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CONVENCIÓN SOBRE LAS ESPECIES MIGRATORIAS

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CONFERENCIA DE LAS PARTES
Nairobi, 20 al 25 de noviembre del 2005
Punto 9 (b) de la agenda

ANÁLISIS Y SÍNTESIS DE LOS INFORMES NACIONALES

(Documento preparado por la Secretaría CMS en consulta con PNUMA-WCMC)

Contexto

1. El Artículo VI (3) de la Convención requiere que las Partes informen a la Conferencia de las Partes, por intermedio de la Secretaría, al menos seis meses antes de cada reunión ordinaria de la Conferencia, sobre las medidas que toman para aplicar las disposiciones de la Convención. En consecuencia, la Conferencia de las Partes adoptó, en su séptima reunión, un formato normalizado de informe que asimismo solicita datos sobre la aplicación de los distintos objetivos del Plan estratégico de la Convención. Dichos informes ofrecen el instrumento mediante el cual las Partes pueden evaluar la situación de aplicación de la Convención y decidir acciones futuras.

2. Al preparar la producción de los informes nacionales, se suministró a las Partes versiones electrónicas del formato del informe nacional, ya completadas con la información suministrada por ellas en 2002, y que resultaba menos pasible de cambios, con el fin de simplificar aún más y de reducir al mínimo el esfuerzo de información que deben llevar a cabo las autoridades nacionales.

3. El presente documento ofrece una visión sinóptica de la situación de aplicación de la Convención, tal como resulta de la información suministrada por los 47 informes recibidos antes de la fecha límite prorrogada del 31 de agosto de 2005. Debe observarse que no se trata de una revisión exhaustiva, sino más bien de un sumario de los aspectos destacados y de las tendencias y las pautas que emergen de los informes recibidos. La información más detallada, que figura en los temas principales tratados en los informes nacionales, se presenta en el Anexo I a este documento. De modo similar puede hallarse un resumen de la información suministrada para cada una de las 107 especies del Apéndice I en el Anexo I a este documento. Como fue el caso en 2002, los informes nacionales de las Partes recibidos en 2005 se incorporan al Sistema de gestión de la información de la CMS (CMS IMS), disponible en el sitio de la CMS en la red http://www.cms.int/species/index.htm con el objeto de facilitar el acceso público y el análisis temático de dicha información.

VISIÓN A VUELO DE PÁJARO DE LOS GRUPOS TAXONÓMICOS GENERALES

4. El Cuadro 1 ofrece un resumen de los distintos obstáculos a la migración y de los factores de amenaza que confronta cada uno de los principales grupos taxonómicos (o sean los murciélagos, los mamíferos marinos, los mamíferos terrestres amén de los murciélagos, las tortugas marinas y los otros taxones) más las medidas de atenuación correspondientes que se han dispuesto. Además de las acciones concretas indicadas en el Cuadro, las Partes informaron sobre

actividades generales aplicables a todos los taxones y pertinentes para todos los obstáculos, entre las que se cuentan el desarrollo de legislación idónea, de planes de gestión y de recuperación y la ejecución de inspecciones.

5. En especial, **la captura incidental en el mar aparece como la amenaza a las especies migratorias más a menudo comunicada** y es común a las aves, los mamíferos marinos y las tortugas marinas. Se nos informa de diversos intentos para mitigar los efectos de esta amenaza a escala nacional, pero favorecer el desarrollo de medidas que se aplican a aguas internacionales parece particularmente deseable. Otras amenazas generales de importancia son la destrucción y fragmentación del hábitat, es especial cuando afecta a los mamíferos terrestres y a las aves. Los planes para establecer zonas protegidas, o para mejorar su gestión, son a menudo comunicados como una medida de atenuación. Sin embargo, esos intentos pueden favorecerse con una coordinación internacional que facilite el establecimiento de corredores internacionales protegidos **Las dificultades en la aplicación de la legislación nacional son también un tema frecuente** (tales como en el control de la caza, legal o furtiva, la contaminación y la destrucción del hábitat). Aún así, también se observa una neta insuficiencia legislativa para aplicar la Convención a escala nacional.

6. La distribución por grupos de la prohibición de captura, en los estados del área de distribución de los principales taxones, es la siguiente: aves (84%); mamíferos marinos (81%); tortugas marinas (57%); mamíferos terrestres (exceptuados los murciélagos) (71%); murciélagos (57%); otros taxones (11%). **Parece existir una particular necesidad de examinar el establecimiento de una legislación nacional que proteja las tortugas marinas, los murciélagos, y en especial los dos peces y el reptil que figuran en la actualidad como otros taxones.** Dado, por ejemplo, que uno de los factores de peligro comunicado a menudo en relación con las tortugas marinas (véase abajo) es la recolección de huevos, la falta, que se ha comunicado, de una legislación que la reglamente es digna de nota. Existen excepciones, entre las Partes que comunicaron disponer de legislación, por tres motivos principales, a saber: (a) los fines científicos; (b) el uso por grupos indígenas; o (c) la protección de la gente y de sus posesiones.

7. Las acciones comunicadas con relación al control de especies exóticas invasoras refieren principalmente a los intentos de erradicar las ratas de los ecosistemas isleños y a los de prevenir que el porrón pardo *Oxyura jamaicensis* en Europa se hibridice con la malvasía *O. leucocephala.*

8. Casi todas las Partes que comunican información, fuera de los estados miembros de la Unión Europea, indican la necesidad de recibir ayuda financiera o técnica para las acciones destinadas a combatir las barreras a la migración y otros factores de riesgo.

