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## **ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS OF NATIONAL REPORTS** *(Prepared by CMS Secretariat in consultation with UNEP-WCMC)*

### **Background**

1. Article VI (3) of the Convention requires Parties to inform the Conference of the Parties through the Secretariat, at least six months prior to each ordinary meeting of the Conference, about the measures that they are taking to implement the provisions of the Convention. Consequently, the Conference of the Parties adopted, at its 7<sup>th</sup> meeting a standard report format which also requests information on the implementation of various objectives in the Strategic Plan of the Convention. These reports provide the means by which Parties can assess the status of implementation of the Convention, and decide on future actions.
2. In preparation for the production of National Reports, Parties were supplied with electronic versions of the National Report format, which were pre-filled with the information provided by them in 2002 that was likely not to have changed, in order to further simplify and minimise the reporting effort undertaken by national authorities.
3. The present document provides a synoptic overview of the status of implementation of the Convention as emerging from the information provided by the 47 reports received by the extended deadline of 31 August 2005. It should be noted that this is not a comprehensive review, but rather a summary of highlights and of trends and patterns emerging from the reports received. A more detailed summary of the information contained in the main themes covered by national reports is provided in Annex I to this document. Similarly, a summary of the information provided for each of the 107 species listed in Appendix I is provided in Annex II to this document. As with reports provided in 2002, National Reports received from Parties in 2005 are being incorporated into the CMS Information Management System (CMS IMS) available from the CMS website <http://www.cms.int/species/index.htm> to facilitate public access and thematic analysis of the information.

### **OVERVIEW OF GENERAL TAXONOMIC GROUPS**

4. A summary of the various obstacles to migration and threatening factors faced by each of the major taxonomic groups (i.e. bats, marine mammals, terrestrial mammals other than bats, marine turtles, and other taxa) plus corresponding mitigation measures taken is given in Table 1. In addition to the specific actions listed there, Parties reported general activities applicable to all taxa and relevant to all obstacles, including the development of better legislation, development of management and recovery plans and implementation of surveys.

5. Notably, **by-catch at sea appears as the most frequently reported threat to migratory species**, and is common to birds, marine mammals and marine turtles. Various efforts are reported to mitigate the effects of this threat at a national level, yet fostering the development of measures that apply to international waters appears particularly desirable. Other prominent general threats include habitat destruction and fragmentation, particularly affecting terrestrial mammals and birds. Plans for the establishment of protected areas, or to enhance the management of these, are often reported as a mitigation measure. However, these efforts may be enhanced by international coordination to facilitate the establishment of protected international corridors **Difficulties with the enforcement of national legislation is also common theme** (e.g. in the control of hunting, poaching, pollution and habitat destruction). However, there also appears to be a distinct lack of legislation to implement the Convention at a national level.

6. The breakdown by group for legal prohibition from taking by Range States of the major taxa is: birds (84%); marine mammals (81%); marine turtles (57%); terrestrial mammals (other than bats) (71%); bats (57%); other taxa (11%). **There seems to be a particular need for consideration to be given to the establishment of national legislation for marine turtles, bats, and as specially for the two fish and one reptile currently grouped as other taxa.** Given, for instance, that one of the endangering factors often reported concerning marine turtles (see below) is the taking of eggs, the reported lack of legislation to regulate this is noteworthy. Exceptions were made among those Parties reporting to have legislation in place for three main reasons, namely: (a) scientific purposes; (b) use by indigenous groups; or (c) the protection of people and their possessions.

7. Actions reported with regards to the control of invasive exotic species refer mostly to efforts to eradicate rats from island ecosystems and efforts to prevent the Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* in Europe from hybridising with the White-headed Duck *O. leucocephala*.

8. Almost all reporting Parties other than EU Member States noted the need for financial or technical assistance for actions to help combat obstacles to migration or other endangering factors.

**Table 1: Obstacles to migration and other factors endangering migratory species, and corresponding mitigation reported by Parties**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Obstacle/Endangering factor</b>	<b>Mitigating Measures</b>
<b>Birds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By-catch</li> <li>• Habitat destruction, particularly of wetlands as a result of low water levels</li> <li>• Hunting</li> <li>• Illegal trade</li> <li>• Poaching</li> <li>• Power lines (electrocution)</li> <li>• Pollution, especially of wetlands</li> <li>• Collision with wind turbines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-board observer schemes</li> <li>• Establishment of protected areas, particularly wetland/Ramsar sites</li> <li>• Awareness raising</li> <li>• Gun control and licensing</li> <li>• Border controls</li> <li>• Legislation</li> <li>• Insulation of pylons, visible deflectors to prevent bird-strike</li> <li>• Production of Environmental Impact Assessments</li> </ul>
<b>Marine mammals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By-catch, especially in long-lining, marine debris, and other fisheries equipment (nets)</li> <li>• Marine pollution</li> <li>• Collisions with shipping traffic</li> <li>• Illegal hunting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-board observer schemes</li> <li>• Identification of source of abandoned fishing equipment</li> <li>• Acoustic devices on shark nets (to alert migrating Humpback Whales)</li> <li>• Awareness raising amongst fishermen; replacement of shark guard nets with patrol boats</li> <li>• Strengthening legislation, especially prohibition of drift nets</li> <li>• Creation of marine protected areas</li> <li>• Aerial surveys to assess whale movement patterns</li> </ul>
<b>Marine turtles</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By-catch, especially in long-lining, marine debris, and other fisheries equipment (nets)</li> <li>• Collection of eggs</li> <li>• Predation of eggs</li> <li>• Destruction of nesting beaches</li> <li>• Marine pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of source of abandoned fishing equipment</li> <li>• Awareness raising amongst fishermen, replacement of shark guard nets with patrol boats</li> <li>• Turtle exclusion devices</li> <li>• Recovery of turtles caught accidentally</li> <li>• Management of egg harvest</li> <li>• Rat eradication</li> </ul>
<b>Terrestrial mammals (not bats)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of information on migration patterns</li> <li>• Habitat fragmentation and loss</li> <li>• Poaching</li> <li>• Insufficient legislation</li> <li>• Lack of trans-boundary management</li> <li>• Poor communication amongst Range States</li> <li>• Diseases</li> <li>• Man-made barriers</li> <li>• Climate change and drought</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of border parks and migration corridors</li> <li>• Protected areas establishment</li> </ul>
<b>Bats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vandalism of bat caves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Other taxa</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of legislation</li> </ul>	

## APPENDIX I SPECIES INFORMATION

9. There are nine species listed in Appendix I of the Convention that still have no CMS Parties within their range: six bird species (*Diomedea albatrus*, *Pterodroma sandwichensis*, *Ciconia boyciana*, *Haliaeetus pelagicus*, *Grus japonensis*, *Synthliboramphus wumizusume*); one marine mammal (*Eubalaena japonica*); one terrestrial mammal (*Bos sauveli*); and the fish *Pangasianodon gigas*. In addition, 15 Appendix I species have not yet been reported on by any Parties: eleven species of birds (*Spheniscus humboldti*, *Pterodroma phaeopygia*, *Puffinus creatopus*, *Pelecanoides garnotii*, *Egretta eulophotes*, *Gorsachius goesagi*, *Platalea minor*, *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, *Grus nigricollis*, *Sterna bernsteini*, *Brotogeris pyrrhopterus*); one marine mammal (*Platanista gangetica gangetica*); one turtle species (*Podocnemis expansa*); and two terrestrial mammals (*Gorilla gorilla beringei*, *Bos grunniens*). As a consequence, no information was available for 24 Appendix I species (22% of the total).

10. Analysis of the current Range State list shows a number of countries not yet Parties to the Convention which are of particular interest given that they are within the range of a substantial number of species listed in Appendix I to the Convention. Table 2 shows non-Parties

that are part of the range of twenty or more CMS Appendix I species. As a comparison, Table 2 also lists those Parties to the Convention which are registered to be in the range of twenty or more species listed in Appendix I.

**Table 2. Countries (non-Parties and Parties) that are within the range of 15 or more Appendix I species**

Parties	No. Species	Non-Parties	No. Species
Argentina	28	China	42
India	27	Russian Federation	40
Morocco	27	Korea, Republic of	30
Egypt	26	Japan	30
France	25	Brazil	26
Pakistan	24	Korea, DPR	26
Algeria	23	United States	25
Chile	23	Iraq	22
United Kingdom	23	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	22
Tunisia	22	Sudan	21
Spain	22		
Israel	21		
Mauritania	20		

11. The Range State list lacks reference to the type of presence of each species in each country, and is not supported by literature references. Incorporation of the references provided by Parties in their national reports, and of the literature references available, for instance, through the CMS IMS should add to its robustness.

12. With some notable exceptions, information reported on population size, trends and distribution was vague or anecdotal, which paired with the limited number of reports available, and the low number of Parties to CMS within the ranges of certain Appendix I species, makes a **general assessment on the status of Appendix I populations virtually impossible. It is questionable whether National Reports are the best vehicle through which to obtain this type of information, which may be more appropriately addressed, for instance, by the Scientific Council, or by a customized service.**

13. In general (Table 3), terrestrial mammals other than bats were the subject of the highest average level of activity among reporting Range States with regard to monitoring (with 89% Range States on average reporting action), habitat protection (87%) and research (68%).

