



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme



16TH MEETING OF THE CMS SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

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Agenda Item 13.1

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCERTED ACTIONS FOR SPECIES DESIGNATED DURING 2009-2011

(Produced by Vivian Lam for the CMS Secretariat)

1. In the preamble of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) it is stated in paragraph 6 that Parties are “*convinced that conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle*”.
2. Concerted actions are aimed at improving the conservation status of CMS listed species, which have an unfavourable conservation status and are not likely to become the subject of an agreement in the short-term. Numerous Resolutions and Recommendations have addressed concerted actions (see Resolution 9.1); as well as a number of background papers and reviews of the status and conservation actions for CMS concerted action species. A list of those species designated for concerted action to date is provided in the table below.
3. The forthcoming CMS COP10 will review the results of past concerted actions and consider the addition of further Appendix I species to the list below. To assist the Scientific Council in obtaining an overview of the activities undertaken under the various concerted actions, the UNEP/CMS Secretariat has prepared a brief table listing the various activities undertaken since the adoption of the first species for concerted action in 1991.
4. The document highlights significant events such as the conclusion of a CMS instrument or the approval of a project aimed at the study and/or conservation of the species concerned. It aims to provide a first glance overview of actions undertaken as a consequence of the species being designated for concerted action.
5. The UNEP/CMS Secretariat is aware that the document is not complete and that there are activities and projects at country level that have not been reflected due to a lack of information. It should be considered a working document that can be completed and updated at each Scientific Council meeting with the information provided by Scientific Councillors and observers. With this in mind, review comments and further additions to the document are requested by the Secretariat. It is noteworthy that this document does not provide a substitute for the more detailed reports by individual Scientific Councillors; it merely aims at portraying an overview.

For reasons of economy, documents are printed in a limited number, and will not be distributed at the meeting. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copy to the meeting and not to request additional copies.

<i>Year of adoption</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>Common name</i>
1991	3.2	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax
	3.2	<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	Dorcas gazelle
	3.2	<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	Slender-horned gazelle
	3.2	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara bustard
	3.2	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed curlew
	3.2	-----	Marine Turtles
1994	4.2	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>	Ruddy-headed goose
	4.2	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed duck
	4.2	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian crane
	4.2	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great bustard
	4.2	<i>Gazella dama</i>	Dama gazelle
	4.2	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Scimitar-horned oryx
	4.2	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean monk seal
1997	5.1	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser kestrel
	5.1	<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>	Andean flamingo
	5.1	<i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i>	Puna flamingo
	5.1	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser white-fronted goose
	5.1	<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	La Plata dolphin, Franciscana
	5.1	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i>	South Andean deer
1999	6.1	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	Whitewinged flufftail
	6.1	<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	Blue swallow
	6.1	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic warbler
	6.1	<i>Lontra felina</i>	Southern marine otter
	6.1	<i>Lontra provocax</i>	Southern river otter
	6.1	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Humboldt penguin
	6.1	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous duck
2002	7.1	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow leopard
	7.1	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale
	7.1	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale
	7.1	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale
	7.1	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern right whale
	7.1	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale
	7.1	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale
	7.1	<i>Platalea minor</i>	Black-faced spoonbill
	7.1	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	Spoon-billed sandpiper
	7.1	<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>	Chinese crested tern
2005	8.29	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Bactrian camel
	8.29	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	Wild yak
	8.29	<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	Bukhara deer
	8.29	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla
	8.29	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic shearwater
	8.29	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red knot
2008	9.1	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Cheetah
	9.1	<i>Platinista gangetica gangetica</i>	Ganges river dolphin
	9.1	<i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i>	Bottlenose dolphin (Black Sea sub-species)
	9.1	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian pelican
	9.1	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	Swan goose
	9.1	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbled duck

Action requested:

- Scientific Council members are requested to take note and review Annex I to this document on the implementation of conservation activities for CMS species designated for concerted action. The document is aimed at assisting the Scientific Council in fulfilling its obligations outlined in Resolution 9.1. The chairs of the respective taxonomic working groups of the Scientific Council are requested to pay particular attention to review the implementation of concerted actions on species within their respective taxonomic group and prepare a list of Appendix I species or populations to be proposed for concerted action at COP10 (Resolution 9.1).

