration migratory species-related issues and vice versa.

As with biodiversity conservation in general, national level efforts to conserve and sustainably use migratory species must take into consideration the wide variety of sectors and agencies that may affect beneficially or adversely upon migratory species. Promoting national level cross-sectoral co-ordination is one way to improve the treatment of migratory species related issues at national and regional levels.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Support the implementation of the CMS Agreements (i.e., ASCOBANS, EUROBATS, Wadden Seals Agreement and AEWA) to facilitate co-operation, collaboration and synergy	M	Parties	SCMSI	Workshops	To be determined
2. Promote national level cross-sectoral co-ordination to improve the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, including focal points of conventions	M	Parties	SCBD; SCMSI	Workshops	To be determined

16.0 Secretariats

The heads of the CBD and CMS Secretariats concluded and signed on 13 June 1996 a memorandum of co-operation. The memorandum was endorsed by CBD COP decision II/10. Through the memorandum of co-operation the secretariats decided to: co-operate institutionally; exchange experience and information; co-ordinate work programmes and exploring the possibility of harmonising reporting requirements; encourage joint conservation action; and, consult with, report to and seek guidance from their governing bodies on the memorandum of co-operation.

At its fifth meeting, the CMS COP adopted "Objectives and Action Points for the Triennium 1998-2000 (CMS COP, Res. 5.4). Objective 8.1 invites CMS Parties and the CMS Secretariat to implement the CBD/CMS memorandum of co-operation. The memorandum remains the primary basis for co-operation between the two secretariats.

One area that requires further examination is how to increase the possibilities for co-operation and collaboration between the CBD Secretariat and the secretariats of the other CMS Instruments. Presently, even though the other CMS Instruments oversee important components of biological diversity, and their work contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and, therefore, the CBD's implementation, their secretariats have extremely limited means to co-operate and collaborate with the CBD.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Continue to strengthen co-operation between the CMS and CBD secretariats, particularly by keeping the joint CMS/CBD work programme under review and reporting on their activities at each other's respective major meetings	M	SCBD; SCMS		Secretariats' consultations	None
2. Provide materials/stories/information for inclusion in their respective newsletter/bulletins and websites	M	SCBD; SCMS	Parties	Provide information	None

17.0 Bureaux and Subsidiary Scientific Bodies

Synergies can be gained when the various bodies of CMS and CBD communicate and collaborate. Dialogue can be especially useful between the bureaux of the two instruments: the CBD Bureau and the CMS Standing Committee and could be encouraged.

As between the CBD SBSTTA and the CMS Scientific Council, pursuant to CBD COP Decision III/21, the CBD COP encouraged further co-operative arrangements between the CBD SBSTTA and the CMS Scientific Council. At its fifth meeting, the CMS COP also confirmed that CMS should strengthen or establish new partnerships with the CBD institutions (CMS COP, Res. 5.4). The CMS Standing Committee and Scientific Council were encouraged to communicate with the respective bodies in question, participate in their meetings and report back to CMS bodies.

The CBD has invited a member of the CMS Scientific Council to sit as an observer at its meetings and a member has done so. At its sixth meeting, the CMS COP invited SBSTTA to observe the meetings of the CMS Scientific Council (CMS COP, Res. 6.7).

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Promote further dialogue and collaboration between the CBD Bureau and the CMS Standing Committee	M	CBD Bureau; CMS Standing Committee		Attend each others' meetings	To be determined
2. Continue to strengthen co-operation between the CMS Scientific Council, including its working groups, and the CBD SBSTTA, and the various bodies subsidiary to it	M	ScC; SBSTTA	SCMS; SCBD	Attend workshops	To be determined
3. Establish a Working Group or a Liaison Group under the SBSTTA to fully address migratory species at thematic and cross-cutting levels	H	SBSTTA; ScC	IOs	Establish Working or Liaison Group	To be determined

18.0 Information Management: Clearinghouse Mechanism and National Reporting

The CBD Clearinghouse Mechanism (CHM) was established to promote and facilitate scientific and technical co-operation. The CHM can be envisioned as a tool through which to promote synergies between the CBD and CMS as well as the other biodiversity-related conventions. The CHM has also been entrusted with the exchange and dissemination of biodiversity-related information which includes migratory species. In that regard initiatives such as GROMS (see footnote 4), the North American Commission on Environmental Co-operation's Species Analyst and others are seen as significant possible contributions to the CBD CHM.