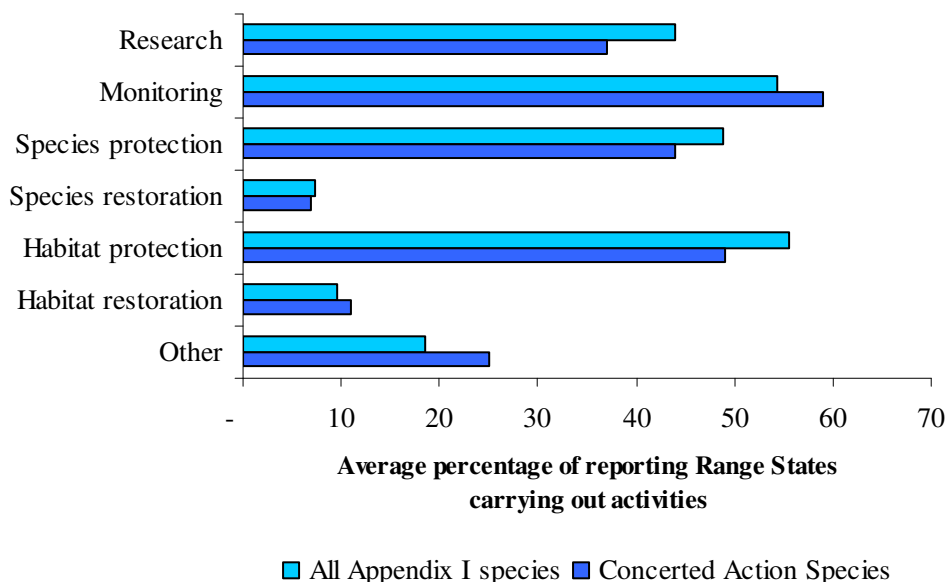
14. On average, a relatively high percentage of Range States report to have implemented monitoring activities for marine turtles (61%), yet in contrast, there is a low level of activity reported with regards to habitat restoration (12%) or species restoration (10%). This group is also the subject of the second lowest level of action with regards to species protection activities (39%) compared with other general taxonomic group.

**Table 3. Average percentage of reporting range States indicating to have conducted actions, by general taxonomic group and type of action.**

Group	Research	Monitoring	Species protection	Species restoration	Habitat protection	Habitat restoration	Other
Bat ( <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> )	50	17	67	0	33	0	0
Terrestrial Mammals (not bats)	68	89	56	15	87	19	29
Marine Mammals	32	29	41	4	25	5	16
Birds	42	53	51	6	59	9	16
Marine Turtles	38	61	39	10	40	12	25
Other Appendix I species	15	12	23	4	12	0	4

15. Notably, in the case of three out of seven types of activities reported to have been carried out in favour of Appendix I species by Parties during the reporting period, Concerted Action species (Resolution 7.1) appear to be the subject of less action than the average reported for Appendix I species in general (figure 1). Thus, for instance, only an average of 37% of range States report to have undertaken research activities for Concerted Action species, while on average 44% indicated to have conducted research activities for Appendix I species in general. Similarly, there is on average less reported action on species protection for Concerted Action Species in particular (44%) than for all Appendix I species (49%); and less habitat protection was reported as well for Concerted Action Species (49% average) than for all species in the Appendix (56%). Species restoration activities appear to be particularly scarce in both cases, with an average of 7% of reporting range States indicating actions in this respect.

16. In turn, Concerted Action Species appear to have been the subject of levels of activity higher than the average reported for all Appendix I species in the case of monitoring activities, habitat restoration and other actions, with an average of 59, 11 and 25% reporting Range States carrying out those types of actions respectively. The averages for Appendix I species in general are 54, 8 and 18% reported actions for those activities.



**Figure 1. Average percentage of reporting range States that have conducted activities for Appendix I species, by type of activity.**

## POTENTIAL NEW SPECIES LISTINGS

### Listing of other endangered migratory species in Appendix I

17. Thirteen of 47 (28%) Parties reporting indicated that they were Range States for endangered migratory species that could benefit from inclusion in Appendix I. In addition, one Party recommended the review of listings of albatrosses and petrels in Appendix I in the light of the taxonomic reassessment currently being undertaken by the ACAP. Six Parties provided information to indicate that they were taking steps to propose the listing in Appendix I of some or all of the above species. Formal proposals for the addition of species to Appendix I have so far been submitted for consideration by COP8 for five of these taxa.

### Listing of migratory species in Appendix II

18. Fifteen of 47 (32%) Parties reporting indicated that they were Range States for migratory species that have an unfavourable conservation status, but are not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for their conservation. Specific

suggestions were provided for: seven mammal taxa; 26 species of bird; and two species of fish. Ten of these species are also listed in Appendix I of the Convention. A number of species suggested are in practice already listed in Appendix II within a higher taxon.

19. Six of the Parties proposing specific additions to Appendix II indicated that they were taking steps to propose the listing of some or all of these species. Formal proposals for the addition of species to Appendix II have been submitted for consideration by COP8 for at least 12 of these taxa.

### **Agreement Development**

20. Twenty-seven Parties responded that they have taken action in relation to initiating or participating in development of a new Agreement/MoU, or that they had future plans to do so.

Actions concerning the initiation of new Agreements were reported for:

- + Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*);
- + Migratory raptors in the African-Eurasian region;
- + Dugong (*Dugong dugon*);
- + Marine mammals in the South Pacific;
- + Marine turtles in the South Pacific; and
- + African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in West Africa.

Migratory animals identified as **in need of future Agreement development** include:

- + Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*);
- + African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in West Africa, and in East Africa;
- + forest gorillas in Central Africa;
- + Mongolian Gazelle *Procapra gutturosa*, Goitred Gazelle *Gazella subgutturosa*, Wild Ass *Equus hemionus* ssp. *hemionus*, in Asia;
- + marine mammals in the Gulf of Guinea;
- + cetaceans of Benin, Ghana and Togo;
- + migratory birds of prey in Africa and western Eurasia;
- + East African birds;
- + marine turtles in the Pacific;

Participation in the development of new Agreements/MoUs referred most commonly the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* a potential Sahelo-Saharan Antelope MoU/Agreement.

### **SATELLITE TELEMETRY POLICY**

21. Twenty three Parties reported the use of satellite telemetry and eleven of these provided justification for the use of this technology. The latter can be grouped in four general groups: characterisation of migration and dispersion patterns and identification of important areas within a migratory route to enhance behavioural/ecological basis for conservation management; characterisation of interaction with areas subject to human exploitation; monitoring re-introduction of captive specimens to the wild; and education and awareness raising.

22. Nine countries reported measures to minimise risks to the welfare of the animals under study, including: specific guidelines or protocols; the involvement of authorities supervising the welfare aspects of projects; or the use of specially designed equipment of minimal weight which is attached with precision or that detaches itself after some time.

23. Satellite telemetry is reported as being used on all the major taxonomic groups except for bats.

### **Resource Mobilisation**

24. Thirty-four of the Parties reporting (72%) indicated that they have made **resources available for in-country conservation activities**. Parties mostly reported on the activities carried out rather than provide details of the financial resources involved. None of the Parties commented on outstanding contributions and no Parties commented on a particular increase or decrease in payments compared to that provided during a previous reporting period. Parties noted a range of activities that have been funded that have a positive impact on the conservation of CMS listed species.

These include:

- + protected area management, particularly Ramsar site management;
- + conservation;
- + research;
- + census work;
- + habitat management/restoration, including involvement of indigenous people in management;
- + recovery plans/management plans;
- + public awareness activities/education;
- + production of scientific publications;
- + hunting controls.

25. Finland, Germany, Togo and the United Kingdom reported to have provided **voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund**, with Finland and the United Kingdom noting that these contributions were to assist delegates from developing countries attend COP7 or COP8. Four Parties reported to have **received contributions from the CMS trust fund**. This was in support of activities for the conservation of cetaceans (Guinea), antelope (Mali), camels (Mongolia) and albatrosses and petrels (Uruguay).

26. Nineteen Parties reported having received **technical/scientific assistance from other countries**. Reporting European Union Member States and Chad reported receiving funding from the EU. Six Parties reported receiving assistance from one or more other Parties (Congo from France; Croatia from Monaco; FYR Macedonia from Greece; Mongolia from the USA, Japan, Austria, and Germany; Morocco from Germany; Senegal from Belgium and Italy).

27. Nine Parties reported receiving **funding from international sources**, including: Chad (French Global Environment Facility, Wetlands International, WWF, IFAW); Kenya (CITES, Ramsar, UNESCO and UNEP); Mali (The World Bank, Wetlands International, IUCN, UNESCO, etc.); Morocco (GEF); Mongolia (GEF/UNDP); Pakistan (Ramsar and GEF); Senegal (IUCN); Sri Lanka (GEF, ADB Projects, Ramsar); United Kingdom (Cayman Is.).

### **COP Resolutions/Recommendations**

28. Parties responding to questions regarding implementation of specific Resolutions and Recommendations from COP6 and COP7 provided detailed information on a range of practical measures undertaken in relation to problems of by-catch, oil-pollution, electrocution and wind turbines, to limit accidental mortality of migratory species. As the causal agents of these problems are likely to increase, consideration by CMS Parties of the reported existing control measures in place or being developed in other countries would appear a practical step forward.

29. Fifteen Parties indicated that **by-catch** is a major problem affecting marine mammals, marine turtles and birds. The United Kingdom reported that in March 2004, the EU Agriculture and Fisheries Council agreed a new EC regulation (812/2004) on cetacean by-catch which requires the mandatory use of acoustic ‘pingers’ on bottom-set nets deployed from vessels greater than 12m in length.

30. Eleven Parties of those reporting mentioned activities relating to **oil pollution** and migratory species. Denmark and Germany noted that in 2004 the International Maritime Organisation designated the Baltic Sea as a “Particular Sensitive Sea Area” to minimise the risk of oil pollution. Finland, Kenya, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia mentioned activities to deal with oil spills. Nigeria established the “Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency” to respond to oil spills in the Niger-Delta oil exploration and exploitation areas. Saudi Arabia noted that precautionary measures and mechanism for restoration are in place. Sweden noted increased coastguard supervision and prosecution of offenders. The United Kingdom reported development of an Atlas of Coastal Sites Sensitive to oil pollution.

31. Twelve Parties reported on activities in relation to measures to control the **electrocution** of migratory birds. These included:

- + legislation
- + insulation of wires
- + use of visible deflectors to minimise the risk of bird strike
- + surveys to assess the magnitude of the problem in areas where this is not yet known
- + measures to tackle the particular problem of White Storks building nests on electricity pylons.

32. Thirteen Parties reported on actions in relation to **wind turbines** and migratory species, noting that use of wind turbines is increasing. Most Parties report on the importance of environmental impact assessments in this respect. Switzerland and the United Kingdom provide details of reports on the consequences of wind turbines on birds and the marine environment.

