



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

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SEVENTH MEETING OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Bonn, 18-24 September 2002

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2000-2005

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

1. Subsequent to the adoption of the Strategic Plan by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting (Resolution 6.4, Cape Town, 1999), the Secretariat has prepared on a regular basis a rolling document that serves to review progress in the Plan's implementation. The Strategic Plan review document has been considered by the Standing Committee at its 22nd and 23rd meetings (Bonn, September 2000 and December 2001, respectively) and by the Scientific Council at its 10th meeting (Edinburgh, May 2001). Over that period, Secretariat has continuously refined and updated the paper, taking into account comments from members of the Standing Committee and Scientific Council, as well as the Performance Working Group (PWG), chaired by Israel (United Kingdom: Vice-Chair).
2. Among the main features of the attached table worth noting are the following:
 - The review embraces fully the concept of "performance indicators" as advocated by the PWG, whereby a measurable performance indicator has been identified for each operational objective. These have been further elaborated since the last meeting of the Standing Committee.
 - The table includes a column to reflect *outcomes* or *results* of interventions made, rather than simply describing the *activities* undertaken. As the PWG has noted, in principle it should not be difficult to document what has been undertaken within the framework of CMS (provided that information is readily available or is supplied in a timely manner, through national reports etc.). It is much more difficult to measure the *consequences* of those actions, which are vitally important in determining whether or not the objectives of the Strategic Plan are being met.
 - As far as possible, all existing entries have been updated to take into account developments – and there have been many – since COP6.
 - Emphasis has been placed on further specific actions to be taken, some with financial implications, which warrant inclusion in the Secretariat's work programme for 2003-2005.

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

3. When reviewing the document, a number of points should be kept in mind:
- The activities and outcomes reported are by no means exhaustive, and the document will continue to be revised on a regular basis.
 - The activities presented in the table are primarily a reflection of specific initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat or other organizations on its behalf (through consultancies etc.) or more general initiatives not attributed to any single Party. For the most part, no attempt has been made at this stage to identify activities undertaken by individual Parties. Therefore, while for a number of species it has been noted that “No specific actions are reported to have been undertaken to date”, this excludes activities taken at a national level which might or might not have been mentioned in the reports of CMS Parties. It is expected that the synthesis of national reports being prepared for COP7 will yield additional information in this regard, which may eventually be incorporated in the Strategic Plan review. For the time being, however, the late submission of national reports and the consequential delay the preparation of the synthesis, means that this information is presently not available.
 - Until now, the reports submitted by Parties contain little information on which to assess their implementation of the Strategic Plan in certain key areas (for example, with regard to operational objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 4.2). It is expected that the proposed new format for national reports, which many Parties have adopted on a trial basis, will address this important shortcoming.
 - The column “Further specific actions to be undertaken” is indicative only; it is expected that the Conference of the Parties will give further guidance as to which further actions should and may be undertaken within the available resources agreed by COP7, and the priority ascribed to them.
 - The information presented in the table is necessarily abbreviated, and no attempt is made to give a thorough description of each of the activities, nor for that matter the precise outcomes achieved.

Action requested:

4. The Conference of the Parties is invited to review the document, in plenary and in a sessional working group established for this purpose, in order to:
- make specific proposals, as necessary, for amending the definitions of the “performance indicators” associated with each of the operational objectives;
 - provide information to complement that already given in the “activities” or “outcomes” columns of the table; and
 - provide advice on further specific action to be undertaken in relation to each of the operational objectives.

In relation to the above, Parties and other CMS stakeholders are invited to report on the contributions they have made, and propose to make, towards implementation of the Strategic Plan.

5. Finally, the Conference of the Parties may wish to consider the desirability of establishing a permanent sub-committee to monitor implementation of the Convention inter-sessionally.

