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# Analysis of National Reports to CMS

## 2011

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Prepared for the CMS Secretariat  
by the  
United Nations Environment Programme  
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

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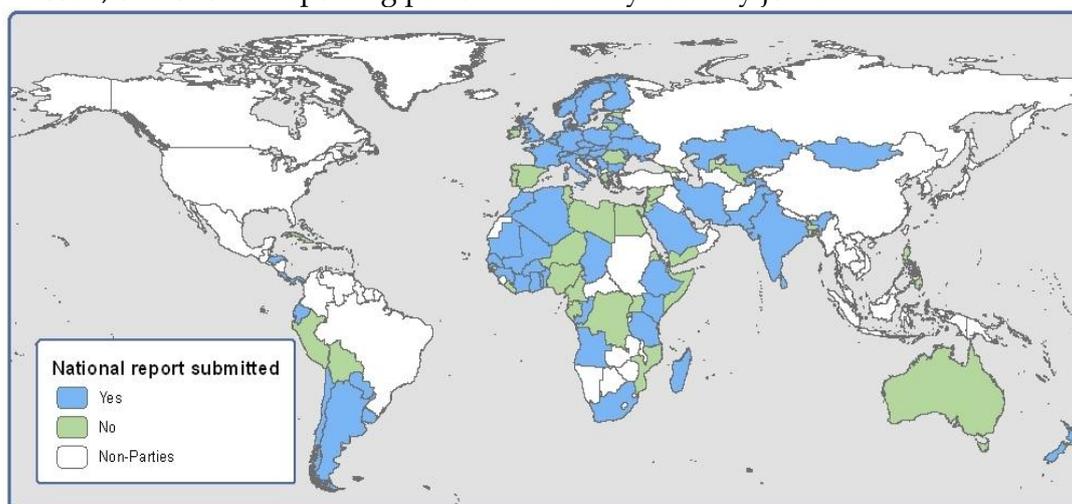
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## INTRODUCTION TO REPORT PARTIES

This document summarises the information provided in the CMS national reports submitted by Parties to the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2011, taking into account only those reports returned to the Secretariat by 10<sup>th</sup> June 2011 (Figure 1).<sup>1</sup> This analysis covers sections II (omitting questions on specific Appendix I species), III, V, VI, IX and X of the national reports.

National reports were received from 68 Parties by 10<sup>th</sup> June 2011, representing 60% of the 113 eligible Parties to CMS.<sup>2</sup> This response rate is higher than in both 2008 (50% of 108 Parties as of 31<sup>st</sup> July 2008) and 2005 (51% of 92 Parties as of 31<sup>st</sup> August 2005) when the analyses of national reports were conducted. The increase in the response rate can largely be attributed to improvements in reporting within Asia. The 2011 reports broadly cover the period 2008 to 2010, however certain Parties specified a longer reporting period if previous reports had been missed, or a shorter reporting period if the Party recently joined.



**Figure 1. Parties to CMS that submitted a national report to COP10 by 10<sup>th</sup> June 2011 and were therefore included within this analysis. More details are provided in Table 2.**

While only the 68 Parties highlighted within Figure 1 are analysed throughout the remainder of the report, the percentages provided in Table 1 and Figure 2 below reflect the Parties that responded from each region in 2005, 2008 and 2011 on the basis of all national reports received to date (as of 25 August 2011). Relative to 2008, the response rate in 2011 has increased in three of the five regions, although it is also worth noting that the figures for 2005 and 2008 include reports submitted up to a year or more after the deadline. Fifty-six Parties submitting national reports in 2011 have also submitted reports in 2008; 42 of which have also submitted a report in 2005 (Table 2). Six Parties have joined CMS since COP9 in 2008 (as of 25 August 2011), of which four are in Africa (Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, and Mozambique) and two are in Europe (Armenia and Montenegro).

**Table 1. National report submission rate by region in 2005, 2008 and 2011\* (%).**

Region/ Year	Europe (%)	Africa (%)	Asia (%)	Central & S. America (%)	Oceania (%)
2005	72	50	60	100	67
2008	79	51	38	100	40
2011	83	49	64	67	66

\*Figures reflect submission of national reports as of 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011.

<sup>1</sup> National reports are available at [www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop10/national\\_report/NRs\\_not\\_coded.html](http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop10/national_report/NRs_not_coded.html).

<sup>2</sup> Two countries, Armenia (1 March 2011) and Burundi (1 July 2011), have joined subsequently; the European Union is not required to submit a national report.

**Table 2. Parties submitting national reports to COP8 (2005), COP9 (2008) and COP10 (2011) as of 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011.**

Party	Region	2005	2008	2011
Albania	EU	✓		✓
Algeria	AF	*		✓
Angola	AF	*	✓	✓
Antigua & Barbuda	SCA	*	✓	✓#
Argentina	SCA	✓	✓	✓
Armenia	EU	*	*	*
Australia	OC	✓	✓	✓#
Austria	EU	*	✓	✓
Bangladesh	AS	*		
Belarus	EU	✓	✓	✓
Belgium	EU	✓	✓	✓
Benin	AF		✓#	✓
Bolivia	SCA	✓	✓	✓#
Bulgaria	EU	✓	✓	✓
Burkina Faso	AF	✓#	✓	✓
Burundi	AF	*	*	*
Cameroon	AF			
Cape Verde	AF	*		
Chad	AF	✓	✓	✓
Chile	SCA	✓	✓	✓
Congo, Republic of the	AF	✓	✓	✓
Cook Islands	OC	*		
Costa Rica	SCA	*	✓	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	AF	✓	✓	✓
Croatia	EU	✓	✓	✓
Cuba	SCA	*	*	
Cyprus	EU		✓	✓
Czech Republic	EU	✓	✓	✓
D. R. Congo	AF	✓	✓	
Denmark	EU	✓	✓	✓
Djibouti	AF			
Ecuador	SCA	✓	✓#	✓
Egypt	AF		✓#	
Equatorial Guinea	AF	*	*	
Eritrea	AF	✓		
Estonia	EU	*	*	✓#
Ethiopia	AF	*	*	✓
European Union	EU	-	-	-
Finland	EU	✓	✓	✓
France	EU		✓	✓
Gabon	AF	*	*	
Gambia	AF		✓#	
Georgia	EU	✓#	✓	✓#
Germany	EU	✓	✓	✓
Ghana	AF			✓
Greece	EU			
Guinea	AF	✓	✓	✓
Guinea-Bissau	AF		✓#	
Honduras	SCA	*	✓	✓
Hungary	EU	✓	✓	✓
India	AS		✓	✓
Iran, Islamic Republic of	AS	*	*	✓
Ireland	EU	✓#		
Israel	AS	✓		✓
Italy	EU	✓	✓	✓
Jordan	AS			
Kazakhstan	AS	*		✓
Kenya	AF	✓	✓	✓
Latvia	EU	✓	✓	✓
Liberia	AF	✓#	✓	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	AF			
Liechtenstein	EU			✓#
Lithuania	EU	✓#	✓#	
Luxembourg	EU			
Madagascar	AF	*		✓
Mali	AF	✓	✓#	✓
Malta	EU			
Mauritania	AF			✓
Mauritius	AF		✓	✓
Monaco	EU	✓	✓	✓
Mongolia	AS	✓	✓	✓
Montenegro	EU	*	*	✓
Morocco	AF	✓	✓	✓
Mozambique	AF	*	*	
Netherlands	EU	✓#	✓	✓
New Zealand	OC	✓	✓	✓
Niger	AF			
Nigeria	AF	✓		
Norway	EU		✓	✓
Pakistan	AS	✓	✓	✓
Palau	OC	*	*	
Panama	SCA	✓	✓	✓
Paraguay	SCA	✓	✓	✓
Peru	SCA	✓#	✓	
Philippines	OC			✓#
Poland	EU		✓	✓
Portugal	EU	✓	✓	
Republic of Moldova	EU	✓#		✓
Romania	EU		✓#	
Rwanda	AF			
Samoa	OC	*		✓
Sao Tome & Principe	AF			

Party	Region	2005	2008	2011
Saudi Arabia	AS	✓	✓#	✓
Senegal	AF	✓	✓	✓
Serbia, Republic of	EU	*	✓	✓
Seychelles	AF	*		
Slovakia	EU	✓	✓#	✓
Slovenia	EU		✓	✓
Somalia	AF			
South Africa	AF	✓	✓#	✓
Spain	EU	✓#	✓	✓#
Sri Lanka	AS	✓		✓
Sweden	EU	✓	✓	✓
Switzerland	EU	✓		✓

Party	Region	2005	2008	2011
Syrian Arab Rep.	AS			
Tajikistan	AS		✓#	✓
The FYR of Macedonia	EU	✓	✓	✓
Togo	AF	✓	✓	✓
Tunisia	AF	✓#		
Uganda	AF			
Ukraine	EU	✓	✓#	✓
United Kingdom	EU	✓	✓	✓
United Rep. of Tanzania	AF			✓
Uruguay	SCA	✓	✓	✓
Uzbekistan	AS	✓#		
Yemen	AS	*		

**Key:** #: National report was submitted, but was not in time to be included within the *Analysis and Synthesis of National Reports* for that year (current as of 25 August 2011). \*Not a Party to CMS prior to the deadline for submission of national reports. Regions: AF= Africa; AS= Asia; EU= Europe; OC= Oceania; SCA= South and Central America

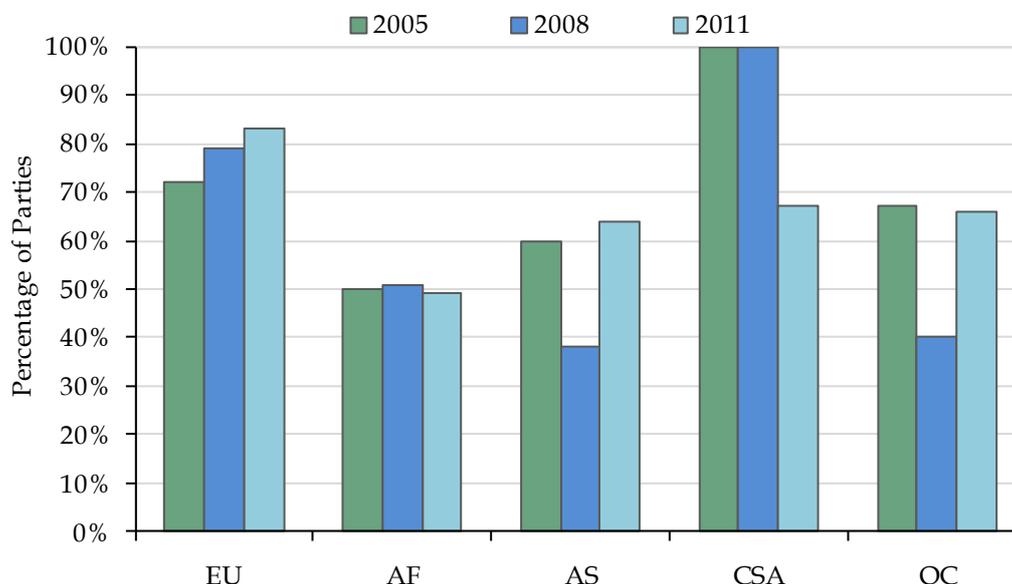


Figure 2. National report submission rate (%) by region in 2005, 2008 and 2011, as of 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011. (EU= Europe; AF= Africa; AS= Asia; SCA= South and Central America; OC= Oceania.)

## APPENDIX I SPECIES: OVERVIEW

Information provided by Parties on Appendix-I listed species (Section II of the national report) is summarised by major group: birds, marine mammals, marine turtles, terrestrial mammals (other than bats), bats and other taxa. Parties were asked to report on legislation prohibiting take, obstacles to migration and other major threats, actions to overcome these threats, limiting factors and assistance required. Questions on specific Appendix I species were not analysed as part of this report.

As not all Parties are range States to all the taxonomic groups, percentages included within the text represent the proportions of range State Parties that provided information on the particular group.

## BIRDS

### *Legal protection*

All Parties with Appendix I bird populations provided a response in this section. Of the 66 Parties responding, the majority (58 Parties; 88%) reported that the national implementing legislation prohibits the taking of Appendix I birds. Mongolia confirmed that legislation prohibiting take is in place, but noted that while the majority of the 14 Appendix I birds occurring in Mongolia are protected, four Appendix I species are not covered by the national legislation. Of the eight Parties reporting that take was not prohibited through the implementing legislation, two Parties (Kazakhstan and Monaco) recorded other relevant protective measures. Nine Parties with specific national legislation prohibiting take also listed additional relevant legislation or measures in place to protect migratory bird species.

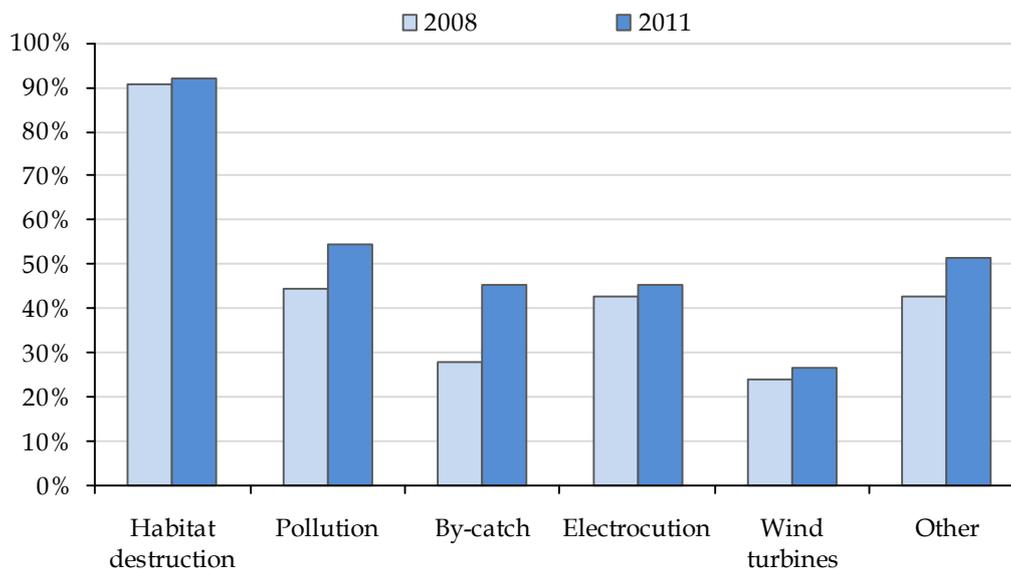


Amsterdam Albatross *Diomedea amsterdamensis*  
(Photo: Vincent Legendre)

Of those Parties reporting that legislation is in place, 12 Parties reported that exceptions to the prohibition had been granted, primarily for the purpose of conservation activities or scientific research.

### *Obstacles to migration*

Habitat destruction was the most frequently reported obstacle to migration for Appendix I birds, as cited by 92% (59 Parties) of the 64 Parties providing a response to this question (Figure 3). Pollution was also identified as obstacle to migration by over half of the Parties (35 Parties; 55%), with bycatch and electrocution each cited by 29 Parties (45%). Thirty Parties selected the "other" category, with illegal hunting, poaching and trade (11 Parties); climate change (eight Parties); human disturbance (five Parties) and invasive species (four Parties) most frequently cited under this overarching heading.



**Figure 3.** Percentage of Parties reporting each type of obstacle to migration for Appendix I birds, as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 54 respondents in 2008 and 64 respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one obstacle.

*Actions to overcome these obstacles*

Mitigation measures are being undertaken by 98% (63 out of the 64 Parties) that provided details on obstacles to migration. The creation of new protected areas or the expansion of existing protected areas, including Ramsar sites, was noted by 26 Parties; implementation of new laws or the improved enforcement of existing laws was reported by 18 Parties; and habitat restoration is on-going in 16 countries. Management plans are being developed or implemented by 11 Parties, and 14 Parties reported requirements for EIAs to be conducted for development and wind turbine projects. Increased monitoring and studies are being undertaken by 13 Parties and education and raising awareness was mentioned by seven Parties. Efforts to minimise migratory bird mortality associated with power-lines and wind farms are being pursued in 14 countries. Efforts to reduce seabird bycatch are on-going in four countries, with pest eradication programmes to protect nesting birds reported by two Parties. Benin, Republic of the Congo (hereafter referred to as Congo) and Mali are engaging local communities in efforts to conserve migratory birds and their habitat. The United Kingdom highlighted a recent review it produced for the CMS Scientific Council on bird flyways, the key threats to birds, knowledge gaps and conservation priorities.<sup>3</sup>

*Progress to date*

Progress in overcoming obstacles to migration was reported by 53 Parties. The most commonly reported indicator of success was the protection garnered by existing protected areas or the designation of new protected areas, with 15 Parties reporting progress relating to protected areas. Increasing public awareness was cited as a success by eight Parties, with Cyprus, in particular, noting the success of a large scale campaign to eliminate illegal bird trapping. Four Parties reported successful habitat restoration projects, and reduction of seabird bycatch was highlighted by three Parties. Mongolia noted that international cooperation has increased. Further marks of progress included strict enforcement of legislation, training of enforcement officials, eradication of invasive species, wind turbine and powerline mitigation, development of management plans and action plans, implementation of EIAs, and community involvement, amongst others.

*Assistance required to overcome these obstacles*

Financial support was the most commonly reported assistance needed (Table 3), with 28 Parties requiring funds for a variety of activities, including: habitat restoration, scientific research and monitoring, staff training, enforcement, public awareness campaigns and for the implementation of mitigation measures. Technical support, particularly in relation to capacity-building, was noted by 21 Parties. International cooperation and exchange of knowledge and best practices was called for by eight Parties. The need for international guidelines was posed by two Parties, with Italy specifically calling for guidelines on assessing the impacts of human infrastructures (e.g. wind turbines) on migratory birds and highlighting a report published in 2008 on mitigating the impact of power-lines on birds. New Zealand called for enhanced cooperation with the global fishing industry in order to implement international best practices for mitigating seabird mortality in fisheries. Assistance to better protect important habitat was requested by three Parties, with assistance for habitat restoration desired by Belarus. South Africa noted that investment in a national-scale early warning system for biodiversity loss resulting from global environmental change (including climate change) would allow for real-time monitoring of species.

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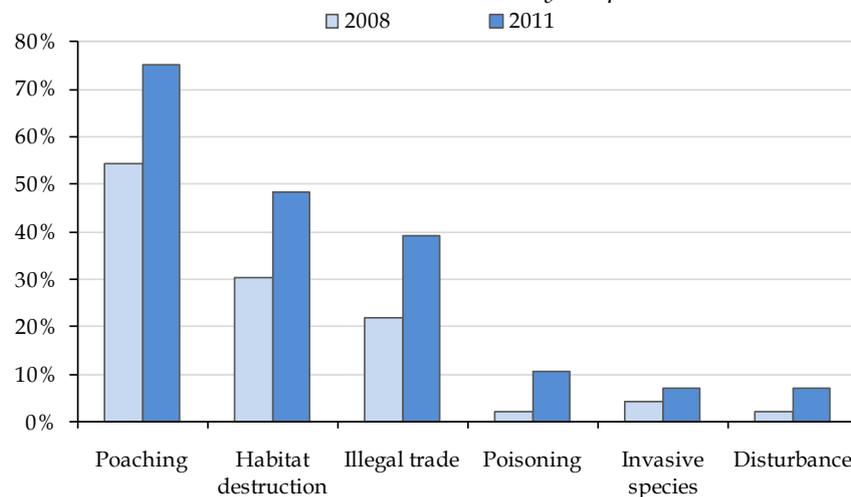
<sup>3</sup> Kirby, Jeff. 2010. Review of Current Knowledge of Bird Flyways, Principal Knowledge Gaps and Conservation Priorities. [www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global\\_flyways\\_wg/review2.pdf](http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC/global_flyways_wg/review2.pdf)

**Table 3. Assistance required by Parties to protect Appendix I birds**

Assistance required	Parties
Financial	Angola, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ghana, Honduras, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Tanzania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, United Kingdom (Bermuda)
Regional/international cooperation (including knowledge exchange)	Chile, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Ukraine, United Kingdom
Scientific research and monitoring	Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hungary, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia
Technical/material support	Algeria, Angola, Chad, Congo, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Iran, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, Serbia, Switzerland, Tajikistan
Training	Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Iran, Mali, Pakistan, Panama, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Togo
Other	Albania, Belarus, Cyprus, New Zealand, Uruguay

### Major threats

Poaching was the most commonly identified major threat to birds (42 Parties), with habitat destruction (27 Parties) and illegal trade (22 Parties) also identified as major threats (Figure 4). Six countries mentioned illegal poisoning, and invasive species and disturbance were each mentioned by four Parties. The use of toxic chemicals in agriculture was noted by three Parties. The lack of appropriate management of nesting sites was reported to affect migratory birds in Serbia and Slovenia. Climate change was considered a threat by the United Kingdom (Bermuda) and South Africa. Further threats mentioned included poverty; electrocution; wind turbines; hybridization; unidentified wintering areas and the small population size of Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*.



**Figure 4. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat to Appendix I birds, as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 46 respondents in 2008 and 56 respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one threat.**

### Actions to overcome these threats

Measures taken to mitigate these threats primarily included the strengthening of legislation and enforcement of legislation (including training of law enforcement officials), undertaken by 32 Parties, with two Parties planning such activities. Surveying or monitoring populations was mentioned by 21 Parties, and 20 Parties reported awareness raising

activities. The creation of protected areas was reported by 10 Parties. Ongoing efforts to control invasive species were recorded by five Parties, with Panama initiating a study on the effect of invasive species on migratory species. The development of management plans for bird species was also mentioned by five Parties. EIAs were required to mitigate habitat destruction and modification in three Parties, and two Parties had undertaken actions to restore or improve habitats. Benin, Mali and Pakistan reported improved involvement of local communities in conservation efforts. Further actions included efforts to assess the impacts of climate change; protection of nesting sites and the construction of artificial nest sites; setting up of income-generating activities; as well as species-specific research and reintroduction programmes.