## **OTHER INFORMATION FREQUENTLY REPORTED**

### **Role of indigenous people/local communities**

33. Comments relating to the role of indigenous people/local communities were identified as a cross-cutting theme in the reports, although Parties were not specifically requested to report on this. Five Parties emphasised the importance of involving indigenous people/local communities in the management of natural resources, including migratory species.

34. Both Australia and Bolivia reported the existence of special legislative provisions that permit indigenous/local communities to manage and continue the traditional use of natural resources, including migratory species.

35. Congo stated the need to liaise with traditional chiefs to resolve existing conflicts and to promote community-based conservation projects and actions around protected areas. Kenya noted insufficient community participation in land management, citing this as an obstacle to migration and noted the need for assistance in order to build capacity of local groups. Togo noted the need for support for revenue-generating activities that could allow waterside communities to depend less on natural resources.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

36. **National legislation.** Adequate national legislation seems to be lacking for most groups, and is noted by reporting Parties as a particular impediment to the implementation of the Convention at a national level. However, there seem to be some Parties in various CMS regions have in place appropriate legislative instruments. Simple measures to facilitate the exchange of experiences and access to examples of good legal instruments among Parties within a region may prove productive. Exchange of experiences with other international bodies concerned with the promotion of national legislation for the protection of species (e.g. CITES and its national legislation project) may prove useful.

37. **Concerted-Action species.** These species seem to suffer from lack of action in certain areas, when compared with the totality of actions reported for all Appendix I species. Parties should be urged to identify and implement necessary actions to protect these species. The appointment of a Party to act as a voluntary ‘champion’ for each of the species listed in Resolution 7.1 may be advisable. This Party/focal point could be responsible for fostering and coordinating appropriate actions for the protection of these species among Range States. Similarly, the establishment of working groups (e.g. in the form of electronic discussions groups when feasible) for each species may prove a useful catalyst for action.

38. **By-catch.** By-catch, particularly marine by-catch, is cited as a major threat to marine mammals, marine turtles and birds.

39. A Working Group on by-catch has been established within the CMS Scientific Council. Given the magnitude and scope of the problem, it may be appropriate to extend its mandate and membership to exchange experience and foster coordinated action not only within the CMS as such but also among the CMS family of Agreements dealing with this problem (including ACAP, ACCOBAMS, ACOBANS, Marine Turtle IOSEA MoU, Marine Turtles Africa MoU). Enhanced



collaboration with instruments outside the CMS family with mandates in this area, particularly those that address this problem in international waters (such as the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the UN Fish Stocks Agreement, among others) also seems desirable.

40. **Satellite telemetry.** This technology has an important role to play in monitoring migration and dispersion patterns and identification of important areas for conservation management. As equipment becomes more affordable and smaller in size, the scope increases to exploit this technology and promote work on more species. This will help ensure that efforts to protect habitats are targeted to the most critical locations. The chief concern of the Convention, however, as expressed in the 2000 – 2005 Strategic Plan, with regards to policies on satellite telemetry concerns the scrutiny of projects that involve Appendix I species to ensure compliance with agreed guidelines. Relatively little is reported in this particular respect however, which suggests that awareness raising among Parties, and the promotion of appropriate guidelines (for instance through the CMS website) may be useful.

41. **Protected areas.** Habitat fragmentation, pollution and destruction in general, particularly of wetlands, was often cited as the main threat to migratory species, and the establishment of better management of protected areas was frequently reported as a mitigating action. Parties noted, however, the lack of international coordination in the selection of appropriate protected areas to enable the development of international migratory corridors. This is an area that may benefit from further discussion within, and advice from, the Scientific Council.

42. **Marine traffic.** Collision with marine traffic was cited as a significant problem for marine mammals. New Zealand notes the need to for liaison with other countries to develop best international practice to mitigate against vessel collisions with large whales.

43. **Electrocution and wind turbines.** Effective techniques have been developed by some Parties to reduce problems from electrocution. Similarly, studies are reported to have been conducted on the impact of wind turbines on migratory species. Best practices and lessons learned could be shared among Parties through the CMS Information Management System.

44. **Oil pollution** CMS Parties could follow a similar approach to that proposed to control by-catch, and discuss tactics to control marine oil pollution with UNCLOS. The exchange of case studies of good practice via the CMS Information Management System, for instance, may prove useful.

45. **Listing of Species in Appendix I and II.** Several species identified as potentially benefiting from inclusion in the Appendices will have been the subject of proposals for inclusion in the Appendices at the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Once those have been considered by the Parties, the Scientific Council may wish to consider the list provided in Annex I to this synthesis, and select those that could be the subject of further deliberation.

46. **Albatrosses and Petrels.** A review should be made of the listing of albatrosses and petrels, in the light of the recent taxonomic reassessment being undertaken by ACAP.

47. **Technical support.** Parties expressed lack of awareness concerning the requirements for the making of proposals to include species in the Appendices to the Convention. Guidelines could be made available through a Frequently Asked Questions section in the CMS website.

48. **Indigenous people/local communities.** The involvement of indigenous people/local communities in the exploitation and/or management of migratory species was identified as a cross-cutting theme in the reports. The CMS could find it beneficial to liaise with the Convention on Biological Diversity working group on Article 8j *Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices*, to ensure that issues raised and experiences learned under the CBD and CMS are shared in this respect.

# **Analysis of National Reports to the CMS**

**2005**

Annex I: General Themes

Prepared and produced by: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK on behalf of the Secretariat to the CMS.



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## GENERAL TAXONOMIC OVERVIEW

Objective 1 of the 2000-2005 Strategic Plan of the CMS is to promote the conservation of migratory species included in major animal groups listed in the CMS Appendices. Parties were asked to report on legislation prohibiting the taking of these species, obstacles to migration and other endangering factors on migratory species, as well as on activities to counter these factors.

### BIRDS

Forty-five of the 47 Parties that reported are Range States for Appendix I listed birds, and all reported on general activities taken in relation to them. Thirty-nine Parties (87%) confirmed that taking of birds is prohibited by **national legislation**, and of these, seven reported that exceptions to the prohibition were permitted for scientific research. New Zealand noted that by-catch from fisheries was not illegal provided the correct procedures had been followed.

A wide range of **obstacles to migration** were reported, the most frequent being some form of habitat destruction (22 Parties), with damage to wetlands, particularly through low water levels being noted as a specific issue (7 Parties). Hunting/poaching (13 Parties) and pollution, particularly of wetlands (9 Parties) were other common factors. Electrocution by power lines, killing in wind turbines and oil pollution, were also listed as endangering factors (further details of these are provided in the analysis of Resolutions and Recommendations from COP6 and COP7).

Parties reported in detail on a wide range of **actions being undertaken to overcome obstacles** to bird migration. Identification and establishment of protected areas, particularly wetlands/Ramsar sites was most frequently mentioned (12 Parties), with education/awareness raising, particularly of hunters, mentioned in 11 instances. Six Parties noted activities to control hunting/poaching, with Albania reporting a new approach involving sealing rifles at the end of each hunting season. Rifles may then be unsealed under permit, the following season. It is too early yet to assess the results of this approach.

The most commonly reported factor limiting action being taken to counter endangering factors was the lack of financial or technical support for: development of management plans; restoration plans; surveying/research/information; education campaigns; surveillance equipment (vehicles, boats); IT equipment. Hungary noted the need for international action and the prosecution of hunters in their own countries and more stringent control of illegal trade and possession of these birds. Togo noted the need for support for revenue-generating activities that will allow waterside communities to depend less on natural resources.

With regards to the threats posed by exotic species and measures to eliminate or control those threats, Denmark, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom reported actions to control the invasive Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* which threatens the White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* by hybridisation. Guinea reported control facilities at their international airport, and the training of customs officers over the introduction of exotic species. Hungary stated that studies were needed on the impact of Grass Carp *Ctenopharyngodon idellus* on Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* populations. Latvia stated that the hunting season for two invasive bird species remained open all year.

## MARINE MAMMALS

Thirty-two Parties of the 47 that reported are Range States to Appendix I listed marine mammals, and 26 of these Parties (81%) confirmed that the taking of marine mammals is prohibited under their **national legislation**. Parties that reported that exceptions may be granted indicated most commonly that this is done for scientific research/education purposes. New Zealand noted that incidental take is not an offence provided mitigation measures have been taken and reported. In addition, tissue samples may be taken from whale species using biopsy darts, and permits are granted to indigenous groups to hold whale bones from naturally stranded whales.

Thirteen Parties report on **obstacles to migration**, and each also provides details of actions being taken to overcome these obstacles. Obstacles include: marine debris (Australia); pollution; by-catch through fishing (including lack of awareness amongst fishermen), particularly by international fisheries (Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Croatia, Ecuador, Kenya, New Zealand, Spain); collisions with marine traffic (Croatia, Kenya, New Zealand); coastal and marine pollution/oil exploration (Congo, D.R. Congo, Ecuador, Kenya, Pakistan).

**Mitigation measures** reported include: efforts to raise public awareness, particularly amongst fishing communities; attempts to control marine debris, especially the identification of the source of ghost nets; installation of acoustic devices on shark nets, to alert migrating humpback whales to their presence (Australia); strengthening legislation, especially prohibition of drift nets (Spain); creation of protected areas (Kenya); aerial surveys to assess patterns of whale movements (New Zealand); control of illegal hunting (Uruguay).

Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, and Panama specify the need for financial support to help address obstacles to migration. Kenya identifies practical activities for which assistance is needed. Pakistan mentions the need for cooperation with other countries, and New Zealand stated the need to liaise with other countries to develop best international practice to mitigate against vessel collision with large whales.

Other activities to limit factors that may endanger marine mammals reported include systems to monitor and address the problem of accidental by-catch (Argentina, United Kingdom), specific management/recovery plans/legislation (Australia); general research/monitoring/education (Congo, Croatia, Kenya); creation of marine protected areas (Australia, Congo, New Zealand, Portugal, Saudi Arabia); imposition of levies on the fishing industry to mitigate effects of fisheries on marine mammals (New Zealand). No problems or mitigation measures were reported with regards to exotic species affecting this group.