A valuable joint web site of the biodiversity-related Conventions (www.biodiv.org/rioconv/websites.html) has been developed and this represents a very positive milestone in terms of CHM-related collaboration among sister Conventions.

In 1999, the CMS COP adopted an information management plan whose objectives include *inter alia* (1) increasing access to information on migratory species already being collected by the secretariats and Parties to the CMS Instruments and (2) developing mechanisms to share experiences particularly between Parties and other Range States.

National reports are seen as valuable sources of information through which progress achieved to implement a biodiversity-related treaty can be ascertained. CBD and CMS are actively involved in the UNEP-led harmonisation of national reporting. The CMS Secretariat has also been working with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre to draw from the national reports of CMS Parties information on the status and population trends for selected species as well as conservation measures taken by CMS Parties. The information could make a valuable contribution not only to the implementation of CMS, but also to the overall CBD work on the status and trends of biodiversity, especially in the context of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1. Exchange and disseminate information on migratory species, including case studies, reports and others on the importance of migratory species in all thematic areas and crosscutting issues.	M	SCBD; SCMS	IOs	Use the CHM	To be determined
2. Integrate the work of the Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS) and other initiatives that include migratory species-related information to the CHM. Consider how GROMS can contribute to the programmes of work under CBD.	M	SCBD; SCMS	IOs	Secretariats' consultations	To be determined
3. Further develop a joint-web site with other BD-related conventions on matters related to migratory species, including making available excerpts from their national reports on line	M	SCBD; SCMS	IOs	Secretariats' consultations	To be determined
4. Ensure that National Reports of CMS and Agreements are made available for and taken into account in CBD decision-making	H	Parties, SCMS	IOs, SCBD;	Provide executive summaries	To be determined
5. Include a section on migratory species in the web sites developed for the various CBD thematic and cross-cutting areas	H	SCBD	SCMSI; IOs	Provide information	None
6. Explore the best ways and means to promote and facilitate scientific and technical co-operation on migratory species via the CHM	H	SBSTTA; ScC	IOs	Workshop	To be determined

GROMS

Global Register of Migratory Species

INCAM

Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

IO

International Organisation (intergovernmental or non-governmental)

SBSTTA

CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice

SCBD

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

ScC

CMS Scientific Council

SCMS

Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species

SCMSI

Secretariats of the CMS Instruments

WT

Wetlands International

List of Acronyms

ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Seas
AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
ASCOBANS	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CHM	CBD Clearinghouse Mechanism
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
EUROBATS	Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GROMS	Global Register of Migratory Species
IMCAM	Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management
IO	International Organisation (Intergovernmental or non-governmental)
SBSTTA	CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
ScC	CMS Scientific Council
SCMS	Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species
SCMSI	Secretariats of the CMS Instruments
WI	Wetlands International

DRAFT #4 (23 October 2001)

Joint Work Programme between the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the Agreement on the Conservation of African- Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the years 2002-2003

Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Ramsar and CMS
in February 1997

The following actions are organised according to the major headings included in the MoU under the section called 'Areas of cooperation'. While the major headings and contents thereunder remain substantially the same, some amendments have been introduced to take account of developments since the conclusion of the MoU in 1997. The following are recognised by the secretariats as the priority actions to be pursued jointly in the years 2002-2003.

- I. **Joint promotion.** Each secretariat will make efforts, in the course of its own promotional activities, to promote recruitment of additional Contracting Parties to the other instrument and, in the course of work to implement its own instrument's obligations, to facilitate implementation of the other instrument by existing Contracting Parties.

Actions to be taken:

In general, the secretariats acknowledge that increasing membership of Ramsar, CMS and AEWA is an important aspect of furthering their respective aims and objectives. Every effort will be made during the course of staff missions, as well as at global and regional meetings of the respective instruments, to promote the interests of the other instrument and to demonstrate their complementarity. This promotion may include the distribution or information materials, and making time available in agendas for presentations by secretariat staff or other representatives.