<i>Annex 1. Brief review of the implementation of activities on the species designated for concerted actions.</i>			
<i>Scientific name</i>	<i>CMS activities</i>	<i>Other activities</i>	<i>Biological Information</i>
Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes (SSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996: Sahelo-Saharan Antelope concerted action developed • 1998: CMS Technical Series No. 3: Proceedings of the Seminar on the conservation and restoration of SSA. Djerba (Tunisia) • 1998: CMS Technical Series No. 4: Conservation Measures for SSA: Action Plan and Status Reports • 2003: CMS Tech Series No. 8: Proceedings of the second regional seminar on the conservation and restoration of SSA (Agadir, Maroc) • 2003: Launch of the CMS-FFEM1 project 2003-2010. The project covers 7 of the 14 Range States: Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Tunisia • 2006: CMS Technical Series No. 11: SSA - Status and Perspectives. Report on the conservation status of the six SSAs • Development of an instrument for SSA ongoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2000: Creation of the Sahelo Saharan Interest Group (SSIG) as a network of like-minded individuals and organizations committed to conserving Sahelo-Saharan antelopes and their habitats 	
Addax <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: CMS Appendix I • 1991: Approved for concerted action • EU/CMS project to develop the Termit - Tin Toumma Nature Reserve to conserve the only remaining wild 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007: Project on the reintroduction of Addax in the southern Saharan part of Tunisia carried out by the Tunisian Government and CMS (part of the CMS SSA Action Plan), supported by 	The population continues to decline due to ongoing threats of hunting and habitat loss. Along with the Dama Gazelle (<i>Nanger dama</i>), this species is considered to be one of the most threatened species of the Saharan megafauna.

	<p>population of the addax in Niger in cooperation with the Sahara Conservation Fund (SCF)</p>	<p>the FFEM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: Project to maximize genetic pool of Addax in the reintroduction program (Tunisia, Sahara Conservation Fund in cooperation with zoos) • 2010: Mission in Termit – Tin Toumma National Reserve to assess the status of the Addax population 	<p>Besides the population in Niger, there have been only anecdotal reports of small addax herds in Chad and Mauritania.</p>
<p>Scimitar-horned oryx <i>Oryx dammah</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994: CMS Appendix I and approved for concerted action • 1998: Report on status and perspectives published 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007: Reintroduction operations in semi-wild conditions have occurred in Morocco and Senegal in cooperation with the Hannover Zoo • 2007: Project on reintroduction of the Oryx in the southern Saharan part of Tunisia, supported by the FFEM • Reintroduction foreseen in the near future for Senegal and Morocco 	<p>Once a common sight in the Sahelian grasslands of sub-Saharan Africa in the 1960s, the Scimitar-horned oryx are considered extinct in the wild. The last confirmed sighting was in Niger in 1988. Several captive populations are being maintained.</p>
<p>Dorcas gazelle <i>Gazella dorcas</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: CMS Appendix I (Northwest African populations) • 1991: Approved for concerted action • 1998: Report on status and perspectives published 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: Mission in Termit – Tin Toumma National Reserve to observe the distribution of Dorcas gazelles 	
<p>Slender-horned gazelle <i>Gazella leptoceros</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1985: CMS Appendix I • 1991: Approved for concerted action • 1998: Report on status and perspectives published 		
<p>Cuvier's gazelle <i>Gazella cuvieri</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: CMS Appendix I • *Not listed in concerted actions species list, but an important species within the Sahelo-Saharan antelopes SSA 		
<p>Dama gazelle <i>Nanger dama</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: CMS Appendix I • 1994: Approved for concerted action 		<p>Formerly listed as <i>Gazella dama</i>.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1998: Report on status and perspectives published 		
Houbara bustard <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: CMS Appendix I (Northwest African populations only), Appendix II (Asian populations only) • 1991: Approved for concerted action • CMS helped develop detailed text and action plan for an instrument on the conservation of Houbara Bustard • 2008: COP9 passed a resolution to open instrument for signature in November 2009 • UNEP/CMS Secretariat currently working with Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the final meeting to conclude a Houbara Bustard Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996: Council of Europe publishes action plan for the Canarian houbara, prepared by BirdLife International • Captive breeding and release programmes undertaken by national institutions in the United Arab Emirates, Morocco and Saudi Arabia • Saudi Arabia has offered to be the depository of the MoU, pending decision on Saudi Arabia Ministry of Foreign Affairs to endorse the opening of the instrument for signature. 	<p>A large resident breeding population used to reside in the Arabian Peninsula; today's remaining scattered populations are threatened with extinction. There are three subspecies of houbara bustard, the African <i>Chlamydotis undulata undulata</i> the Canarian <i>Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae</i> and the Asian <i>Chlamydotis undulata macqueenii</i>.</p>
Slender-billed curlew <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: CMS Appendix I • 1991: Approved for concerted action • 1994: MoU signed by 18 States • 1996: Action plan prepared by Birdlife International • 1997: Slender-billed Curlew Working Group (SBCWG) established • 2005: Central Asian Flyway Action Plan developed • 2009: Work plan of working group determined • 2009-10: First comprehensive survey of the Slender-billed curlew, partnership between AEWA, Birdlife International, CMS and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996: Council of Europe publishes international action plan done by BirdLife International available at: www.slenderbilledcurlew.net (hosted by RSPB) 	<p>One of the world's most endangered species with an estimated 50 individuals globally or less. The Slender-billed curlew may be the first European bird to go extinct in over 150 years. Cooperating organizations include Birdlife International and International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation.</p>