*Progress made to mitigate these threats*

Improved awareness was reported by six Parties as evidence of progress. Reduced levels of poaching and/or illegal trapping were also noted by six Parties, with Mauritania reporting success through increased penalties. India reported that illegal trade was better controlled, and Uruguay noted that bird seizures from private holders had decreased. Stable or increasing populations of CMS-listed bird species were reported by five Parties as an indicator of success, and Togo reported increased use of wintering areas by migratory birds. Four Parties reported success in controlling introduced species. Better involvement of local people in conservation efforts was reported by three Parties, and in Madagascar, the local communities also participated in the monitoring and patrolling of relevant areas. Five Parties mentioned improved conservation through protected areas creation and management. Further areas of progress included improved scientific information on species; reduced human pressure; Management and Action Plans for endangered birds; progress on reducing incidents of poisoned birds; strengthened capacity of governmental institutions and communities to undertake conservation efforts; successful breeding of reintroduced *Otis tarda* in the United Kingdom; and cancellations of development projects due to considerations of migratory birds. However, Ghana reported slow progress and limited success, and Israel and Albania noted that it is too early to measure success.

*Factors that may limit action*

Limited financial, human, technical and operational resources were the most commonly reported factors limiting actions, mentioned by 25 Parties. Lack of participation from the public, other sectors or local authorities was noted by nine Parties. Ineffective law enforcement and difficulties in controlling poaching and trapping were mentioned by eight Parties. Further factors mentioned included limited cooperation between countries; lack of political will; lack of alternative livelihoods and persistence of traditional practices; lack of sufficient information; poverty; forest/bush fires; deforestation; insufficient protected area coverage; high population pressure; regional conflicts; and climate change.

*Assistance required to overcome these factors*

Financial assistance to conduct inventories and monitoring, awareness raising, capacity building or conservation and research programmes was required by 32 Parties. Technical or professional assistance was mentioned by 19 Parties, and help in training officials on law enforcement issues or the identification/inventory of species was mentioned by eight Parties. The need for materials and equipment was noted by seven Parties. Five Parties noted the need for improved cooperation between Parties in the form of information exchange, best practices and shared funding opportunities; furthermore, Saudi Arabia and Ukraine noted the need for collaborative conservation programmes, and Norway mentioned better cooperation within the CMS Family and related MEAs. Further issues included creating a system of focal points in the field and assistance with poverty reduction.

## MARINE MAMMALS

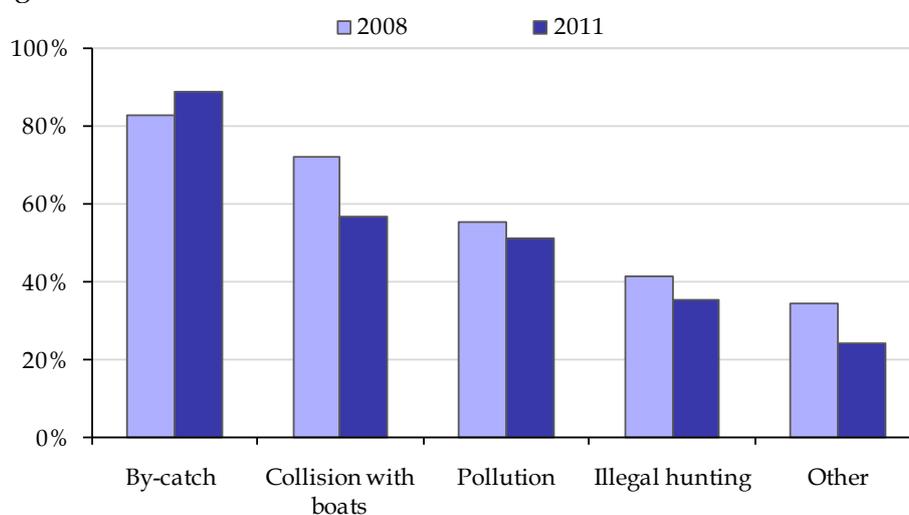
Marine mammals listed within Appendix I occur within the boundaries of 93 CMS Parties. Of these, 53 range States provided a national report, and 47 provided responses within this section.

### *Legal Protection*

The majority of range States (44 Parties; 94% of respondents) confirmed that the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by national legislation, with Angola, Congo and Ukraine being the only Parties where taking is not prohibited. Nine Parties reported that additional legislation relevant to marine mammals was in place. Exceptions to the prohibition of take were granted by four countries, primarily for scientific and educational purposes but also to prevent damage to personal property in some cases. Incidental catch of marine mammals in fishing operations is not an offence in New Zealand provided that the required mitigation measures were adhered to and that the take is reported in a timely manner.

### *Major obstacles to migration*

Bycatch was the most frequently reported obstacle to migration for marine mammals (reported by 33 Parties), followed by collisions with fishing and commercial vessels (21 Parties), pollution (19 Parties) and illegal hunting (13 Parties) (Figure 5). Other obstacles included lack of awareness of conservation issues within the fishery sector; lack of scientific knowledge; unregulated tourism; prey depletion due to overfishing; acoustic and seismic disturbance; hydrocarbon exploration; pollution; coastal habitat deterioration; and loopholes in fishing regulations.



**Figure 5. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of obstacle to migration for Appendix I marine mammals, as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 29 respondents in 2008 and 37 respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one obstacle.**

### *Actions to overcome these obstacles*

Actions undertaken to overcome these obstacles included legislative measures reported by 15 Parties, such as drafting of new laws, enforcement of existing laws, the obligatory use of devices that allow marine mammals to escape nets, formalisation of regulations on cetacean observation, and a prohibition of gillnets, amongst others. Fourteen Parties worked on raising awareness, and scientific research was undertaken by nine Parties. Research and monitoring projects focussed on bycatch reduction, migratory routes and the development

of acoustic deterrent devices. Five Parties developed mechanisms to assist injured animals entangled in fishing gear. Four Parties worked towards improving management effectiveness, including through the development of Action and Management Plans. Training and education was also undertaken by four Parties. Italy established marine protected areas, and, in Panama, a Steering Committee was formed to promote the creation of a marine corridor. France is using repellents on fishing gear and has developed a real-time tracking tool to avoid collisions of cetaceans with shipping traffic. Monaco reported on international collaboration with Italy and France through the implementation of the Pelagos Agreement.

*Progress to date*

Increased awareness and a decrease in the direct and indirect take of marine mammals were the most commonly reported successes. Focussed training of sailors and cetacean watching guides was reported as a successful action and a raised awareness of the importance of whales in the local communities was observed (five Parties). Five Parties recorded a decrease in bycatch levels, with more marine species disentangled and released successfully. Research and monitoring has led to an increased knowledge base in six Parties. Further successes include the protection of nesting sites, the establishment of marine protected areas, collaboration between local authorities to reduce illegal fishing, and collaboration between scientists and the shipping community to share known positions of whales in real-time. The United Kingdom had encouraging results from their work on the identification of an effective acoustic deterrent. Three Parties reported that the situation was improving, but Ghana noted that progress was slow. Guinea reported that political instability had a negative impact on the progress of measures taken.

*Assistance required to overcome these obstacles*

Fourteen Parties require financial and/or technical support to assist with activities such as monitoring, awareness raising, development of conservation and mitigation strategies, research, population studies, implementation of a species Action Plan and reducing anthropogenic pressure (Table 4).

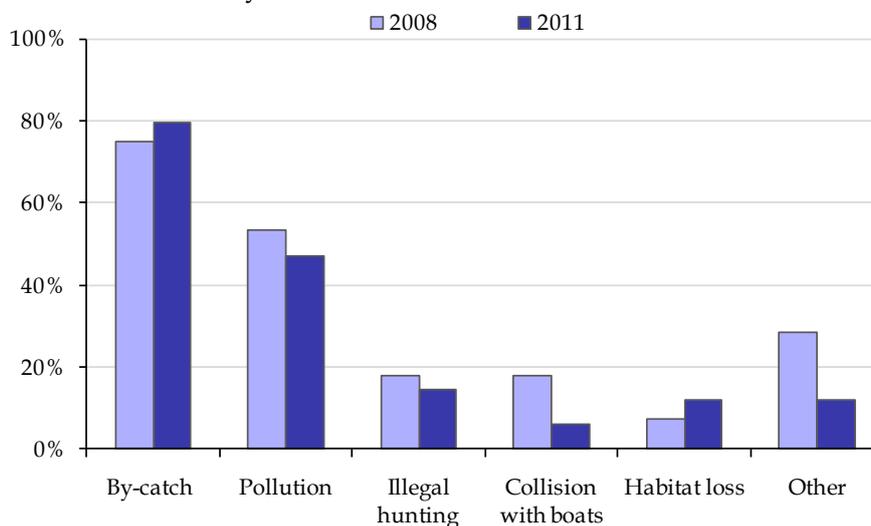
**Table 4. Assistance required by Parties to protect marine mammals during migration.**

<b>Assistance required</b>	<b>Parties</b>
Financial	Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Samoa, Togo
Technical/material support	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Croatia, Ghana, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, Samoa, Togo
Training/capacity building	Albania, Algeria, Benin, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Mauritius, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia
Regional/international cooperation	India, New Zealand, Pakistan
Species/habitat protection	Guinea, Honduras, Ukraine
Scientific research and monitoring	Honduras, Uruguay
Other	India

Capacity building and training was requested by ten Parties, with Albania seeking collaboration with Mediterranean EU Member States on building law enforcement capacity. The need for cooperation amongst range States and with other CMS Parties on best practice was highlighted by three Parties, particularly for minimising boat collision and improving fishing gear. Guinea and Ukraine require support to create new protected areas. India requires support to review their existing legislation.

*Major threats to migratory species*

Bycatch was reported to be the major pressure to Appendix I marine mammals (27 Parties), followed by pollution (16 Parties), illegal hunting (five Parties) and habitat loss (four Parties) (Figure 6). Further threats included the use of illegal fishing gear and weak law enforcement, acoustic disturbance, lack of food resources, disturbance through military manoeuvres, and collisions with or disturbance by boats.



**Figure 6. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat to Appendix I marine mammals, as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 28 respondents in 2008 and 34 respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one threat.**

*Actions to overcome these threats*

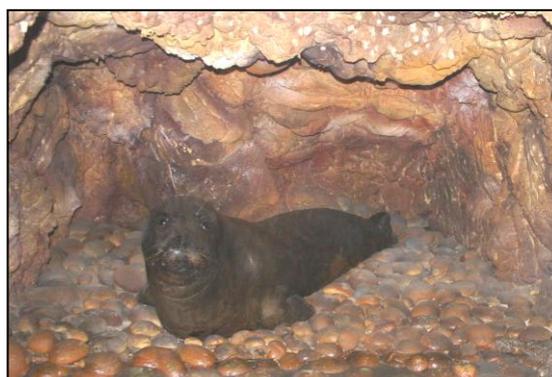
Eleven Parties raised awareness on relevant issues and six Parties reported that they worked on training, education and capacity building. Eleven Parties developed new legislative instruments or enforced existing ones, with measures taken including the enacting of new legislation aimed at reducing pollution, strengthening of law enforcement and surveillance, and the ratification and implementation of international conventions. Six Parties developed new marine protected areas, with Panama passing legislation to create the Panamanian section of the Marine Conservation Corridor of the Eastern Tropical Pacific. Monitoring activities are ongoing in four countries, with Mauritius reporting that an observer program was being finalised. Both Italy and France are working on measures to reduce the risk of collisions with ships and have collaboratively produced a document on this issue. Furthermore, preliminary maps for high-risk areas in the Mediterranean have been produced, aerial surveys of cetaceans are being conducted and noise pollution from shipping traffic is also being assessed. Further action included the creation of a “cetacean group” under the framework of ACCOBAMS, the development of participatory management plans, and pollution reduction programmes.

*Progress made to mitigate the threats*

An observed reduction in bycatch levels and an increase in knowledge through monitoring were both considered to be successes by four Parties. Three Parties noted a reduction in poaching and illegal activity, and an increased level of awareness in local communities was also observed within three countries. Morocco is developing a network of protected areas for Mediterranean Monk Seal *Monachus monachus* conservation. Slovenia considered the absence of collisions with boats this reporting period to be a positive finding. Progress is slow in Ghana, and Pakistan expects positive changes in the future.

*Factors that may limit action*

Thirteen Parties identified financial restrictions or poverty as constraints to conservation actions, with Kenya requiring funds for education and awareness raising and Panama to implement laws. Eight Parties encountered various enforcement issues, including non-compliance with regulations by foreign vessels (e.g. illegal fishing), inadequate control over the High Seas, and failure to report bycatch. Personnel are either not available or not qualified in six countries. Croatia and Pakistan are limited by technical capacity. The status of a number of marine mammals is unknown in Kenya, and South Africa requires reliable data for decision making.



Mediterranean Monk Seal *Monachus monachus*  
(Photo © G. Dallorto)

The lack of legal protection for *Monachus monachus* habitat was noted in Morocco, and popular uprisings limit action in Togo.

*Assistance required to overcome these factors*

Financial assistance is required by 18 Parties, with funds needed for a variety of activities including micro-finance projects, support for community initiatives and conservation projects, environmental education and research (six Parties) (Table 5). Technical and logistical assistance is required by ten Parties, with Benin requesting support to enforce regulations on the High Seas. Eight Parties would benefit from training and capacity building. International cooperation is called for by four Parties, and two note that they are faced with a shortage of expertise. South Africa points out that on-the-ground support would be beneficial to assist Parties with fulfilling their international obligations.

**Table 5. Assistance required by Parties to protect marine mammals**

Assistance required	Parties
Financial	Benin, Congo, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Samoa, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uruguay
Technical/material support	Albania, Benin, Congo, Croatia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mauritius, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo
Training/capacity building	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, France, Mauritania, South Africa, Ukraine, Uruguay
Regional/international cooperation	India, Mauritania, Pakistan, South Africa
Expertise	Morocco, Saudi Arabia
Other	South Africa

**MARINE TURTLES**

Of the 68 Parties submitting national reports in 2011, 42 Parties are range States for at least one Appendix-I listed marine turtle. Three range States submitted national reports, but did not supply information within the Appendix-I marine turtle section. The following is based on the 39 reports of responding range States.

*Legislation*

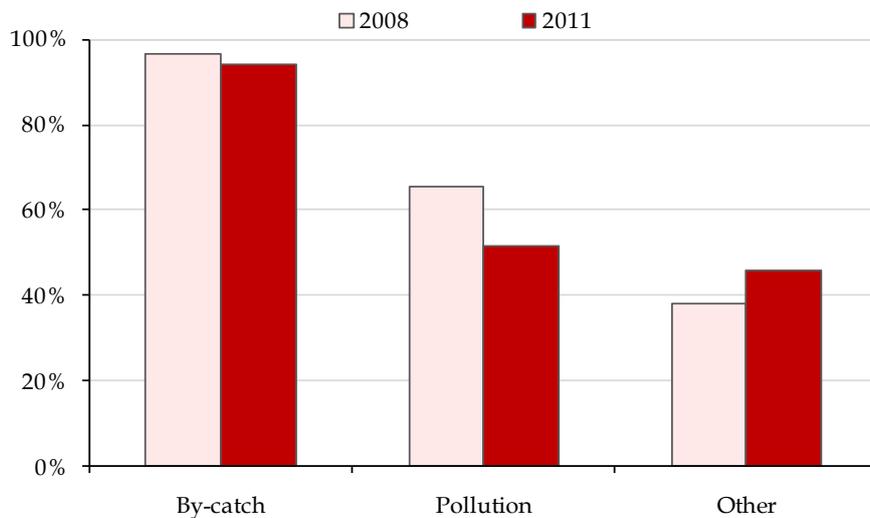
The majority of range States (33 Parties; 85% of respondents) stated that the taking of Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by the national implementing legislation, with 11 of those Parties providing details on additional legislation relevant to sea turtles. Six Parties

reported that the implementing legislation did not include a provision prohibiting take, but Congo and Monaco cited other relevant legislation.

Exceptions were granted by three Parties for the take of marine turtles. The eggs of Olive Ridley Turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea* can be extracted in accordance with two decrees in Costa Rica. France granted derogations for the collection of eggs for scientific research in French Guiana and Guadeloupe. In Italy, exceptions were granted in accordance with the EU Habitats Directive for specific purposes.

#### *Obstacles to migration*

Bycatch was the obstacle to migration most frequently cited by range States, with the vast majority of Parties (94%; 33 out of the 35 range States providing a response) selecting bycatch as an obstacle (Figure 7). Pollution, such as nets and ingestion of marine debris, was also reported as an obstacle by over half of the range States (18 Parties; 51%).



**Figure 7. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of obstacle to migration for Appendix I marine turtles, as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 29 respondents in 2008 and 35 respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one obstacle.**

Sixteen Parties selected “other” in addition to bycatch and/or pollution, with poaching and/or egg harvesting most frequently cited under this broad heading by seven Parties. Six Parties highlighted collisions with boats as an impediment to marine turtle migration. Habitat loss and the destruction of nesting sites were reported by three Parties, with the negative impacts of uncontrolled tourism development also noted. Other obstacles mentioned included consumption of plastic bags by turtles, illegal fishing gear, and entanglement in abandoned nets and within traditional fisheries. France reported that seismic and electromagnetic activities in oil exploration were obstacles to migration, and India also noted the negative impacts of off-shore oil exploration on turtles. Eight range States did not provide details on the obstacles to migration.

#### *Actions to overcome these obstacles*

Public awareness campaigns and education, for both the fishing community and the general public, are the principle actions being taken by Parties to overcome these obstacles (22 Parties). Many range States, however, are conducting a variety of activities that include components of education, minimising bycatch, monitoring and enforcement. As an example, Ecuador highlighted a range of activities to protect marine turtles: an Inter-ministerial agreement is in the process of being signed, work is being done to reduce interactions with fisheries, a long-term monitoring project of Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas* in the Galapagos

continues, and a bycatch-reduction programme promoting the use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) in the trawl fleet and the use of circle hooks in the longline fleet has been implemented.

Efforts to mandate or increase the use of TEDs or otherwise promote technical fixes to minimise bycatch in fishing gear were also highlighted by nine other Parties. Provision of modern fishing gear and capacity-building of traditional fishermen on the use of the devices is on-going in Madagascar. Other activities to reduce bycatch included: onboard observer programmes, seasonal fishery closures, marine protected areas, encouraging the longline fishing community to treat and release of sea turtles; provision of de-hooking kits to ships and requirements for the mandatory reporting of all bycatch.



*Caretta caretta* Loggerhead Turtle  
(Photo: NOAA)

Research and monitoring of sea turtles is being conducted by eight Parties. Efforts to improve legislation and/or the enforcement of existing national laws (particularly with respect to poaching/illegal take) were noted by seven Parties. Engagement with the local community to combat poaching and egg collection was undertaken by two Parties, and regional cooperation was also highlighted. National strategies for marine turtle conservation have been approved in three countries, and important turtle habitat is being protected. Migration routes are being identified in India in order to minimise impacts of oil development projects on migrating marine turtles. Pollution is being tackled through legislation, the collection and reduction of use of plastic bags, beach clean-ups, and through monitoring of pollution levels on nesting beaches. Morocco highlighted their signing of the MoU on the Conservation of Sea Turtles.

#### *Progress to date*

Twenty-nine Parties reported on the progress of actions to date. Successful public awareness campaigns were conducted by nine Parties. As indicators of success, Parties reported improvements in reporting bycatch, lower frequency of turtle entanglement in nets, increased scientific research and protection of nesting sites, increasing numbers of turtle nests and improved hatchling success and fewer turtles stranded on the beach with ingested plastic. Albania reported that progress has been made through the GEF small grants project, and workshops were held in Panama and Mauritania. France reported that training was being provided to fishermen and that only low levels of pollution had been recorded on nesting beaches. Costa Rica and Kenya reported a reduction in illegal poaching, with Senegal also reporting a positive trend. Iran indicated that progress has been made in efforts to reduce pollution and illegal poaching, but that bycatch and ship strikes remain a source of mortality. Honduras reported on the successful implementation of a project to prevent the extraction of eggs.

Ghana reported that progress has been slow and that the efforts to improve law enforcement and raise awareness have had little success; South Africa also noted limited success.

#### *Assistance required to overcome these obstacles*

Twenty-five Parties reported that some form of assistance was required to overcome obstacles to migration, with financial assistance cited by 11 Parties and technical support required by eight Parties (Table 6).

**Table 6. Assistance required by Parties to protect Appendix I marine turtles**

<b>Assistance required</b>	<b>Parties</b>
Financial	Angola, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Iran, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo, Uruguay
Regional/international cooperation	France (French Guiana), India, Pakistan, South Africa
Scientific research and monitoring	Algeria, Benin, Croatia, Ecuador, France, India
Staff/human resources	Costa Rica, France (French Guiana)
Technical/material support	Albania, Congo, Guinea, Iran, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo
Training	Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama
Other	Benin, France, Kenya, Morocco, Panama, United Kingdom

The need for improved coordination and cooperation amongst range States was noted by four Parties, particularly with respect to the implementation of regional conservation management plans for the turtle MoUs and cross-border enforcement. The need for support for studies to find technical solutions to reduce bycatch and assistance with the development of rules on the use of ground trammel nets or the establishment of a moratorium were also highlighted. Six Parties reported areas of assistance that did not fit into these broad categories and are therefore displayed under “other” in Table 6: Panama requires assistance with enforcement and oversight of fishing vessels to ensure the use of TEDs; Morocco needs support for implementing certain recommendations of the Convention; and Kenya and the United Kingdom (Bermuda) would appreciate support with their efforts to mitigate the negative impacts of plastics on turtles.