II. Institutional cooperation

The secretariats:

- a) will investigate and actively pursue cross-representation between the organs of their respective instruments, notably: Conferences/Meetings of the Parties; regional meetings; the CMS Scientific Council, AEWA Technical Committee and the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel. They will ensure that the need for, and scope of cooperation between Ramsar, CMS and AEWA is clearly reflected in their respective Strategic Plans.
- b) will keep under review how far the mechanisms and methodologies already developed are complementary, and advise their respective Conferences/ Meetings of the Parties on the adoption of joint standards, criteria and methodologies. They will ensure that work on future guidelines (e.g., those proposed by Ramsar on environmental impact assessment, or the AEWA Conservation Guidelines) is coordinated, and that, if possible, any new guidelines that are applicable to all three instruments are adopted by their respective decision-making bodies.

Actions to be taken:

To further assist with institutional cooperation and linkages at all levels, the following will be undertaken:

The secretariats:

- will exchange their annual work plans, and the annual Joint Work Programmes between them will form an integral part of these.
- will advise one another, well in advance, of planned or proposed regional or sub-regional meetings with the intention of seeking opportunities for joint-hosting of such meetings (see below under Joint Conservation Action).
- exchange advice on their national Administrative Authorities and Focal Points, members of Standing Committees¹, and scientific bodies and take measures to encourage working partnership between these personnel/agencies etc to promote integrated approaches to implementation of Ramsar, CMS and AEWA.
- exchange advice on project initiatives they are undertaking on a regular basis, including the AEWA International Implementation Priorities 2000-2004, the CMS Information Management and Strategic Plans, the MedWet Initiative, the Evian Project and the proposed Participatory Management Advisory Service of Ramsar.
- will provide materials/stories/information for inclusion in their respective newsletters/bulletins and websites.
- will assist one another, as appropriate, with the identification of suitable permanent staff and interns by sharing advice on highly rated candidates.

Scientific/Technical Bodies:

- The secretariats will facilitate the application of existing arrangements that allow for the scientific/technical bodies of each instrument to have official observer status in the other's counterpart body (ie. CMS Scientific Council, AEWA Technical Committee, and Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)).
- The secretariats will ensure that their counterparts receive regular advice regarding the operations and activities of their respective technical/scientific bodies, including the exchange of agendas, minutes/reports etc

Standing Committees (incl. AEWA Technical Committee):

- The secretariats will provide to the other details of the agendas of the upcoming meetings of their Standing Committees as well as copies of the minutes resulting from these. As appropriate, the Standing Committee Chairs and/or secretariats of Ramsar, CMS and AEWA may be invited to participate as Observers at the Standing Committee meetings of the other.

Conferences (Meetings) of the Contracting Parties:

- The practice of inviting the secretariats to attend the respective COPs/MOPs of Ramsar, CMS and AEWA will continue, and as appropriate, include invitations to the Ramsar Bureau (secretariat) to attend the Meetings of Parties of other relevant CMS Agreements.

III. Joint conservation action.

The secretariats will seek:

- a) to identify key sites of significance for migratory species which might be designated as such under CMS and/or its related Agreements, and form part of a coherent network.
- b) to identify key wetlands of significance for migratory species which might be designated for Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance by Ramsar Contracting Parties;
- c) to elaborate further possibilities for pilot projects e.g. on invasive species, phasing out lead shot, the use of agrochemicals in Africa, marine fisheries, traditional knowledge on management of wetlands in Africa, etc., that could be carried out under the auspices of CMS, AEWA and Ramsar, including making joint requests for funding.

¹ Including the AEWA Technical Committee

- d) to elaborate possibilities to synchronize the Joint Work programmes of CBD/RAMSAR and CBD/CMS.