<p>Marine Turtles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979/1985: CMS Appendix I • 1991: Approved for concerted actions • 1999: MoU concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa signed by 22 states • 2000: CMS Technical Series No. 5: Conservation measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa • 2001: MoU on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA) signed by 30 States • 2001: CMS Technical Series No. 6 Biogeography and Conservation of Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa • 2001: CMS funded project on uncovering migratory patterns of Green Turtle population nesting in Guinea-Bissau • 2002: Action Plan to the MoU concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa concluded • 2003: IOSEA Secretariat established in Bangkok, Thailand • 2005: CMS and Senegalese Ministry of the Environment signed a Memorandum of Cooperation. Office established in Senegal in conjunction with the environmental programme of the New Partnership for Africa's 	<p>COP9 supporting the development of an instrument on marine turtles for the Pacific region. The Australian government is currently working on the gap analysis.</p> <p>CMS has also supported the development of basic training and awareness materials. CMS has funded the production of French language marine turtle identification posters developed by WIDECAST, an NGO working on turtle conservation in the Caribbean.</p>	<p>Further information available at: www.ioseaturtles.org</p>
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	<p>Development (SINEPAD). SINEPAD, on behalf of the CMS Secretariat is envisaged as the African Turtles MoU's coordinator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006: Year of Turtle Campaign with events taking place in 20 countries 		
<p>Ruddy-headed goose <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: CMS Appendix I + II • 1994: Approved for concerted action • 1999-2000: Project collaboration with Wetlands International • 2006: MoU concerning Conservation Measures for the Ruddy-headed Goose signed by Argentina and Chile • 2009: Project completed on the Conservation and status report of Ruddy-headed goose in Argentina and Chile (implemented by Fundación Humedales and Wetlands International Argentina and funded by CMS and the Danish Agency for Spatial and Environmental Planning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Argentina and Chile have also identified the MoU as making an active contribution to the Wildlife Conservation Protocol signed between both countries in May 2002, which contains provisions for specific projects on the conservation and sustainable use of wild animals and their habitats 	<p>The mainland population of Ruddy-headed goose is in serious danger of extinction with an estimated size at around 900-1,000 individuals. The Ruddy-headed goose occurs in the South of Chile and Argentina and the Falkland Islands/Islas Malvinas. It tends to congregate with other goose species which farmers consider to be pests and so the Ruddy-headed goose has been persecuted in the past, especially in the wintering grounds in the South of Buenos Aires province.</p>
<p>White-headed duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994: CMS Appendix I and approved for concerted action • 2002: A comprehensive study on the review of the status of the White-headed Duck in the Central Asian countries funded by the CMS and undertaken by Wetlands International • 2006: CMS Technical series No. 13, AEW No. 8: International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-headed Duck • 2008: Protected under the Central 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996: Council of Europe publishes international action plan prepared by BirdLife International • 2005-2010: EU LIFE project Eradication of Ruddy ducks in the UK to protect the White-headed duck. The greatest threat to the species' survival is the risk of hybridisation with the Ruddy duck (<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>), an American species introduced to the UK in the 1940s. 	<p>The white-headed duck is a highly aquatic diving duck of the stiff-tail tribe <i>Oxyurini</i>. Globally there are four populations, two of which are declining, one stable and one increasing. The decreasing populations include the main Central Asian population of 5000-10000 birds and the Pakistan wintering population, which is on the verge of extinction. The resident North African population is stable (400-600 birds) and the Spanish population is increasing (ca. 2500 birds)</p>