Cuadro 1: Barreras a la migración y otros factores que ponen en peligro las especies migratorias y las atenuaciones correspondientes comunicadas por las Partes

Grupo	Obstáculo/Factor de peligro	Medidas de atenuación
Aves	• La captura incidental • La destrucción del hábitat, en particular de los humedales como resultado de los niveles hídricos reducidos • La caza • El comercio ilícito • La caza furtiva • Las líneas de tensión (electrocución) • La contaminación, en especial de los humedales • La colisión con las turbinas eólicas	• Sistemas de presencia de observadores a bordo • Establecimiento de zonas protegidas en especial para los humedales y sitios Ramsar • Aumento de la información al gran público • Control y permisos para las armas • Controles fronterizos • Legislación • Aislamiento de los pilones, refractores visibles para evitar la colisión de las aves • Producción de evaluaciones de impacto ambiental
Mamíferos marinos	• La captura incidental, especialmente en la pesca de arrastre, deshechos marinos y otros equipos de las pesquerías (redes) • La contaminación marina • Las colisiones con embarcaciones • La caza ilícita	• Sistemas de observadores a bordo • Identificación del origen de los equipos abandonados • Aparatos acústicos en las redes para tiburones (para alertar a las yubartas migratorias) • Aumento de la información a los pescadores, reemplazo de las redes de protección contra tiburones por naves de patrulla • Reforzar la legislación, en especial la prohibición de las redes de arrastre • Creación de zonas marinas de protección • Inspecciones aéreas para calcular las pautas de los desplazamientos de las ballenas
Tortugas marinas	• La captura incidental, especialmente en la pesca de arrastre, deshechos marinos y otros equipos de las pesquerías • La recolección de los huevos • La depredación de los huevos • La destrucción de las playas de nidificación • La contaminación marina	• Identificación del origen de los equipos de pesca abandonados • Aumento de la información entre los pescadores, reemplazo de las redes de protección contra los tiburones por naves de patrulla • Dispositivos de exclusión de las tortugas • Recuperación de las tortugas capturadas por error • Gestión de la recolección de huevos • Erradicación de las ratas
Mamíferos terrestres (salvo los murciéla-gos)	• La falta de información sobre las pautas de migración • La fragmentación y la pérdida del hábitat • La caza furtiva • La legislación insuficiente • La falta de gestión transfronteriza • La escasa comunicación entre los estados de la zona de distribución • Las enfermedades • Los obstáculos creados por el hombre • El cambio climático y la sequía	• Establecimiento de parques fronterizos y de corredores de migración • Establecimiento de zonas protegidas
Murciélagos	• El vandalismo de las cuevas de los murciélagos	• Aumento de la información al gran público
Otros taxones	• La falta de legislación	

INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LAS ESPECIES DEL APÉNDICE I

9. Existen nueve especies en el Apéndice I de la Convención para las que todavía no hay ninguna Parte CMS en su zona de distribución : seis especies de aves(*Diomedea albatrus, Pterodroma sandwichensis, Ciconia boyciana, Haliaeetus pelagicus, Grus japonensis, Synthliboramphus wumizusume*); un mamífero marino (*Eubalaena japonica*); uno terrestre (*Bos sauveli*); y el pez *Pangasianodon gigas*. Además, 15 especies del Apéndice I no han sido objeto de comunicación por ninguna de las Partes: once especies de aves (*Spheniscus humboldti, Pterodroma phaeopygia*, *Puffinus creatopus*, *Pelecanoides garnotii*, *Egretta eulophotes*, *Gorsachius goisagi*, *Platalea minor*, *Haliaeetus leucoryphus, Grus nigricollis, Sterna bernsteini, Brotogeris pyrrhopterus*); un mamífero marino (*Platanista gangetica gangetica*); una especie de tortuga *Podocnemis expansa*); y dos mamíferos terrestres (*Gorilla gorilla beringei, Bos grunniens*). En consecuencia, no se dispone de información sobre 24 especies del Apéndice I (22% del total).

10. El análisis de la lista actual de los estados del área de distribución indica un número de países que no son aún Partes a la Convención y que resultan de particular interés dado que están en la zona de distribución de un número importante de especies que figuran en el Apéndice I a la Convención. El cuadro 2 indica los países que no son Partes y que están en la zona de distribución de veinte o más especies del Apéndice I a la CMS. Para comparación, el cuadro 2 también indica aquellas Partes a la Convención donde se encuentran veinte o más especies del Apéndice I.

Cuadro 2. Países (no-Partes y Partes) situados en la zona de distribución de veinte o más especies del Apéndice I

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. La lista de los estados del área de distribución no indica el tipo de presencia de cada especie en cada país y no refiere a la literatura científica sobre el tema. La incorporación de las referencias suministradas por las Partes en sus informes nacionales, y las referencias a la literatura científica disponible, por ejemplo, mediante el IMS de la CMS, podría reforzarla.

12. Con algunas notables excepciones, la información comunicada sobre el tamaño de la población, sus tendencias y su distribución resulta vaga o anecdótica lo cual, asociado al numero limitado de informes disponibles, y al escaso número de Partes a la CMS en las áreas de distribución de algunas especies del Apéndice I, hace que **una evaluación general de la situación de las poblaciones del Apéndice I resulte prácticamente imposible. Puede dudarse si los informes nacionales son el mejor vehículo para obtener este tipo de información, que podría tratarse de modo más idóneo por parte del Consejo Científico, por ejemplo, o mediante un servicio específico.**

13. En general (Cuadro 3), los mamíferos terrestres, salvo los murciélagos, fueron objeto del más alto nivel de actividad entre los estados del área de distribución que informaron con respecto a su seguimiento (sobre los que un 89% de los estados del área de distribución en promedio informaron sobre acciones), la protección de su hábitat (87%) y la investigación (68%).