#### *Major pressures*

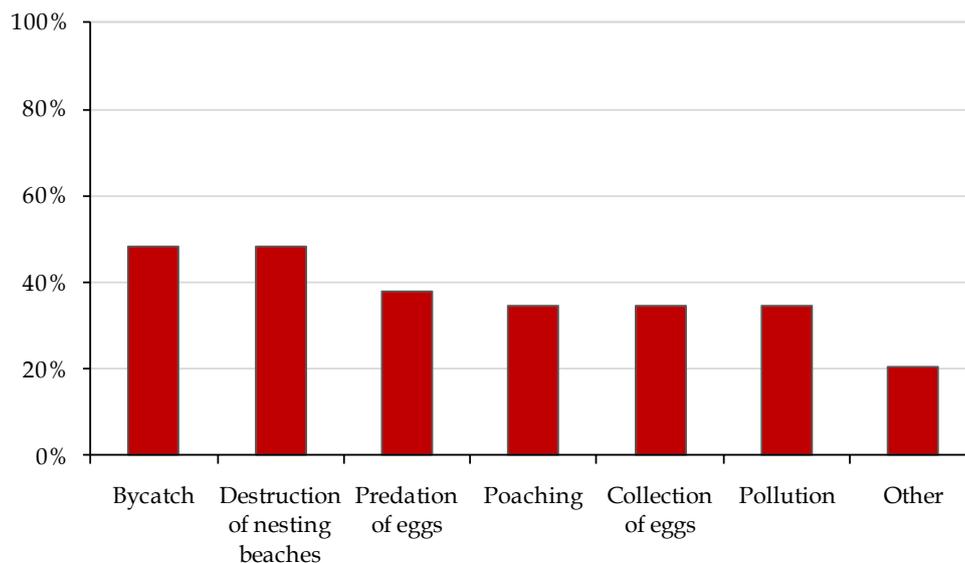
For this section, there was an error in the French and Spanish national reporting forms that may affect the results. The options for Section 3.1, question #3 should have been:

- Collection of eggs;
- Predation of eggs;
- Destruction of nesting beaches; and
- Other

However, for the French reporting form, the options “bycatch” and “pollution” were provided (repeating the options from question #2). This affected nine Parties reporting within this section.<sup>4</sup> Where Parties have provided details within the “Other” option that closely match one of the correct options, these responses have been included within the tallies for those categories. For the Spanish form, the option “destruction of nesting beaches” appears to have been inadvertently omitted. As with the French reporting countries, if a Party provided a response within “other” that closely matched “destruction of nesting beaches”, these were included within the overall tally.

The major pressures on marine turtles were reported to be the destruction of nesting beaches (14 Parties), bycatch (14 Parties) and predation of eggs (eleven Parties) (Figure 4). Collection of eggs, pollution (including marine debris) and poaching were all considered threat by ten Parties. Additional impacts on nesting beaches (human disturbance, development, tourism, light pollution and erosion) were noted by six Parties. Ship strikes were considered to be pressures by two Parties, and loss of seagrass habitat was reported as a problem by one Party.

<sup>4</sup> Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal and Togo.



Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat for Appendix I marine turtles, as recorded within 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the proportion of the 29 respondents for this question. N.B. Parties can select more than one threat and there were discrepancies with the options provided in the national reporting form depending on the language.

#### *Actions to overcome these pressures*

Improving awareness is the main action being taken to prevent, reduce and control endangering factors (19 Parties). Activities to protect turtles through enhanced law enforcement, primarily through increased protection for nesting beaches and anti-poaching patrols, were reported by 15 Parties. Six Parties are designating new protected areas and/or extending existing protected areas. Scientific research and monitoring are on-going in six range States, and four Parties are either developing or implementing national action plans for turtles. India is implementing a programme to promote the use of TEDs and New Zealand has developed a code of practice for releasing turtles hooked in longline fisheries. Workshops on marine turtle conservation were held in Congo and the Netherlands (Bonaire). Engagement with the local community to encourage monitoring and conservation of marine turtles in Côte d'Ivoire is on-going.

#### *Progress made to mitigate the pressures*

Successful awareness raising campaigns were reported by nine Parties. Enforcement actions were reported to be a success by three Parties. In particular, the ban on egg collection in Costa Rica resulted in a decreased the rate of extraction and the hunting of female turtles within a Congolese national park diminished by 10-30%. Increased levels of nesting Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta* in Cyprus was recognised as an indicator of success. Benin and Ecuador highlight the enhanced protection of the nesting beaches, with Ecuador also mentioning an increase in scientific research nationally and the realisation of the Third Regional Symposium on Marine Turtles in the Southeast Pacific as examples of the progress. New Zealand reported the low level of turtles reported as bycatch as an indicator of success. The increased size of marine protected areas shows progress is being made in Guinea. Iran highlighted the research being conducted, the identification of nesting sites and the designation of nesting sites as protected areas as having a positive impact on habitat protection. The Netherlands also reported on efforts to protect habitat, with a reduction in sand mining on beaches on Bonaire and St. Eustatius. In Honduras, the annual fishery closure periods in September have been adhered to, particularly in Ramsar sites. In Côte d'Ivoire, hatcheries managed by the local community, as well as the establishment of community shops, allow villagers to earn an income without hunting sea turtles. Israel,

Samoa, and Senegal reported that improvements are being made, whereas Ghana reported that progress has been slow to date.

*Factors that may limit action*

Limiting factors are identified as insufficient financial resources (13 Parties), lack of qualified staff (11 Parties), inadequate technical knowledge or equipment (three Parties), and lack of capacity for monitoring and training (two Parties). Poverty, general lack of resources to carry out the activities and lack of collaboration amongst stakeholders were also each noted. In Pakistan, unplanned coastal development and increased fishing pressure, as well as limited technical and financial capacity, limit protective measures being taken. Political instability in Guinea, lack of political will in Ecuador and popular uprisings Togo hinder efforts in these countries. In Benin, lack of support from local authorities and traditional healers, as well as discouragement by the local "Eco Guards", have been limiting factors.

*Assistance required to overcome these factors*

Financial assistance is required by 17 Parties in order to implement the desired actions for turtle protection. Reasons for the funds included sea turtle monitoring and conservation programmes, education campaigns, nest patrols, bycatch mitigation and funding for development of alternative livelihoods. The need for technical support, training, and international cooperation are also reported by at least three Parties. Information exchange is required by India, and Albania specifically notes that exchange of experience with EU Member States would be helpful. France also requires cooperation with neighbouring countries to prevent illegal fishing, support for studies to find technical solution to reduce bycatch and support with strengthening legislation on coastal development. Mauritius requires help with the relevant logistics needed for effective control of fishing, and Benin requested support for the establishment of marine protected areas and for scientific research. Togo needs support for capacity building and to reduce pollution.

## **TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)**

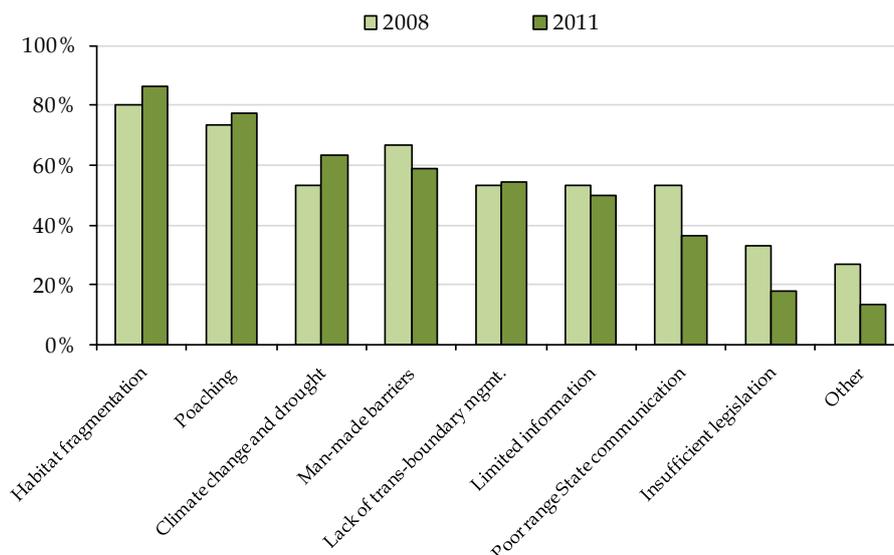
Appendix I terrestrial mammals occur within the boundaries of 45 Parties, 25 of which submitted a 2011 national report. Of those, 23 Parties reported on Appendix I terrestrial mammals. Three additional Parties provided information, but were excluded from this analysis as they are not known to be range States of any Appendix I terrestrial mammals.

*Legal Protection*

Eighteen Parties (86% of the 21 range States providing a response on legal protection) stated that the taking of terrestrial mammals is prohibited by national legislation, three noted that taking was not prohibited (Angola, Chad, Mali). Four Parties reported that exceptions to this legislation were granted, with Chile permitting take for scientific purposes, captive breeding, sustainable use and to control damage to property. Burkina Faso allows take only for scientific purposes, and Mauritania permits take during the hunting season (December to April). While Mali did not indicate that the taking of terrestrial mammals was prohibited by national legislation, they noted that permission for take is only granted under exceptional circumstances, such as to safeguard the existence of the species, for scientific purposes or to protect persons and property.

*Major obstacles to migration*

The main obstacles to migration were reported to be habitat fragmentation (19 Parties), poaching (17 Parties), and climate change and drought (14 Parties) (Figure 8). Man-made barriers, lack of trans-boundary management and lack information were each reported by ten or more Parties in 2011.



**Figure 8. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of obstacle to migration for Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats), as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 15 respondents in 2008 and 22 respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one obstacle.**

#### *Actions to overcome these obstacles*

Actions most frequently reported as being taken to overcome these obstacles were monitoring and management (six Parties each), including habitat, protected area, and species management, as well as the identification and creation of wildlife corridors between



Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia*  
(Photo: Bernard Landgraf)

fragmented habitats. Six Parties also reported activities involving trans-boundary management and the development of MoUs in order to establish trans-boundary protected areas and/or facilitate species conservation. Improving awareness and education is being undertaken by five Parties. Four Parties reported on the establishment of new protected areas. Chile developed national conservation plans for Huemul *Hippocamelus bisulcus* and Vicuña *Vicugna vicugna*, and Pakistan approved a Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia* survival strategy. Efforts to combat poaching are undertaken through increased surveillance and application of laws and regulations. A captive breeding facility for Saharan gazelles is being finalised in Algeria. Iran is working towards an increase in prey availability for Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*; Morocco is assisting with the Sahelo-Saharan antelope programme; and Kazakhstan successfully re-introduced Bukhara Deer *Cervus elaphus* in Tugai Forest. Ethiopia formulated a climate change adaptation strategy.

#### *Progress to date*

Five Parties reported the increase of protected habitat or the identification of corridors between habitats as successes. Congo and Morocco noted population increases for Appendix I mammals, and Angola observed the return of migratory species to their habitats. Congo also achieved an improved protection of Gorilla *Gorilla gorilla* populations in the reserves. Three Parties reduced anthropogenic activities, with Tanzania offering financial assistance to relocate people from wildlife corridors. South Africa reported on improved

cooperation with electricity providers to avoid key areas. Chad and Iran increased public awareness, with Iran and Mali noting strong public support. Algeria and Mongolia reported a decrease in poaching. Better monitoring of mammal movements was put in place in Benin, and scientific data was collected on *Acinonyx jubatus* and *Uncia uncia* in Iran and Pakistan, respectively. Argentina and Chile put national plans in place for the conservation of *Hippocamelus bisulcus*; Chile also worked on *Vicugna vicugna* protection.

*Assistance required to overcome these obstacles*

Financial assistance is needed by eleven Parties and nine Parties are also in need of technical equipment or training/capacity building (Table 7). Algeria requires assistance in the creation of trans-boundary projects; Argentina is hoping for political support within the distribution of *Hippocamelus bisulcus* to implement the Action Plan; and Kenya needs support for its proposed land use change policy, which provides for migratory species.

**Table 7. Assistance required by Parties to protect terrestrial mammals (other than bats).**

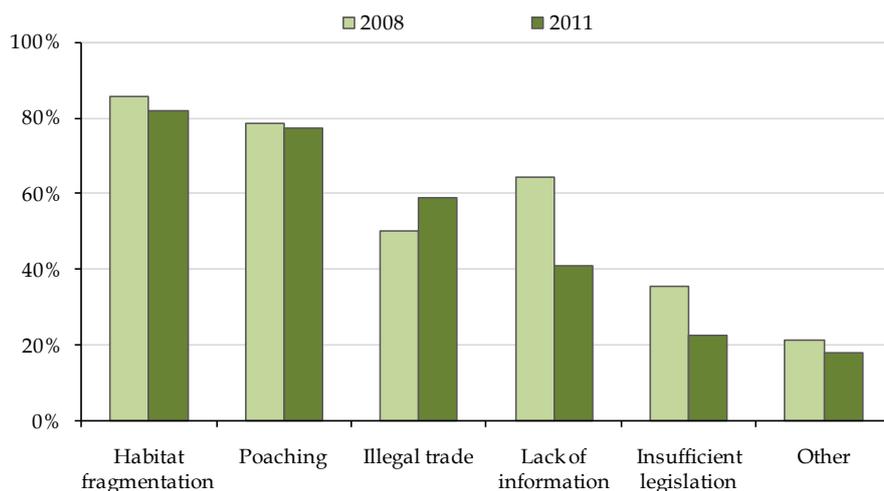
Assistance required	Parties
Financial	Angola, Argentina, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Iran, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan
Regional/international cooperation	Algeria
Technical/material support	Algeria, Angola, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Iran, Mali, Morocco, Senegal
Political	Argentina, Kenya
Training/capacity building	Congo, Iran, Morocco, Pakistan, Mali

*Major threats to migratory species*

Habitat fragmentation (17 Parties) and poaching (16 Parties) are considered by Parties to be major threats to terrestrial mammals (Figure 9). Parties also reported illegal trade (13 Parties) as a major threat. Lack of information and insufficient legislation were also considered to have negative impacts on Appendix I species. The use of terrestrial mammals for bush meat is a major issue in Kenya, and Mongolia noted that man made barriers pose a threat. Mali reported that the impacts of climate change are a significant threat to migratory species. Argentina identified the failure to enforce legislation, human disturbance and predation by domestic and feral dogs as threats.

*Actions to overcome these threats*

Seven Parties reported creating new protected areas or setting aside land for migration. Education and raising awareness was also mentioned by seven Parties. Pakistan and Mali reported involving stakeholders, and Kenya partners with landowners and developed a benefit sharing scheme to encourage conservation. Breeding programmes have been developed in Kenya and Morocco. Argentina addressed the issue of grazing cattle in *Hippocamelus bisulcus* distribution areas and is working on other protective measures for the species. Other efforts reported include legislative means, research, surveillance, particularly anti-poaching patrols and management plans.



**Figure 9. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats), as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 14 respondents in 2008 and 22 respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one threat.**

#### *Progress made to mitigate the threats*

Congo, Iran, Morocco and Pakistan cited the observed increase in population size as an indicator of success. Following the installation of road signs in Argentina, no collisions with *Hippocamelus bisulcus* have been reported to date. Chile manages the catch and release of *Vicugna vicugna* for the shearing of fibre. Another intensive management programme has been implemented for Grevy's Zebra *Equus grevyi* in Kenya and therefore awareness of this species has increased; similar management strategies were developed for *Acinonyx jubatus* and *Equus grevyi* for 2009-2014. Some Parties noted the beneficial effects of increased awareness and education; however, for some Parties, it was too early to provide details on the progress of actions taken.

#### *Factors that may limit action*

The lack of financial, human and equipment resources was reported by seven Parties as a limitation. Non-compliance with laws and illegal poaching limits progress in Chad, Congo and Mongolia. An additional obstacle in Congo is the proliferation of weapons for hunting and official complicity with poaching. Argentina found the involvement of several institutions led to administrative issues during the development of national plans. Guidelines are limited in Iran, and Mali and South Africa noted a lack of capacity. Further factors limiting success were increasing human populations around important habitats (Congo), incompatibility of land use systems with migrating species (Kenya) and desertification (Mongolia).

#### *Assistance required to overcome these factors*

Thirteen Parties require financial and/or technical assistance, whilst others need capacity building. Political support and cooperation amongst jurisdictions was reported as a requirement by Argentina, and improved coordination amongst range States is required by Pakistan.

## BATS

The Brazilian Free-tailed Bat *Tadarida brasiliensis* is the only bat species listed in Appendix I and occurs in 15 of the CMS Parties, 11 of which submitted a 2011 report, with eight providing information on the species.

### *Legal Protection*

The taking of *Tadarida brasiliensis* is prohibited by national law in Chile, Costa Rica, France (Antilles), Honduras and Uruguay (63% of the 8 range States providing a response on legal protection), whereas Ecuador, Panama and Paraguay do not presently prohibit take; three countries did not provide information on legal protection. Out of the countries where take is prohibited, only Chile reported having granted exceptions to the prohibition, although permission for taking is only granted for scientific purposes, population control, sustainable use or captive breeding.



Brazilian Free-tailed Bat *Tadarida brasiliensis*  
(Photo: USFWS)

### *Major obstacles to migration*

Costa Rica reported vandalism of bat caves and hunting in roosts to be major obstacles to migration. Habitat loss is an issue in Honduras and Uruguay considered collisions with wind turbines to be of concern. Panama reported that its *Tadarida brasiliensis* populations do not migrate and therefore do not have any obstacles to migration.

### *Actions to overcome these obstacles*

Costa Rica is working with local communities to raise awareness on the importance of bats in ecosystems, and Uruguay reported that mitigation measures were being put in place.

### *Progress to date*

None of the Parties reported on progress or success of actions taken.

### *Assistance required to overcome these obstacles*

Costa Rica and Paraguay require funding for research, with Paraguay also needing technical support to conduct ecological studies. Honduras requested assistance for population studies and assessments.

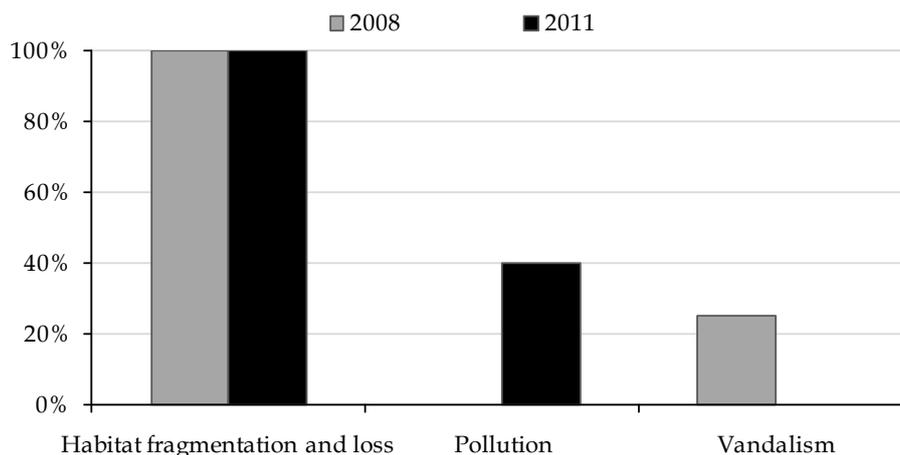
### *Major threats to migratory species*

Habitat fragmentation and loss is of major concern in all five countries that reported on pressures on bats (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Paraguay, Uruguay), with Costa Rica and Ecuador also observing pollution as a threat (Figure 10).

### *Actions to overcome these threats and progress made to mitigate the threats*

Costa Rica created protected areas for wildlife, which now cover more than 25% of the country, and reported increased interest in bat protection as a success. Paraguay introduced the zero deforestation law for the eastern region of the country in order to protect the Upper Parana Atlantic Forest; Paraguay reported that the rate of deforestation was considerably reduced and plans for reforestation and mitigation are underway. Chile reported that a book on Chilean bats<sup>5</sup> was published and considered a success.

<sup>5</sup> Galaz, J.L., Yáñez, J., Gantz, A., and Martínez, D. R. 2009. Orden Chiroptera. p. 67-84. In: Muñoz-Pedreros, A. and Yáñez, J. (eds.). Mamíferos de Chile. CEA Ediciones, Segunda edición. Valdivia, Chile.



**Figure 10. Percentage of Parties that provided details on threats reporting each type of threat to *Tadarida brasiliensis*, as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 4 respondents in 2008 and five respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one threat.**

#### *Factors that may limit action*

Factors limiting actions include the lack of funds and bat specialists, lack of awareness and insufficient research and resources. Three countries require financial support for research (Costa Rica, Honduras, Uruguay). Training is also required by Honduras, and Uruguay requires human resources. Ecuador would benefit from assistance in research on the ecology of the species, while Paraguay needs support for the development and implementation of conservation incentives.

#### **OTHER TAXA**

One or more of the remaining Appendix I species (Ghrial *Gavialis gangeticus*, Basking Shark *Cetorhinus maximus*, Great White Shark *Carcharodon carcharias*, Atlantic Sturgeon *Acipenser sturio*, Giant Catfish *Pangasianodon gigas*) occur within the boundaries of 58 CMS Parties, 37 of which provided a national report. Twenty-five Parties provided details on other taxa; however, only 19 of those are range States of one or more of the species concerned. Only details provided by those 19 Parties were included in this section.