	Asian Flyway Action Plan		
Siberian crane <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: CMS Appendix I + II • 1993: MoU concerning Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane signed by 11 States • 1994: Approved for concerted action • 1999: Revised MoU and International Crane Foundation (ICF) becomes partner organization • 2003: Project 'Studies of waterbirds, water levels and aquatic food plants as a basis for conservation of threatened wetlands at Poyang Lake' (ICF) • 2006: Protected under the East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership • 2008: Protected under the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007-09: Siberian Crane Wetland Project funded by Global Environment Facility and coordinated by the ICF develop a wetland site and flyway network to conserve Siberian cranes and other migratory waterbirds in Asia (Part of the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan) 	The Siberian crane is one of the rarest crane species in the world. ICF has been conducting captive breeding since the 1970s, one of the earliest collaborative efforts from the US-USSR environmental agreement. The captive population of 400 birds is a resource of recovery of wild populations.
Great bustard <i>Otis tarda</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994: CMS Appendix I (Mid-European populations only) and approved for concerted action • 2001: MoU on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard signed by 12 countries • 2001: CMS is the coordinator of the MoU, working closely with Birdlife International, the Austrian and Hungarian management authorities • 2009: Hungarian government pledged to assist with the coordination of the MoU • 2012: Third meeting of Signatories to be hosted by Hungary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996: Council of Europe publishes international action plan done by BirdLife International • 2004: Project reintroducing great bustards to the Salisbury Plain UK by the Great Bustard Group • 2006: EU LIFE Program to protect populations in Central Europe, including the protection of breeding sites, provide winter feeding areas and minimize collisions with power lines • Agri-environmental schemes financed by the European Agricultural and Rural Development Fund encourage farmers to adopt appropriate measures in several EU states 	The great bustard is the heaviest bird capable of flight, with males reaching up to 16 kg. Less than 50,000 great bustards remain in the wild. Remaining populations tend to be small and fragmented.
Mediterranean monk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: CMS Appendix I + II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1986: Mediterranean Action 	An estimated 500 wild individuals remain in the

<p>seal <i>Monachus monachus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994: Approved for concerted action • 2007: MoU concerning Conservation Measures for the Eastern Atlantic Populations of the Mediterranean Monk Seal signed by 4 States • Development of a network of Special Areas of Conservation for the Monk Seas (SACMS) aimed at restoring populations 	<p>Plan of UNEP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1978: Protected under the Barcelona Convention 	<p>Mediterranean and along the Eastern Atlantic coastline and only two breeding groups remain in the Eastern Atlantic.</p> <p>1997: Mass mortality due to toxic phytoplankton in the Cabo Blanco colony reduced the population from 317 to 109 individuals.</p> <p>2009: A pup born on an open beach, first record since the 15th Century</p>
<p>Lesser kestrel <i>Falco naumanni</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: Appendix I + II and approved for concerted actions • 2000: Action plan commissioned by CMS and prepared by Birdlife International • 2008: Protected by the MoU on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia signed by 28 States • 2008-09: Project 'Status, distribution and population size of bird species in Macedonia' (Bird Study and Protection Society of Macedonia (BSPSM)) • 2009: Abu Dhabi Secretariat established (UAE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996: Council of Europe publishes international action plan done by BirdLife International • 2008: Birdlife International as collaborating organization • 2011: 1st Meeting of Signatories of Raptors MOU foreseen 	
<p>Andean flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: Appendix I and approved for concerted actions • 2001: 10th ScC approved project for conservation measures together with Puna flamingos (<i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i>) • 2003-2004: Project on "Implementing priority actions for the Conservation of 		<p>High Andean Flamingos undertake migrations between the wetlands of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru to forage, therefore conservation of these habitats are vital to the survival of this species listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List.</p>

	<p>the High Andes Flamingos (carried out by the Corporacion Nacional Forestal) including census</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008: MoU on the Conservation of High Andean Flamingos and Their Habitats signed by 4 States 		
<p>Puna flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: Appendix I and approved for concerted actions • 2001: 10th ScC approved project for conservation measures together with Andean flamingos • 2003-2004: Project on “Implementing priority actions for the Conservation of the High Andes Flamingos” (carried out by the Corporacion Nacional Forestal) • 2008: MoU on the Conservation of High Andean Flamingos and Their Habitats signed by four States 		
<p>Lesser white-fronted goose <i>Anser erythropus</i></p>	<p>1997: CMS Appendix I and approved for concerted actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999: Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (UNEP/AEWA) signed by 63 Parties; LWfG listed in Column A • 2005: Protected under the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan • 2008: Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Lesser White-fronted Goose (Western Palearctic Population); AEWA Tech Series No. 36 (NOTE: covers Fennoscandian and Western main wild populations, does not cover the Eastern main population) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996: Action Plan produced by Birdlife International for Europe • 2005-2009: EU LIFE Project ‘Conservation of the Lesser White-fronted Goose on European Migration Route’ run by WWF Finland • For more information, please go to http://www.unep-aewa.org/activities/working_groups/lwfg/lwfg_ssap_130109.pdf ; http://www.unep-aewa.org/activities/working_groups/lwfg.htm and http://www.piskulka.net/ 	