Review of Implementation of the 2000-2005 Strategic Plan

(as at August 2002)

Prepared by the Secretariat

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

1.1 Birds

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

Performance indicator(s):

Indirect measures: Number and value of (geographically and taxanomically representative) projects started, underway or completed successfully (i.e. meeting objectives, on time, within budget). Direct measures: Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); natural range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Humboldt penguin* <i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Parties Secretariat		Field studies focusing on population status to be conducted in Peru, starting in September/October 2002 (contract with APECO being finalized)
Albatrosses and petrels (various Appendix I species) <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</i> (particularly in the southern hemisphere signed by 7 Range States in June 2001, of which two have subsequently ratified; entry into force upon 5 ratifications. Study of albatross-fisheries interactions in Uruguayan waters was to have been completed in 2001. (Final report is still overdue)	Australia Range States Secretariat Consultant Secretariat		Entry into force of the Agreement and beginning of implementation of its provisions anticipated in 2003
Dalmation Pelecan <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , White Pelican <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date under CMS or AEW A.	Parties		
Storks, Ibises, Spoonbills Ciconiiformes No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date under CMS. Results of a study examining high mortality of African Spoonbills in Mauritania to be presented at AEW A MOP2 (Sept. 2002)	Parties		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Andean Flamingo* <i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>, Puna Flamingo* <i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i> A winter census funded by CMS has been completed. Project concept on priority actions for the conservation of High Andes flamingos in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru approved for funding by ScC10. Project is expected to start in 2003.</p>	<p>Pachamama Foundation Secretariat</p>		<p>UNDP/GEF proposal under preparation as a follow-up project of the CMS-sponsored winter census (more information needed)</p>
<p>Lesser White-fronted Goose* <i>Anser erythropus</i> Awareness campaign funded by CMS was undertaken in 1999-2002 in several eastern European Range States</p>	<p>Norwegian Ornithological Society WI Geese specialist Group</p>		<p>Scientific Council to review diverging approaches as to the strategy to conserve the species (ie. <i>in situ</i> protection versus captive breeding/introduction) and recommend future direction for any necessary CMS intervention.</p>
<p>Ruddy-headed Goose* <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> Field studies completed, awareness campaign in progress (Argentina Chile)</p>	<p>Wetlands International</p>		<p>New project on nesting colonies to start at the end of 2002</p>
<p>White-headed Duck* <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> Project funded by CMS to assess the status of the Central Asian population of <i>O. leucocephala</i> and to produce recommendations for its conservation started in Feb. 2002.</p>	<p>Wetlands International Secretariat</p>		
<p>Ferruginous Duck* <i>Aythya nyroca</i> CMS and AEWA-project mainly aimed at producing a status report on the species and an action plan for the world population to be started in August 2002</p>	<p>Parties Secretariat AEWA Secr. BirdLife</p>		
<p>Red-breasted Goose <i>Branta ruficollis</i>, Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>, Steller's Eider <i>Polysticta stelleri</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date under CMS or AEWA</p>	<p>Parties</p>		
<p>Raptors (various Accipitridae) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	<p>Parties</p>		<p>Explore through a consultancy the need and potential to develop one or more Agreements under CMS for raptors (e.g. in Southeast Asia)</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Lesser Kestrel * <i>Falco naumanni</i> Action Plan prepared for CMS by BirdLife International and distributed to Range States	BirdLife		Scientific Council to advise on concrete actions to be undertaken, arising from the recommendations of the Action Plan
Siberian Crane * <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> : CMS Memorandum of Understanding in place (signed by 9 Range States); related GEF PDF-B wetland conservation project completed, full project approved in principal and awaiting GEF funding; 4 th Meeting of MoU Range States held in May 2001 (Baraboo, Wisconsin)	Range States ICF Secretariat UNEP/GEF		Strengthen innovative <i>in situ</i> recovery programme; continue modest co-funding (CMS-ICF) of a Flyway Officer to coordinate activities in western/central Asia; develop site network concept within framework of the MoU; secure venue for fifth meeting of Range States, to be convened in Spring 2003.