Great White Shark *Carcharodon carcharias*  
(Photo: Terry Goss)

#### *Legal Protection*

Thirteen Parties (77% of the 17 range States providing a response on legal protection) prohibit the take of 'other' Appendix I taxa by legislation, with 12 Parties reporting that any actions are led by Ministries/Authorities, most of which are concerned with the environment, agriculture or fishing. Four Parties reported that take is not currently prohibited through the implementing legislation. Monaco, however, cited the implementing legislation for CITES as relevant, and New Zealand highlighted that *Cetorhinus maximus* is strictly protected within its EEZ and aboard vessels fishing under its flag on the High Seas, but noted that the species may be landed if taken as accidental bycatch. Belgium and Kenya also reported other relevant legislation. Two Parties have permitted exemptions to the prohibition of take: Croatia permits take in special circumstances, and the taking of

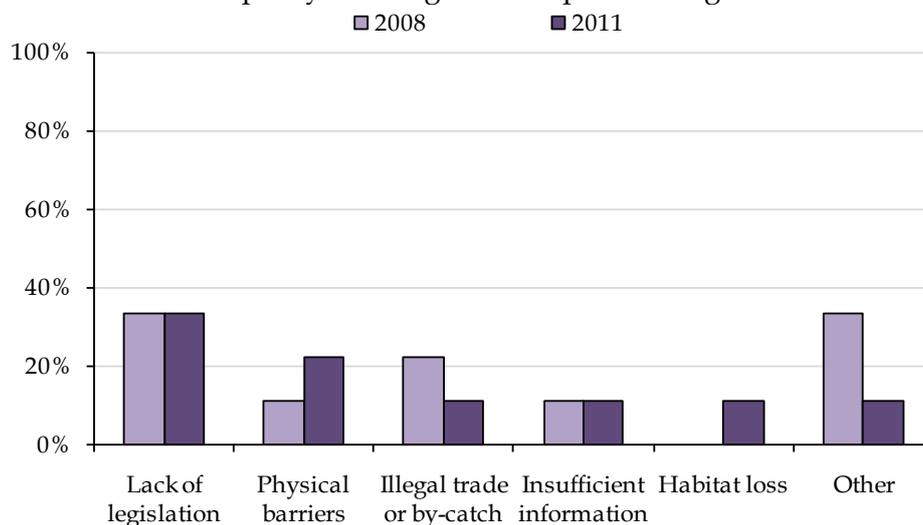
*Carcharodon carcharias* and *Cetorhinus maximus* as bycatch is not an offence in New Zealand, as long as the specimen is released immediately and the proper reporting procedures followed.

#### Major obstacles to migration

Obstacles to migration for 'other taxa' include lack of legislation (France, Ghana, Italy), poor law enforcement (Albania) and illegal trade (India) (Figure 11). Development activities along rivers create obstacles to the migration of *Acipenser sturio* in Belgium and Germany, with habitat deterioration observed in India. Better knowledge on the status of these species is needed in Kenya. Slovenia reported the incidental catch of two *Cetorhinus maximus* specimens in 2000.

#### Actions to overcome these obstacles

Legislative measures are being taken by three countries to overcome such obstacles, including revision of legislation (Ghana), strengthening of the enforcement authority (India) and full protection of *Cetorhinus maximus* and *Carcharodon carcharias* (New Zealand). Belgium and Germany have taken a number of measures to mitigate the impacts of physical obstacles in rivers, with Belgium also restoring fish habitat. Research and monitoring is ongoing in Kenya and New Zealand. Capacity building workshops are being held in Albania.



**Figure 11. Percentage of Parties which provided details on obstacles to migration for other Appendix I taxa, as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 9 respondents in 2008 and 9 respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one obstacle.**

#### Progress to date

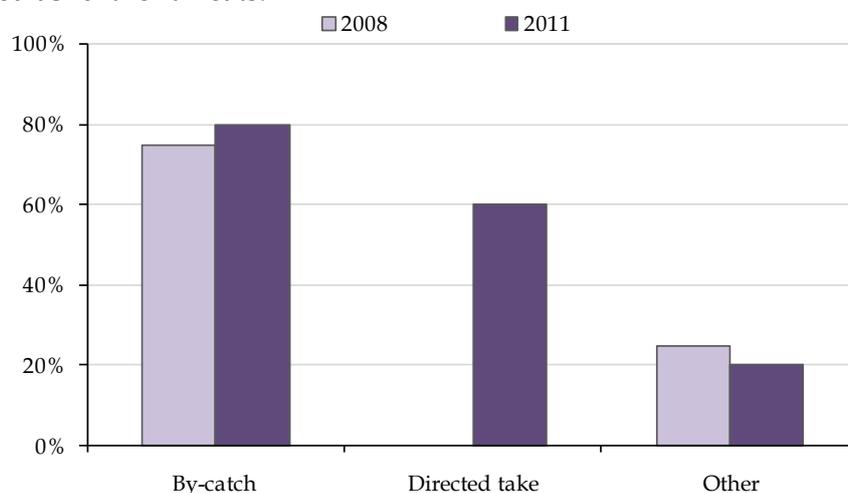
The situation was reported to be improving in India and the initiation of shark monitoring in Kenya was considered a success. New Zealand reported that changes to legislation had been approved, that catch and bycatch levels of *Cetorhinus maximus* were being monitored, and that satellite tagging of *Carcharodon carcharias* were successful at identifying migration routes between New Zealand aggregation sites and the Coral Sea and Tonga.

#### Assistance required to overcome these obstacles

Technical support and experience exchange (Albania), support to prevent illegal trade (India) and support to monitor marine species (Kenya) were requested. New Zealand requested collaborative efforts to prohibit the directed take of Appendix I sharks.

*Major threats to migratory species*

Major threats to 'other taxa' include directed take and bycatch (Figure 12). The United Kingdom highlighted that shark meat is consumed worldwide, with a large demand for shark fins in Asia. Collisions with boats and the potential impact of offshore developments were identified as further threats.



**Figure 12. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat to other Appendix I taxa, as recorded within the 2008 and 2011 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 4 respondents in 2008 and 5 respondents in 2011. N.B. Parties can select more than one threat.**

*Actions to overcome these threats*

Actions taken to reduce and control such threats include law enforcement (Ghana, India), a ban on set gillnetting in inshore waters of the South- and northwest North Islands (New Zealand) and mandatory release of live bycatch (Norway). The United Kingdom reported that elasmobranchs of conservation concern are protected Europe-wide and their retention and landing is prohibited. India initiated a species recovery program, and Ghana reported raising public awareness. Germany mentioned an information campaign on reducing *Acipenser sturio* bycatch, and published a National Action Plan for *Acipenser sturio*. The United Kingdom highlighted that an EU Action Plan for Sharks, Skates, Rays and Chimaeras had been published, with a United Kingdom plan also published in January 2011.

*Progress made to mitigate the threats*

Four Parties reported on the progress of actions taken. Germany observed increased participation by the public, with accidental bycatch of *Acipenser sturio* now being released without delay and reported accordingly. Ghana and India found the situation to be improving, and, in New Zealand, the establishment of set gillnet bans and the coverage of inshore fishing vessels by observers were considered successful. The United Kingdom noted that their assessment will be included in their next report to CMS.

*Factors that may limit action*

Factors limiting action included weak law enforcement and infrastructural issues, with access to spawning and rearing grounds reportedly hindered due to lack of or inadequate fish passage facilities. Furthermore, modification of hydraulic qualities of rivers was found to negatively impact habitats. New Zealand is encountering legal challenges with regard to the extent of set gillnet bans and there is pressure to reduce observer coverage on boats due to the costs and the restricted size of inshore fishing vessels.

*Assistance required to overcome these factors*

India would benefit from a consultative meeting of experts across range States, and Germany would like to see international cooperation in improving the ecological functionality of entire river systems to ensure continuity of systems and to work on connections between habitats.

## POTENTIAL NEW SPECIES LISTINGS

### APPENDIX I LISTINGS

Of the 68 reporting Parties, fourteen (21%) indicated that they are range States for migratory species that have an unfavourable conservation status but are not currently listed in Appendix I. Four of these Parties did not specify any species; the remaining 10 Parties together specified 20 species meeting the criteria.<sup>6</sup> Details of these species, including any steps taken to propose the listing and assistance needed, are provided in Table 8.

Eighteen of the 20 species named are already listed in Appendix II, with Tristan's Albatross *Diomedea dabbenena*<sup>7</sup> and European Eel *Anguilla anguilla* not yet listed in either Appendix. Two species were each named by two different Parties: Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug* by Poland and Kazakhstan; and Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus* by Poland and Italy. Both *F. cherrug* and *F. vespertinus* have been formally proposed for inclusion in Appendix I at COP10 by the European Union (COP10 Proposals I/1 and I/2). Panama suggested the listing of one species (Red Knot *Calidris canutus*) of which one subspecies (*Calidris canutus rufa*) is already listed in Appendix I; this species was also put forward by Panama in 2008. The number of species mentioned by Parties in this section decreased compared to 2008, when 31% of reporting Parties together named 34 species. Of the species named in 2008, three were subsequently listed in Appendix I and six were listed in Appendix II following COP9. Fifteen of the species mentioned in 2011 were also highlighted in 2008 national reports.

Five Parties indicated that they are taking steps to propose the listing in Appendix I of seven species in total. Steps taken include submission of draft proposals for listing (Benin), active discussions on potential listings (Poland), and collaboration with other Parties to evaluate possible proposals (Italy). Benin stated that assistance in the form of support from other contracting Parties would be required in the listing process for African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* and West African Manatee *Trichechus senegalensis*. Of those Parties not currently taking steps to propose listings, five Parties stated a need for assistance: Algeria expressed a need for technical support in preparing a proposal for Barbary Sheep *Ammotragus lervia*; Panama requires financial assistance in order to determine the causes of population declines of four bird species; Costa Rica requires financial investment for human resources, training and equipment in order to prepare proposals for several bird species in the northern hemisphere (species unspecified); Guinea is in need of material, financial and legal support and Tanzania requested funding for studies to determine knowledge gaps.

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<sup>6</sup> One species listed in Appendix I following COP9, Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*, was put forward erroneously in one of the 2011 national reports; this species is not included within the 20 and reflected within Table 8.

<sup>7</sup> South Africa noted that CMS taxonomy regarding albatrosses and petrels is outdated, pointing out that Tristan Albatross *Diomedea dabbenena* is recognised as a valid species by ACAP and merits inclusion in Appendix I on the basis of a decreasing population as a result of longline tuna fishing.

**Table 8. Endangered migratory taxa specified by Parties as not currently listed in CMS Appendix I**

Order	Family	Taxon	Common Name (English)	IUCN criteria	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
<b>MAMMALIA</b>							
Proboscidea	Elephantidae	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> * <sup>◊</sup>	African Elephant	VU	Benin	Yes: Submission of draft proposal for listing	Support of other contracting Parties for the proposal
Sirenia	Trichechidae	<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i> * <sup>◊</sup>	African Manatee	VU	Benin	Yes: Submission of draft proposal for listing	Support of other contracting Parties for the proposal
Artiodactyla	Bovidae	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i> *	Barbary Sheep	VU	Algeria	No	Technical support for the preparation of a proposal
<b>AVES</b>							
Procellariiformes	Diomedeidae	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	CR	South Africa	No	
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas sparsa</i> * <sup>◊</sup>	African Black Duck	LC	Kenya	No	
		<i>Anas undulata</i> * <sup>◊</sup>	Yellow-billed Duck	LC	Kenya	No	
		<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i> * <sup>◊</sup>	Red-billed Duck	LC	Kenya	No	
Falconiformes	Falconidae	<i>Falco vespertinus</i> * <sup>◊</sup>	Red-footed Falcon	NT	Italy, Poland	Yes (Italy & Poland): Discussions with other EU Member States on possible listing are on-going.	
		<i>Falco cherrug</i> * <sup>◊</sup>	Saker Falcon	VU	Kazakhstan, Poland	No (Kazakhstan); Yes (Poland): In 2010, active discussions took place on possible listing.	
	Accipitridae	<i>Milvus milvus</i> * <sup>◊</sup>	Red Kite	NT	Italy	Yes: Italy is in touch with other EU Member States to evaluate listing proposal.	
		<i>Accipiter tachiro</i> *	African Goshawk	LC	Kenya	No	
Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Crex crex</i> * <sup>◊</sup>	Corncrake	LC	Slovenia	No	

Order	Family	Taxon	Common Name (English)	IUCN criteria	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i> <sup>*◊</sup>	American Avocet	LC	Panama	No	Financial support for research to determine causes of population declines
	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i> <sup>*◊</sup>	American Golden Plover	LC			
	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris canutus</i> <sup>1*◊</sup>	Red Knot	LC			
		<i>Numenius americanus</i> <sup>*◊</sup>	Long-billed Curlew	LC			
	Rynchopidae	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i> <sup>*◊</sup>	African Skimmer	NT	Kenya	No	
Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	<i>Coracias garrulus</i> <sup>*◊</sup>	European Roller	NT	Italy	Yes: Italy is in touch with other EU Member States to evaluate listing proposal.	
<b>ELASMOBRANCHII</b>							
Orectolobiformes	Rhincodontidae	<i>Rhincodon typus</i> <sup>*</sup>	Whale Shark	VU	New Zealand	No	
<b>ACTINOPTERYGII</b>							
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> <sup>#</sup>	European Eel	CR	Sweden	Yes: National measures taken to reduce fishing and improve management of populations	

**Key: IUCN criteria:** CR: Critically Endangered; EN: Endangered; VU: Vulnerable; NT: Near Threatened; LC: Least Concern.

◆ Species formally proposed for listing at COP10

\* Species already listed in Appendix II

◊ Species highlighted as potentially needing listing in Appendix I within 2008 national reports

# Species highlighted as potentially needing listing in both Appendices I and II within 2011 national reports

<sup>1</sup> Subspecies *Calidris canutus rufa* already listed in Appendix I

## APPENDIX II LISTINGS

Eleven of the 68 reporting Parties (16%) indicated that they are range States for migratory species not currently listed in Appendix II that have an unfavourable conservation status. Of these, seven Parties provided details of species that may merit Appendix II listing, with a total of 25 species and one genus specified. Details of the taxa named, including any steps taken to propose the listing and assistance needed, are provided in Table 9. Two Parties did not provide further details on specific taxa in their responses, while Hungary mentioned “some European grassland passerines” and the Netherlands expressed concern regarding “non-waterbirds migrating to Africa and currently under pressure”, including “songbirds, raptors, larger forest birds, and steppe species”.



Loggerhead Shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*  
(Photo: USFWS)

The number of species mentioned by Parties in this section has decreased compared to 2008, when 31% of reporting Parties together named 47 species. Of the species named in 2008, five were subsequently listed in Appendix II and one listed in Appendix I following COP9. Of the taxa named in 2011, seven species and the genus *Lanius* had also been previously highlighted by Parties within their 2008 national reports.

Three species were named by two separate Parties: Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana* by Italy and Slovenia; Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor* by France and Slovenia; and European Eel *Anguilla anguilla* by Denmark and Sweden. The Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana* was noted to have suffered from a rapid and dramatic decline throughout its European range, but information on its wintering grounds and general ecology were lacking. The species in the family Laniidae put forward by France are described as being vulnerable due to their sensitivity to human activities and landscape changes in Europe, Asia and America; in addition, an overall decline on a large geographical scale was noted as the basis for the potential listing of the genus *Lanius* by Italy. Both Denmark and Sweden noted the drastic decline observed in European Eel *Anguilla anguilla* populations in recent years. Reasons for which new listings might be merited were not provided for the other taxa named, with the exception of Whiskered Tern *Chidonias hybridus*, which Italy noted suffers from a fragmented population, a reduction in breeding habitat and a lack of scientific data.

Of the species specified by Parties, only one species, Argali Sheep *Ovis ammon*, has been formally proposed for inclusion in Appendix II at COP10 (COP10 Proposal II/1 proposed by Kazakhstan and Tajikistan). Five Parties indicated that they were taking steps to propose the listing in Appendix II of a total of twenty-five species plus the genus *Lanius* (excluding those that are already listed in Appendix II). Steps taken by Parties included discussions towards the development of proposals (Kenya), consideration of possible proposals in collaboration with other Parties (Italy) and preparation of proposals (France), with Mongolia reporting the aforementioned COP10 proposal for *Ovis ammon*. Italy indicated that assistance could be sought from the EUROBATS Secretariat regarding the listing of various bat species; none of the other four Parties indicated a need for assistance. Three Parties not already taking steps to propose species listings on Appendix II expressed a requirement for some form of assistance: Costa Rica (financial support for research), Tanzania (research to determine

species status) and Panama (training on the requirements for a proposal and research to determine species status). Hungary and the United Kingdom commented that further development of proposals should await consideration of the outcomes of the current 'Future Shape of CMS' process, through which the structure and function of the CMS Family will be reviewed.

In addition to the 25 species and one genus specified in Table 9, ten species that are already listed in Appendix II were erroneously specified by Parties in this section: five bird species put forward by Kenya (Red-billed Duck *Anas erythrorhyncha*, African Black Duck *Anas sparsa*, Yellow-billed Duck *Anas undulate*, African Goshawk *Accipiter tachiro* and African skimmer *Rynchops flavirostris*) and five bat species put forward by Italy (Felten's Myotis *Myotis punicus*, Common Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, Soprano Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*, Mountain Long-eared Bat *Plecotus macrobullaris* and Sardinian Long-eared Bat *Plecotus sardus*). Species already listed in Appendix II have not been included within Table 9. The bird species were also put forward in the section on proposed Appendix I listings, so it is possible that this was simply an oversight in reporting. It is also possible, however, that family-level listings are causing confusion amongst Parties, with the *Anas* species and the five bat species all already listed in Appendix II at the family level under Anatidae spp. and Vespertilionidae spp., respectively. In 2008, France had noted their confusion in determining which passerines are already listed due to changing taxonomy. France's 2011 national report again stressed the need for a clearer taxonomic basis to listings, particularly regarding families which differ widely in their members according to different authors such as the Muscicapidae, stating that "it is for the CMS Scientific Council to clarify a still ambiguous situation, hindering the taking of possible actions for these species". France also suggested that the family-level listing for the Muscicapidae may not be appropriate since many species included are not in fact migratory and proposed a revised listing including only certain species, noting that a more detailed statement would be sent to this effect at a later date.

Table 9. Endangered migratory taxa specified by Parties as not currently listed in CMS Appendix II

Order	Family	Taxon	Common Name (English)	IUCN criteria	Party	Steps to propose listing
<b>MAMMALIA</b>						
Artiodactyla	Cervidae	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Reindeer	LC	Mongolia	No
		<i>Cervus elaphus</i> <sup>2</sup>	Red Deer	LC	Mongolia	No
	Bovidae	<i>Capra sibirica</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Asiatic Ibex	LC	Mongolia	No
		<i>Ovis ammon</i> <sup>◆◊</sup>	Argali Sheep	NT	Mongolia	Yes: COP10 Proposal II/1
<b>AVES</b>						
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Whiskered Tern	LC	Italy	Yes: A proposal is currently being considered together with other EU Member States
Passeriformes	Lanidae	<i>Lanius spp.</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Shrikes	-	Italy	Yes: A proposal is currently being considered together with other EU Member States
		<i>Lanius tigrinus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Tiger Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius bucephalus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Bull-headed Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius collurio</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Red-backed Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared and national measures are in place
		<i>Lanius isabellinus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Rufous-tailed Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius cristatus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Brown Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius colluriooides</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Burmese Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius vittatus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Bay-backed Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius schach</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Long-tailed Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius tephronotus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Grey-backed Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius minor</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Lesser Grey Shrike	LC	France, Slovenia	Yes (France): A proposal is being prepared and national measures are in place; No (Slovenia)
		<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Butcherbird	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius excubitor</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Great Grey Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared and national measures are in place
		<i>Lanius sphenocercus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Chinese Grey Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared
		<i>Lanius senator</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Woodchat Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared and national measures are in place
<i>Lanius nubicus</i> <sup>◊</sup>	Masked Shrike	LC	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared		

Order	Family	Taxon	Common Name (English)	IUCN criteria	Party	Steps to propose listing
Passeriformes (cont.)	Lanidae (cont.)	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i> <sup>◇</sup>	Southern Grey Shrike	-	France	Yes: A proposal is being prepared and national measures are in place
	Alaudidae	<i>Alauda arvensis</i> <sup>◇</sup>	Eurasian Skylark	LC	Italy	Yes: A proposal is currently being considered together with other EU Member States
	Motacillidae	<i>Anthus campestris</i> <sup>◇</sup>	Tawny Pipit	LC	Slovenia	No
	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i> <sup>◇</sup>	Ortolan Bunting	LC	Italy, Slovenia	Yes (Italy): A proposal is currently being considered together with other EU Member States; No (Slovenia)
<b>ACTINOPTERYGII</b>						
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> <sup>#</sup>	European Eel	CR	Denmark, Sweden	No (Denmark); No (Sweden)

**Key: IUCN criteria:** CR: Critically Endangered; EN: Endangered; VU: Vulnerable; NT: Near Threatened; LC: Least Concern.