	<p>since it lies outside of AEWA's range)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008: Coordinator for the LWfG situated within the AEWA Secretariat since early 2008 • 2008: Committee for Captive Breeding, Reintroduction and Supplementation of Lesser White-fronted Geese in Fennoscandia (RECAP) founded in 2008 – work is facilitated by the AEWA Secretariat, third meeting planned for September 2010 • 2009: convening of International Working Group, first meeting planned for late 2010 • 2010: several conservation projects coordinated by AEWA including a monitoring mission in the Syrian Arab Republic and a project for the regulation of spring and autumn hunting in Kalmykia, Russian Federation • Project partners include the Norwegian Ornithological Society, WWF Finland, the Hellenic Ornithological Society and the Geese and Swans Study Group of Eastern Europe and North Asia (RGG) 		
<p>La Plata dolphin/ Franciscana <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1991: Appendix II • 1997: Appendix I and approved for concerted actions • 2000: Participants in a CMS meeting held in 2000 considered it essential to prepare an integrated conservation 		<p>The franciscana is the only one of the four river dolphin species living in the marine environment and the sole member of its family. The franciscana is restricted to coastal and estuarine central Atlantic waters of South America.</p>

	<p>plan. It was suggested that Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay consider the possibility of developing a Memorandum of Understanding for franciscana conservation within the framework of the CMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002: CMS supported a special edition of the Latin American Journal of Aquatic Mammals on biology and conservation of the franciscana • 2004: Project concluded on “Key Aspects of the Biology and Ecology of Franciscana Dolphin” by Fundacion Vida Silvestre Argentina • 2007-08: Year of the Dolphin Campaign 		
<p><i>South Andean huemul</i> Hippocamelus bisulcus</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: Appendix I and approved for concerted action • At the 9th ScC meeting it was reported that Argentina was implementing a project on the huemul focussing on awareness raising and monitoring. 	<p>In order to promote huemul conservation, five Binational Workshops have been conducted since 1992.</p>	<p>Red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>) were introduced to Patagonia and able to supplant the South Andean Huemul in areas where the two species lived side by side because of their greater tolerance of disturbances and adaptability regarding the use they made of the habitat.</p>
<p>Whitewinged flufftail <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: Appendix I + II • 1999: CMS/AEWA signed by 63 parties and approved for concerted actions • Since 2006: World Migratory Bird Day • 2006: Leading partner in a major US \$12 million conservation project ‘Wings over Wetlands’ • 2008: Workshop and International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-winged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003: South African and Ethiopian Action Plan developed 	<p>A very rare bird only found in Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.</p>