## MARINE TURTLES

Thirty-five of the 47 Parties that reported are part of the distribution range of marine turtles. Twenty of these Parties (57%) confirmed that **national legislation** prohibited the taking of these species.

Exceptions granted to the general prohibition on taking included scientific reasons (Argentina, Guinea). Australia mentioned special legal dispensations at federal and state level in relation to indigenous groups, allowing customary access to native species, including turtles. The United Kingdom reported that legislation differed in its overseas territories, with taking being permitted in some territories, under specified conditions relating to season, turtle size, and type of weapon.

The most frequently reported **endangering factor** was by-catch, with 15 Parties citing this as a problem. Australia emphasised the particular problem of marine debris on by-

catch. Six Parties also identified marine pollution as an issue. Other endangering factors reported include collection of eggs and destruction of nesting beaches.

**Actions to mitigate** the problems of by-catch include: awareness raising amongst fishermen; on-board observers and register of by-catch; marine debris control; use of turtle-exclusion devices; recovery of turtles caught accidentally.

Additional activities to overcome other endangering factors include: awareness raising, in relation to fishing communities and tourism (Albania, Australia); eradication of introduced species in nesting areas (Ecuador - Galapagos); nesting site surveillance (Guinea); monitoring beach development (Kenya); banning sale of turtle shells (Morocco, Saudi Arabia); limiting shark protection nets around bathing sites and replacing them with patrol boats (South Africa), management of indigenous harvest and creation of community reserves.

Concerning threats posed by exotic species and measures to mitigate them, the United Kingdom mentioned a project to eradicate the invasive Black Rat in the Chagos Archipelago where it is present on about 75% of the beaches; a database TURTLE to record information on turtle sightings and strandings; a draft law regarding control of lighting on beaches, which can disorientate turtle hatchlings. Thirteen Parties reported the need for financial and technical support to implement activities.

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

Fourteen of the 47 Parties that reported are Range States to Appendix I listed terrestrial mammals other than bats. Ten of those (71%; Argentina, Bolivia, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo) reported that taking of these species is prohibited under **national legislation**.

Two Parties report instances where exceptions may be made to a general prohibition on taking. Bolivia, under its National Programme for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña *Vicugna vicugna*, established in 1997, grants care of the species to the communities managing it and permits its exclusive exploitation by those communities. The exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat. In Mali exceptions are allowed for scientific reasons and to protect people and their property.

**Obstacles to migration and other endangering actions** are identified as: lack of protected biological corridors to facilitate migration (Argentina); habitat fragmentation and loss (Bolivia, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal); poaching (Chad, Mali, Mongolia, Senegal); droughts and climate change (Chad, Mali, Mongolia); insufficient trans-boundary management (Kenya, Togo); insufficient legislation (Kenya); poor communication amongst Range States (Kenya); diseases (Mongolia); man-made barriers (Pakistan); invasion of migration sites by refugees (D.R. Congo).

Various **actions to overcome obstacles to migration** are reported. These include: development of biological corridors and creation of border parks (Argentina, Kenya); awareness raising and education (Bolivia, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Togo); participation in initiatives to relaunch ecotourism, e.g. in the National Park of Virunga, home of the Mountain Gorilla *Gorilla gorilla beringei* (D.R. Congo); habitat management (Chad); anti-poaching measures (Chad); improved legislation and policy (Kenya, Mali); research to identify key areas (Kenya); monitoring (Mongolia, Senegal); undertaking of environmental impact assessments (Nigeria); habitat restoration (Senegal).

Argentina, Chad, Mali, Mongolia, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo provided details of financial and technical support needed.



**Actions to limit other endangering factors** include: import/export restrictions (Togo); education; re-introductions (Bolivia, Senegal); working with local communities to reduce pressures (Bolivia); anti-poaching activities (Chad); inclusion in or improved legislation (Kenya, Mongolia); habitat management (Kenya); public awareness (Kenya).

Reported **constraints to effective action** include: physical inaccessibility of areas, making monitoring difficult (Bolivia); lack of financial resources (Bolivia, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal); ignorance of legislation (Chad); illegal exploitation (Chad); armed conflict (D.R. Congo); insufficient staff capacity (Togo).

Reports on assistance needed were quite specific. In addition to general comments on the need for financial and technical support made in nine reports, Parties stated the need for: help with research (Bolivia, Mongolia, Pakistan); surveillance equipment (Kenya); capacity building, including with community groups (Kenya); awareness raising workshops at governmental level (Nigeria); development of identification guides and control of products and by-products (Togo).

## **BATS**

Seven Parties of the 47 Parties that reported are Range States to the one bat listed on Appendix I (Mexican Free-tailed Bat *Tadarida brasiliensis*): Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, United Kingdom (on behalf of its overseas territories: Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands).

Four of these Parties (57%) report that the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited under **national legislation** (Bolivia, Paraguay, United Kingdom, Uruguay). Bolivia, Paraguay and United Kingdom provide details of relevant national legislation, other than the national implementing legislation.

Bolivia notes that vandalism in breeding caves is a problem. Bolivia also reports the existence of the “Programme for the Conservation of the Bats of Bolivia” and the activities relating to conservation of bats in general, but no specific activities seem to exist to address the threats to migratory bat species. Bolivia states that lack of staff and budget limit actions and that assistance is needed to undertake an in-depth study of migratory species.

## **OTHER TAXA**

Twenty-six of the 47 Parties that reported are Range States to Appendix I listed taxa other than birds, mammals, and marine turtles. Three of these Parties (11%), (Bolivia, Chad, Paraguay) reported the existence of **national legislation** to prevent the taking of these animals. The United Kingdom noted that the Great White Shark *Carcharodon carcharias*, is not covered by any legislation for metropolitan United Kingdom.

## DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AGREEMENTS

Operational objective 1 of the 2000 – 2005 Strategic Plan of the CMS sets out *inter alia* for the Convention to facilitate the development and implementation of Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding to address the conservation needs of endangered migratory species, on a regional or broader scale. Actions reported by the Parties in relation to this are summarised below, by major animal group.

### BIRDS

Seventeen Parties reported actions concerning the development of new agreements for birds.

Four Parties reported activities in relation to the **initiation** of new agreements, including the Asia population of the Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata* (Saudi Arabia); AWVA National reporting (Sri Lanka); migratory raptors in the African-Eurasian region (United Kingdom); and Albatrosses and Petrels - ACAP (Uruguay).

In turn, twelve Parties reported actions in relation to **participation** in new agreements. Five Parties noted action in relation to the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* MoU (Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Ukraine, United Kingdom). Other actions reported their participation in the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (New Zealand, South Africa); the Great Bustard *Otis tarda* (Germany); the Ruddy-headed Goose *Chloephaga rubidiceps* (Argentina); the Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus* (Mongolia); and all regional threatened migratory species (Kenya).

Hungary, Kenya, Mongolia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Togo noted the need for **assistance** to participate in the development of new agreements, with Pakistan and Saudi Arabia making particular reference to the Houbara Bustard MoU.

Regarding **future plans**, both Kenya and the United Kingdom mentioned the need for a regional MOU for migratory birds of prey in Africa and western Eurasia.

### MARINE MAMMALS

Ten Parties reported action concerning the development of new agreements for marine mammals.

Four Parties reported activities in relation to the **initiation** of or **participation** in new agreements. Australia is cooperating with Thailand regarding a MoU for Dugong range states in the Indian Ocean and Pakistan reported that it expects to be part of the final agreement. Australia also initiated discussions on a regional agreement on South Pacific marine mammals. Guinea reported on helping on the initiation and having participated in an agreement for the conservation of small cetaceans on the Atlantic coast of Africa. Monaco is involved with work to protect the Atlantic Mediterranean Monk Seal.

Five of the Parties noted the need for assistance in the initiation of or participation in new agreements. Guinea, Morocco and Togo specified the need for financial assistance, and Australia and New Zealand specified the need for support from CMS Secretariat.

Concerning **future plans for new agreements**, Congo reported that they, like other countries of the Gulf of Guinea, experience intense activity of offshore petroleum exploitation. They note that certain marine mammals (dolphins, whales, manatees) are exposed to the pollution from this and specific measures should be taken to protect these species. Monaco reported that they could provide support, if needed, to other

regions. Senegal stated that they would like to establish a strategy to protect marine species, and Togo noted the need to conserve cetacean populations between Benin, Ghana and Togo.

## **MARINE TURTLES**

Ten Parties reported on regional efforts concerning the development of new agreements for the conservation of marine turtles.

Eight Parties provided comments regarding **initiation** of or **participation** in new agreements, or **future action** needed in relation to these agreements. Australia has begun gauging the level of interest among Pacific countries in enhancing regional cooperation for the conservation of marine turtles in the Pacific. Should Pacific countries respond positively to the proposed development, they will assist in the development of a regional arrangement for the conservation of marine turtles under the CMS. Kenya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Sri Lanka became signatories to the Marine Turtles IOSEA MoU and South Africa reported participation in a sub-regional workshop which proposed establishment of Marine Turtle Task Force to implement the IOSEA MoU. Guinea and Togo noted that they had participated in the development of the Marine Turtles Africa MoU.

Guinea, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Togo reported the **need for technical assistance** for meeting implementation, awareness raising, conservation management, planning, implementing appropriate institutional and legal framework, and monitoring. Congo noted the need for conservation action in the region, and Uruguay reported that research and monitoring activities were being carried out on four (unspecified) species.

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

The only Party reporting **initiation** of new agreements for the conservation of terrestrial mammals (other than bats) was Côte d'Ivoire in relation to a Memorandum of Understanding on the African Elephant. Belgium, Mali, Morocco reported **participation** in the Sahelo-Saharan Antelope MoU. Mali also reported involvement in an elephant agreement. Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria and Senegal, expressed need for **financial or technical support**.

Congo stated the need for an agreement for gorillas. Kenya noted the possibility to initiate development of an MoU for the African Elephant within the Eastern African region; Mongolia reported the need for agreements/MoUs for Mongolian Gazelle, Goitred Gazelle and Wild Ass involving Mongolia, Russia and China. Nigeria noted the need for an agreement for terrestrial mammals. Togo reported the need for agreements on Hippopotamus of Benin and Togo and elephant populations of Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana and Togo.