◆ Species formally proposed for listing at COP10

◇ Species highlighted as potentially needing listing in Appendix II within 2008 national reports

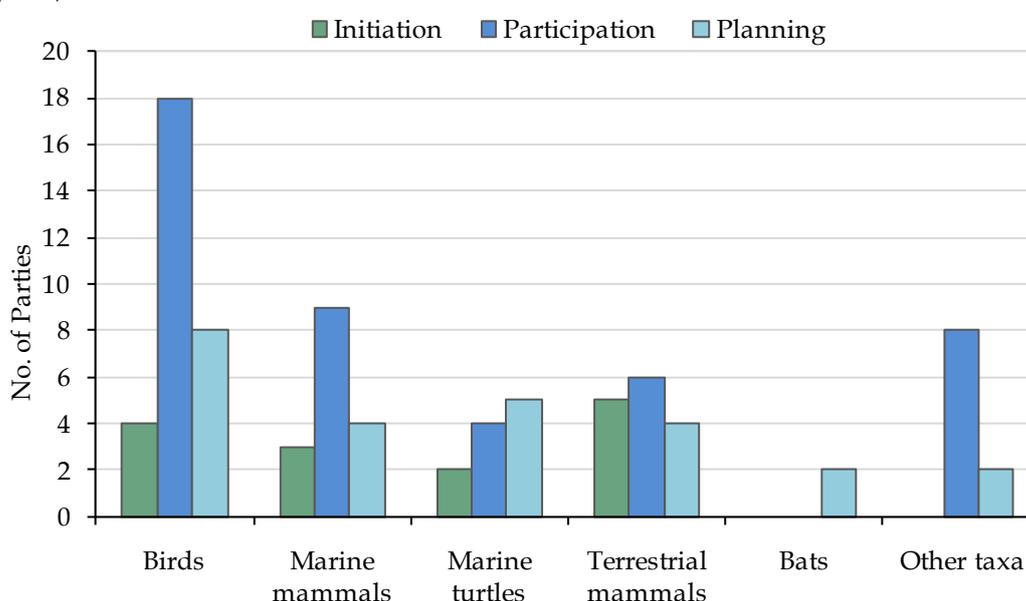
# Species highlighted as potentially needing listing in both Appendices I and II within 2011 national reports

<sup>2</sup> *Cerous elaphus yarkandensis* is listed in Appendices I and II, and *Cerous elaphus barbarus* is listed in Appendix I, but these subspecies do not occur in Mongolia.

## DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AGREEMENTS

The contribution of Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) are crucial in achieving the CMS Strategic Plan targets and unifying Parties in the conservation and management of migratory species. Since January 2008, one new Agreement (Agreement on the Conservation of Gorillas and their Habitats) and five MoUs<sup>8</sup> have been developed by CMS. In addition, one existing Agreement (Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas) has been extended to include small cetaceans of the north east Atlantic and Irish Seas.

Within their national reports, Parties are asked to provide information on their activities relating to the development of new CMS Agreements and MoUs within six principal animal groups. Overall, a total of 40 Parties (59%) reported that they had initiated, participated in or were planning the development of new Agreements, with the greatest involvement reported for Agreements concerning birds (Figure 13). This level of activity is lower than the proportion of Parties reporting their involvement in the development of new Agreements in 2008 (65%).



**Figure 13. Number of Parties initiating, participating in or planning future CMS Agreements or MoUs, by principal animal group.**

The overall levels of participation in relation to the principal animal groups are similar to those observed from the 2008 national reports, with more Parties involved in new Agreements relating to birds, marine mammals and terrestrial mammals than other groups.

Some Parties provided details within this section relating to their signature to Agreements or MoUs already in force, as opposed to their involvement in the development of new Agreements. These instances have been included within Figure 13, but have also been mentioned in the text.

<sup>8</sup> MoU concerning the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia; MoU on the Conservation of High Andean Flamingos and their Habitats; MoU between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Chile on the Conservation of the Southern Huemul *Hippocamelus bisulcus*; MoU on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; and the MoU concerning the Conservation of the Manatee and Small Cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia.

## BIRDS

Four Parties reported initiating new CMS Agreements relating to birds. Uruguay specified the MoU on South American grassland birds, while Mali referred to the signature of an existing MoU (relating to Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*). The remaining two Parties did not specify the species involved: Mauritania specified an agreement involving the Banc d'Arguin National Park between 2003 and 2008, and Saudi Arabia stated that a draft agreement was being circulated to range States without naming the target species.

Eighteen Parties reported participating in the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds, 14 of which participated in the MoU on African-Eurasian birds of prey. In addition, Uruguay participated in the development of the MoU on South American grassland birds, India in the development of an MoU on the Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata*, Mali in the development of the MoU on the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* and Mauritania in the development of a partnership involving flamingos.

In order to initiate or participate in the development of new Agreements, Parties stated a need for assistance in the form of financial support (Congo, Guinea and Mali), technical support (Congo) and training to improve understanding of CMS documents and systems (Mauritania). Saudi Arabia suggested that the MoU on birds of prey could be further improved by convening a meeting of range States before or during the COP, with the assistance of the Secretariat. The Netherlands suggested that action taken by EU Parties under the MoU on birds of prey should be conducted within the existing EU framework.



Grey-cheeked Parakeet *Brotogeris pyrrhoptera*  
(Photo: markaharper1, Flickr)

Nine Parties indicated that they are planning the development of new Agreements for bird species in the future. Ecuador is exploring the possibility of collaborating with Peru to propose an Agreement concerning the Grey-cheeked Parakeet *Brotogeris pyrrhoptera*, as reported in 2008; the FYR of Macedonia is planning to develop an MoU on endangered Mediterranean pelicans; while Hungary has proposed an MoU on European grassland passerines at previous meetings of the Scientific Council, but is awaiting the outcome of the Future Shape of CMS process before taking further steps. Mauritania expresses hope for future MoUs without specifying particular species; and Costa Rica

is working with Honduras and Panama, as planned in its 2008 report. In addition, Argentina reported that it is planning to sign the MoU on High Andean flamingos, while Tanzania is planning to sign the Raptors MoU.

## MARINE MAMMALS

Three Parties reported initiating new CMS Agreements relating to marine mammals, of which two (Côte d'Ivoire and Mauritius) did not specify a particular Agreement; India reported the initiation of the MoU on Dugong.

Nine Parties indicated that they participated in the development of new Agreements relating to marine mammals, including the MoU on Dugong (India, Iran, Mauritius, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia), the MoU on Western African and Macaronesian small cetaceans

and manatees (Burkina Faso, Mali, Monaco, Guinea) and the MoU on the Mediterranean Monk Seal (Morocco).

Three Parties noted a need for assistance in the initiation or development of new Agreements: Guinea (legal support, also noted in 2008), Samoa (financial support) and Morocco (support for national implementation of the MoU on Monk Seals, also noted in 2008).

Four Parties are planning future involvement in Agreements relating to marine mammals: both Mauritius and Saudi Arabia mentioned the MoU on Dugong, with Saudi Arabia indicating its intention to sign the MoU; Mali stated that it is planning to sign the MoU on Western African and Macaronesian small cetaceans and manatees; and Costa Rica again indicated that it is working with Honduras and Panama on developing new Agreements.

### **MARINE TURTLES**

Two Parties reported initiating new CMS Agreements relating to marine turtles: Côte d'Ivoire and Kenya. Côte d'Ivoire gave no further details, while Kenya stated that it had completed and signed the MoU on marine turtles of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia. Three additional Parties indicated participation in the development of new Agreements relating to marine turtles: India (MoU on marine turtles of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia), Ecuador (MoU between the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission and the Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles) and Honduras (national measures awaiting approval). Two Parties stated a need for assistance in the initiation or development of new Agreements: Samoa (financial support) and Honduras (establishment of alternative fishing areas to decrease pressure on turtle species).

New Agreements are planned for the future by five Parties: Honduras is planning an Agreement involving studies into the impact of research on turtles; Ecuador highlighted the need for an MoU involving range States of Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Samoa noted the need for an MoU relating to turtles and their nesting sites in the Pacific Island Region; and Costa Rica again stated that it is working with Honduras and Panama and Kenya gave no further details.

### **TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)**

Five Parties reported initiating new CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals: Argentina stated that the MoU on Southern Huemul had been signed with Chile in December 2010; India mentioned a transboundary Agreement involving elephants, tigers and snow leopards; Kazakhstan noted that an Agreement relating to Saiga Antelope *Saiga tatarica* had been undertaken in collaboration with Uzbekistan; Kenya aims to develop an MoU concerning African Wild Dog *Lycaon pictus*; while Mali did not provide further details.

Five Parties indicated that they participated in the development of new Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals: Burkina Faso and Mali specified the MoU on African Elephants; Mongolia specified the MoU on Saiga Antelope; Monaco stated that it had provided financial support for the negotiation of the Agreement on Gorillas; and India gave no further details. Four Parties stated a need for assistance in the form of financial, technical, logistical or scientific support for the initiation and development of new Agreements: Burkina Faso, India, Kenya and Mali.

The development of new Agreements is planned by four Parties, involving at least ten species: Kenya (African Wild Dog *Lycaon pictus* and Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus*); Algeria (*Acinonyx jubatus*, Barbary Sheep *Ammotragus lervia*, Scimitar-horned Oryx *Oryx dammah*, Addax *Addax nasomaculatus*, and gazelle); Mongolia (Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia*, Mongolian Gazelle *Procapra gutturosa* and asian wild sheep) and Costa Rica (no species specified).

## BATS

No Party reported initiating or participating in the development of new Agreements relating to bat species. Costa Rica indicated that the development of a new Agreement is planned in the future, in collaboration with Honduras and Panama; and Serbia stated its intention to enter the EUROBATS Agreement.

## OTHER TAXA

Eight Parties reported participation in the development of new Agreements for other taxa, all of which referred to the MoU on sharks. Germany indicated that it had provided financial support for meetings held to negotiate the MoU on sharks. No Party stated a need for any assistance for the initiation or development of a new Agreement. Costa Rica again stated that it is working with Honduras and Panama to develop new Agreements. The United Kingdom expressed its intention to sign the sharks MoU, and New Zealand indicated that signature of the sharks MoU was under consideration.

## PROTECTED AREAS

Of the 68 reporting Parties, 62 (91%) reported that migratory species are taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas. This is a slightly lower proportion than in 2008, when 93% of Parties provided a positive response. Of the remaining six Parties, one responded negatively (Honduras), while the other five did not provide a response; four of these Parties did not respond to any subsequent questions in this section (Angola, Israel, Mauritania, Serbia), but Congo did respond to the other questions on protected areas. Of the 62 Parties that did provide a positive response to this question, 58 provided further details.

International criteria that consider migratory species are reportedly applied by 27 Parties when establishing protected areas within their country. Ten Parties reported that migratory species are taken into account when designating protected areas under the Ramsar Convention. Fifteen Parties that are EU Member States reported that, within the framework of Natura 2000, migratory species are considered in the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under the EU Birds Directive and in the establishment of Special Areas for Conservation (SACs) and Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) under the EU Habitats Directive. Two Parties (Paraguay and India) reported that migratory birds are considered as part of the BirdLife International criteria when Important Bird Areas (IBAs) are established, with Italy mentioning a project with the BirdLife Partner in Italy to assess the importance of offshore areas as special sites for migratory birds. Moldova and Paraguay reportedly apply the IUCN criteria for protected area designation, which include provisions for migratory species.

Twenty-seven Parties specifically noted that migratory species are taken into account within their own national protected area criteria or legislation. For example, Argentina reported that the National Parks Administration is tasked with the conservation of migratory species; Croatia and Montenegro reported that migratory species are considered in protected area designation under the Nature Protection Act; and France has established a national strategy for marine protected areas and national parks. India reported the establishment of a Trans-boundary Protected Areas Network including wetlands used by migratory birds; Latvia mentioned a system of Specially Protected Nature Territories established to protect the breeding, wintering and resting habitats of CMS-listed species; Pakistan referred to a Protected Areas Network consisting of 25 national parks established to conserve migratory as well as resident species; and South Africa reported the development of a National Protected Area Expansion Strategy that focuses on negotiating the biodiversity-sensitive

management of private as well as government-owned land. The United Kingdom also referred to a framework for national level site designations that takes into account migratory species, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). Sixteen Parties named specific protected areas in their response to this question, many of which were reportedly designated to protect particular migratory species. Two Parties (Bulgaria and Madagascar) stated that all sites of importance to migratory species are already protected.

Important sites for migratory species were identified by 49 Parties (72%), with an additional five Parties referring to specific protected areas in their answer to the preceding question on whether migratory species are taken into account. The number of specific sites listed ranged from one in Panama (Bay of Panama) and Samoa (Aleipata Marine Protected Area) to 100 sites in the Netherlands. The protection status of the sites listed included international designations such as Ramsar sites, Biosphere reserves, IBAs, Areas of Special Conservation Importance (ASCIs), SPAs and SACs; national designations such as national parks and marine protected areas; and more specialist designations such as Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs).

The following sections summarise information provided by Parties concerning protected areas in their country, divided by site type (terrestrial, aquatic and marine). The total number of Parties reporting sites, total reported number of sites and total reported area under protection by site type is provided in Table 10. Protected area data provided by Parties without specifying the type of site is represented as "unspecified". Collectively, sixty-three Parties declared a total of 38,623 sites and a total area under protection of over 1.2 million km<sup>2</sup>. It is important to note that protected sites are likely to overlap, and the same site may have been reported more than once if it has multiple designations or encompasses multiple site types.

**Table 10. Combined number of protected sites and area covered by sites as reported by Parties**

Type of site	No. of sites	Area covered (km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Parties reporting sites
Terrestrial*	7,591	699,191	61
Aquatic	239	93,505	58
Marine	256	110,978	43
Unspecified	30,537	313,419	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,623</b>	<b>1,217,093</b>	<b>63</b>

\*Four Parties specified that non-terrestrial sites or terrestrial sites with marine and aquatic components were included within the figures provided for terrestrial protected areas.

#### *Terrestrial sites*

Sixty-one Parties (90%) reported that their protected areas include terrestrial sites; one Party (Monaco) reported that there were no terrestrial protected areas in their country, and the remainder did not respond. Twenty-eight Parties provided details regarding the number or area of their terrestrial protected sites. Of these, 24 Parties reported the number of sites, 15 Parties provided details on the surface area covered by protected sites and four Parties included the percentage of the country's total area under protection. In total, Parties declared 7,591 protected terrestrial sites and a protected terrestrial area of 699,191 km<sup>2</sup> (Table 10). Sweden reported the greatest number of terrestrial protected areas with 3,381 sites, while Tanzania reported the greatest terrestrial area under protection (305,378 km<sup>2</sup>) and New Zealand reported the greatest percentage terrestrial area under protection (30%).

#### *Aquatic sites*

Fifty-eight Parties (85%) reported that their protected areas include aquatic sites; the remainder did not specify either way. Twenty-one Parties provided details on the number or size of their aquatic protected areas, with 19 Parties reporting the number of sites and 12

Parties detailing the area covered; Madagascar also specified the percentage of its territory under protection. Parties declared a total of 239 protected aquatic sites and a total protected aquatic area of 93,505 km<sup>2</sup>. Morocco reported the greatest number of aquatic protected areas (84 sites), while Tanzania again reported the greatest area under protection (48,684 km<sup>2</sup> protected as Ramsar sites). Two Parties listed the most important aquatic protected areas without including the total number of sites, and Kenya noted that the size of its protected lakes was variable. Four Parties took aquatic sites into account in the section on terrestrial protected areas without making a distinction between them.

#### *Marine sites*

Forty-three Parties (63%) reported that their protected areas include marine sites; six Parties reported that there are no marine sites under protection in their country, and the remainder did not respond. Twenty-three Parties gave details regarding the number or area of their marine protected areas; of these, 19 reported the number of sites, 11 Parties provided details on the area covered and two reported the percentage of the country's marine territory under protection. Parties declared a total of 256 protected marine sites and a total protected marine area of 110,978 km<sup>2</sup>. The United Kingdom reported the greatest number of protected areas with a marine component (107 sites), while Germany reported the greatest marine area under protection (36,003 km<sup>2</sup>) and the greatest proportion of territorial waters under protection (over 70%).

#### *Agency*

The agency, department or organisation responsible for action on protected areas was identified by 56 Parties (82%) and mainly involved ministries charged with governance of the environment, conservation, forests, water, energy and sustainable development. Less common were ministries responsible for culture, tourism, agriculture and economics. Several Parties specified that regional governments had powers to take action on protected areas at a local rather than a national level.

#### *Positive outcomes*

Positive outcomes of actions taken on protected areas were provided by two-thirds of respondents (44 Parties). Outcomes included: establishment of new protected areas; increased coverage and connection of protected areas; new designations on existing protected areas; increase in size of populations of species using protected areas; return of species or appearance of new species in protected areas, either naturally or via re-introduction; implementation of monitoring programmes, research studies and management plans targeting vulnerable species; protection of vulnerable habitats; reduction in illegal exploitation of natural resources; effective community participation in protected area management; raising public awareness and support of conservation efforts; and increased tourism. For example, Albania reported the designation of its first marine protected area in 2010; Ukraine reported that 35 new protected areas had been established and 10 areas had been extended between 2009 and 2010; Switzerland noted that up to 40% of the country's total waterbird population overwinters in protected areas; Hungary reported the implementation of management plans for all nine protected areas in which Great Bustard *Otis tarda* occur; India reported greater international cooperation in the management of trans-boundary protected areas; South Africa reported the increasing contribution of its Biodiversity Stewardship Programme to the biodiversity-sensitive management of privately-owned land; and Ecuador noted that tourism in one marine reserve had helped to increase support for continued monitoring of Pink-footed Shearwater *Puffinus creatopus* populations present in the area.

## SATELLITE TELEMETRY

Parties were asked to report on both current and future satellite telemetry projects within their national reports.

### *Projects undertaken in the current reporting period*

Thirty-five out of the 68 reporting Parties (52%) reported that satellite telemetry projects were carried out during the reporting period. Nineteen Parties reported ongoing projects, 16 Parties provided details on completed projects and six Parties noted projects in preparation.

Twenty-three Parties included details of the taxa that were tracked using satellite telemetry (Table 11). The majority of the projects centred on CMS-listed bird taxa, with 37 bird taxa, 20 mammal taxa, and four turtle species being monitored. Mammals that were subjects of satellite telemetry projects included five terrestrial, four marine and eleven bat species. The majority of projects involved Appendix II-listed species, with 46 Appendix II taxa two Appendix I species and the remaining 12 species listed in both CMS Appendices. Additionally, nine Parties reported telemetry projects at higher taxonomic levels. Eight Parties provided details on satellite telemetry projects that did not concern CMS listed species.

Twenty satellite telemetry projects reported by Parties in their 2011 national reports were also reported in their 2005 and/or 2008 national reports as in preparation or on-going, although this represented only a small proportion of the projects that had been reported as planned in those reports (56 in 2008 and 34 in 2005).

**Table 11. CMS-listed taxa reported as subjects of satellite telemetry projects in preparation, on-going or completed during the reporting period for the 2011 national reports.**

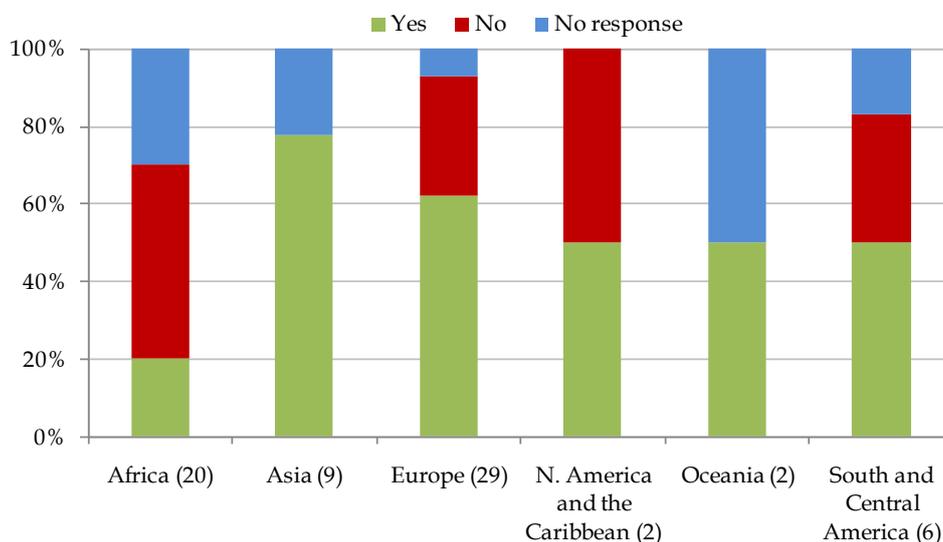
Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common Name (English)	Party
<b>MAMMALIA</b>					
<b>Chiroptera</b>	Rhinolophidae	II	<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Bat	*Germany
	Vespertilionidae	II	<i>Nyctalus leisleri</i>	Leisler's Bat	*Germany
		II	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle	*Germany
		II	<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Barbastelle Bat	*Germany
		II	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown Long-eared Bat	*Germany
		II	<i>Myotis bechsteinii</i>	Bechstein's Bat	*Germany
		II	<i>Myotis brandti</i>	Brandt's Bat	*Germany
		II	<i>Myotis dasycneme</i>	Pond Bat	*Germany
		II	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's Bat	*Germany
		II	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	Greater Mouse-eared Bat	*Germany
		II	<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's Bat	*Germany
<b>Cetacea</b>	Phocoenidae	II	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise	*Germany
	Balaenopteridae	I/II	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale	Portugal
	-	I/II	Cetacea spp.	Cetaceans	United Kingdom
<b>Carnivora</b>	Phocidae	II	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Common Seal	*Germany
<b>Proboscidea</b>	Elephantidae	II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	Chad, Mali
<b>Perissodactyla</b>	Equidae	II	<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Asiatic Wild Ass	Iran, *Mongolia
<b>Artiodactyla</b>	Camelidae	I	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Wild Camel	*Mongolia
	Bovidae	II	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolian Gazelle	*Mongolia
II		<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Saiga Antelope	Kazakhstan	

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common Name (English)	Party
<b>AVES</b>					
<b>Procellariiformes</b>	Diomedidae	II	<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	Argentina
	Procellaridae	II	<i>Macronectes</i> spp.	Giant Petrel	Argentina
<b>Ciconiiformes</b>	Ardeidae	II	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	Netherlands
		II	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret	*Germany
		II	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	Netherlands
	Ciconiidae	II	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	*Czech Republic, Hungary, *Latvia
II		<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Belgium, *Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland	
<b>Phoenicopteriformes</b>	Phoenicopteridae	II	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Greater Flamingo	Tanzania
		I	<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>	Andean Flamingo	Argentina
<b>Anseriformes</b>	Anatidae	II	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	United Kingdom
		II	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	Netherlands
		I/II	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Finland, Hungary, Sweden
		II	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	*Netherlands, United Kingdom
<b>Falconiformes</b>	Cathartidae	II	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	Argentina
		II	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	Argentina
		II	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	Argentina
	Pandionidae	II	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Finland, *Germany, United Kingdom
	Accipitridae	II	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey Buzzard	*Germany, United Kingdom
<b>Falconiformes (cont.)</b>	Accipitridae (cont.)	II	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Black Kite	*Germany
		II	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	*Germany
		I/II	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	Finland, United Kingdom
		II	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture	Switzerland
		II	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	*Germany, Netherlands
		II	<i>Harpyhaliaetus coronatus</i>	Crowned Solitary Eagle	Argentina
		II	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	*Germany, Latvia, South Africa
		I/II	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	*Germany
		I/II	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	*Germany, *Hungary, Slovakia
		Falconidae	II	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon
II	<i>Falco amurensis</i>		Amur Falcon	South Africa	
II	<i>Falco cherrug</i>		Saker Falcon	Hungary, Slovakia	
II	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		Peregrine Falcon	Hungary	
<b>Gruiformes</b>	Gruidae	I/II	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	Iran
		II	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	Finland
	Otididae	I/II	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	Hungary, United Kingdom
<b>Charadriiformes</b>	Scolopacidae	II	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Netherlands
		II	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	United Kingdom
<b>Passeriformes</b>	Musciacipidae	I/II	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	France
-	-	I/II	Aves spp.	Birds (not specified)	Mongolia, France, Mali
				Birds of prey	United Kingdom
				Waterbirds	*Germany, United Kingdom
				Geese	*Germany

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common Name (English)	Party
<b>REPTILIA</b>					
Testudinata	Cheloniidae	I/II	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	*Uruguay, *France
		I/II	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	France
		I/II	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Turtle	France
	Dermochelyidae	I/II	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	France
	-	I/II	Testudinata spp.	Marine turtles	Albania, Argentina, Iran, Netherlands

Key: \*Project also reported as “in preparation” or as “on-going” within their 2008 national report; •Project referenced within the country’s 2005 national report.