14. En promedio, resultó relativamente alto el porcentaje de estados del área de distribución que informaron haber efectuado actividades de vigilancia para las tortugas marinas (61%); empero, en contraste, se ha comunicado un bajo nivel de actividad con respecto a la restauración del hábitat (12%) o las especies (10%). Este grupo es asimismo objeto del segundo más bajo nivel de acción con respecto a las actividades de protección de las especies (39%) comparado con otros grupos taxonómicos generales.

Cuadro 3. Porcentaje promedio de estados del área de distribución que comunican haber efectuado acciones por grupo taxonómico general y por tipo de acción .

Group	Research	Monitoring	Species protection	Species restoration	Habitat protection	Habitat restoration	Other
Bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis*)	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. Resulta notable, en el caso de tres de siete tipos de actividades comunicadas como habiendo sido efectuadas para beneficio de especies del Apéndice I por las Partes durante el periodo bajo informe, que las especies objeto de Acción concertada (Resolución 7.1) parezcan ser objeto de menos acciones que el promedio de las especies comunicadas del Apéndice I en general (figura 1). Así, por ejemplo, solo un promedio de 37% de los estados del área de distribución informan haber efectuado investigaciones para especies para Acción concertada, mientras que en promedio 44% indican haber conducido actividades de investigación para las especies del Apéndice I en general. De modo similar, existen en promedio menos acciones comunicadas sobre protección de especies para las especies objeto de Acción concertada en particular (44%) que para todas las especies del Apéndice I (49%); y se comunicó menos protección del hábitat también para las especies objeto de Acción concertada (49% en promedio) que para todas las especies en el Apéndice (56%). Las actividades de restauración de especies resultan particularmente escasas en ambos casos, y en promedio, sólo un 7% de los estados del área de distribución comunican acciones al respecto.

16. A su vez, las especies para Acción concertada parecen haber sido objeto de niveles de actividad más altos que el promedio de las comunicadas para todas las especies del Apéndice I en el caso de las actividades de vigilancia, restauración del hábitat y otras, con un promedio de 59, 11 y 25% de los estados del área de distribución que comunicaron informes respecto a ese tipo de acciones. Los promedios para las especies del Apéndice I en general son de 54, 8 y 18% de acciones comunicadas para esas actividades.

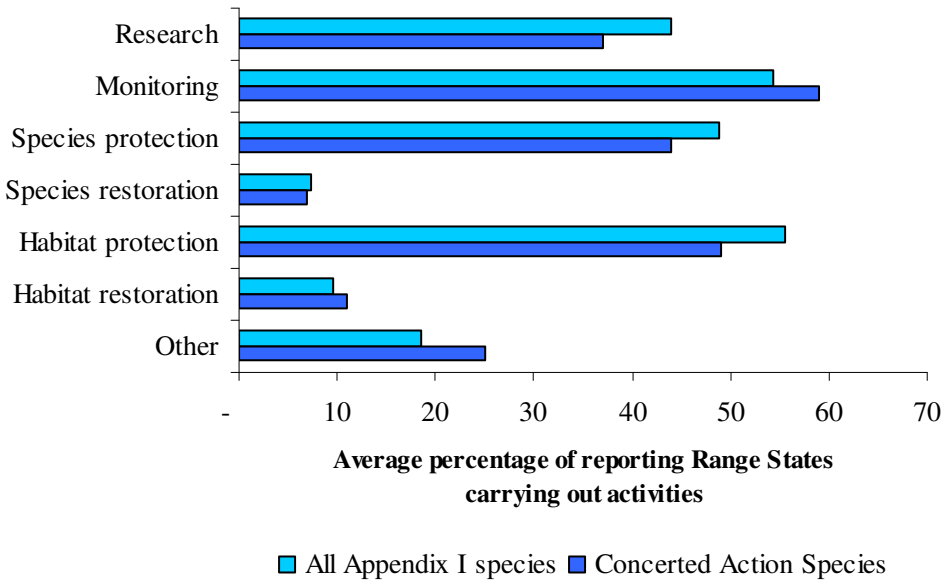


Figura 1. Porcentaje promedio de estados del área de distribución que comunican haber conducido actividades para las especies del Apéndice I, por tipo de actividad.

POSIBLES INCORPORACIONES DE NUEVAS ESPECIES A LAS LISTAS

Incorporación de otras especies migratorias en peligro al Apéndice I

17. Trece de un total de 47 Partes (28%) que han enviado informes comunican que son estados del área de distribución de especies migratorias en peligro que podrían beneficiarse de su inclusión en el Apéndice I. Además, una Parte recomendó la revisión de la inclusión de los albatros y petreles en el Apéndice I en vista de la evaluación taxonómica en ejecución por ACAP. Seis Partes suministraron información que indica que toman medidas para proponer que figuren en el Apéndice I algunas o todas las especies mencionadas. Se han presentado al examen de la COP 8 propuestas oficiales para la adición de especies al Apéndice I para cinco de estos taxones.