## **BATS**

No Parties reported **initiation** of new agreements. Belgium noted **participation** in EUROBATS, cooperation in scientific research projects, inventories and monitoring, financial and technical support in educational programmes. Mali reported a **need for technical and financial assistance** in order to initiate or participate in agreement development. Congo and Kenya noted the need to monitor bat populations in their countries.

**OTHER TAXA**

No relevant information was provided regarding other taxa.

## POTENTIAL NEW SPECIES LISTINGS

### LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

Thirteen of 47 (28%) Parties reporting indicated that they were Range States for endangered migratory species that are not currently listed in Appendix I. Twelve Parties provided further details of the taxa in question. These comprised: seven mammal taxa (three species of Great Whale [taxa not specified], *Loxodonta africana africana*, *Camelus bactrianus*, *Gazella rufifrons* and *Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*); 20 bird taxa (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, *Ardeola idae*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Anser cygnoides*, *Anas formosa*, *Oxyura maccoa*, *Hieraaetus fasciatus fasciatus*, *H. pennatus*, *Falco biarmicus feldeggii*, *F. b. tanypterus*, *F. cherrug*, *F. vespertinus*, *Crex crex*, *Recurvirostra americana*, *Pluvialis dominica*, *Numenius americanus*, *Calidris canutus*, *Acrocephalus griseldis*, *Zoothera guttata* and *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*); one species of fish (*Anguilla anguilla*); and a crustacean taxon (*Macrobrachium* sp.). Two-thirds of these taxa are also listed in Appendix II of the Convention (see Table 1 below). Nine species are considered to be globally threatened according to the IUCN Red List, namely: *Camelus bactrianus* (Critically Endangered); *Ardeola idae*, *Anser cygnoides*, *Falco cherrug*, *Acrocephalus griseldis* and *Zoothera guttata* (Endangered); *Loxodonta africana*, *Gazella rufifrons* and *Anas formosa* (Vulnerable).

In addition to the specific suggestions detailed above, the United Kingdom recommended the review of listings of albatrosses and petrels in Appendix I in the light of the taxonomic reassessment currently being undertaken by the ACAP, noting that this might best be undertaken for CMS COP9 in 2008, following the discussion of the issue at the ACAP MOP in 2006.

Six Parties provided information to indicate that they were taking steps to propose the listing in Appendix I of some or all of the above species. Formal proposals for the addition of species to Appendix I have so far been submitted for consideration by COP8 for five of the above-mentioned taxa: *Ardeola idae*, *Oxyura maccoa*, *Calidris canutus rufa*, *Acrocephalus griseldis* and *Zoothera guttata*. Three species (*Camelus bactrianus*, *Anser cygnoides* and *Anas formosa*) have already been added to Appendix I by COP7.

Nine Parties indicated that they would require some assistance to initiate the listing of species. Various forms of assistance were mentioned, including: support for further research on species; equipment, scientific and technical support; co-operation with specialists from other Range States to prepare proposals; and lobbying and political support for listings.

One Party that did not propose new species for addition to Appendix I (Bolivia), indicated that – to address current gaps in knowledge and facilitate better decision-making – studies were required to characterise fully the biodiversity (in particular migratory species) occurring within the country.

**Table 1: New taxa proposed for listing in CMS Appendix I**

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Steps taken to propose listing?</b>	<b>Assistance required</b>
<i>MAMMALIA</i>			
Three species of Great Whale [taxa not specified]	Australia	No	None
<i>Loxodonta africana africana</i> *	Togo	Yes – Willing to adopt the MoU project for African Elephant populations in West Africa	Support for research to improve knowledge of the populations in Togo
<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Gazella rufifrons</i>	Senegal	No	Technical and scientific support
<i>Taurotragus derbianus derbianus</i>	Senegal	No	Technical and scientific support, as well as funds for detailed studies of the status of the species in Niokolo-koba
<i>AVES</i>			
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> *	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
<i>Ardeola idae</i> *	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> *	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
<i>Anser cygnoides</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Anas formosa</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> *	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Israel		
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> *	Hungary	Yes – Should be included in Appendix I in the near future	Co-operation with specialists from other Range States to prepare proposal in next two years (2006–2007)

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Steps taken to propose listing?</b>	<b>Assistance required</b>
<i>Falco vespertinus</i> *	Hungary	Yes – Should be included in Appendix I in the near future	Co-operation with specialists from other Range States to prepare proposal in next two years (2006–2007)
<i>Falco biarmicus feldeggii</i> * and <i>F. b. tanypterus</i> *	Israel		
<i>Falco cherrug</i> *	Hungary	Yes – Should be included in Appendix I in the near future	Co-operation with specialists from other Range States to prepare proposal in next two years (2006–2007)
<i>Crex crex</i> *	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i> *	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i> *	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
<i>Numenius americanus</i> *	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
<i>Calidris canutus</i> *	Argentina	Proposed for inclusion on Appendix I during the 12th Meeting of the Scientific Council (2004)	
	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
<i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i> *	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
<i>Zoothera guttata</i> *	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Argentina	Efforts are being made to gather information to assess the species' status	Funding for a project to assess the level of threat faced by the species in Argentina
<b>PISCES</b>			

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Steps taken to propose listing?</b>	<b>Assistance required</b>
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> **	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
<i>MALACOSTRACA</i>			
<i>Macrobrachium</i> sp.	Congo	In the near future	Funding for research into the biology and ethology of the species

\* Species already listed in Appendix II of the Convention.

\*\* Species proposed for addition to both Appendix I and II.



## LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

Fifteen of 47 (32%) Parties reporting indicated that they were Range States for migratory species that have an unfavourable conservation status, but are not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for their conservation. Thirteen Parties provided further details of the species in question. Specific suggestions were provided for: seven mammal taxa (*Miniopterus schreibersi* (African population), *Otomops martiensseni*, *Eidolon helvum*, *Trichechus senegalensis*, *Equus hemionus*, *Gazella subgutturosa*, *Procapra gutturosa*); 26 species of bird (*Ixobrychus minutus*, *Vultur gryphus*, *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Grus vipio*, *G. monacha*, *Tetrax tetrax*, *Glareola nuchalis*, *Gallinago gallinago*, *Rynchops flavirostris*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Streptopelia turtur*, 'Pigeon Vert' [presumably *Treron calva*], *Alectrurus risora*, *A. tricolor*, *Lanius excubitor*, *Saxicola rubetra*, *Melanocorypha calandra*, *Lullula arborea*, *Alauda arvensis*, *Anthus pratensis*, *Sporophila zelichi*, *S. cinnamomea*, *S. hypochroma*, *S. palustris*, *Agelaius flavus*); and two species of fish (*Rhincodon typus*, *Anguilla anguilla*). Ten of these species are also listed in Appendix I of the Convention (see Table 2 below). A number of species suggested are in practice already listed in Appendix II within a higher taxon (e.g. *Vultur gryphus*, *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Grus vipio*, *G. monacha*, *Gallinago gallinago*).

More general proposals were also made by a number of Parties. Ukraine indicated that several raptor species have an unfavourable conservation status, but noted that this could be addressed by the proposed Agreement on African–Eurasian migratory raptors. Germany observed that certain migratory species of the Strigidae (Owls) and Laniidae (Shrikes) families are on the national Red List. The United Kingdom recommended the review of listings of albatrosses and petrels in Appendix II in the light of the taxonomic reassessment being undertaken by ACAP (see earlier). Panama indicated that certain species of bird could be added to Appendix II, but the more information was needed on their conservation status.

Six of the Parties proposing specific additions to Appendix II indicated that they were taking steps to propose the listing of some or all of these species; five went on to provide further details. Formal proposals for the addition of species to Appendix II have been submitted for consideration by COP8 for at least 12 of the above taxa: *Miniopterus schreibersi*, *Otomops martiensseni*, *Eidolon helvum*, *Glareola nuchalis*, *Rynchops flavirostris*, *Alectrurus risora*, *A. tricolor*, *Sporophila zelichi*, *S. cinnamomea*, *S. hypochroma*, *S. palustris* and *Agelaius flavus*. Five taxa (*Trichechus senegalensis*, *Equus hemionus*, *Gazella subgutturosa*, *Procapra gutturosa* and *Streptopelia turtur turtur*) have already been added to Appendix II by COP7.

Four Parties indicated that they would require some assistance to initiate the listing of these species. This assistance could take a number of forms, including: equipment and technical support; financial assistance for studies of species and their habitats; and support from other Parties for the listing of species at the COP. Panama requested information on the requirements for making proposals. Two Parties that did not propose species for addition to Appendix II (Côte d'Ivoire and Morocco) indicated that they would require assistance with species inventories and the evaluation of the conservation status of the species in their countries.

**Table 2: New taxa proposed for listing in CMS Appendix II**

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
<b>MAMMALIA</b>			
<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i> (African population)	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Eidolon helvum</i>	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	Guinea	No	Technical and financial support for a conservation study of the species and its habitat
<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolia	Yes	
<b>AVES</b>			
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Ecuador	Yes – Co-ordinating the National Strategy for the Conservation of <i>Vultur gryphus</i> as a first step towards the proposal of an Agreement amongst Range States.	
<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Grus vipio</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	Parties requested to support the listing of the species at the COP

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Steps taken to propose listing?</b>	<b>Assistance required</b>
<i>Grus monacha</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	Parties requested to support the listing of the species at the COP
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Ukraine	No	
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
‘Pigeon Vert’ [presumably <i>Treron calva</i> ]	Congo	Yes	
<i>Alectrurus risora</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Hungary	Yes – Proposals will be prepared for the next meeting of the Scientific Council	
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Hungary	Yes – Proposals will be prepared for the next meeting of the Scientific Council	

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Steps taken to propose listing?</b>	<b>Assistance required</b>
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Hungary	Yes – Proposals will be prepared for the next meeting of the Scientific Council	
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Hungary	Yes – Proposals will be prepared for the next meeting of the Scientific Council	
<i>Sporophila zelichi</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Sporophila palustris</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Agelaius flavus</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<b>PISCES</b>			
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Guinea	No	Technical and financial support for a conservation study of the species and its habitat
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> **	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources

\* Species already listed in Appendix I of the Convention.