The largest number of Parties using satellite telemetry was in Europe (18 out of 34 reporting Parties) (Figure 14). Asia, however, had the largest proportion of reporting Parties implementing projects that use satellite telemetry (87%, 7 Parties), compared with 62% of Parties in Europe. The region with the lowest proportion of Parties reporting the use of satellite telemetry was Africa (20%). Twelve Parties did not respond to the question and 22 Parties responded that they had no current projects.



**Figure 14. Percentage of Parties that conducted satellite telemetry projects during the current reporting period (‘Yes’), that did not conduct projects (‘No’) and that did not respond to this question (‘No response’), by World region. Percentage is based on the number of Parties submitting reports by region (included in parentheses).**

#### Future projects

Future projects are being planned by 26 Parties (38%; Table 12). Eighteen Parties reported that they did not have any satellite telemetry projects planned, mainly due to financial constraints, lack of technical means or a shortage of human resources, materials or training in the technology. South Africa, for example, reported that the limited availability of small satellite and GPS trackers was a serious impediment to research on bird dispersal and migration in the country.

As with the projects undertaken in the current reporting period, the majority of the future projects being planned by Parties centre on CMS-listed bird species, with 27 bird taxa, eight mammal taxa, three marine turtle species and three fish species subjects of planned satellite telemetry projects (Table 12). Of the mammal taxa to be studied, six are terrestrial, two are marine and one project will focus on bats. Additionally, several Parties reporting on planned projects only provided the higher taxonomic level (as opposed to the species involved);

these included projects on mammals (two Parties), birds (five Parties), marine turtles (six Parties) and fish (one Party).

The majority of projects are aimed at Appendix II-listed species. Of the projects listed at genus and species level, 29 will monitor Appendix II species and genera and 11 will monitor species listed in both CMS Appendices, with none that focus exclusively on Appendix I species. Six Parties (India, United Kingdom (Falklands), Tanzania, Finland, Guinea, Ecuador) provided additional details on satellite telemetry projects being planned that do not concern CMS listed species; these have not been included within Table 12.

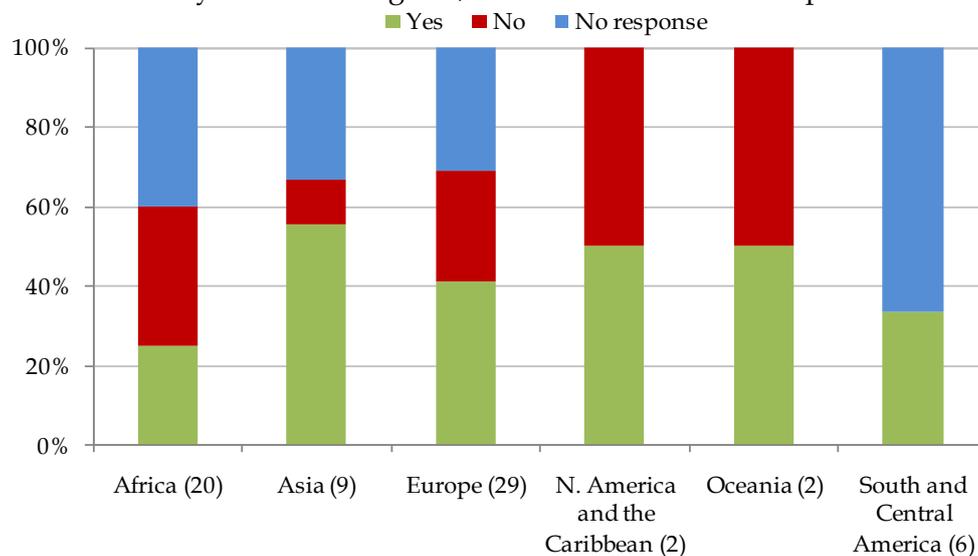
**Table 12. Species reported as subjects of planned future satellite telemetry projects**

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common Name (English)	Party	Timeframe
<b>MAMMALIA</b>						
-	-	I/II	Mammalia spp.	Seals	Germany	Starting 2011
				Marine mammals	France	2010-2014
Chiroptera	-	I/II	Chiroptera spp.	Bats	Norway	
Carnivora	Otariidae	II	<i>Otaria flavescens</i>	South American Sea Lion	United Kingdom (Falklands)	2010-2011 likely to continue
	Phocidae	II	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour/ Common Porpoise	Germany	Starting 2011
	Canidae	II	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	African Wild Dogs	South Africa	2011-2015
Proboscidea	Elephantidae	II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African elephant	Republic of Guinea	In preparation
Perissodactyla	Equidae	II	<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Asiatic Wild Ass	Mongolia	
Artiodactyla	Bovidae	II	<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	Goitered gazelles	Mongolia	
		II	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolian gazelle	*•Mongolia	
		II	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Saiga antelope	Kazakhstan	Continuing
<b>AVES</b>						
-	-	I/II	Aves spp.	African migrants	Denmark	
				Birds of prey	Iran	In preparation
				Cranes	India	Continuing
				Vulture	India	Proposed
				Waterfowl	India	Continuing
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	II	<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	Black-browed albatross	United Kingdom (Falklands)	Continuing
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	II	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	Netherlands	Continuing
		I/II	<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond Heron	Tanzania	In discussion
		II	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	Netherlands	Continuing
	Ciconiidae	II	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Netherlands	Continuing
Phoenicopteriformes	Phoenicopteridae	II	<i>Phoenicopterus spp.</i>	Flamingos	Kenya	
Anseriformes	Anatidae	II	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White- fronted Goose	Netherlands	Continuing

Order	Family	App. Taxon	Common Name (English)	Party	Timeframe
		I/II <i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	†Iran, Norway, ‡Sweden	†In preparation, ‡possible
		II <i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose	*India	Continuing
		I/II <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>	Ruddy-headed Goose	Argentina	In preparation
Falconiformes	Cathartidae	II <i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	Argentina	Continuing
		II <i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	Argentina	Continuing
		II <i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	Argentina	Continuing
	Pandionidae	II <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	*Norway	
	Accipitridae	II <i>Circus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Eagle	Italy	
		II <i>Circus maurus</i>	Black Harrier	South Africa	2009-2012
		II <i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	Denmark	
		II <i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	Netherlands	Continuing
		II <i>Harpyhaliaetus coronatus</i>	Crowned Solitary Eagle	Argentina	
		I/II <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial eagle	Saudi Arabia, †Slovakia	†Continuing
		II <i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian vulture	*Italy	
	Falconidae	II <i>Falco eleonora</i>	Eleonora's Falcon	Croatia, Italy	
		II <i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Slovak Republic	2010-2014
Gruiformes	Otididae	I/II Otididae spp.	Bustards	India	2011
		I/II <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara bustard	†Iran, Saudi Arabia	†In preparation
		I/II <i>Otis tarda</i>	Great bustard	Iran	In preparation
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	II <i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Netherlands	Continuing
<b>REPTILIA</b>					
Testudinata	Cheloniidae	I/II <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	*France	
		I/II <i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead turtle	France (New Caledonia)	
		I/II <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Turtle	France (Guiana)	
	-	I/II Testudinata spp.	Marine Turtles	Ecuador, †France (Guadeloupe), ‡India, Italy, Panama, †Netherlands	†Continuing, ‡Completed by 2010
<b>ELASMOBRANCHII</b>					
Orectolobiformes	Rhincodontidae	II <i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Ecuador	
Lamniformes	Cetorhinidae	I/II <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking shark	*New Zealand	October 2010-February 2011
	Lamnidae	I/II <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great white shark	*New Zealand	2005-2014

**Key:** \*Project also reported as "in preparation" or as "on-going" within their 2008 national report; †Project referenced within the country's 2005 national report.

Asia had the greatest proportion of Parties planning to use satellite telemetry (56%), whereas Africa had the lowest percentage (25%) of Parties with plans to use satellite telemetry (Figure 15). The remaining regions all had between 41% and 50% of Parties reporting plans to use satellite telemetry. Across all regions, 35% of Parties did not respond to this question.



**Figure 15. Percentage of Parties that conducted conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry during the current reporting period ('Yes'), that did not conduct projects ('No') and that did not respond to this question ('No response'), by World region. Percentage is based on the number of Parties submitting reports by region (included in parentheses).**

#### *Positive outcomes*

The most commonly reported positive result of projects using satellite telemetry was an increased understanding of migratory routes for a variety of birds, terrestrial mammals, marine turtles and sharks (16 Parties). For example, flyways were studied by several countries (Denmark, India, the Netherlands, Norway) and the movement of individual flamingos, particularly individuals moving further north or south was highlighted by Kenya. Iran used satellite telemetry to study migration of released captive-bred Siberian Cranes *Grus leucogeranus*. Togo used the results to prepare a map for trans-boundary migration corridors for large mammals. Tanzania studied the nature and pattern of seasonal migration of Wildebeest *Chonnocaetes* spp., and obstacles and dangers in migration were identified for Mongolian Gazelle *Procapra gutturosa* and Asiatic Wild Ass *Equus hemionus* in Mongolia and for geese in the Netherlands.

Eleven Parties reported the identification of sites of importance to migratory species as a positive outcome of satellite telemetry projects. Information on wintering sites was gathered by four Parties. As an example, satellite telemetry enabled the Netherlands to identify the most important areas for wintering Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons*. Foraging areas were identified for marine turtles (Iran, the Netherlands) and geese (the Netherlands). Links between nesting and feeding population assemblages were studied for marine turtles (Iran). Kazakhstan noted that telemetry of Saiga Antelope *Saiga tatarica* allowed regular monitoring and better protection and planning of protected areas. Mali noted regular monitoring of African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* and migratory birds. Similarly, it is hoped that habitat use information on Black Harriers *Circus maurus* will help inform decision-making in South Africa. Slovakia also noted the benefits of garnering increased knowledge of home range sizes and on sites of importance to migratory species.

Parties indicated that understanding the behaviour of migratory species can help to minimise the negative impacts experienced by species during migration. For instance,

mapping of the breeding ranges for albatrosses provide insights into the potential areas of overlap with fisheries (France). Satellite telemetry projects have improved knowledge of how giant petrels (*Macronectes* spp.) use the sea during different life stages and seasons (Argentina). In addition, projects have enhanced knowledge of flight speed (Hungary), breeding biology (the Netherlands), and temporal movements of species (Hungary).

Further benefits of telemetry projects noted by Parties included helping to secure funding for conservation of migratory birds and the restoration of habitat in the Sahel, Africa (the Netherlands). Daily tracking updates of birds and turtles on websites was considered to generate public interest (the Netherlands). The importance of international conservation was highlighted by observation of vultures (Cathartidae) and Andean Condors *Vultur gryphus* travelling between Argentina and Bolivia (Argentina). Similarly, Mali reported collaboration with partner countries in the studies.

Finland reported on developments being made to improve the technology, while France noted the limitations of using the technology for monitoring marine turtles, in that the operating time (1-6 months) was insufficient to provide information on the whole of the range and noted that tags can cause discomfort. Switzerland praised the miniaturisation of components, satellite telemetry and GPS, for making telemetry an “indispensable research tool” allowing observation of animals independent of visual observation. The United Kingdom also recognised the great importance of the technique as a conservation and research tool. Initially used primarily to study the use of space by different individuals, Switzerland considered that the technique was increasingly being used to determine major factors of population dynamics, such as survival rate and exchange between populations.

## **MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES**

A key challenge for CMS is the development and mobilisation of human capacity and financial resources to implement needed conservation measures. Parties were asked questions in relation to the mobilisation of resources for their countries, other countries (particularly developing countries), and the CMS Trust Fund.

### **RESOURCES FOR CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES**

Of the 65 Parties providing a response in this section, 51 Parties (78%) indicated that they have made financial resources available for conservation activities that benefit migratory species in their own country. Of those, 39 Parties provided details on the species or taxonomic groups benefitting from conservation activities in their country, with the majority of activities focussing on birds (Table 13).

Commonly reported activities within countries included: financing of surveys and monitoring of migratory species (Belgium, Croatia, Ecuador, Guinea, Iran, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Slovakia); research projects (Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Paraguay); the development or establishment of protected areas (Belarus, Finland, Panama); management of habitat, sites and protected areas (Belgium, Ecuador, Germany, Iran, Kenya, Latvia, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Togo) and habitat restoration (Belgium, Germany, Iran, Slovakia).

Other activities included capacity building, nesting aids for birds, conflict resolution with fish farms and reduction of electrocution, pest control, a national action plan for bats, a bird atlas and awareness campaigns. The Czech Republic reported funding the development of methodologies for assessing the impacts of wind turbines and roads on bats. Morocco reported implementing reintroduction programmes, and Germany reported financial contributions to sturgeon reintroduction. The Netherlands funded projects to reconcile the

needs of wintering geese and wigeons with agriculture. Norway funded an officer for Corn Crake *Crex crex* conservation.

#### **VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO CMS TRUST FUND**

Six Parties (Belgium, Finland, France, Norway, Tajikistan, and the United Kingdom) reported providing voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support developing countries. Contributions supporting the attendance of participants at CMS COPs were provided by Finland, Norway and the United Kingdom. France specified their contributions towards the Gorilla Symposium held in 2009, the third meeting on sharks (Philippines), and the implementation of the MoUs on West African Elephants and Central African Elephants. Belgium detailed four projects benefitting migratory species that receive their financial support.

It is possible that the question on the CMS Trust Fund within the national report may have been too specific in relation to the use of the funds “to support requests from developing countries...” for Parties to respond positively. For example, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland reported in their CMS national reports that no voluntary contributions were made to the CMS Trust Fund specifically to support developing countries; however, according to the Standing Committee document relating to the CMS Trust Fund (see Annex 3 of document CMS/StC37/11), each of these Parties provided voluntary contributions in support of CMS activities in 2009-2010. Germany, in particular, while responding negatively to the CMS Trust Fund question, went on to provide details within their national report of annual voluntary financial contributions provided to CMS, AEWA, ASCOBANS and EUROBATS and various species-specific meetings and workshops. As such, it is likely that additional Parties provided voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund that are not accounted for here.

**Table 13. Taxa benefitting from resources made available by Parties for in-country conservation activities**

Order	Family	Appendix	Taxon	Common Name (English)	Party
<b>MAMMALIA</b>					
CHIROPTERA	Various	II	Rhinolophidae spp.; Vespertilionidae spp.; <i>Tadarida teniotis</i> ; and <i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>	European bats	Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom
	Rhinolophidae	II	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>	Greater Horseshoe Bat	Germany
CETACEA		I/II	Cetacea spp.	Cetaceans	Costa Rica, Monaco, New Zealand, Samoa, Togo, United Kingdom
	Delphinidae	II	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Bottlenosed Dolphin	Ecuador
	Balaenopteridae	I	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	Ecuador, New Zealand
CARNIVORA	Felidae	I	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	India, Pakistan
	Phocidae	I/II	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Monk Seal	Croatia, Morocco
PROBOSCIDEA	Elephantidae	II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	Angola, Benin, Mali, Togo
			<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Indian Elephant	India
SIRENIA	Dugongidae	II	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	India
ARTIODACTYLA	Bovidae	II	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolian Gazelle	Mongolia
<b>AVES</b>					
		I/II	AVES spp.	Birds	Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, India, Iran, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom
SPHENISCIFORMES	Spheniscidae	I/II	Spheniscidae spp.	Penguins	United Kingdom (Falkland Islands), South Africa
PROCELLARIIFORMES	Diomedeidae	I/II	Diomedeidae spp.	Albatrosses	United Kingdom, Uruguay
		II	<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	Black-Browed Albatross	United Kingdom (Falkland Islands)
	Procellariidae	I/II	Procellariidae spp.	Petrels	United Kingdom, Uruguay
CICONIIFORMES	Ciconiidae	II	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Slovakia
		II	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Germany, Latvia
		I/II	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Waldrapp Ibis	Morocco
		I/II	<i>Ciconia</i> spp.	Storks	Slovakia
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES	Phoenicopteridae	II	<i>Phoenicopus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	Tanzania
ANSERIFORMES	Anatidae	II	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon	Netherlands
		II	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	Czech Republic
		I/II	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Germany
		I/II	<i>Anser</i> spp. & <i>Branta</i> spp.	Geese	Netherlands
		I/II	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	Germany, Slovenia
		I	<i>Chloephaga rubiceps</i>	Ruddy-headed Goose	Argentina

Order	Family	Appendix	Taxon	Common Name (English)	Party
FALCONIFORMES	Accipitridae	I/II	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck	Pakistan
		I/II	Falconiformes spp.	Raptors	Slovakia, United Kingdom
		I/II	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	Latvia
		I/II	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	Hungary
		II	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	Germany, Latvia
		I/II	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White Tailed Eagle	Austria, Germany, Slovenia
		II	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Hungary, Slovakia
		I/II	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	Slovenia
GRUIFORMES	Falconidae	II	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	Hungary
		I/II	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian Crane	Iran
		II	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corn Crake	Latvia, Norway
		I/II	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia
CHARADRIIFORMES	Laridae	I/II	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	Morocco
		I	<i>Sterna lorata</i>	Peruvian Tern	Chile
PASSERIFORMES	Muscicapidae	I/II	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	Germany, United Kingdom
<b>REPTILIA</b>					
TESTUDINATA			Testudinata spp.	Marine turtles	Angola, Benin, Costa Rica, Ecuador, France, Croatia, India, Italy, Kenya, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, Uruguay
	Cheloniidae	I/II	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Cyprus
		I/II	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Cyprus, Pakistan
<b>ELASMOBRANCHII</b>					
			Elasmobranchii spp.	Sharks	Ecuador
ORECTOLOBIFORMES	Rhincodontidae	II	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	India
<b>ACTINOPTERYGII</b>					
ACIPENSERIFORMES	Acipenseridae	II	<i>Acipenser</i> spp.	Sturgeons	Germany
		I/II	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	European Sea Sturgeon	Germany

## VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Voluntary financial contributions were made by 10 Parties to support conservation activities in other CMS countries (Table 14). Details of conservation activities in other countries that are not Party to CMS were also provided, but these are not discussed here. In addition to the projects specified below, Germany reported committing €263.1 million to the conservation of biodiversity and forests in its partner countries in 2010, aiming to increase this amount annually until 2013.