Actions to be taken:

Site designations and networks:

- Wetlands International, through its contract with the Ramsar Bureau for maintaining the Ramsar sites database, will increasingly offer expert advice for Contracting Parties to implement the Strategic Framework and Vision for the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Resolution VII.11). This includes advice for achieving appropriate site networks for migratory species – either as part of single species action plans or broader agreements to be proposed for adoption under the framework of CMS. The CMS Secretariat and Parties to CMS will benefit from and have access to this advice to assist with developing site networks. The Ramsar Bureau will encourage the Ramsar Parties to enthusiastically pursue the designation of these sites under the Ramsar Convention.
- CMS, through its ongoing work on marine turtles (with UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group, among others), will share information with Wetlands International and the Ramsar Bureau regarding the designation of sites of importance for marine turtle conservation and the possible development of site networks under CMS and its related Agreements for this purpose.
- CMS will provide to Wetlands International and the Ramsar Bureau copies of all relevant species review reports and, when available, the report from its Global Register of Migratory Species, in order to further assist with the identification and creation of site networks.

African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement:

- In accordance to the AEWA International Implementation Priorities 2000-2004, activities are foreseen regarding invasive species of aquatic weeds, use of agrochemicals in Africa, exchange of know-how on traditional approaches to wetland and waterbird management in Africa and phasing out the use of lead shot in wetlands. The secretariats will combine their efforts on these issues to gain synergies. Furthermore in particular the Ramsar Bureau and the AEWA Secretariat will work closely together in the African-Eurasian Flyway project to enable Wetland International-Africa, Europe and Middle East to submit by the end of 2001 a proposal for a full-size GEF project. Both secretariats will do their utmost to secure the required level of matching funds for this project.

Cooperation in the area of training:

- The Ramsar Bureau and CMS Secretariat will collaborate with Wetlands International, and other appropriate organisations and partners, to develop a funding proposal to establish a global training initiative, as foreshadowed in Ramsar's Work Plan 2000-2002 (Action 4.2.3).

Support for Small Grants Fund (SGF) projects:

- Each year the Ramsar Bureau will provide details to the CMS and AEWA Secretariats of those projects assessed as suitable for funding under the SGF. As appropriate, CMS and AEWA will give consideration to supporting projects which are high priority to its programme of work or offer advice on other potential sources of funds.
- Each year the CMS Secretariat will provide details to the Ramsar Bureau of those projects assessed as suitable for support under its small-scale project fund. As appropriate, Ramsar will give consideration to supporting projects which are high priority to its programme of work or offer advice on other potential sources of funds.

Development of 'demonstration' sites:

- Building onwards on the experiences gained by the AEWA GEF demonstration projects, the Ramsar Bureau and CMS Secretariats possibly in collaboration with UNEP and other partners will work together to identify in 2002 one or more sites in the Western Hemisphere or in the Asia-Pacific area of global importance for both Conventions which also offers the opportunity for demonstrating, through tangible management actions, the on-ground and integrated implementation of both Conventions. Once a site has been identified, the secretariats will work with the relevant authorities to prepare a project proposal to seek the resources for implementing the activities proposed.

Synchronizing input in the Joint Work Programmes with CBD

- Before submitting their Joint Work Programme with CBD Secretariat each Secretariat will consult the other Secretariats to try to synchronize these work programmes to avoid any overlap.

- a) will examine the possibilities of using standardized, mutually compatible methodologies for collection of data and establishment of databases;
- b) will facilitate exchange of data between their respective governments;
- c) will consider a possible common approach between CMS, AEWA, and Ramsar to contribute to and facilitate ongoing efforts to harmonize reporting on implementation of their respective instruments;
- d) will seek to coordinate their use of scientific or legal data provided by partner organizations such as IUCN or Wetlands International, through reciprocal exchange of information.

The bodies of Agreements concluded under CMS will be invited to join these harmonization efforts.

Actions to be taken:

The secretariats will jointly pursue appropriate follow-up action to the report of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (IUCN-WCMC) on harmonizing the information management of the biodiversity-related conventions, in the first instance in collaboration with Wetlands International. This will be considered by a meeting to be hosted by the Ramsar Bureau in the first half of 2000 to consider the issues of taxonomy, inventory standards, site descriptions and national reporting.

V. New agreements on migratory species, including endangered migratory species and species with an unfavourable conservation status.