Incorporación de especies migratorias al Apéndice II

18. Quince Partes sobre un total de 47 (32%) que han enviado informes, indicaron que son estados del área de distribución para especies migratorias que se encuentran en una situación de conservación desfavorable, pero que no figuran en el Apéndice II y podrían beneficiarse de la concertación de un acuerdo para su conservación. Se ofrecieron sugerencias específicas para siete taxones de mamíferos; 26 especies de aves; y dos especies de peces. Diez de estas especies figuran también en el Apéndice I de la Convención. Algunas especies figuran ya, en la práctica, en el Apéndice II dentro de un taxón superior.

19. Seis de las Partes que proponen adiciones específicas al Apéndice II indicaron que toman medidas para proponer la incorporación de algunas de estas especies o de todas. Las propuestas oficiales para la adición de especies al Apéndice II han sido sometidas al examen de la COP8 para al menos 12 de estos taxones.

Desarrollo de acuerdos

20. Veintisiete Partes respondieron que han tomado medidas para iniciar o participar en el desarrollo de un nuevo Acuerdo/MdE, o que se proponen hacerlo.

Se comunicaron las acciones relativas a la iniciación de nuevos Acuerdos para:
+ La hubara (*Chlamydotis undulata*);
+ Las aves de rapiña migratorias en la región africanoeuroasíatica;
+ El dugong (*Dugong dugon*);
+ Los mamíferos marinos en el Pacífico Sur;
+ Las tortugas marinas en el Pacífico Sur ; y
+ El elefante africano(*Loxodonta africana*) en África Occidental.

Los animales migratorios para los cuales se reconoce la **necesidad de desarrollar un acuerdo** comprenden:
+ El hipopótamo (*Hippopotamus amphibius*);
+ El elefante africano (*Loxodonta africana*) en África Occidental y Oriental;
+ Los gorilas de los bosques de África Central;
+ La gacela de Mongolia *Procapra gutturosa*, Goitred Gazelle *Gazella subgutturosa*, wild ass *Equus hemionus* ssp. *hemionus*, en Asia;
+ Los mamíferos marinos en el Golfo de Guinea;
+ Los cetáceos de Benin, Ghana y Togo;
+ Las aves migratorias de rapiña en África y Eurasia Occidental;
+ Las aves de África Oriental;
+ Las tortugas marinas en el Pacífico;

La referencia más común sobre la participación en el desarrollo de nuevos Acuerdos/MsdE fue para el carricerín *Acrocephalus paludicola* y sobre un posible MdE/Acuerdo para el antílope sahelo-sahariano.

POLÍTICAS DE TELEMETRÍA SATELITAL

21. Veintitrés Partes comunicaron el uso de la telemetría satelital y once de ellas justificaron el uso de dicha tecnología. Esta puede agruparse en cuatro secciones generales: caracterización de la migración y de las pautas de dispersión e identificación de zonas de importancia dentro de una ruta migratoria para mejorar la base de conducta/ecológica para la gestión de la conservación; caracterización de la interacción con áreas sujetas a la explotación por parte del hombre; seguimiento de la reintroducción de especimenes capturados en el mundo silvestre; y educación y concienciación.

22. Nueve países informaron sobre medidas para reducir al mínimo los riesgos al bienestar de los animales bajo estudio, transmitiendo directrices específicas o protocolos; mediante la intervención de las autoridades que supervisan los aspectos de bienestar de los proyectos; o mediante el uso de equipos diseñados especialmente, de un peso mínimo, que se sujetan con precisión, o que se separan por sí solos tras un periodo determinado.

23. Se comunicó que la telemetría satelital se utiliza para los principales grupos taxonómicos salvo los murciélagos.

Mobilización de recursos

24. Treinta y cuatro Partes que transmitieron el informe (72%) indicaron que han puesto **recursos a disposición de las actividades nacionales de conservación**. Las Partes informaron especialmente sobre las actividades efectuadas, y no especificaron los recursos económicos disponibles. Ninguna de ellas comentó sobre contribuciones pendientes de pago o sobre un aumento o disminución en los pagos en relación al periodo anterior. Las Partes indicaron una serie de actividades que han sufragado, que tienen un impacto positivo sobre la conservación de las especies que figuran en las listas de la CMS.

Entre ellas figuran:
+ la gestión de los sitios protegidos, en particular los sitios Ramsar;
+ conservación;
+ investigación ;
+ censo;
+ gestión/restauración del hábitat con eventual intervención de las poblaciones indígenas en la gestión;
+ planes de recuperación/gestión;
+ actividades de concienciación;
+ producción de publicaciones científicas;
+ controles de la caza.

25. Finlandia, Alemania, Togo y el Reino Unido informaron que han enviado **contribuciones voluntarias al Fondo fiduciario de la CMS**, e indicaron, en el caso de Finlandia y el Reino Unido, que las mismas se destinan a prestar ayuda a los delegados de los países en desarrollo para que puedan asistir a la COP7 o a la COP8. Cuatro Partes informaron que **recibieron contribuciones del Fondo fiduciario de la CMS**. Ello fue en apoyo de las actividades de conservación de cetáceos (Guinea), antílopes (Malí), camellos (Mongolia) y albatros y petreles (Uruguay).

26. Diecinueve Partes informaron haber recibido **asistencia técnica/científica de otros países.** Los estados miembros de la Unión Europea y Chad indicaron que recibieron fondos de la UE. Seis Partes recibieron ayuda de una o más Partes (Congo de Francia; Croacia de Mónaco; Macedonia de Grecia; Mongolia de Estados Unidos, Japón, Austria y Alemania; Marruecos de Alemania; Senegal de Bélgica e Italia).