**Table 14. Voluntary contributions made by Parties for conservation activities in other CMS countries.**

Donor Party	Recipient Party / Activity / Region
Belgium	Morocco: cedar forest & climate change.
	Mauritania: habitat restoration of the green belt around Nouakchott.
	Burkina Faso: forest protection around Sourou.
	Africa: Sahelo-Sahara Antelopes Programme.
Germany	Gabon, Congo: to NGO Conservation Justice Government for wildlife law enforcement (€26 000).
	International Climate Initiative: various projects.
India	Capacity building of wildlife managers and biologists in neighbouring countries.
Monaco	Mediterranean: Mediterranean Monk Seal <i>Moschus</i> .
	Various activities of the CMS (funding of brochures, facilitating negotiations etc.).
	Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador: Marine Biological Corridor.
	South Indian Ocean: Bonelli's Eagle, bearded vultures, albatross and petrels.
New Zealand	Kiribati: Eradication of rats and rabbits from the Phoenix Islands.
Norway	Kazakhstan: Lesser White-fronted Goose <i>Anser erythropus</i> .
Saudi Arabia	Morocco: Houbara Bustard <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> .
Sweden	Projects relating to <i>Anser erythropus</i> .
	Philippines: participation of developing countries at sharks MoU.
Switzerland	AEWA: "conservation guidelines" projects in Africa.
	Wetlands International: crucial African-Eurasian wetlands network.
United Kingdom	Antigua and Barbuda: marine turtles.
	Caribbean and Western Atlantic: Hawksbill Turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> workshop.
	Implementation of AEWA through training modules developed under the UNEP/GEF African-Eurasian Flyways project, "Wings over Wetlands".
	South Atlantic Overseas Territories: funding an officer to co-ordinate ACAP activities.
	Projects contained in the Migratory Raptor MoU's Action Plan.
	Darwin Initiative projects: marine turtles in Gabon and Peru; river dolphins in India; Saiga Antelope <i>Saiga tatarica</i> and Sociable Lapwing <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> in Kazakhstan, amongst others.
	<i>Tursiops</i> SEAs project through ASCOBANS.
Europe: projects on bats in countries with developing economies.	

## TECHNICAL/SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Ten Parties reported that they had provided technical/scientific assistance to developing countries (Table 15).

**Table 15. Technical/scientific assistance provided by donor Parties to benefit migratory species**

Donor Party	Technical / scientific assistance provided to:
Benin	Elephants, marine turtles and migratory birds
Costa Rica	Protocols for sea turtle nurseries in the region
Germany	Democratic Republic of Congo: Gorilla, Virunga National Park
	Wings Over Wetlands: African-Eurasian migratory waterbird flyways
	Mauritania: Migrating birds (more than 250 species), such as the Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> and Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>
	Congo: Eastern Gorilla <i>Gorilla beringei</i>
India	Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan) Migratory bird species and Central Asian aridlands mammals, such as the Saiga Antelope <i>Saiga tatarica</i> and Asiatic wild ass <i>Equus hemionus</i>
	The world network of Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites, the LifeWeb Initiative.
India	Training wildlife managers: tiger, snow leopard, waterbirds, marine turtles
Saudi Arabia	Houbara Bustard <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>
Madagascar	Sharing experiences in various training workshops and seminars in several African countries: Malagasy Pond Heron <i>Ardeola idae</i>
New Zealand	Kiribati: rat eradication benefitting Phoenix Petrel <i>Pterodroma alba</i>
United Kingdom	ACAP activities in south Atlantic Overseas Territories: funding of officer See also Table 14 above.

## RECEIPT OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CMS TRUST FUND

Five Parties reported to have received contributions from the CMS Trust Fund to benefit migratory species. This was in support of Ruddy-headed Goose *Chloephaga rubidiceps* (Argentina); marine turtles and Dugong *Dugong dugon* (India); Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonora*, Sooty Falcon *Falco concolor* and Malagasy Pond Heron *Ardeola idae* (Madagascar); whales and dolphins (Samoa); and albatrosses and petrels (Uruguay).

## RECEIPT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE/ SUPPORT FROM OTHER SOURCES

Twenty-five Parties reported being in receipt of either financial assistance or support for conservation activities from sources other than the CMS Secretariat, which included help from the EU/EU-LIFE Nature Fund (eight Parties) and the GEF-UNDP (six Parties). Various governments provided financial assistance including the Netherlands (Pakistan), Denmark (Argentina), Norway (Slovakia), Belgium (Tanzania), Japan (Côte d'Ivoire), United States of America (Congo, Kenya, Paraguay).

Wetlands International provided support to Chad, Paraguay, and Congo. Two Parties received assistance from BirdLife International (Belarus, Paraguay), and four received assistance from WWF (Bulgaria, Chad, Guinea, Tanzania). Other non-governmental organisations also provided financial support to Bulgaria, Chad, Kenya, Mongolia and Uruguay.

Other sources of financial assistance included: ACAP Secretariat (Uruguay); Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan); CITES MIKE (Guinea); the French Fund for Global Environment (Chad); IUCN (Côte d'Ivoire); Lush Foundation; Operational Program Environment (Bulgaria); Ramsar Convention Secretariat (Moldova); Sustainable Wetlands Management Programme (Tanzania); and Yacyreta binational entity (Paraguay).

## IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Under Article VI of the Convention, Parties are required to provide information on the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations in their reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP). In total, 77 Resolutions are in force, including 20 new Resolutions that were adopted at COP9 in 2008. Parties were requested to provide information on 30 Resolutions, including 10 that were adopted by COP9. Out of the 68 Parties submitting national reports, 40 Parties provided information on measures taken to implement the resolutions and recommendations. Nine Parties, however, did not use the most recent national reporting form and therefore did not submit information on recommendations/resolutions adopted at COP9.

### CMS COP RESOLUTIONS

#### **RESOLUTION 6.2** – *Bycatch* and **RECOMMENDATION 7.2** – *Implementation of Resolution 6.2 on Bycatch*

Seventeen Parties reported on a variety of measures to reduce bycatch. Legislative measures aimed at reducing bycatch are in place in ten countries, with South Africa including conditions to reduce bycatch on permits issued to long-line fishing vessels. Five Parties reported that assessments of bycatch were being undertaken, with Croatia planning to contribute to ACCOBAMS' ByCBAMS project in order to evaluate and mitigate the adverse impacts of interactions between cetaceans and fishing activities.

Action Plans addressing bycatch have been prepared by Denmark and the Netherlands (under the auspices of the EU action plans on bycatch), and plans are being developed by Kenya. France established a think tank to establish priority actions for marine turtles. The Netherlands pointed out that the EU is represented in various RFMOs where provisions to reduce bycatch are in place. Awareness is being raised in France, Kenya and Samoa, and the Netherlands reported that developing countries were being supported through training programs.

The adoption of the European Council Regulation on bycatch (EC Regulation 812/2004) requires EU Member States to make pingers obligatory in certain fisheries and implement on-board observer programmes to reduce cetacean bycatch. Three Parties reported having observers in certain fisheries and Mauritius is planning to implement an on-board observer programme. Pingers were reported to be obligatory in Denmark, and the United Kingdom is working to identify safe and effective pingers in order to ensure their use. TEDs are being implemented in certain fisheries in France, Kenya and Panama. In Panama, dolphin-friendly gear is used in the tuna fisheries, and fishermen are being trained to use circle hooks to minimise turtle bycatch. Research into gear modification/development was reported by three Parties, and Monaco is banning the use of all types of drift nets.

Panama and Kenya observed reduced bycatch levels. The United Kingdom reported that bycatch levels of Harbour porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* and Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis* were low and unlikely to represent a major conservation threat.

#### **RESOLUTION 6.3** – *Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation*

Five out of the seven Parties that responded have ratified ACAP. Monaco provides financial support to the protection of species of the family Diomedidae (Albatrosses) and Hydrobatidae (Petrels) in the Southern Indian Ocean. South Africa reported that Diomedidae and Hydrobatidae are fully protected within its territorial waters and EEZ and that no commercial or traditional use was known to have occurred.

**RESOLUTION 7.2 – *Impact Assessment and Migratory Species***

Legislation makes EIAs mandatory for 16 out of the 22 Parties that responded, either for all or specific development projects. Five Parties noted that EIAs were being conducted, but did not state whether this was a legal requirement. In addition, some parties had developed ENIAs, which assess impacts on species, habitats and overall site integrity, and SEAs.

Five Parties noted that impacts on migratory species are being considered during EIAs, with Montenegro reporting that relevant legislation was in preparation. Morocco pointed out that all issues relating to biodiversity were being considered during EIAs, and the United Kingdom noted that although no specific reference is made to migratory species within the EIA Regulations, they are included within the biological factors assessed. Germany noted that escape distances for seabird species in SPAs were being considered. In Panama, depending on the type of EIA conducted, in-depth assessments of impacts on endangered species are required. In Kenya, the maintenance of the bird migration corridors and habitats along the Rift Valley, restoration of the Mau highland and Mount Kenya forests are particular priorities; agencies along the coast have been identified to promote environmental management systems that reduce impacts on migratory species.

**RESOLUTION 7.3 – *Oil Pollution and Migratory Species***

Out of the 13 Parties which responded, seven reported that contingency plans were in place to respond to oil spills. Legislation is in place in five countries, and Morocco is in the process of developing relevant legislation.

A number of Parties are aware of the sensitivity of particular areas, with the Wadden Sea (Denmark, Germany) and the Baltic Sea (Denmark) designated as PSSAs. Kenya has developed a database on oil spill sensitivity, and the United Kingdom maintains an atlas that identifies sites of importance to various species included in CMS. Continuous aerial surveys are being undertaken by Denmark (in coordination with neighbouring countries) and Morocco; the Netherlands and Norway have monitoring programmes in place.

Germany has formed an expert group to advise on pollution impacts. In Finland and the Netherlands, voluntary bodies are qualified to help with the recovery of wildlife. The Netherlands also pointed out that Dutch techniques to combat oil spills were applied in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010. Germany noted that all countries bordering the Baltic Sea are Parties to HELCOM and are therefore required to take all possible measures to jointly prevent and combat pollution. While Panama currently lacks qualified support, they hope that suitably trained personnel will be available in due course. Kenya partners with other countries to reduce oil pollution and implements a “polluter pays” principle.

**RESOLUTION 7.4 – *Electrocution of Migratory Birds***

Twenty-one Parties reported on measures taken to control the risk of electrocution of migratory birds. The protection of birds against electrocution is addressed in the national legislation of five Parties, and four Parties have developed guidelines on this issue. In Ukraine, there is ongoing dialogue with the relevant ministry. Seven Parties considered electrocution to cause little or no risk.

Parties are taking a number of steps to minimise electrocution impacts, including retrofitting (Germany, Panama), phasing out of all dangerous power lines by 2020 (Hungary) and use of new “bird-friendly” technology (Hungary, Norway, Slovakia). Belgium and South Africa reported cooperation with electricity providers. Projects have been implemented to protect soaring birds in Saudi Arabia and to install specially modified nest holders on pylons to cater for White Stork *Ciconia ciconia* in Hungary. Measures to avoid collision are being taken by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Morocco, where all installations are subject to

EIAs and should be located away from migratory routes. There is also an AEWA managed project that will develop guidelines on the construction of electrical infrastructure across Africa. The United Kingdom noted that they produced a global review of the issue for CMS.

**RESOLUTION 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species**

Nineteen Parties reported on actions relating to wind turbines and migratory species. EIAs are required by 14 Parties for proposed wind turbine development projects, and Cyprus and the Czech Republic are preparing relevant measures. Seven Parties reported on the development of relevant guidelines and reports.

Croatia noted that, to date, the selection of potential locations for wind turbines has mainly been based on wind potential, while in Belgium flyways are taken into consideration. Cumulative effects are taken into account in the Netherlands, while in Croatia this is only done in areas within the Ecological Network. Croatia and the Netherlands request appropriate assessments prior to construction near or within the Ecological Network and Natura 2000 sites, and post-construction monitoring is required in these countries. Monitoring of impacts of wind farms on migratory species, including bats and birds, is underway in Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom to establish suitable incident prevention or mitigation measures. Further actions include the identification of areas of particular vulnerability with regard to birds, conducted by four Parties, and determining distance criteria to protect the most important roosting, resting and feeding sites of migratory birds, as well as generally important waterfowl sites and water bodies (Germany).

**RESOLUTION 7.9 – Cooperation with other Bodies and Processes**

Twelve Parties reported on their cooperation with other bodies and processes (Table 16).

**Table 16. Bodies and Processes cooperated with, as reported by Parties.**

<b>Bodies and Processes</b>	<b>Parties</b>
ACCOBAMS	Slovenia, Monaco (hosts the Secretariat)
CAR/ASP	France
CBD	Slovenia, United Kingdom, Panama (in dialogue),
Center for Protection and Research of Birds	Montenegro
CIESM	Monaco (Chair)
CITES	Germany, United Kingdom, Panama (in dialogue)
CMS	Slovenia
CMS - Aquatic Warbler MoU	Germany
CMS - Great Bustard MoU	Germany
IUCN	Samoa
IWC	Slovenia, United Kingdom
Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation	Monaco
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	United Kingdom, Panama (in dialogue)
RAMOGE	Monaco (hosts the Secretariat)
Scientific and technical Committee of the Italo-Franco-Monegasque Agreement on the creation of the Pelagos Sanctuary for marine mammals	Monaco (Chair)
SPREP	Samoa
UNDP	Samoa
UNESCO	United Kingdom
University of the South Pacific	Samoa
WDCS	Samoa
WIDECAS	France

**RESOLUTION 7.15** – *Future Action on the Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales*

Three Parties reported on ongoing or planned action for Antarctic Minke Whale *Balaenoptera bonaerensis*, Bryde's Whale *Balaenoptera edeni* and Pygmy Right Whale *Caperea marginata*. Kenya reported that it is a member of the IWC and is opposed to commercial whaling. The Netherlands are working towards improved conservation policies for all whale species, and recommend that the IWC should play a more central role, with a stronger focus on management of threatened species and promotion of mitigating measures regarding threats. In Panama, marine mammals are protected in territorial waters, contiguous zone and its Exclusive Economic Zone.

**RESOLUTION. 8.1** – *Sustainable Use*

Twelve Parties reported that action was being taken with regard to sustainable use. Measures ranged from the development of national strategies (Belarus, Germany) to scientifically based quota systems (Ukraine). Iran has developed policies on biodiversity related benefit sharing, incorporated biodiversity concerns within development plans, and developed a framework for the utilisation of biodiversity and the monitoring of such utilisation. Morocco supports the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, and Norway is in favour of sustainable use, under the provision of sufficient capacity for monitoring and control of trade. The United Kingdom continues to work with stakeholders to ensure sustainable use, and also noted the launch of the EU Sustainable Hunting Initiative in 2001 and adoption of the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity under the Bern Convention in 2007. The EU was reported to promote the development of a scheme for the collation of improved bag statistics (ARTEMIS), and the United Kingdom worked with the EU through ORNIS to develop Species Management Plans for migratory species with an unfavourable conservation status that are hunted.

**RESOLUTION 8.2** – *CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010*

Actions relating to the CMS Strategic Plan were reported by fifteen Parties. Migratory species were integrated into National Biodiversity Strategies/Programmes by eight Parties. Germany referred to their 2008 national report to CMS where they reported participation in relevant agreements, transmission of relevant species data to the Secretariat, assistance in recruitment of new Parties and promotion of the Convention, as well as voluntary financial contributions, and further reported that targets of the CMS Strategic Plan are included in the Bavarian Strategy for Biodiversity. Morocco reported that their national reports for COP9 and COP10 contain details on the progress made, while the Czech Republic and Slovakia point out that this Resolution is being realised continuously. Several Parties reported progress towards the CMS Strategic plan, through the development of their legal framework (Argentina and Slovenia) or the development of a plan for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (Belarus). The Netherlands has, together with AEW and CMS, organised a two-day symposium in the Hague, resulting in possible priorities for future work.

**RESOLUTION 8.5** – *Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements*

Eighteen Parties noted their participation in existing Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and Action Plans (Table 17).

**Table 17. Participation in existing Agreements, MoUs and Action Plans, as reported by Parties**

<b>Agreements</b>	<b>Parties</b>
ACAP	Norway
ACCOBAMS	Italy, Ukraine
AEWA	Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine
ASCOBANS	Germany
EUROBATS	Germany, Italy, Norway, Ukraine
Wadden Sea Seals	Germany
<b>Memoranda of Understanding</b>	<b>Parties</b>
African Elephant MoU	Kenya
Aquatic Warbler MoU	Germany
Dugong MoU	Saudi Arabia (in the process of signing)
Grassland Birds and their Habitats MoU	Argentina
IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU	Iran, Kenya, Saudi Arabia
Mediterranean Monk Seal MoU	Morocco
Raptors MoU	Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia (in the process of signing)
Ruddy-headed Goose MoU	Argentina
Sharks MoU	India, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom
Siberian Crane MoU	Iran
Slender-billed Curlew MoU	Iran
South Andean Huemul MoU	Argentina
<b>Action Plans</b>	<b>Parties</b>
Central Asian Flyway Action Plan	Netherlands, India (in the process of implementation)
Sahelo-Saharan Antelope Action Plan	Morocco

Six Parties noted that they provided details of their activities within the corresponding national reports submitted to each agreement. Relevant national measures are being implemented by Samoa and Slovenia.

The Netherlands, highlighting AEWA's Hague Action Statement (2010), noted that the linkages and synergies with other flyway initiatives should be strengthened and that the application of the AEWA approach to other migratory bird species should be considered, particularly where the same flyways and largely the same habitats are used.

#### **RESOLUTION 8.7 – Contribution of CMS in achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target**

Nine Parties reported taking measures contributing to achieve the 2010 target through, for example, the development of national strategies, policies and Action Plans. Germany also participated within the frameworks of the Year of the Gorilla (2009) and the Year of the Bat (2011-2012). Iran has taken a number of actions, including increasing the protected area coverage, enhancement of legal protection of habitats, awareness raising and captive breeding. Funds were allocated to international biodiversity conservation; however, Iran pointed out that further support is required to assist in the implementation of biodiversity projects. Kenya has put monitoring programs in place to identify problems contributing to biodiversity loss, upon which interventions can be based. Morocco reported that the biodiversity target is being achieved through the CMS Strategic Plan, and conservation and management activities have been completed in Samoa. The United Kingdom reported that work being undertaken to achieve the 2010 biodiversity targets was detailed within their fourth reported to the CBD.

**RESOLUTION 8.9 – Review of GROMS (Global Register on Migratory Species)**

Germany, the only Party to report activities on this resolution, stated that their national strategy on Biological Diversity aimed at the maintenance and advancement of GROMS as a standard instrument to migratory species.

**RESOLUTION 8.11 – Cooperation with other Conventions**

Sixteen Parties reported on cooperation with other Conventions (Table 18).

**Table 18. Cooperation with other Conventions, as reported by Parties**

Convention	Parties reporting on cooperation
ACCOBAMS	Slovenia
CBD	Belarus, Netherlands, Iran, Slovenia, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom
CITES	Belarus, Germany, Morocco, Ukraine, United Kingdom
Bern Convention	Morocco, Netherlands, Ukraine
Convention of the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)	Belarus
Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution (Bucharest Convention)	Ukraine
Ramsar Convention	Belarus, Iran, Morocco, Netherlands, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom
UNCCD	Belarus, Iran
UNFCCC	Iran

Belarus noted cooperation with the Pan-European biological and landscape diversity strategy, and Argentina reported attending the fourth World Conference on Western Hemisphere Migratory Species (WHMSI 4). Belgium provides support to strengthen synergies between Conventions, and Germany reported on cooperation with the European Commission on European nature conservation policy and highlighted that trans-boundary cooperation took place with Austria for the conservation of bats in the Alpine region. Iran noted collaborative work with Ramsar and the three Rio Conventions (CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC), highlighting the establishment of an informal committee to explore and enhance synergies between the three Rio Conventions, including integrated reporting. Slovenia supported cooperation between CMS and the CBD and between ACCOBAMS and IWC.

**RESOLUTION 8.13 – Climate Change and Migratory Species**

Thirteen Parties reported that actions were being taken in relation to climate change and migratory species. Six Parties have Strategies or Action Plans on climate change either in place or in preparation, and research studies and surveys are also being undertaken by six Parties to assess the impact of climate change. One Party reported that trans-Saharan migrant birds were identified as suitable early warning indicator species with regard to climate change impacts on the conservation status of migratory species globally.

Other measures adopted include habitat and ecological network protection, restoration, nature development, enhanced water management and reduction and offsetting of greenhouse gas emissions.

**RESOLUTION 8.14 – Bycatch**

Many of the 14 Parties that responded reported the same actions as for Resolution 6.2 (discussed *infra*). Actions not previously noted include the development of recommendations on fishery management in protected areas and participation in FAO COFI and CCAMLR. Measures to avoid bycatch are being introduced more widely and alternative

fishing methods are being developed. Italy is monitoring cetacean bycatch by trawlers and developing a bycatch programme based on ACCOBAMS guidelines. Uruguay is working on the improvement on seabird bycatch data collection during on-board observer programs.

**RESOLUTION 8.22** – *Adverse Human Induced Impacts on Cetaceans*

Seven Parties reported on actions being undertaken to reduce adverse human induced impacts on cetaceans, with a number of them pointing out that relevant information was provided in other section of their national report. For instance, in India, all cetaceans are protected from hunting, financial and technical assistance is provided to increase protections for wildlife, and the designation of the Ganges River Dolphin *Platanista gangetica* as the national aquatic animal is expected to create more awareness for its protection.

In Italy, acoustic deterrents are used to minimise the impact of fisheries on dolphins and research is being undertaken on acoustic disturbance and the effects of artisanal fisheries practices. In addition, the international initiative “Mediterranean Freedolphin”, in cooperation with ACCOBAMS, promotes a quality label for fish that was sustainably caught without impacting cetaceans, and a working group on underwater noise was created to implement the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Research on the impact of naval sonar on *Phocoena phocoena* is being initiated in Germany, and studies on the impacts of contaminants on *Phocoena phocoena* and other marine mammals were conducted in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom also noted their aim of keeping environmental threats to cetaceans permanently on the IWC agenda. The Netherlands is an active partner in ASCOBANS and IWC. In Monaco, any maritime work requires prior impact studies. Slovenian legislation fully implements EU legislation.