Other Cranes, Rails, Bustards Gruiformes <i>Grus japonensis, Grus nigricollis, Sarothrura ayresi</i> *, <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (NW African populations) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		
Great Bustard * <i>Otis tarda</i> : MoU for Middle-European population became effective 1 June 2001; 11 signatories as of 31.7.2002.	Range States Secretariat		Secretariat to encourage implementation and seek funding for conservation measures
Slender-billed Curlew * <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> CMS Memorandum of Understanding in place (signed by 18 Range States). Working group is operational; BirdLife International is providing secretariat services with CMS financing; AEWa and CMS have funded field expeditions. Expert meeting was held in Kiev in April 2001. Working group finalized a new, consolidated version of the Action Plan in 2002.	Range States Secretariat BirdLife IRSNB		Project concepts and concrete proposals to be developed from the revised Action Plan; informal meeting to be organized in margins of COP7; consideration to be given to eventual integration of MoU activities within framework of AEWa
Sociable Plover <i>Vanellus gregarius</i> , Eskimo Curlew <i>Numenius borealis</i> , Buff-breasted Sandpiper <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> , various Gulls, Japanese Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus wuzizusume</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.	Parties		
Passerines (various) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date, apart from those species listed below	Parties		
Blue Swallow * <i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i> Designated as “Concerted Action” species by COP6; no specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Aquatic Warbler* <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> Draft MoU among 15 Range States under development by BirdLife International (consultations ongoing).</p>	<p>BirdLife Range States Secretariat</p>		<p>Meeting to finalise MoU and develop an Action Plan for the species is planned for October 2002 (with CMS, UK Government and RSPB funding)</p>
<p>Syrian Serin <i>Serinus syriacus</i> Field survey, training, habitat rehabilitation in Jordan completed (1999)</p>	<p>Consultant Secretariat</p>		
<p>General activities, not focused on specific Appendix I species:</p> <p>Africa-Eurasia: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds</i> (AEWA) has been in force since November 1999; currently has 33 Parties. Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on under this CMS Article IV(3) AGREEMENT. [Ref. www.unep-wcmc.org.uk/aewa]</p> <p>East Asia: Continuous inputs provided towards the development of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy; revised Strategy (2001-2005) circulated by Wetlands International in April 2001</p> <p>Central Asia: Wetlands International received Netherlands' funding to draft an action plan for the Central Asian-Indian Flyway, and to finance a Moscow-based flyway officer (since March 2001); a first Range State meeting was organized in Uzbekistan in August 2001 in close collaboration with CMS and AEWA</p>	<p>AEWA</p> <p>Wetlands International</p> <p>WI Range States Secretariat AEWA</p>		<p>AEWA MOP2 will be organized in conjunction with CMS COP7 in September 2002</p> <p>In conjunction with the WI initiative to develop an action plan, explore with the Range States various options for more formal regional collaboration.</p>
<p>1.2 Marine Mammals</p> <p>Operational Objective: To stimulate concerted actions in favour of each of the endangered marine mammal species listed in Appendix I that are not adequately covered by other instruments, and to facilitate the development and implementation of Agreements to address the conservation needs of these and other marine mammals on a regional or broader scale, as appropriate.</p> <p>Synergies should be sought with other organizations involved with marine mammal conservation, including UNEP, and attention given to putting in place or strengthening conservation measures at the national level (without necessarily requiring the development of new Agreements).</p> <p>Performance indicator(s): Indirect measures: Number and value of (geographically and taxanomically representative) projects started, underway or completed successfully (i.e. meeting objectives, on time, within budget). Direct measures: Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); natural range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures.</p>			