27. Nueve Partes informaron que recibieron **fondos de fuentes internacionales**: Chad de French Global Research, Wetlands International, WWF, IFAW; Kenia de CITES, Ramsar, UNESCO y PNUMA; Malí del Banco Mundial, Wetlands International, UICN, UNESCO, etc.; Marruecos de GEF; Mongolia de GEF/PNUD); Pakistán de Ramsar y GEF; Senegal de UICN; Sri Lanka de GEF, ADB Projects, Ramsar; Reino Unido de las Islas Caimanes..

Resoluciones/Recomendaciones de la COP

28. Las Partes, al responder a preguntas relativas a la aplicación de Resoluciones y Recomendaciones específicas de la COP6 y la COP7, ofrecieron información detallada sobre una serie de medidas prácticas tomadas para los problemas de la captura incidental, la contaminación con hidrocarburos, la electrocución, y las turbinas eólicas, con el objeto de limitar la mortandad accidental de las especies migratorias. Como las causas de tales dificultades han de aumentar, sin duda, en el futuro, el examen por las Partes de la CMS de las medidas comunicadas de control, existentes o en desarrollo en otros países, parecería un paso práctico importante.

29. Quince Partes indicaron que la **captura incidental** es un problema serio que afecta a los mamíferos marinos, las tortugas y las aves. El Reino Unido informó que en marzo de 2004, el Consejo de agricultura y de pescas de la UE acordó un nuevo reglamento CE (812/2004) sobre la captura incidental de cetáceos, que exige el uso obligatorio de alertas acústicas en las redes desplegadas por embarcaciones de más de 12m de eslora.

30. Once Partes entre las que sometieron informes mencionaron actividades vinculadas a **la contaminación con hidrocarburos** y las especies migratorias. Dinamarca y Alemania observaron que en 2004 la Organización Marítima Internacional designó al mar Báltico como un "Área particularmente delicada" para reducir el riesgo de contaminación. Finlandia, Kenia, Nigeria y Arabia Saudita mencionaron las actividades para tratar los derrames de hidrocarburos. Nigeria estableció la "Agencia de detección de los derrames de hidrocarburos" para reaccionar a los derrames en el delta del río Níger. Arabia Saudita observó que las medidas cautelares y los mecanismo para la restauración están en funciones. Suecia mencionó una mayor vigilancia de los guardacostas y menor impunidad de los transgresores. El Reino Unido informó sobre el desarrollo de un Atlas de sitios costeros sensibles a la contaminación con hidrocarburos.

31. Doce Partes informaron sobre sus actividades en vinculación con las medidas para controlar la **electrocución** de las aves migratorias, entre las que se cuentan:

+ La legislación
+ El aislamiento de los cables
+ El uso de reflectores visibles para reducir el riesgo de contacto
+ Las inspecciones para evaluar la magnitud del problema en las áreas donde no se lo conoce
+ Las medidas para abordar el problema específico de los nidos de las cigüeñas blancas en los pilones de electricidad

32. Trece Partes informaron sobre medidas vinculadas a la **turbinas eólicas** y las especies migratorias, observando que su utilización aumenta. La mayoría informó sobre la importancia de las evaluaciones de impacto ambiental al respecto. Suiza y el Reino Unido dieron detalles de las consecuencias de las turbinas eólicas para las aves y el ambiente marino.

OTRA INFORMACIÓN FRECUENTEMENTE MENCIONADA

Papel de las personas indígenas/comunidades locales

33. Los comentarios vinculados al papel de las personas indígenas y las comunidades locales aparecen con persistencia en los informes, si bien no se solicitó específicamente a las Partes que informasen al respecto. Cinco Partes destacaron la importancia de hacer intervenir a las personas indígenas y a las comunidades locales en la gestión de los recursos naturales y de las especies migratorias.

34. Tanto Australia como Bolivia informaron sobre la existencia de disposiciones legislativas especiales que permiten a las personas indígenas y las comunidades locales gestionar y continuar con el uso tradicional de recursos naturales, tales como las especies migratorias.

35. Congo indicó la necesidad de contactar a los jefes tradicionales para resolver conflictos y promover los proyectos de conservación comunitarios y las acciones alrededor de las zonas protegidas. Kenia observó que existe una participación comunitaria insuficiente en la gestión de las tierras, lo que resulta un obstáculo a la migración, y añadió que se necesita ayuda para

capacitar a los grupos locales. Togo comentó la necesidad de apoyo para las actividades que producen ingresos, que podrían permitir que las comunidades costeras dependan menos de los recursos naturales.

CONCLUSIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES

36. **Legislación nacional** . Se tiene la impresión de que se carece de legislación nacional adecuada para la mayoría de los grupos, y como lo observan los informadores, que se trata de un obstáculo específico a la aplicación de la Convención a escala nacional. Existen, empero, algunas Partes en distintas regiones CMS que disponen de instrumentos legislativos idóneos. Pueden resultar útiles al respecto simples medidas para facilitar el intercambio de experiencias y el acceso a instancias de instrumentos legales idóneos, entre las Partes de una determinada región. El intercambio de experiencias con otros organismos internacionales que se ocupan de la promoción de la legislación nacional para la protección de las especies (tales como CITES y su proyecto de legislación nacional) pueden ser beneficiosos.