	<p>Flufftail (BirdLife International) AEWA Technical Series No. 38, CMS Tech Series No. 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: Developed MoU with BirdLife International, who will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Action Plan • Partners: Wetlands International, BirdLife International and RAMSAR 		
<p>Blue swallow <i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: Appendix I + II • 1999: CMS/AEWA signed by 63 parties and approved for concerted actions • Since 2006: World Migratory Bird Day • 2006: Leading partner in a major US \$12 million conservation project ‘Wings over Wetlands’ • Partners: Wetlands International, BirdLife International and RAMSAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1986: The Blue Swallow Working Group formed (Endangered Wildlife Trust) manages the Blue Swallow working group, formed to coordinate and encourage conservation of the species • Further information available at: http://www.ewt.org.za/workgroups_overview.aspx?/group=swallow&page=overview 	<p>In the 1984 Red Data Book of Birds, this species was declared the most endangered bird in South Africa and the next bird species most likely to become extinct.</p>
<p>Aquatic warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: Appendix I + II • 1999: Approved for concerted action • 2003: MoU concerning Conservation Measures for the Aquatic Warbler signed by 11 out of 15 Range States • 2010: Second meeting of Signatories; adoption of new Action Plan (EU and MoU AP have been merged into one document); Extension of its geographic scope from 15 to 22 Range States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996 Council of Europe publishes first international action plan, prepared by BirdLife international • BirdLife International subcontracted an MoU coordinator in Belarus to develop, initiate and coordinate national and international projects under the Action Plan • 2007: The AWCT (Aquatic Warbler Conservation Team) undertook a huge field survey in Senegal , that lead to the discovery of the only known wintering site of the species in Djoudj NP, Senegal. 	<p>The Aquatic warbler has become globally threatened (IUCN: Vulnerable), as its habitats have been suffering from constant decline. This decline driven by human induced changes in the hydrological regime in key sites (both drainage and flooding), changes in land use and habitat fragmentation due to infrastructure building. The Aquatic Warbler migrates up to 12,000 km from Eastern Europe to sub-Saharan Africa. The majority of the world population of this species is breeding and spending part of the year in the marshes and fen mires of Belarus, Poland and the Ukraine. The only known wintering site of the species is Djoudj National Park, Senegal. The</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009: BirdLife International prepared a new International Species Action Plan on behalf of the EU, merging both former AP into one document. • 2011: BirdLife International & AWCT are planning an extensive field survey (Jan& Feb) in Mali in order to discover additional wintering sites. The field trip is focusing on, <i>inter alia</i>, assessing migratory pathways through stable isotopes and remote sensing data. 	<p>migration strategy of the Aquatic Warbler requires the availability of many suitable stop-over sites to refuel. The lack of knowledge on wintering sites and an increasing rate of land transformation in sub-Saharan Africa (aquacultures & damming) can be a potential bottleneck for the species.</p>
<p>Southern marine otter <i>Lontra felina</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: Appendix I • 1999: Approved for concerted action • 2001: Chile and Peru expressed interest in developing conservation projects with the help of CMS • 2004: Surveys in the Southern Coast of Peru (Peruvian Association for Conservation of Nature (APECO)) 		<p>Only found in Argentina, Chile and Peru. This is the only species in the <i>Lontra</i> genus that is strictly found in marine habitats.</p>
<p>Southern river otter <i>Lontra provocax</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: Appendix I • 1999: Approved for concerted action 		<p>Only found in Argentina and Chile. It is predominantly a freshwater species occurring in freshwater lakes, rivers and streams.</p>
<p>Humboldt penguin <i>Spheniscus humboldti</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: Appendix I • 1999: Approved for concerted action • 2001: Chile and Peru expressed interest in developing conservation projects with the help of CMS • 2003: Report on the status and conservation of Humboldt penguins (UNEP WCMC) and survey in Southern Coast of Peru (APECO) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1995: Chile established a 30-year moratorium on hunting and capture of this species 	<p>This species is only found in South America, breeding in the coasts of Peru and Chile. Historical declines attributed to the harvesting of guano which limits the availability of preferred nesting habitat.</p>
<p>Ferruginous duck <i>Aythya nyroca</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1997: Appendix I • 1999: CMS/AEWA signed by 63 		

	<p>parties and approved for concerted action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2006: World Migratory Bird Day • 2002: Bulgarian national census conducted by BirdLife International • 2006: Protected by conservation project 'Wings over Wetlands' • 2006: International Single Species Action Plan CMS Technical Series No.12, AEWa Technical Series No. 7 • Partners: Wetlands International, BirdLife International and RAMSAR 		
<p>Snow leopard <i>Uncia uncia</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1985: Appendix I • 2002: Approved for concerted action • 2002: Report to the Scientific Council on snow leopard made by Tajikistan developed together with International Snow Leopard Network • 2005: Included in the Central Eurasian Aridland Mammal concerted action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996: Conservation Action Plan developed by IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group • 2002: Over 60 experts from around the world participated in the first Snow Leopard Survival Summit • 2003: Snow Leopard Survival Strategy developed by the International Snow Leopard Trust and Snow Leopard Network 	
<p>Great whales</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001: Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS) signed by 22 Parties • 2006: MoU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region with high level of cooperation with SPREP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further information available at: www.accobams.org and http://www.cms.int/species/pacific_cet/pacific_cet_bkrd.htm 	
<p>Fin whale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002: Appendix I + II and approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1985: Moratorium on hunting of fin 	<p>This species is the second largest whale after the</p>

<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> for concerted action 2005: Joint ACCOBAMS/Pelagos 2-day workshop on fin whales in the Mediterranean Sea in Monaco 	whales	blue whale. Fin whales may live up to 80-90 years.
Sperm whale <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2002: Appendix I and approved for concerted action 		The sperm whale is the largest living toothed animal.
Southern right whale <i>Eubalaena australis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1991: Appendix I 2002: Approved for concerted action 2006: MoU for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1935: Protected from commercial hunting 	
Blue whale <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1979: Appendix I 2002: Approved for concerted action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1964: Protected from commercial hunting 	
Humpback whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1997: Appendix I 2002: Approved for concerted action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1966: Protected from commercial hunting 2009: Report “Current State of Knowledge of Cetacean Threats, Diversity and Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region” by the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS) Currently, the South Pacific Whale Research Consortium (SPWRC) is developing an action plan for humpback whales to be endorsed by signatories 	
Black-faced spoonbill <i>Platalea minor</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2002: Appendix I and approved for concerted action 2005-2007: Series of workshops and meetings held in range countries coordinated by BirdLife International and partially funded by CMS 2006: East-Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership, Secretariat in Incheon, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1995: Species Action Plan published by BirdLife International Since 2004: Annual international global census of Black-faced spoonbills coordinated by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society 	The result of the international joint census recorded a new high of 2,346 birds in January 2010, at least a 10% increase on 2009’s census; making this one of the few successes in the recovery of a once critically endangered species. However, this species is still threatened with extinction through the loss of tidal flat habitats.