The secretariats:

- a) will investigate ways of cooperating with respect to endangered migratory species, notably those on the CMS Appendix I, especially in relation to species for which Memoranda of Understanding exist (e.g., Siberian Crane and Wandering Tailed Flycatcher) or which could be concluded under CMS. Such instruments should take account of and promote the designation of Ramsar sites of key habitats for the endangered species concerned, as well as their effective management;
- b) will cooperate in the identification, development and implementation of future CMS Agreements with respect to migratory species included in CMS Appendix II, particularly those that are entirely or mainly dependent on wetlands and that have an unfavourable conservation status. Such cooperation could involve concluding Agreements under CMS which would provide for, *inter alia*, the designation of key wetlands as Ramsar sites. At the same time, Range States shall be encouraged to take measures for these species in national wetland policies.

Actions to be taken:

(1) Cooperation in Central Asia:

The secretariats will work together with respect to promoting their respective missions in Central Asia, through the follow-up to the Central Asian Flyway workshop and the Central Asian outreach workshop of the AEWA GEF project, held in August 2000 in Uzbekistan. This co-operation will include programming membership of both Conventions, the development of an Agreement for migratory waterbirds in the Central Asian-Indian Flyway and other matters of mutual interest.

IV. Data collection, storage and analysis.

The secretariats:

- a) will examine the possibilities of using standardized, mutually compatible methodologies for collection of data and establishment of databases;
- b) will facilitate exchange of data between their respective instruments;
- c) will consider a possible common approach between CMS/AEWA and Ramsar to contribute to and facilitate ongoing efforts to harmonize reporting on implementation of their respective instruments;
- d) will seek to coordinate their use of scientific or legal data provided by partner organizations such as IUCN or Wetlands International, through reciprocal exchange of information

The bodies of Agreements concluded under CMS will be invited to join these harmonization efforts.

Actions to be taken:

The secretariats will jointly pursue appropriate followup actions to the report of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) on harmonising the information management of the biodiversity-related conventions, in the first instance in collaboration with Wetlands International. This will be considered by a meeting to be hosted by the Ramsar Bureau in the first half of 2000 to consider the issues of taxonomy, inventory standards, site descriptions and national reporting.

V. New agreements on migratory species, including endangered migratory species and species with an unfavourable conservation status.

The secretariats:

- a) will investigate ways of cooperating with respect to endangered migratory species, notably those on the CMS Appendix I, especially in relation to species for which Memoranda of Understanding exist (e.g., Siberian Crane and Slender-billed Curlew) or which could be concluded under CMS. Such instruments should take account of and promote the designation as Ramsar sites of key habitats for the endangered species concerned, as well as their effective management;
- b) will cooperate in the identification, development and implementation of future CMS Agreements with respect to migratory species included in CMS Appendix II, particularly those that are entirely or mainly dependant on wetlands and that have an unfavourable conservation status. Such cooperation could involve concluding Agreements under CMS which would provide for, *inter alia*, the designation of key wetlands as Ramsar sites. At the same time, Range States shall be encouraged to take measures for these species in national wetland policies.

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- The secretariats will work together with respect to promoting their respective missions in Central Asia, through the follow-up to the Central Asian Flyway workshop and the Central Asian outreach workshop of the AEWA GEF project, held in August 2001 in Uzbekistan. This co-operation will include progressing membership of both Conventions, the development of an Agreement for migratory waterbirds in the Central Asian-Indian Flyway and other matters of mutual interest.

[DRAFT: 19-6- 2001]

Memorandum of Understanding

between

the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

and

**the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory
Species of Wild Animals**

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, hereinafter referred to as 'UNESCO' and the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, hereinafter referred to as 'CMS', represented by the Head of its Secretariat and acting on its own and on behalf of Secretariats of Agreements concluded under its auspices

Recalling

1. the preamble to CMS which includes reference to the ever-growing value of wild animals from environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view;
2. Article IX 4b of CMS which states that the functions of the CMS Secretariat shall be to maintain liaison with and promote liaison between the parties, the standing bodies set up under Agreements and other international organizations concerned with migratory species,
3. that the International Co-ordinating Council of the UNESCO Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) at its 16th session held in Paris in November 2000 acknowledged the importance of present co-operation between MAB and relevant international partners such as CMS, and decided to strengthen the Secretariat's mandate to intensify work with those partners,
4. that UNESCO's intergovernmental Committee for the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Committee) has recognized the collective interest that would be advanced by closer co-ordination of that Convention's work with other international conservation instruments, as specified in the Committee's Operational Guidelines, paragraph 139 (March 1999),
5. that UNESCO, in its fields of competence, and in the context of the Programme on