37. **Especies para la acción concertada.** Estas especies parecen padecer de una falta de acción en determinadas zonas, en comparación al total de las acciones comunicadas para todas las especies del Apéndice I. Se debería instar a las Partes a identificar y a poner en práctica las acciones requeridas para proteger a dichas especies. El nombramiento de una Parte para que actúe como defensor voluntario para cada una de las especies mencionadas en la Resolución 7.1 puede convenir. Esta Parte/funcionario de enlace podría ser responsable de promover y coordinar las medidas idóneas para la protección de dichas especies entre los estados del área de distribución. Igualmente, quizá convenga establecer grupos de trabajo (por ejemplo como grupos electrónicos para el debate, cuando resulte factible) para cada especie, como catalizadores para la acción.

38. **Captura incidental.** Se cita a la captura incidental, en particular la captura incidental en el mar, como la mayor amenaza para los mamíferos marinos, las tortugas marinas y las aves. Un grupo de trabajo sobre la captura incidental ha sido establecido dentro del Consejo Científico de la CMS. Dados la magnitud y el alcance del problema, tal vez convenga extender su mandato y el número de sus miembros con el fin de intercambiar experiencias y promover la acción coordinada no sólo dentro de la CMS sino también en la familia de Acuerdos CMS afectados por el problema (ACAP, ACCOBAMS, ACOBANS, MdE IOSEA para las tortugas marinas, MdE para las tortugas marinas de África). Una mayor colaboración con los instrumentos fuera de la familia CMS y cuyos mandatos refieren al tema, en particular los que tratan el problema en aguas internacionales (tales como la Convención sobre la Conservación de los recursos marinos vivos de la Antártico, la Convención de la ONU de la ley del mar, y el acuerdo de la ONU sobre existencias de peces, entre otros) también parece deseable.

39. Telemetría satelital. Esta tecnología desempeña un papel importante en el seguimiento de las pautas de migración y dispersión y en la identificación de zonas importantes para la gestión de la conservación. En la medida en que los equipos devienen más accesibles en precio y menores en tamaño, existen mayores posibilidades de utilizar esta tecnología y promover la tarea para más especies. Ello permitirá asegurar que los esfuerzos para proteger el hábitat se dirijan a las ubicaciones más necesitadas. La principal preocupación de la Convención, empero, tal como se expresó en el Plan estratégico 2000 – 2005, en relación con las políticas sobre telemetría satelital, se refiere al examen de los proyectos que afectan a las especies del Apéndice I, para asegurar que respeten las directrices acordadas. Se ha informado relativamente poco al respecto sin embargo, lo cual sugiere que la concienciación entre las Partes, y la promoción de directrices idóneas (por intermedio del sitio en la red de la CMS por ejemplo) pueden resultar útiles.

40. **Zonas protegidas.** La fragmentación del hábitat, la contaminación y la destrucción en general, particularmente de humedales, se ha citado a menudo como la principal amenaza a las especies migratorias, y se mencionó a menudo el establecimiento de una mejor gestión de las zonas protegidas como una acción atenuante. Las Partes observaron, sin embargo, la falta de coordinación internacional en la selección de zonas protegidas idóneas para permitir el

desarrollo de corredores internacionales migratorios. Se trata de un aspecto que puede beneficiarse de ulteriores debates en el Consejo Científico y de su asesoría. .

41. **Tráfico marítimo.** La colisión con embarcaciones fue citado como un problema importante para los mamíferos marinos. Nueva Zelanda observó la necesidad de una conexión con otros países para desarrollar las mejores prácticas internacionales para disminuir la colisión de embarcaciones con las grandes ballenas.

42. **Electrocución y turbinas eólicas**. Se han desarrollado técnicas efectivas por algunas Partes para reducir los problemas de electrocución. De modo similar, se informa de estudios efectuados sobre el impacto de las turbinas eólicas sobre las especies migratorias. Las mejores prácticas y las lecciones aprendidas podrían compartirse entre las Partes mediante el Sistema de gestión de la información de la CMS.

43. **Contaminación con hidrocarburos.** Las Partes a la CMS podrían adoptar un enfoque similar al propuesto para el control de la captura incidental, y debatir tácticas para controlar la contaminación marina con hidrocarburos con UNCLOS. El intercambio de estudios de casos concretos de buenas prácticas por intermedio del Sistema de gestión de la Información de la CMS podría resultar útil.

44. **Incorporación de especies a los Apéndices I y II.** Varias especies identificadas como posibles beneficiarias de su incorporación en los Apéndices, habrán sido objeto de propuestas al efecto en la octava reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes. Una vez examinadas por las Partes, el Consejo Científico tal vez desee revisar la lista que figura en el Anexo I a esta síntesis, y seleccionar aquellas que podrían someterse a ulterior deliberación.

45. **Albatros y petreles.** Debería efectuarse una revisión de la lista de albatros y petreles, en vista de la reevaluación taxonómica que lleva a cabo ACAP.

46. **Apoyo técnico.** Las Partes expresaron una falta de conocimientos relativos a los requerimientos para efectuar propuestas para la incorporación de especies en los Apéndices a la Convención. Podrían difundirse directrices mediante la sección de preguntas frecuentes en el sitio en la red de la CMS.

47. **Personas indígenas/comunidades locales**. La intervención de personas indígenas/ comunidades locales en la explotación y /o gestión de las especies migratorias aparece a menudo en los informes. Podría resultar beneficioso para la CMS entrar en contacto con el grupo de trabajo sobre el Artículo 8j de la Convención sobre la Diversidad Biológica *Sabiduría tradicional, innovaciones y prácticas*, para cerciorarse de que los aspectos mencionados y las experiencias aprendidas al respecto bajo la CDB y la CMS se compartan para beneficio mutuo.

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.