\*\* Species proposed for addition to both Appendix I and II

## POLICIES ON SATELLITE TELEMETRY

In order to ensure compliance with appropriate guidelines, operational objective 2.7 of the 2000 – 2005 Strategic Plan of the CMS sets out for the Convention to play a more active role in the scrutiny of conservation and research projects that propose the use of satellite telemetry, particularly those involving endangered species listed in Appendix I.

Parties were asked to provide information about the current use, and future plans for the use of satellite telemetry in research or conservation projects by the Parties to the Convention. While that operational objective is particularly concerned with Appendix I species, responses provided by Parties refer to animal groups listed in both Appendices. Moreover, only nine out of 23 Parties reporting to use the technology describe measures taken to minimise potential effects on the animals studied. The answers received, however, reveal the fairly extensive utilisation of this technology, now used to monitor most animal groups protected by the Convention and in all regions in which the Convention operates.

### USE OF SATELLITE TELEMETRY

Of the 47 Parties reporting, 23 (49%) have indicated that they are undertaking research/conservation projects that use satellite telemetry. The largest number of Parties in any given region using this technology are in Europe, while the largest proportion of reporting Parties implementing projects that use satellite telemetry occur in Asia and Oceania (Figure 1). The lower regional proportion of Parties using satellite technology is observed in Africa and in the Americas. However, the highest proportion of unanswered questions in this section is also in these regions (23% and 17% respectively). Therefore, the total number of Parties using the technology in those regions may be higher than it appears from the current reporting exercise.

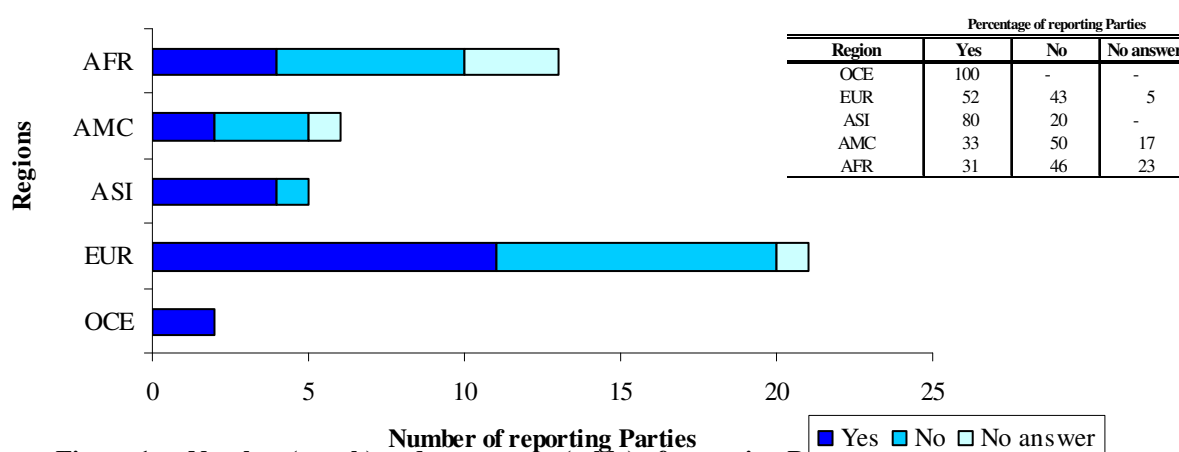


Figure 1. Number (graph) and percentage (table) of reporting Parties by region undertaking conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry

AFR Africa; AMC America & Caribbean; ASI Asia; EUR Europe; OCE Oceania

## SCIENTIFIC JUSTIFICATION FOR THE RESEARCH

Projects reported were set up to fulfil a variety of purposes, and Parties often cite multiple purposes for the same project. Eleven out of twenty-three Parties reporting to use the technology provide a justification for the projects. Some of the project objectives described do not refer exclusively to scientific purposes, and fall within the following general categories:

- a) general **characterisation of migration and dispersion patterns, and identification of important areas** within a migratory route to enhance behavioural/ecological basis for conservation management, such as the work reported by Australia on Dugong *Dugong dugon*, Great White Shark *Carcharodon carcharias* and Whale Shark *Rhincodon typus*; by Belgium on Oriental White Stork *Ciconia boyciana* and White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*; by Chad on African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*; by Denmark on Pale-bellied Brent Geese (*Branta bernicla hrota*) and Pink-footed Geese *Anser brachyrhynchus*; by Ecuador on the Spectacled Bear; by Finland on wolves, bears and ospreys; by Kenya on Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor*, by Portugal (Azores) on the Blue Whale *Balaenoptera musculus*, the Sei Whale *Balaenoptera borealis*, and Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta*; by Mongolia on Argali, Mongolian Gazelle *Procapra gutturosa* and Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia*, as well as on Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*, Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo*, Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*, Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*, White-naped Crane; and by Saudi Arabia on Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*.
- b) **characterisation of interaction with areas subject to human exploitation**, such as the work reported by Australia and by New Zealand on the interaction of fisheries with foraging areas of albatrosses and petrels.
- c) **monitoring re-introduction of captive specimens to the wild**, such as a project reported by Sweden to monitor the introduction of seals from captivity.
- d) **education and awareness raising** among the general public, such as the work of Australia with dugongs; by Belgium, on storks; or by the Czech Republic on Black and White Storks *Ciconia nigra* and *C. ciconia*, as well as on Common Crane *Grus grus*.

## MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMISE RISKS TO THE WELFARE OF ANIMALS

Of the nine countries reporting measures taken to minimise risks to the welfare of the animals under study, some referred to **specific guidelines or protocols** used to ensure animal welfare (such as the Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes used by Australia, or the IUCN guidelines, referred to by Ecuador), or the **involvement of authorities** supervising the welfare aspects of projects (such as the involvement of veterinary authorities in Finland, the use of a licensing system in the United Kingdom; or the assessment of projects by the Animal Ethics Committee in South Africa or the National Welfare Committee in New Zealand).

Other Parties, reported the use of **specially designed equipment** of minimal weight (e.g. Australia, Belgium), which is attached with precision (e.g. Belgium) or that detaches itself after some time (e.g. Denmark, Portugal).

**ANIMAL GROUPS REPORTED AS SUBJECT OF PROJECTS USING SATELLITE TELEMETRY**

Animals reported to be the subject of projects using satellite telemetry involve groups listed in both Appendices of the Convention as well as species not included in the Appendices. Some reports provide only very general information, and it has therefore not been possible to ascertain the Appendix to which the reported subjects of study belong.

Tables 3 to 7 provide details of the animal groups that have been the subject of projects involving satellite telemetry. As can be observed, the technology is reported to be used in all major taxonomic groups of CMS Species, except bats.

Of the cases reported, the smaller number of instances refers to projects involving Appendix I species. These include the Oriental White Stork *Ciconia boyciana*, Adalbert's Eagle *Aquila adalberti*, Imperial Eagle *A. heliaca*, Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata*, *Grus vipio* and Great Bustard *Otis tarda* among the birds; Blue Whale *Balaenoptera musculus* and Sei Whale *B. borealis* among the marine mammals; Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia* among the terrestrial mammals; marine turtles; and Great White Sharks *Carcharodon carcharias*.

**Table 3. Marine mammals reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.**

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	Portugal
I/II	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale	Portugal
II	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	Australia
-	<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i>	Hector's Dolphin	New Zealand
-	-	Seals	Sweden
-	-	Cetaceans	Australia, United Kingdom

**Table 4. Terrestrial mammals (not bats) reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.**

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	Mongolia
II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	Chad, Congo
	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolian Gazelle	Mongolia
-	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Common Wolf	Finland
	<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla	Congo
	<i>Ovis ammon</i>	Argali	Mongolia
	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>	Spectacled Bear	Ecuador
	<i>Ursos arctos</i>	Brown Bear	Finland

**Table 5. Birds reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.**

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Oriental White Stork	Belgium
I/II	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	Spain
	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	Hungary
	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	Pakistan
	<i>Grus vipio</i>	White-naped Crane	Mongolia
	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	Spain
II	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	Denmark
	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	Mongolia, Saudi Arabia
	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Pale-bellied Brent Goose	Denmark
	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Belgium, Czech Republic, Mongolia
	<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	United Kingdom
	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Mongolia
	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	Czech Republic
	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	Mongolia
	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Switzerland
	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	United Kingdom
	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey Buzzard	United Kingdom
	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	Kenya
-	-	Albatrosses	Australia
		Falcons	Pakistan
		Petrels	Australia
		Raptors	Israel
		Seabirds	New Zealand
		Storks	Israel
		Waterbirds	Australia
	-	Panama	

**Table 6. Marine turtles reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.**

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I/II	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Australia
			Portugal
			Portugal
			Spain
			United Kingdom
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Australia
			United Kingdom
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	United Kingdom
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle	Australia
	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Turtle	Australia
-	-	Marine Turtles	Congo, Pakistan, Panama

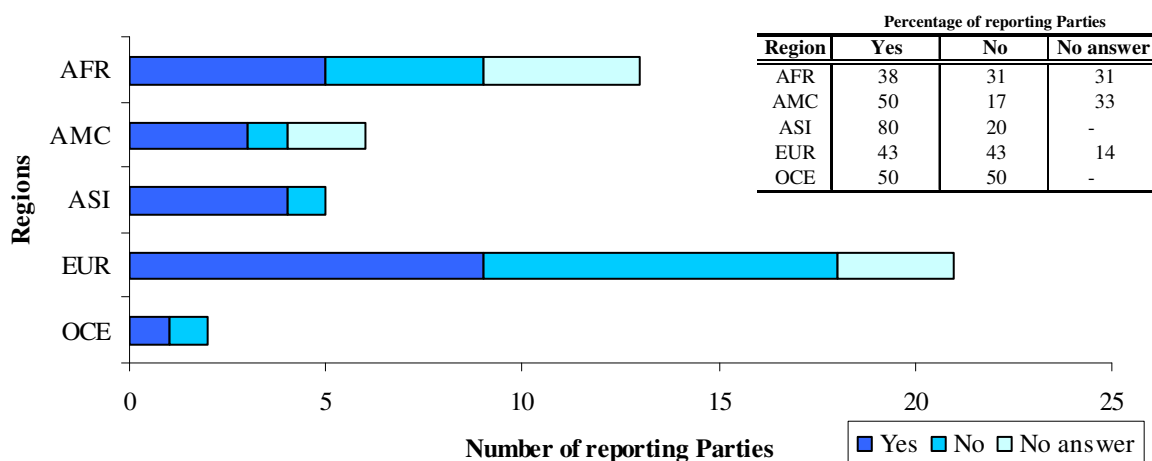


**Table 7. Other taxa reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.**

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I/II	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark	Australia
II	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Australia, United Kingdom
-	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	United Kingdom

#### FUTURE USE OF SATELLITE TELEMETRY

The region with the largest proportion of reporting Parties planning to use satellite telemetry in the future was Asia, followed by Oceania and the Americas (Figure 2). As was the case for the current use of satellite telemetry, however, the regions with the largest proportion of reporting Parties reporting future activities were Africa and the Americas (31% and 33% respectively). The level of detail provided with regards to future plans to use satellite telemetry on projects involving taxa protected by the Convention was limited.