Man and the Biosphere (MAB) and the World Heritage Centre, has developed a number of scientific biodiversity programmes, activities and networks relevant to the implementation of CMS, and dealing in particular with research, monitoring, education, *in situ* conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,

Emphasizing

Their wish to co-operate in order to both be more effective and benefit from existing and future synergies in the conservation and sustainable use of the world's natural and mixed World Heritage sites and biosphere reserves, including migratory species and their habitats;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article I - Purpose

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to establish a framework for co-operation between CMS and UNESCO's Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB) as well as UNESCO's World Heritage Convention in the field of conserving migratory species and the world's natural heritage and biodiversity with a view to identifying synergies and ensuring effective co-operation in joint activities.

Article II - Institutional Aspects of Co-operation

Aspects of institutional co-operation include:

- mutual participation as observers of the representatives of CMS and UNESCO in respective, relevant meetings including Conferences of the Parties, MAB International Co-ordinating Council sessions, and Statutory Meetings of the World Heritage Convention;
- joint notification of national focal points of the co-operative activity between the two organizations, seeking in general to promote the consultation and co-operation among focal points, and in particular in those Member States and States Parties where the focal points are different.

Article III - Access to and Dissemination of Information

a. UNESCO and CMS will institute procedures for regular exchange of information in their respective fields. In the case of CMS, this extends to the Secretariats of Agreements concluded under its auspices.

b. UNESCO and CMS will develop a system for the exchange of relevant data and endeavour to co-operate on the preparation of documents which are relevant to both

institutions. MoU may be reviewed to assess its effectiveness and may be amended at any time by mutual agreement of the parties.

c. The CMS Secretariat and UNESCO will jointly encourage the use of their respective rosters of experts on migratory species of wild animals.

Article IV – Co-ordination of Activities

a. The CMS Secretariat and UNESCO will, to the extent possible, co-ordinate their programme activities to ensure that their implementation is complementary and mutually supportive. The various branches of UNESCO and bodies of CMS and of Agreements concluded under its auspices may develop and implement joint work programmes under the aegis of this MoU.

b. Joint activities will include:

- elaboration of environmental education materials;
- education and public awareness programmes on migratory species and their habitats;
- capacity building - training courses and workshops;
- inventories, assessments and monitoring of migratory species in biosphere reserves and natural world heritage sites;
- *in situ* conservation and integrated ecosystem management in biosphere reserve and natural world heritage sites, in particular in transboundary areas.

Article V – Focal Points

The Executive Secretary of CMS and the Director of the Division of Ecological Sciences of UNESCO are focal points for the purposes of this MoU and, in particular, regarding official communication and exchange of information. All matters related to specific activities of the World Heritage Convention including official communications and exchange of information, should be referred to the Director of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre.

Article VI – Reporting on the Effectiveness of this Memorandum

The Focal Points of CMS and UNESCO appointed in accordance with Article V above will arrange regular consultations as required for the implementation of this MoU. They will also report on the measures taken under this MoU to their respective governing bodies and seek further guidance on new areas of co-operation.

Article VII – Review, Amendment and Termination

a. This MoU may be reviewed to assess its effectiveness and may be amended at any time by mutual agreement of the parties.

b. This MoU may be terminated by either party giving notice in writing to the other not less than six months in advance of the effective date of termination.

Done aton....., in two original copies in the English language.

For UNESCO:

For CMS:

Walter Erdelen
Assistant Director-General
for Natural Sciences

Arnulf Müller-Helmbrecht
Executive Secretary



ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΓΟΥΛΑΝΑΡΗ ΦΥΣΙΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑΣ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΒΙΟΤΟΠΩΝ - ΥΓΡΟΤΟΠΩΝ

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