UNEP WCMC

About UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
www.unep-wcmc.org

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre is the biodiversity assessment and policy implementation arm of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organisation. UNEP-WCMC aims to help decision-makers recognize the value of biodiversity to people everywhere, and to apply this knowledge to all that they do. The Centre's challenge is to transform complex data into policy-relevant information, to build tools and systems for analysis and integration, and to support the needs of nations and the international community as they engage in joint programmes of action.

UNEP-WCMC provides objective, scientifically rigorous products and services that include ecosystem assessments, support for implementation of environmental agreements, regional and global biodiversity information, research on threats and impacts, and development of future scenarios for the living world.

Contents

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

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
MAMMALIA			
Three species of Great Whale [taxa not specified]	Australia	No	None
*Loxodonta africana africana**	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
Camelus bactrianus	Mongolia	Yes	
Gazella rufifrons	Senegal	No	Technical and scientific support
Taurotragus derbianus derbianus	Senegal	No	Technical and scientific support, as well as funds for detailed studies of the status of the species in Niokolo-koba
AVES			
*Phalacrocorax pygmeus**	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
*Ardeola idae**	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
*Platalea leucorodia**	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
*Anser cygnoides**	Mongolia	Yes	
*Anas formosa**	Mongolia	Yes	
*Oxyura maccoa**	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
Hieraaetus fasciatus fasciatus	Israel		
*Hieraaetus pennatus**	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)

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
*Falco vespertinus**	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)
*Falco biarmicus feldeggii** and *F. b. tanypterus**	Israel		
*Falco cherrug**	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)
*Crex crex**	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
*Recurvirostra americana**	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
*Pluvialis dominica**	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
*Numenius americanus**	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
*Calidris canutus**	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
*Acrocephalus griseldis**	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
*Zoothera guttata**	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
Dolichonyx oryzivorus	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
PISCES			

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
*Anguilla anguilla***	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
MALACOSTRACA			
Macrobrachium 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
MAMMALIA			
Miniopterus schreibersi (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
Otomops martiensseni	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
Eidolon helvum	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
Trichechus senegalensis	Guinea	No	Technical and financial support for a conservation study of the species and its habitat
Equus hemionus	Mongolia	Yes	
Gazella subgutturosa	Mongolia	Yes	
Procapra gutturosa	Mongolia	Yes	
AVES			
Ixobrychus minutus	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
Vultur gryphus	Ecuador	Yes – Co-ordinating the National Strategy for the Conservation of *Vultur gryphus* as a first step towards the proposal of an Agreement amongst Range States.	
*Haliaeetus leucoryphus**	Mongolia	Yes	
Circus pygargus	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
*Grus vipio**	Mongolia	Yes	Parties requested to support the listing of the species at the COP

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

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

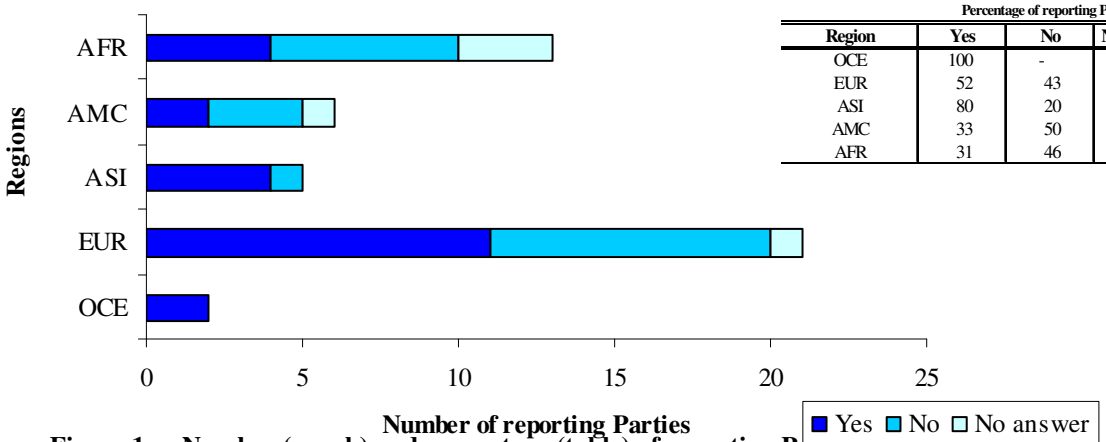
POLICIES ON SATELLITE TELEMETRY

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.



Percentage of reporting Parties

Region	Yes	No	No answer
OCE	100	-	-
EUR	52	43	5
ASI	80	20	-
AMC	33	50	17
AFR	31	46	23

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 *Carcharadon 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 cherug*, 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	*Balaenoptera musculus*	Blue Whale	Portugal
I/II	*Balaenoptera borealis*	Sei Whale	Portugal
II	*Dugong dugon*	Dugong	Australia
-	*Cephalorhynchus hectori*	Hector's Dolphin	New Zealand
	-	Seals Cetaceans	Sweden 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	*Uncia uncia*	Snow Leopard	Mongolia
II	*Loxodonta africana*	African Elephant	Chad, Congo
	Procapra gutturosa	Mongolian Gazelle	Mongolia
-	*Canis lupus*	Common Wolf	Finland
	Gorilla gorilla gorilla	Gorilla	Congo
	Ovis ammon	Argali	Mongolia
	Tremarctos ornatus	Spectacled Bear	Ecuador
	Ursos arctos	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	*Ciconia boyciana*	Oriental White Stork	Belgium
I/II	*Aquila adalberti*	Spanish Imperial Eagle	Spain
	Aquila heliaca	Imperial Eagle	Hungary
	Chlamydotis undulata	Houbara Bustard	Pakistan
	Grus vipio	White-naped Crane	Mongolia
	Otis tarda	Great Bustard	Spain
II	*Anser brachyrhynchus*	Pink-footed Goose	Denmark
	Aquila nipalensis	Steppe Eagle	Mongolia, Saudi Arabia
	Branta bernicla hrota	Pale-bellied Brent Goose	Denmark
	Ciconia ciconia	White Stork	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland
	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	Belgium, Czech Republic, Mongolia
	Diomedea melanophris	Black-browed Albatross	United Kingdom
	Falco cherrug	Saker Falcon	Mongolia
	Grus grus	Common Crane	Czech Republic
	Grus virgo	Demoiselle Crane	Mongolia
	Milvus milvus	Red Kite	Switzerland
	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	United Kingdom
	Pernis apivorus	Honey Buzzard	United Kingdom
	Phoenicopterus minor	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.