**Figure 2. Number (graph) and percentage (table) of reporting Parties by region planning to undertake conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry**

**ANIMAL GROUPS REPORTED AS SUBJECT OF FUTURE PROJECTS THAT USE SATELLITE TELEMETRY**

Of the taxa reported, the only two that appear to be listed in Appendix I (Table 8) are the Rorqual (reported by Portugal under by its common name, and assumed here to refer to *Balaenoptera physalus*, listed in both Appendices), and the marine turtles.

**Table 8. Animal groups reported as subject of future conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.**

Group	Appendix	Species	Common name	Reporting Party
Marine mammals	I/II	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> (presumably)	Rorquals	Portugal
	II	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugon	Australia
				Cetaceans
Terrestrial mammals (not Bats)	II	<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>	Asiatic Wild Asss	Mongolia
	II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	Nigeria, Senegal
		<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Lynx	Macedonia, FYR
		<i>Ovis ammon</i>	Argali	Mongolia
	II	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolian Gazelle	Mongolia
		<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>	Spectacled Bear	Ecuador
		<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown Bear	Macedonia, FYR
Birds	II	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	Denmark
	II	<i>Anas acuta</i> (presumably)	Pintail	Denmark
	II	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Belgium, Latvia, Spain
		<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle	Ecuador
	II	<i>Melanitta nigra</i> (presum.)	Black Scoters	Denmark
		<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	Ecuador
		-	Albatross	Australia
		Seabirds	South Africa, Spain	
	Birds	Nigeria, Saudi Arabia		
Marine Turtles	I/II	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Croatia, Portugal
		-		Australia, South Africa, United Kingdom (Cayman Is.), Uruguay
Other taxa	II	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Panama
			Sharks	Australia, South Africa

**IMPEDIMENTS TO THE USE OF SATELLITE TELEMETRY ON FUTURE PROJECTS**

Of those Parties that indicated that they do not have future plans to conduct projects using satellite telemetry, the impediments most commonly identified were **lack of financial resources** or **lack of adequately trained personnel** (Bolivia, Chad, Togo). In one instance the impediment has been **opposition from environmental groups** (to the attachment of satellite tags on the Hector's Dolphin, as reported by New Zealand).

## MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES

In order to ensure compliance with appropriate guidelines, operational objective 4.2 of the 2000 – 2005 Strategic Plan of the CMS sets out for the Convention to mobilise resources needed for conservation actions and increase the level of funding support external to CMS (which may or may not be channelled through the Convention) that is made available for conservation activities showing direct benefits for migratory species. Six questions in the CMS National Report format aim to gather information about the mobilisation of resources.

### PROVISION OF RESOURCES FOR IN-COUNTRY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

Of the 47 Parties reporting, 34 (72%) have indicated that they have made resources available for in-country conservation activities and most provide at least some details on the type of activities undertaken, and/or the taxa that benefit.

Six Parties noted that funding has been made available in support of **international conventions/EU LIFE nature projects**. Two Parties reported the size of the financial contribution to particular activities. Australia reported a study on **Dugong abundance and distribution** in the southern and northern Great Barrier Reef; and the United Kingdom reported funding **turtles in the Indian Ocean** and a donation to the **ACAP** budget in 2005. Australia has allocated A\$3.8 million to develop community-driven approaches to sustainable management of dugong and marine turtles across northern Australia. The project aims to have traditional owners engage in the development of a bottom-up approach to wildlife management based on indigenous customary values.

Parties noted a range of activities that have been funded that have a positive impact on the conservation of CMS listed species. These include: **protected area management** (9 Parties reporting), particularly **RAMSAR site management** (2 Parties); **conservation** (9 Parties); **research** (8 Parties); **census work** (7 Parties); **habitat management/restoration** (5 Parties), including involvement of indigenous people in management (1 Party); **recovery plans/management plans** (3 Parties); **public awareness** activities/education (3 Parties); production of **scientific publications** (2 Parties); **control of hunting** (1 Party). Twenty Parties mention the taxa benefiting from these resources. Taxa mentioned are listed in table 9.

**Table 9. Taxa benefiting from management activity.**

Group	Taxa	Appendix	Party
Marine mammals	cetaceans	-	Germany, UK
	dolphins	-	Croatia
	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	II	Australia
	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	I	New Zealand
	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	I	New Zealand
	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	I/II	Croatia
	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II	Germany
	<i>Physetus macrocephalus</i>	I/II	New Zealand
Terrestrial mammals (not bats)	antelopes	-	Mali
	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	I	Mongolia
	<i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i>	I	Congo
	<i>Ovis ammon</i>	-	Mongolia
	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	-	Congo
	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	II	Mongolia
	<i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i>	II	Mongolia

Group	Taxa	Appendix	Party
	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	I	Mongolia
	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	I/II	Bolivia
Birds	albatrosses	-	New Zealand, United Kingdom
	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	I/II	Belarus, United Kingdom
	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	I/II	Belarus
	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	I/II	Finland
	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	II	Portugal
	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	I/II	Latvia
	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	I/II	Hungary
	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	II	Latvia
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	I/II	Hungary
	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	II	Belarus, Belgium
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	II	Belarus, Belgium, Latvia
	<i>Crex crex</i>	II	Latvia
	<i>Falco cherug</i>	II	Hungary
	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	I/II	Portugal
	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	II	Hungary
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	I/II	Finland
	<i>Otis tarda</i>	I/II	Hungary
	petrels	-	UK
Marine turtles	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	I/II	Croatia
	marine turtles	I/II	Australia, Congo, United Kingdom
Bats	European bats	II	Croatia, United Kingdom
Other taxa	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II	Georgia
	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	I/II	New Zealand

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO CMS TRUST FUND

Finland, Germany, Togo and the United Kingdom reported to have provided voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund, with Finland and the United Kingdom noting that these contributions were **to assist delegates from developing countries attend COP7 or COP8**.

#### VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OR TECHNICAL AND/OR SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR ACTIVITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Details of Parties providing voluntary contributions to support activities in other countries or in support of Agreements are given in Table 10. Parties did not provide figures of the scale of contribution.

Seventeen Parties reported to have provided technical/scientific assistance to other countries. Support was provided to: various Agreements; regional activities (Baltic, East Africa, Asia/North Africa); and for work relating to taxa listed in Table 10.

**Table 10. Supporting party and details of action supported.**

Donor Party	Recipient Party/Region/Activity
Australia	Papua New Guinea (management of Kamiali nesting beaches), Wetlands International (Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Strategy), IOSEA MOU (funding)

Donor Party	Recipient Party/Region/Activity
	attendance of developing country range states). Samoa – whale research, Western Pacific (Hawksbill Turtle workshop), China (birds), Costa Rica, Malaysia and Philippines (sea turtles conferences)
Belgium	Tunisia, Wetlands International (AEWA wader atlas), CMS workshop Edinburgh, Sahelo-Saharan Antelope Range States
Denmark	Guinea-Bissau, Baltic States
Germany	CMS, AEWA, ASCOBANS, EUROBATS
Guinea	Benin, Burundi, Congo, Niger (preparation of national biodiversity monograph)
Hungary	Co-hosting Great Bustard MoP
Kenya	East Africa (inventories/surveys, elephant conservation systems), Tanzania (marine protected areas)
Monaco	Bulgaria (protected area action plan), Croatia, ACCOBAMS (training in monitoring)
Mongolia	Przewalski's Gazelle
New Zealand	Representatives of fisheries from other countries to attend meetings of the International Fishers Forum (to control by-catch of albatrosses and petrels); SPREP (advice on cetaceans, birds, alien invasives, turtles, dugongs)
Saudi Arabia	Regional activities. Kazakhstan, Iran, Morocco, United Arab Emirates, etc.
Spain	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> , <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> , <i>Turnix sylvatica</i> , <i>Monachus monachus</i>
Sweden	Relevant work financed by Swedish International Development Agency
Switzerland	AEWA
Switzerland	AEWA and Wetlands International
Togo	Elephants – delineation of migratory corridors
United Kingdom	Kenya (FFI Indian Ocean turtles project), Caribbean (UK Overseas Territories), ACAP (secondment of officer to Secretariat), AEWA, European bats, whales in the Mediterranean and Baltic seas. Cayman Islands (hosting Overseas Territories marine turtle conference for Caribbean and Bermuda),.

#### RECEIPT OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CMS TRUST FUND

Four Parties reported to have received contributions from the CMS trust fund. This was in support of activities for the conservation of **cetaceans** (Guinea); **antelope** (Mali), **camels** (Mongolia) and **albatrosses and petrels** (Uruguay).