**RESOLUTION 8.24** – *National Reports for the Eight and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties*

Thirteen Parties responded, all of which had sent their national reports to the Secretariat. The Netherlands considers this Resolution no longer applicable.

**RESOLUTION 8.27** – *Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza*

Seventeen Parties reported that actions in relation to migratory species and highly pathogenic avian influenza (AI) were being taken. Seven Parties monitor the status of AI actively or passively, by conducting biological analysis on dead birds if required, training of staff in monitoring or checking poultry production facilities. Five Parties reported ongoing research on the transmission of AI, with Germany reporting that even resident wild bird species may reach affected areas through their movements. Congo has signed an MoU on the installation of a laboratory for bio-analysis of public health aimed at fostering a better understanding of emerging diseases in Central Africa.

Further actions include the development of national action plans, establishment of working groups, awareness raising, publication of guidelines for people handling birds, concerted action for Appendix I species and implementation of national measures. The Dutch contingency plans are being updated and the inclusion of guidelines adopted at AEWA MoP4 (2008) and Ramsar CoP10 (2008) is being considered. The Netherlands have funded the translation of the AEWA/CMS brochure on AI into a number of languages. Chile reported on an international meeting on the impact of avian influenza on national avifauna. The United Kingdom reported on the third technical workshop of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds and noted that reviews of current activity related to AI surveillance, research on the epidemiology and impacts on the conservation of waterbirds

are planned. The ability of AEWA, CMS and Ramsar to address the emergent issue of HPAI was reviewed by Cromie *et al.* (submitted)<sup>9</sup>, as noted by the United Kingdom.

**RESOLUTION 8.29 – Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species**

Seven Parties reported that concerted actions for Appendix I species were being taken. Argentina held the second workshop on the MoU on the conservation of the Ruddy-headed Goose *Chloephaga rubidiceps* in 2010 and reported that the Action Plan for Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats had been agreed.

Species benefitting from concerted actions include Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*, Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*, Great Bustard *Otis tarda* and Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* (Czech Republic, Germany and Slovakia); White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* and Red-breasted Goose *Branta ruficollis* (Germany and Slovakia); White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus* and Imperial Eagle *Aquila heliaca* (Slovakia); and Common Sturgeon *Acipenser sturio* (Germany). Norway continues to fund a full time officer with the AEWA Secretariat and has a strong position on the International Single Species Action Plan for *Anser erythropus*. The United Kingdom has designated a list of species for concerted action, including migratory birds, turtles and cetaceans, which are considered both in the United Kingdom's work on various CMS Agreements and MoUs and in their monitoring and research programmes.

**RESOLUTION 9.1 – Concerted and cooperative actions**

Four Parties reported on actions taken for the species listed within this Resolution. Croatia is involved in the Flyway Working Group, and, in Slovakia, concerted and cooperative actions are ongoing. The Czech Republic and Norway refer to information provided under Resolution 8.29.

**RESOLUTION 9.2 – Priorities for CMS agreements**

Eight Parties reported on progress on priority actions for CMS agreements. The Netherlands and Morocco are signatories to the MoU on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia, with the Netherlands having been involved in the negotiations for the MoU and promoted the signing of the MoU by the EU. The Czech Republic expects to complete the process of accession in 2011, and Slovenia and Switzerland are considering becoming signatories. Germany implements EUROBATS and AEWA and work is ongoing to implement ASCOBANS. Recently signed agreements are implemented actively in Morocco, including the MoU concerning Conservation Measures for the Eastern Atlantic Populations of the Mediterranean Monk Seal *Monachus monachus*. The Netherlands were involved in the negotiations for the Sharks MoU and supported the development of the CAF Action Plan. The Netherlands also pointed out that the strengthening of linkages and synergies between other flyway initiatives, with the possibility of applying the AEWA approach, should be considered. Slovakia participated in the DANUBEPARKS project, which featured the Russian Sturgeon *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii* as a flagship species. Switzerland is a signatory to AEWA and is considering joining EUROBATS and the Aquatic Warbler MoU. The United Kingdom is actively participating in the implementation of various Agreements and MoUs, with progress reported within other sections of the national report.

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<sup>9</sup> Cromie, R.L., Davidson, N.C., Galbraith, C.A., Hagemeyer, W., Horwitz, P., Lee, R., Mundkur, T. and Stroud, D.A. (submitted). Responding to emerging challenges: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1, and the response of the Ramsar Convention and other MEAs. Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy.

**RESOLUTION 9.3 – CMS Information Priorities**

Slovenia promoted the harmonisation of reporting procedures and methods in fora of other MEAs. Switzerland considers the support of the various MEAs in environmental policy to be of fundamental importance.

**RESOLUTION 9.5 – Outreach and Communication Issues**

Ten Parties reported that actions were being taken with regard to outreach and communication. The International Year of Biodiversity (2010) was promoted within Chile and Slovakia. The Czech Republic hosted the sixth EUROBATS MoP and raised awareness for bats through the publication of educational materials, the hosting of workshops and with radio programmes. Germany actively supported CMS, AEWA, ASCOBANS and EUROBATS, which contributed to the facilitation of a number of meetings and workshops. Norway disseminates information on bats, both to the public and specific sectors. Detailed information on AEWA and CMS are available on the website of the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, and communication on biodiversity is included in the draft national strategy for biodiversity. Ukraine is taking action within EUROBATS and ACCOBAMS, and in the United Kingdom awareness was raised on issues relating to the marine environment. Slovenia was unable to take action due to restricted financial resources.

**RESOLUTION 9.7 – Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species**

Seven Parties reported on decision-making and action undertaken related to climate change. Morocco is working towards reducing the impact of climate change on species and their habitats. Work is under way in the Netherlands to identify which species are most likely to be threatened by climate change and mitigation and adaptation measures are being developed. Furthermore, the Dutch experience with ecological networks, including on climate change aspects, was presented at the CMS Scientific Council in 2010. The impacts of climate change are being monitored within Norway, including in Arctic areas. A report commissioned by the Polish Ministry of Environment on climate change impacts on migratory species was published in 2010, and Samoa reported that climate change has been incorporated into relevant government plans. In Slovakia, information was published in the media, and Slovenia is taking general measures to adapt to climate change.

**RESOLUTION 9.9 – Migratory Marine Species**

Five Parties provided information on their work on migratory marine species. Action Plans for Dugong *Dugong dugon*, Whale Shark *Rhincodon typus* and marine turtles (two species) are either in preparation or finalised in India. The Netherlands considers the marine environment a top priority and is an active partner in the UNEP Regional Seas Program for the Caribbean, the Cartagena Convention and the SPAW Protocol. Furthermore, they are also actively involved in the Marine Mammal Action Plan for the Wider Caribbean and are working towards the possible designation all Caribbean waters within the Kingdom as a marine mammal sanctuary. Several assessments on marine turtles and cetaceans have been undertaken by Samoa; and South Africa is involved in the development of the Sharks MoU. Work undertaken by the United Kingdom is reported within other sections of their national report.

**RESOLUTION 9.12 – Capacity Building Strategy**

Capacity building is being undertaken by seven Parties and includes the organisation of conferences (Czech Republic: 'Wetlands and Climate Change'), training courses and workshops (Czech Republic: 'Wetlands as Habitats of Waterbirds (2011)'; India: wildlife conservation, satellite tracking and monitoring of marine turtles, marine mammals, and

*Dugong dugon* conservation) and research projects (India: marine mammals; Slovakia: various, including wetland management; Switzerland: various, including on birds, bats, controls of fish ladders; and the United Kingdom: projects such as Flagship Species Fund and Darwin Initiative). Samoa considered capacity building essential to the conservation of migratory species and has promoted this Resolution. Slovenia lacked financial support to work on the capacity building strategy.

#### **RESOLUTION 9.18 – Bycatch**

Seven Parties reported taking measures to implement this Resolution. Germany worked on fisheries management in marine NATURA 2000 sites in their EEZ, with one aim being the development of a scientific basis for fishery management measures in protected areas for seabirds and Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*. Further projects were undertaken by Germany to evaluate the possible use of alternative, ecologically sound fishing methods and to compile data on bycatch within the Baltic Sea and draw up proposals for solutions.

The Netherlands collects data on sharks and birds and takes action within the EU framework, including the preparation of a National Action Plan for sharks. A similar plan for seabirds is planned, pending the finalisation of the corresponding EU action plan. A National Conservation plan for *Phocoena phocoena* was prepared following ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the species in the North Sea. The Netherlands is an active member of the IAC and they point out that the EU is represented in various RFMOs where bycatch measures are considered. Support for developing countries is also provided, primarily through the provision of relevant technology and training.

Norway undertakes research on seabirds and bycatch and participates in FAO COFI and CCAMLR, with recommendations on long-line fisheries being implemented. Poland carried out a project on protecting *Phocoena phocoena* from bycatch, monitored and collected data on incidental catch of cetaceans and raised awareness on the impacts of bycatch. Slovenia implements national measures in the framework of EU fisheries legislation. South Africa implements the FAO IPOA for reducing the impacts on seabirds, follows the FAO guidelines to reduce the mortality of sea turtles in fishing operations and prepared a draft IPOA for the conservation and management of sharks. South Africa also aims at improving mitigation measures to reduce bycatch and aims to improve data collection. Ukraine included mitigation measures for dolphin bycatch in the fishery regime for the Black Sea of Azov.

#### **RESOLUTION 9.19 – Adverse Anthropogenic Marine/Ocean Noise Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota**

Action is being taken by seven Parties to minimise the impacts of man-made noise pollution in the marine environment. Three countries are involved in research, with Germany preparing to study on the impacts of naval sonar on *Phocoena phocoena*, seals and fish within the framework of the STRESS project. Research on the impact of underwater noise on *Phocoena phocoena* and on seals is ongoing in the Netherlands. Furthermore, the Netherlands reported that the consequences of active sonar on Orca *Orcinus orca* has been studied in cooperation with Norway. The United Kingdom funded research on noise pressures on marine animals, and a separate report was commissioned on the impacts of underwater noise on birds. While seismic studies have been conducted in Poland, the impact of acoustic disturbances on cetaceans has not been studied to date.

Further measures implemented include a ban on building of wind farms during certain times of year (introduced for young fish but may benefit marine mammals) and the introduction of a mandatory tool to detect marine mammals underwater prior to activation of the sonar (the Netherlands). The United Kingdom presented data on seismic surveys at a number of ASCOBANS Advisory Committees and MoPs. Modelling is being used to predict

underwater noise from proposed seismic survey operations and to investigate the underwater noise propagating into shallower coastal waters. A Military Underwater Sound Stakeholder forum was formed for direct engagement to raise concerns, which most recently led to the development of a real-time alert procedure for naval training operations. The United Kingdom participates fully in the EU's Marine Strategy Framework Directive relevant to underwater noise. Norway issues recommendations relating to fisheries and to the time of the year, and Slovenia implements the EU legislation fully within national legislation. South Africa participated in the IWC, with a mandate to control the impact of emission of man-made noise pollution.

The Netherlands noted that the "responsible" use of sonar needs to be defined in discussion with the European Commission and other regulatory bodies.

#### **RESOLUTION 9.20 – *The Saker Falcon***

The Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug* is protected in the Czech Republic, India and in parts of the Ukraine. A Management Plan has been prepared in Iran, and Croatia reported that an Action Plan is under preparation, with a working group already established and monitoring activities ongoing. Croatia also attended the international conference on the conservation of *Falco cherrug*. The species is being monitored in the Czech Republic and Slovakia, and Poland has prepared a report on the population status of the species. National measures are being implemented in Slovenia, including restrictions on keeping this species in captivity.

#### **CMS COP RECOMMENDATIONS**

In total, 29 Recommendations are in force, including five Recommendations adopted at COP9 in 2008. Parties were requested to provide information on 13 Recommendations, including four Recommendations adopted by COP9.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 7.5 – *Range State Agreement for Dugong (*Dugong dugon*) Conservation***

Four Parties responded on their activities relating to the Range State Agreement for *Dugong dugon* conservation. The species is protected from trade and killing in India, with various populations under strict protection. The population status of the species is being assessed, awareness programs directed at fishermen have been initiated and restoration of degraded sea grasslands is under way. However, India requires international support for these activities. Furthermore, increasing the understanding of its movements through satellite tracking is considered a priority. Kenya has raised awareness on *Dugong dugon* conservation in an effort to discourage hunting, reduce accidental drowning in fishing nets and reduce pollution. Mauritius and Saudi Arabia are planning to sign the MoU soon.



Dugong *Dugong dugon*. (Photo: Julien Willem)

#### **RECOMMENDATION 7.6 – *Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)***

Ten Parties are working towards improving the conservation status of the Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*. The species is protected in India, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and in the Caribbean waters of the Netherlands. Research is ongoing in Italy and guidelines on recovery, rescue, rehabilitation and scientific research of marine turtles are in

press. The Netherlands, Panama, Uruguay and the United Kingdom are also monitoring and/or conducting research on the species. France participated in the work of SWOT (State of the World's Sea Turtles), prohibits harvest and held border workshops in French Guiana to foster cooperation with local communities in the Guianas on leatherback conservation. India has signed the IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU and is taking action to address conservation problems through law enforcement, financial and technical assistance for conservation, mandatory use of TEDs, increased patrolling during the breeding season, and through the use of satellite telemetry. India has also established a National Marine Turtle Advisory Committee to recommend, monitor and review activities. The United Kingdom aims to integrate environmental considerations, including effects on migratory species, into the preparation of plans and programmes. Slovenia makes reports of the species in its waters publicly available.

**RECOMMENDATION 7.7** – *America Pacific Flyway Programme*

The Netherlands, one of the three Parties reporting on this Recommendation, is actively engaging with the WHMSI (Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative) in order to support various initiatives in the Americas aimed at conserving migratory birds (e.g. Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network) and other species. Panama, due to its importance as a convergence point for migratory species, is involved in initiatives aimed at their protection in wetlands, and the “Bay of Panama” was designated as a Ramsar site in 2003. The America Pacific Flyway Programme is supported by the United Kingdom, with work also ongoing in order to identify the importance of Overseas Territories within this programme.

**RECOMMENDATION 8.12** – *Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African Eurasian Region*

Fifteen Parties reported actions to improve the conservation status of raptors and owls in the African Eurasian region. A number of Parties have participated in the development of the MoU and three Parties confirmed that they are signatories, with the United Kingdom having co-led the initiative with the United Arab Emirates. The Czech Republic expects to complete accession to the MoU in 2011. The United Kingdom encouraged the EU to become a signatory and this process is expected to be completed soon.

Action plans or management measures are being prepared or are already finalised in Croatia, Guinea, Italy and Kenya. Slovenia implements EU legislation fully in its national legislation and 22 raptor and eight owl species are fully protected in Ukraine. Further actions included work on installing nest boxes for raptors and owls, inventorying of species and establishment of raptor sanctuaries. Hungary plans to propose the Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug* and Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus* for listing in CMS Appendix I.

Germany referred to information provided in their 2008 national report, where they recommended that existing instruments should be used and strengthened, for instance, through the expansion of AEWA to create an Afro-Eurasian Bird Agreement. In their view, a clustering of related MoUs, within the CMS framework, would increase efficiency and avoid duplication of efforts.

**RECOMMENDATION 8.16** – *Migratory Sharks*

Fourteen Parties reported on actions taken in relation to migratory sharks. The Netherlands participated in negotiations on the Shark MoU but has not yet signed, and the United Kingdom expects to become a signatory to the MoU. Five countries have approved National Action Plans or Conservation Plans (Argentina, Guinea, India, United Kingdom, Uruguay), Croatia participated in meetings to develop a Conservation and Management Plan, and

India plans to develop Conservation Plans for selected species. Germany prepared OSPAR background documents on 10 shark and ray species, which included the scientific revision and review of national profiles for establishing OSPAR measures.

Honduras has developed guidelines for Whale shark *Rhincodon typus* watching to avoid conflicts, is assessing its status and is conducting research on the species. India has taken a number of actions, including provision of assistance for the protection and conservation of wildlife and habitats, collection of biological data, training of biologists and technical staff in species identification, rescue and release of *Rhincodon typus* and satellite tracking of the species. In addition, a number of shark and ray species, including *Rhincodon typus*, are now fully protected in India and population assessments are planned. In the Netherlands, *Rhincodon typus* and Shortfin Mako Shark *Isurus oxyrinchus* are protected, with all shark species fully protected in Bonaire. National marine wildlife protection regulations are being implemented in Samoa and CMS Appendix I sharks are protected in Slovenia. Germany supported the proposal to list Spiny Dogfish *Squalus acanthias* and Porbeagle *Lamna nasus* in the CITES Appendices, and Ukraine ensures sustainable use of *Squalus acanthias* through a scientifically based quota system.

**RECOMMENDATION 8.17** – *Marine Turtles*

Eleven Parties reported that actions in relation to marine turtles are being taken. Ecuador, Samoa and Kenya raised awareness on the conservation of marine turtles, and Samoa promotes the protection of turtles through the involvement of local communities.

France is contributing to the development of an Action Plan on marine species in the Pacific Islands. Guinea has adopted a national strategy on sea turtle conservation, and Samoa has developed Management Plans. In Honduras, a decree on the extension of the closed season for Olive Ridley Turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea* was being drafted and a monitoring and tagging project was undertaken. Mauritius plans to start a survey in the outer islands. Kenya has a conservation programme that includes the protection of important nesting and foraging sites, patrols aimed at reducing poaching, enforcement of regulations, education and tagging of specimens.

Saudi Arabia is signatory to the IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU and the United Kingdom is fully involved in all relevant agreements and MoUs for marine turtles. While this Recommendation is focussing on the Indian Ocean, Pacific and African-Atlantic, the Netherlands is an active member of IAC (Inter-American Convention) for the Protection of Sea Turtles, a similar agreement for the Americas.

**RECOMMENDATION 8.23** – *Central Eurasian and Aridland Mammals*

Belgium reported on concerted and cooperative action for Central Eurasian and Aridland Mammals, through continuous support of the Scientific Council's effort in developing an MoU, or other instruments, to complement the Concerted Action and Action Plan.

**RECOMMENDATION 8.26** – *Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats in Southern South America*

Argentina and Uruguay reported that Action Plans for migratory grassland bird species had been agreed and developed, respectively, in 2010.

**RECOMMENDATION 8.28** – *Cooperative Actions for Appendix II Species*

Six Parties are taking cooperative actions for Appendix II species. The Czech Republic is taking action for Corncrake *Crex crex* and Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, with both species monitored nationally. *Crex crex* populations are mapped annually and "corncrake-

friendly" management is supported through a national agro-environment scheme for the species' core areas. Germany referred to their 2008 national report, where they reported that German experts were part of the BirdLife International Corn Crake Conservation Team. Management measures are being taken to monitor *Crex crex* and *Acrocephalus paludicola*, including adjustment of mowing schedules in protected areas.

Germany also worked on the re-establishment of *Acipenser sturio* and Atlantic Sturgeon *Acipenser oxyrinchus*, in cooperation with France and Poland, respectively. Slovakia noted the release of captive bred Sterlet *Acipenser ruthenus* into the Morava River.

The United Kingdom had designated a number of species for concerted actions during 2009-2011, which are included in work undertaken for various CMS Agreements and MoUs and monitoring and research programmes.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 9.1 – Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals**

None of the Parties reported on actions pursued in relation to this Recommendation.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 9.2 – Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna**

Belgium continues to support the Scientific Councils' efforts, through the Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna Concerted Action and Action Plan, to conserve the fauna concerned. Coordination activities of the two large projects, which aim at implementing the Action Plan in Tunisia, Niger and Chad are also supported by Belgium.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 9.3 – Tigers and other Asian Big Cats**

India reported that a Task Force had been formed to identify trans-boundary protected areas which require better cooperation between India and neighbouring countries. Five tiger reserves have been identified (Manas, Dudhwa, Valmiki, Buxa and Sundarbans), which share boundaries with Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh. The process of signing an MoU with these countries has been initiated.

#### **RECOMMENDATION 9.5 – Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa**

None of the Parties reported on cooperative action under this Recommendation.



Tiger *Panthera tigris*  
(Photo: Mayankkatiyar)

## List of Acronyms

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	African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement
ASCI	Area of Special Conservation Importance
ASCOBANS	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas
ByCBAMS	Bycatch in the ACCOBAMS Area (?)
CAR/ASP	Centre d'Activités Régionales pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CIESM	Mediterranean Science Commission
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COFI	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Committee on Fisheries
COP	Conference of the Parties
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENIA	Ecological Network Impact Assessment
EUROBATS	Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPS	Global Positioning System
GROMS	Global Register on Migratory Species
HELCOM	Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area
IAC	Inter-American Convention for the Protection of Sea Turtles
IBA	Important Bird Area
IOSEA	Indian Ocean-South East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding
IPOA	International Plan of Action
ISSAP	International Single Species Action Plan
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWC	International Whaling Commission
LFAS	Low Frequency Active Sonar
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MIKE	Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants
MoP	Meeting of Parties
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OSPAR	Convention on cooperation on the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic
PSSA	Particularly Sensitive Sea Area
RAMOGE	Agreement concerning the Protection of the Waters of the Mediterranean Coastline
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
SAC	Special Area for Conservation
SCI	Site of Community Importance
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protected Area
SPAMI	Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance
SPAW	Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife
SPREP	South Pacific Environment Programme
SWOT	State of the World's Sea Turtles
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WDCS	Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society
WHMSI	Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative
WIDECAST	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network