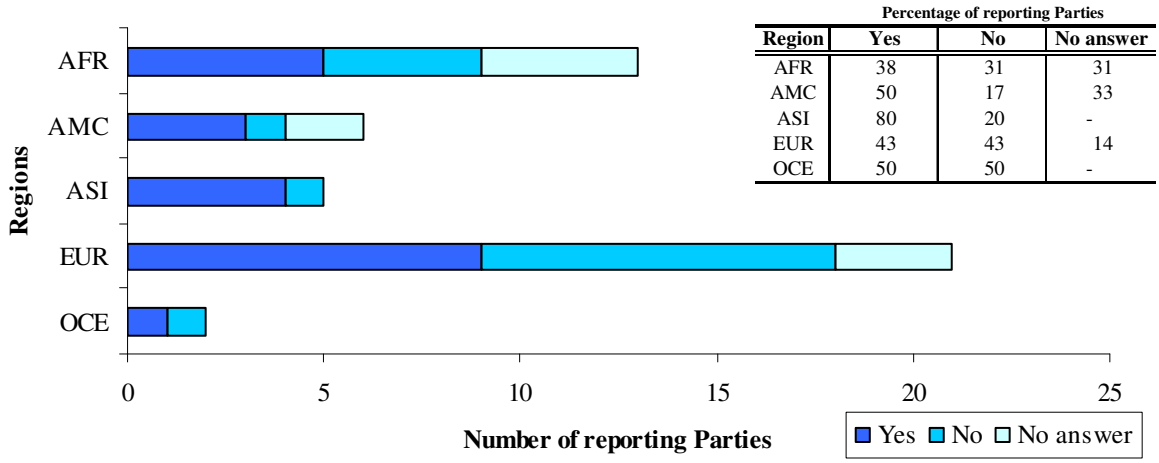
Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I/II	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Australia Portugal Portugal Spain United Kingdom
	Chelonia mydas	Green Turtle	Australia United Kingdom
	Dermochelys coriacea	Leatherback Turtle	United Kingdom
	Eretmochelys imbricata	Hawksbill Turtle	Australia
	Lepidochelys olivacea	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	*Carcharodon carcharias*	Great White Shark	Australia
II	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale Shark	Australia, United Kingdom
-	*Cetorhinus maximus*	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.



Percentage of reporting Parties

Region	Yes	No	No answer
AFR	38	31	31
AMC	50	17	33
ASI	80	20	-
EUR	43	43	14
OCE	50	50	-

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	*Balaenoptera physalus* (presumably)	Rorquals	Portugal
	II	*Dugong dugon*	Dugon	Australia
			Cetaceans	Australia, South Africa
Terrestrial mammals (not Bats)	II	*Equus hemionus hemionus*	Asiatic Wild Asss	Mongolia
	II	*Loxodonta africana*	African Elephant	Nigeria, Senegal
		Lynx lynx	Lynx	Macedonia, FYR
		Ovis ammon	Argali	Mongolia
	II	*Procapra gutturosa*	Mongolian Gazelle	Mongolia
		Tremarctos ornatus	Spectacled Bear	Ecuador
		Ursus arctos	Brown Bear	Macedonia, FYR
Birds	II	*Anser fabalis*	Bean Goose	Denmark
	II	*Anas acuta* (presumably)	Pintail	Denmark
	II	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork	Belgium, Latvia, Spain
		Harpia harpyja	Harpy Eagle	Ecuador
	II	*Melanitta nigra* (presum.)	Black Scoters	Denmark
		Vultur gryphus	Andean Condor	Ecuador
		-	Albatross	Australia
			Seabirds	South Africa, Spain
			Birds	Nigeria, Saudi Arabia
Marine Turtles	I/II	*Caretta caretta*	Loggerhead Turtle	Croatia, Portugal
		-		Australia, South Africa, United Kingdom (Cayman Is.), Uruguay
Other taxa	II	*Rhincodon typus*	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
	Dugong dugon	II	Australia
	Eubalaena australis	I	New Zealand
	Megaptera novaeangliae	I	New Zealand
	Monachus monachus	I/II	Croatia
	Phocoena phocoena	II	Germany
	Physetus macrocephalus	I/II	New Zealand
Terrestrial mammals (not bats)	antelopes	-	Mali
	Camelus bactrianus	I	Mongolia
	Gorilla gorilla beringei	I	Congo
	Ovis ammon	-	Mongolia
	Pan troglodytes	-	Congo
	Procapra gutturosa	II	Mongolia
	Saiga tatarica tatarica	II	Mongolia

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