## **RECEIPT OF TECHNICAL/SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES**

Nineteen Parties reported being in receipt of technical/scientific assistance from other countries (Belarus, Congo, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Kenya, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, United Kingdom (Cayman Is.), Ukraine, Uruguay and Sri Lanka). Reporting European Union Member States and Chad reported receiving **funding from the EU**. Six Parties reported receiving **assistance from one or more other Parties** (Congo from France; Croatia from Monaco; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from Greece; Mongolia from the USA (Denver Zoo Foundation), Japan (Tokyo University), Austria, and Germany; Morocco from Germany; Senegal from Belgium and Italy).

Nine Parties reported receiving **funding from international sources**: Chad (French Global Environment Facility, WI, WWF, IFAW); Kenya (CITES, Ramsar, UNESCO and UNEP); Mali (The World Bank, Wetlands International, IUCN, UNESCO, etc.); Morocco (GEF); Mongolia (GEF/UNDP); Pakistan (Ramsar and GEF); Senegal (IUCN); Sri Lanka (GEF, ADB Projects, Ramsar); UK (Cayman Is.) (the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act NMBCA (2005) matched grant application is currently pending).

## RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summaries of activities taken by reporting Parties in relation to CoP6 and CoP7 Resolutions and Recommendations are provided below.

### RES. 6.2 BY-CATCH, AND RECOMMENDATION 7.2 – IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 6.2 ON BY-CATCH

Fifteen Parties report measures to limit by-catch of: **birds** (Argentina, Australia, Belarus, United Kingdom); **reptiles** (Argentina); **marine mammals** (Denmark, Finland, Germany, Portugal, Sweden, Ukraine); **sharks** (Australia); unspecified taxa (New Zealand). Measures include:

- a) **monitoring** (Portugal, United Kingdom, Uruguay);
- b) methods to **limit the damage from long-lining** (Australia);
- c) assessment of mechanisms to **limit damage from marine debris** (Australia);
- d) development of more **selective fishing gear** (Australia, Kenya, Sweden) as well as turtle or sea mammal **exclusion devices** (Ecuador, Kenya, United Kingdom) and **pingers** on gill nets (Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom);
- e) **reduction of wastage** through identification of markets for by-catch (Australia);
- f) establishment of **by-catch register** to assess the impact of fishing operations on marine fauna (Argentina);
- g) development/implementation of **legislation/policy** (Australia, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Portugal, United Kingdom), including **hunting controls** (Belarus, Kenya);
- h) **education** (Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya).

Six Parties reported **activities in relation to ACAP** (Argentina, Australia, Ecuador, New Zealand, South Africa, Uruguay), including: **ratification** of the agreement (New Zealand and South Africa); development of an **action plan** in support of ACAP (Ecuador, Uruguay); **training** of on-board observers (Argentina, Uruguay) and **development of mitigation measures** through collaboration of NGOs and fisheries (Argentina).

### RES. 7.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Fifteen Parties reported activities in relation to environmental impact assessment and migratory species: (Australia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom). Most comments related to the relevant legislation establishing the need for Environmental Impact Assessments, relating apparently to species protection in general rather than being targeted specifically to migratory species.

### RES. 7.3 OIL POLLUTION AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Australia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kenya, Nigeria, Sweden, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom reported activities relating to oil pollution and migratory species. Two Parties (Czech Republic, Ukraine) commented that no progress had been made in this respect.

Australia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom reported **national plans or legislation** that deal with the problem. The United Kingdom also noted that a review was underway of **seismic survey techniques**. Denmark carries out **aerial surveys**. Denmark and Germany noted that in 2004 the International Maritime Organisation designated the **Baltic Sea as a “Particular Sensitive Sea Area”** to minimise the risk of oil pollution. Finland, Kenya, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia mentioned activities to deal with **oil spills**. Nigeria established the “Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency” to respond to oil spills in the Niger-Delta oil exploration and exploitation areas. Saudi Arabia noted that precautionary measures and mechanism for restoration are in place. Sweden noted increased

**coastguard supervision and prosecution of offenders.** The United Kingdom reported development of an **Atlas of Coastal Sites Sensitive to oil pollution.**

#### **RES. 7.4 ELECTROCUTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS**

Twelve Parties reported on activities in relation to measures to control the electrocution of migratory birds (Australia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom).

Four Parties noted the **legislation** or need for environmental legislation to limit the risk of electrocution. Some Parties reported that **wires** currently are (Finland), will be (Germany), or will be in some instances (Hungary, Kenya) **sufficiently insulated** to prevent any mortalities. The United Kingdom uses visible **deflectors** to minimise the risk of bird strike. Hungary, Portugal and Ukraine reported **work to survey the scale of the problem** to obtain information concerning the species killed and work underway to tackle the particular problem of White Storks building nests on electricity pylons.

#### **RES. 7.5 WIND TURBINES AND MIGRATORY SPECIES**

Thirteen Parties reported on actions in relation to wind turbines and migratory species (Australia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom). Most report on the importance of **environmental impact assessments** in this respect. Switzerland and the United Kingdom provide details of **reports on the consequences of wind turbines** on birds and the marine environment.

#### **RES. 7.9 COOPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES AND PROCESSES**

Nine Parties provided names of other bodies and processes with which they cooperate, including: MEAs, UN bodies, donor Parties, international NGOs and national NGOs, but none detail description of what this cooperation involved. Names mentioned included: BirdLife International, CBD, DEFRA, GEF, Millenium Ecosystem Assessment, Ramsar, RSPB, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, Wetlands International, World Bank, Ukrainian Society for Bird Conservation, Ukrainian Centre for Bat Protection.

#### **RES 7.10 IMPLICATIONS FOR CMS OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Two Parties provided comments. Australia, noted that with Japan and Wetlands International they had initiated a partnership arrangement under the WSSD for conservation of migratory **waterbirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway**. Monaco reported to have taken the **CITES** position (unspecified) on this matter.

#### **RES. 7.15 FUTURE ACTION ON THE ANTARCTIC MINKE, BRYDE'S AND PYGMY RIGHT WHALES UNDER THE CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES**

Five Parties reported action. Australia noted that the assessment agreed on by the IWC Scientific Committee for Antarctic Minke Whales for 1982-1989 is no longer current, and consequently there is no current abundance estimate. A **comprehensive assessment of abundance is currently underway** and it is most likely that an estimate will be ready next year. They also noted that there are no agreed abundance estimates for Bryde's Whales in the western north Pacific, however a comprehensive assessment is currently underway and an estimate is likely to be derived within the next two years. New Zealand reported that it is negotiating a **Memorandum of Understanding for the protection of marine mammals in the South Pacific**. Saudi Arabia noted that Information on Bryde's whale is scant, and that the species is protected. Switzerland has committed itself to the **protection and re-establishment of whale populations within the International Whaling Commission**. The United Kingdom stated that no further action is proposed at this time, although



the Falkland Islands will **attempt to formally record reliable sightings**, especially by fisheries observers on pelagic fishing boats.

#### **RECOM. 7.5 RANGE STATE AGREEMENT FOR DUGONG (*DUGONG DUGON*) CONSERVATION**

Two Parties reported. Australia has initiated contact with Dugong Range States in the Indian Ocean and South East Asia region on attending a **workshop to discuss Dugong biology, ecology, behaviour, threats, as well as conservation actions**. Australia has also had discussions with the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, and anticipates that a workshop will be held in Thailand in Bangkok in August 2005 with the aim of developing a draft **MoU under the CMS**. Saudi Arabia reported that **the species is protected from taking** and more of its habitats will be covered within the expanding **network of protected areas**.

#### **RECOM. 7.6 IMPROVING THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE LEATHERBACK TURTLE (*DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA*)**

Three Parties reported. Australia referred to information provided in section 2.3 in their report; Kenya reported the **monitoring** of marine turtles; existence of special turtle **conservation programmes** involving local communities; protection of turtle nesting sites through a **reward system** to the communities; **Marine Protected Areas** and **integrated coastal planning** to address marine turtles conservation/nesting sites and conservation/protection of their habitats; Saudi Arabia noted that the species and its key habitats are protected.

#### **RECOM. 7.7 AMERICA PACIFIC FLYWAY PROGRAMME**

The United Kingdom was the only Party to report. It noted that in April 2004, the UK, working with the Dutch Government and Wetlands International, organized a major **global conference *Waterbirds Around the World*** to address the conservation of waterbird flyways. This gave a forum to discuss many of the issues highlighted by Recommendation 7.7 and there were specific workshops on American and Pacific flyways. The UK is supportive of the development of the America Pacific Flyway Programme under CMS, and will work to identify if any of the UK's Overseas Territories have importance for relevant species under this programme. Although not related to the American Pacific Flyway Programme, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network offers some opportunities for involvement of the Falkland Islands. This is noted in the developing Falkland Islands Conservation Strategy.

## **OTHER RESOLUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS**

Eleven Parties provided comments (Australia, Czech Republic, Israel, Latvia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Switzerland, United Kingdom).

Australia reported that it initiated discussions with **Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels** Range States and has worked closely with the Group of Temperate Southern Hemisphere Countries on the Environment (the Valdivia Group – Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay) during the initial stages of the development of the ACAP, and that there are currently 11 signatories, and Australia hosts the ACAP Secretariat. The Czech Republic reported bird mapping activities relating to **Resolution 7.1 and Recommendation 7.1**, concerning concerted actions for Appendix I birds and cooperative actions for Appendix II birds. Israel was involved in the implementation of **Resolution 6.4**, concerned with the Convention's strategic plan, through the Performance Working Group established to set indicators and measures to the work and achievements of the Convention. Latvia noted that they were implementing strategic **environmental impact assessments**. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided details of the departments responsible for implementation of CMS. Switzerland noted that all Appendix I species are now protected, and the creation of additional **protected areas**. The United Kingdom reported on **Recommendation 4.6** – The Role of Non-governmental Organizations in the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, noting that there are good working relationships between the Government, statutory and non-governmental sectors and that the breadth of interested parties is a significant strength of conservation in the United Kingdom. Details are provided of relevant NGOs.