	<p>South Korea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010: Revised Action Plan for the Conservation of Black-faced Spoonbill (BirdLife International) 		
<p>Spoon-billed sandpiper <i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994: Appendix II • 1999: CMS/AEWA signed by 63 parties • 2002: Appendix I and approved for concerted action • Since 2006: World Migratory Bird Day • 2006: Protected under the 'Wings over Wetlands' project and East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership • 2008: Protected under the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan • 2010: Species Action Plan made by BirdLife International • Partners: Wetlands International, BirdLife International and RAMSAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008: Species Action Plan produced by Birdlife International • 2010: Local conservation groups in Thailand appealed for Kok Kham to be designated as a RAMSAR site, an important non-breeding site for spoon-billed sandpiper 	<p>The destruction of inter-tidal mudflats that the Spoon-billed Sandpiper uses as stepping stones during its migration are the major threat to this long distant migrant. The species travels up to 8,000 km between its breeding grounds in Russia and its passage and wintering grounds in Eastern and Southern Asia.</p>
<p>Chinese crested tern <i>Sterna bernsteini</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002: Appendix I and approved for concerted action • 2006: Protected under the East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership • 2008: International single species action plan for the conservation of the Chinese Crested Tern (BirdLife International Asia Division) • 2010: Species Action Plan made by BirdLife International 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2008: An 18 month 'Critically Endangered Chinese Crested Tern' project to locate undiscovered breeding colonies and feeding areas in Fujian Province China, and conducted awareness work around key sites in northern Fujian (Fujian Bird Watching Society funded by the Ocean Park Conservation Foundation Hong Kong) 	<p>The Chinese Crested Tern is one of the most threatened birds in Asia, with no more than 50 individuals left in the wild. It was thought to have been extinct in 2000, until the rediscovery of its breeding grounds in the Taiwan Strait. The greatest threat to the survival of the Chinese Crested Tern is egg collection for food in South-Eastern China.</p>
<p>Bactrian camel <i>Camelus bactrianus</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002: Appendix I and approved for concerted action • 2005: Central Eurasian Aridland concerted action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1982: Great Gobi Reserve A established in Mongolia • 2000: Arjin Shan Lop Nur Nature Reserve established in China 	<p>This species is regionally extinct in Kazakhstan and only currently found in Xinjiang (China) and Mongolia.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMS sponsored booklet 'The King of the Gobi' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003: Captive wild Bactrian Camel breeding program in Mongolia (Wild Camel Protection Foundation) 	
Wild yak <i>Bos grunniens</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1985: Appendix I • 2005: Approved for concerted action and Central Eurasian Aridland concerted action 		
Bukhara deer <i>Cervus elaphus yarkandensis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: Appendix II (Only populations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan) • 2002: MoU concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer signed by 4 States accompanied by Action Plan • Partners: WWF Russia, WWF International • 2005: Appendix I (populations in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Afghanistan), approved for concerted action and Central Eurasian Aridland concerted action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 1998: Econet Central Asia project. The primary objective of the project is to consolidate scientists' efforts in solving the region's environmental problems, strategies, programs and projects. It is a joint project of UNEP, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and WWF • Since 1999: The WWF Central Asia Programme carrying out project to support all existing natural populations of Bukhara Deer and three projects to reintroduce the Bukhara Deer in its historical habitats of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan 	<p>The global population of this rare deer is now estimated at about 950 animals versus 350-450 a few years ago. And many people living in Central Asia now recognize the Bukhara Deer as a national treasure of global importance.</p>
Gorilla <i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1979: Appendix I • 2005: Approved for concerted action • 2008: Gorilla Agreement enters into force and CMS Tech Series No. 17 on the conservation status of Gorillas, Concerted Action and CMS Gorilla Agreement • 2009: Year of the Gorilla campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001: The Great Apes Survival Partnership launched, joint initiative of UNEP and UNESCO • 2010: UNEP publication "Last Stand of the Gorilla" 	<p>There are 2 species of gorillas each with 2 subspecies that are being considered: <i>Gorilla gorilla diehli</i>, <i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i>, <i>Gorilla beringei graueri</i>, <i>Gorilla beringei beringei</i>.</p>
Balearic shearwater <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005: Appendix I and approved for concerted action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1991-2001: EU LIFE Project • 1998: Included in the list of threatened 	<p>This species only breeds in the Balearic Islands, Spain. It breeds on cliffs and small islets and lays</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential candidate species for listing within the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) 	<p>species under the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999: Species action plan (Birdlife International on behalf of the European Commission) • 2000: Spain government designated 3 special protection areas for nesting of this species • 2004: National strategy for conservation of balearic shearwaters by Spain • 2004-2008: Spain and Portugal joint LIFE project aimed at identifying marine IBAs for this species. Report published in 2009 • 2008: Inventory of marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Portugal published • 2009-present: LIFE project to integrate the marine IBAs in the Natura 2000 network and developing the appropriate management plans for the Special Protected Areas 	<p>only one egg. Adult birds do not commence breeding until their third year.</p>
<p>Red knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994: Appendix II • 2005: Appendix I and approved for concerted action • 2005: CMS approved project for funding under the CMS Small Grant Programme, aiming at estimating site specific annual survival of the Tierra del Fuego population at key sites in Argentina and Chile • 2006: Protected under ‘Wings over 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004: US \$223,000 conservation project by Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) in Delaware Bay and South America, an important stop over point during migration funded by the US Fish and Wildlife Service • 2007: Shorebird Project, monitoring red knots and other shorebirds in non-breeding, migration and breeding 	<p>In a report in 2007 by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, this subspecies of red knot could become extinct within 10 years. This species has become threatened as a result of extensive commercial harvesting of horseshoe crabs in the Delaware Bay which began in the early 1990s.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetlands' Project 2008: Protected under the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan Partners: Wetlands International, BirdLife International and RAMSAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> areas led by biologists 2007: Final assessment report 'Status of the red knot in the Western Hemisphere' 	
Cheetah <i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2008: Appendix I (Except populations in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe) and approved for concerted action 		<p>Cheetahs can reach speeds of up to 120 km/h, has suffered a dramatic 90 percent decline over the past century, becoming extinct in 18 countries of its original range. Less than 10,000 adult cheetahs now live in Africa while a meagre 50 survive in Asia, mainly around Iran's Kavir desert.</p>
Ganges River Dolphin <i>Platanista gangetica gangetica</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1979: Appendix II 2002: Appendix I 2006: Project on assessments of coastal cetacean populations in the Bay of Bengal co-sponsored with the Whale and Dolphin Society and Wildlife Conservation Society 2007-08: Approved for concerted action and Year of the Dolphin Campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1997: Plan of action for Ganges river dolphin by WWF 2006: Report 'Status, distribution and conservation threats of Ganges river dolphin in Nepal' published by WWF 	<p>Found in India, Bangladesh and Nepal and locally known as the Susu. It is the only mammalian predator found in the Ganges which is exclusively aquatic. WWF considers this species as one of the most endangered small cetaceans world wide.</p>
Bottlenose dolphin (Black Sea sub-species) <i>Tursiops truncatus ponticus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2001: Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS) signed by 22 Parties 2007: Appendix I and approved for concerted action 2007-08: Year of the Dolphin Campaign 		
Dalmatian pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1985: Appendix I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1996: European Action Plan published 	<p>This species is the largest of all the pelicans.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994: Appendix II • 1999: Protected under CMS/AEWA signed by 63 parties • 2006: Protected under 'Wings over Wetlands' project • 2008: Approved for concerted action and protected under the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan • 2008-09: Project 'Status, distribution and population size of bird species in Macedonia' (Bird Study and Protection Society of Macedonia (BSPSM)) • Partners: Wetlands International, BirdLife International and RAMSAR 		
Swan goose <i>Anser cygnoides</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1994: Appendix II • 2002: Appendix I • 2008: Launch of Central Asian Flyway Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and Their Habitats, approved for concerted action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1995: European Action Plan published • 2000-2003: Research and conservation program in Russia financed by Keidanren Science Foundation 	The wild population has declined due to habitat loss, excessive hunting and egg collecting. Individuals from the species have been domesticated.
Marbled duck <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1983: Appendix II • 1997: Appendix I • 1999: Protected under CMS/AEWA • 2008: Approved for concerted action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996: European Action Plan published • 2009: European Action Plan revised • Conservation programmes have been carried out in Spain. Survey and research projects have been carried out in Morocco and Turkey. 	