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Cetacea No specific actions with regard to large cetaceans are known to have been undertaken within the framework of CMS. However, a further six species of large whales are proposed for listing at COP7</p>	Parties		
<p>Franciscana / La Plata Dolphin <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i> Publication produced in 2001 with the support of CMS. A follow-up conservation project was approved in principle by ScC10 and its start is expected in Nov. 2002. CMS to support publication of special issue of the Latin American journal of Aquatic Mammals on the biology and conservation of Franciscana.</p>	Parties		
<p>Mediterranean Monk Seal <i>Monachus monachus</i> Recovery plan for the Mediterranean Monk Seal in the Eastern Atlantic is being developed under the aegis of CMS, with Spain taking the lead. Advanced draft was presented at ScC10 (May 2001). Workshop was held in Spain in Nov. 2001, facilitated by IUCN/SSC/CBSG, to provide further input to the plan.</p>	Scientific Council Spain		Once finalized, the Action Plan is expected to be endorsed by the competent authorities of the Range States (Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain)
<p>Southern Marine Otter* <i>Lontra felina</i> Population density and distribution survey to be started in Peru in Sept./Oct. 2002.</p>	Peru		
<p>Southern River Otter* <i>Lontra provocax</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.</p>	Parties		Candidate species for a status report to be prepared under contract to CMS.
<p>Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> (Honduras / Panama) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	Panama		Panama, the proponent of this listing at COP6, should be encouraged to develop an appropriate instrument for the population it shares with Honduras
<p>Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas</i> (ASCOBANS) has been in force since March 1994 and currently has 8 Parties [Ref. www.ascobans.org]. Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands have been cooperating within the framework of the <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea</i> since October 1991. Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on under both of these CMS Article IV(4) agreements.</p>	Range States		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS)</i>, a CMS Article IV(3) Agreement, entered into force in June 2001. The Agreement, which so far has been ratified by 12 States, held its first Meeting of Parties in Monaco in February 2002. [Ref. www.accobams.mc]</p>	Range States		
<p>Support for other conservation actions not specifically directed at Appendix I-listed cetaceans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review report prepared (April 2001) on small cetacean distribution, behaviour, migration and threats (Culik report). Update of the report to be started in August 2002 with a view to preparing a Web and paper publication. - West African cetacean research and conservation: WAF CET-1 Survey of status of cetaceans in Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau: completed, report published in 2000; WAF CET-2 Field survey and capacity building in Senegal and Gambia: completed, final report received by the Secretariat; WAF CET-3 Assessment of small cetacean captures in fisheries off Ghana; capacity building and awareness in Ghana and Togo; intensive field survey and training carried out in Oct-Nov 2001. - Training workshop held in Guinea in May 2000 - Training course/survey of marine mammals in Gulf of Tonkin (final report received in September 2000) - Survey of cetaceans in Australian/Indonesian waters (not yet started as of August 2002) - Training course/survey of marine mammals in Philippines/Indonesian waters (Celebes Sea) planned, but postponed because of security concerns in the area. - Second International Conference on Marine Mammals of SouthEast Asia convened in the Philippines in July 2002, under technical supervision of W. Perrin and with funding from CMS 	Consultants Secretariat Scientific Council (Perrin)		<p>Parties/Scientific Council should review Culik report for possible candidate species/populations for listing in CMS Appendices</p> <p>Consider alternative use of funds if project cannot be started without further delay</p> <p>CMS will support workshop on the conservation of aquatic mammals in Latin America, convened within the 4th SOLAMAC Conference (Valdivia, Chile, Oct. 2002). Funds earmarked to support valuable project proposals arising from the workshop.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Review of the Conservation Status of Small Cetaceans in southern South America published in October 2000	Scientific Council (Schlatter) Secretariat		
Development of an <i>Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans and manatees of tropical West Africa</i> . First outline of the Action Plan presented at ScC10, well received by the Councillors from the Range States present.	Range States Consultant Secretariat		Lead country to be identified/confirmed with a view to furthering development of the action plan and eventually convening a regional meeting to finalise/endorse it.
Regular contributions made towards development of UNEP Marine Mammal Action Plan. In particular, CMS is participating in the production of the Global Atlas on Marine Mammals.	Secretariat		Explore the need and potential for the development of CMS Agreements on marine mammals in selected regions
<p>1.3 Marine turtles</p> <p>Operational Objective: Taking account of document CMS/ScC.8/Doc.10 (Recommendations on future CMS activities for marine turtle conservation): to stimulate concerted actions in favour of the endangered marine turtle species listed in Appendix I and to catalyse appropriate arrangements to address their conservation needs on a regional level, in such a way that these initiatives may eventually be linked to form a comprehensive global framework.</p> <p>Performance indicator(s): Indirect measures: Number and value of (geographically and taxanomically representative) projects started, underway or completed successfully (i.e. meeting objectives, on time, within budget). Direct measures: Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); natural range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures</p>			
Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<i>Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa</i> concluded in May 1999 and signed by 17 of 25 Range States. Second meeting of Range States held in Nairobi in May 2002; comprehensive Conservation Plan completed; proceedings due to be published in 3rd quarter of 2002.	Range States Secretariat	The initiative has generated keen interest among researchers and conservationists, and has greatly stimulated and facilitated collaboration.	Undertake essential baseline mapping of nesting beaches and feeding grounds, assess the nature and extent of exploitation and threats. Develop in parallel a project for conservation actions in key countries, for submission to French Government and possibly GEF.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p><i>Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia</i> concluded in June 2000; Conservation and Management Plan adopted in July 2001. Entered into force on 1 September 2001; eleven signatories to date. Voluntary contributions have been secured to enable the establishment of secretariat in Bangkok (3rd trimester, 2002)</p>	<p>Range States Secretariat</p>		<p>MoU to become fully operational in late 2002, following establishment of the secretariat; secure additional signatures to the MoU.</p>
<p>Development in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC of an innovative web-based nesting beach mapping application, with potential to be a useful tool for facilitating collaborative work and decision-making. Extensive enhancements, including incorporation of new data sets, in progress (August-October 2002).</p>	<p>UNEP-WCMC Secretariat</p>	<p>Initial pilot project generated only limited feedback and “buy-in” of turtle researchers from the region (owing to limited publicity, level of confidence in the underlying data)</p>	<p>Re-launch the web site in October-November 2002, in conjunction with the opening of the IOSEA MoU secretariat.</p>
<p>Publication and widespread distribution in mid-2001 of a ground-breaking bilingual publication on African marine turtles: <i>Biogeography and Conservation of Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa</i> (J. Fretey)</p>	<p>Consultant Secretariat</p>	<p>Report identifies important gaps in knowledge that warrant further investigation; recommendations give sound basis for prioritizing conservation actions</p>	<p>Transform the principal recommendations into actions that can be pursued in the framework of national/regional plans; adapt the report for posting on the CMS Web site in an interactive/searchable format.</p>
<p>CMS co-sponsored national marine turtle workshop in Vietnam in July 2001</p>	<p>Vietnam, IUCN, others Secretariat</p>	<p>Enhanced awareness among relevant agencies and decision-makers of marine turtle conservation issues; helped to secure funding for a national marine turtle project funded by DANIDA.</p>	<p>Consider other opportunities for similar low-cost, high impact interventions.</p>
<p>First-ever Mediterranean conference on marine turtles convened in October 2001 on the proposal of CMS. Joint initiative of CMS, Barcelona Convention (RAC/SPA) and Bern Convention.</p>	<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>Promotion of linkages among Mediterranean marine turtle researchers, exchange of current information, identification of priority issues that need to be addressed by research and policy.</p>	<p>Examine further a proposal generated by the Bern Convention to establish a Mediterranean sea turtle clearing-house mechanism. Consider CMS role in organization of a second conference, possibly in 2004.</p>
<p>Sponsorship of Sri Lanka turtle by-catch survey / tagging project (Completed, final report under review, prior to publication)</p>	<p>TCP Secretariat</p>	<p>Identification of the nature of the threats and estimation of their magnitude, leading to the development of a national action plan</p>	<p>Implementation of key elements of the national action plan</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Support for various other project activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training/policy workshops (South Africa, November 1995; India, January 1997; U.A.E. November 2000) - Indo-Pacific marine turtle genetic research (final report due) [University of Queensland, Australia] - Co-sponsorship of technical training manual (IUCN/MTSG), French language identification posters (WIDECASST) 	Range States Secretariat Consultants		Explore potential for collaboration with other organizations on various marine turtle conservation initiatives, such as an international workshop on by-catch mitigation; co-sponsorship on a strategic planning workshop on Pacific marine turtles etc. Various specific project proposals to be submitted to Scientific Council for evaluation
<p>1.4 Terrestrial mammals (other than bats)</p> <p>Operational Objective: To stimulate concerted actions in favour of each of the terrestrial marine mammal species listed in Appendix I, and to facilitate the development and implementation of regional Agreements to address the conservation needs of these and other terrestrial mammals.</p> <p>Performance indicator(s): Indirect measures: Number and value of (geographically and taxonomically representative) projects started, underway or completed successfully (i.e. meeting objectives, on time, within budget). Direct measures: Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); natural range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures</p>			
Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Mountain Gorilla <i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i>*</p> Summary status report submitted to the Eighth meeting of the CMS Scientific Council (Nov 1999); possible CMS contributions within the framework of UNEP's Great Apes Initiative	Parties CMS ScC UNEP		
<p>Snow Leopard <i>Uncia uncia</i></p> Secretariat participated in meeting of experts from Range States (Seattle, May 2002) to discuss strategies for improving the conservation status of the Snow Leopard; "Snow Leopard Network" was formed.	Parties Secretariat International Snow Leopard Trust		Range States to decide at CMS COP 7 the desirability of making the Snow Leopard a CMS "Concerted action" species and determine the need for a CMS Agreement and Action Plan.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Addax <i>Addax nasomaculatus*</i>, Cuvier's Gazelle <i>Gazella cuvieri</i>, Dama Gazelle <i>Gazella dama</i>, Dorcas Gazelle <i>Gazella dorcas*</i>, Slender-horned Gazelle <i>Gazella leptoceros</i>, Scimitar-horned Oryx <i>Oryx dammah</i></p> <p>Comprehensive Action Plan and status reports prepared and distributed (CMS Technical Series No. 3/4) applies to 14 North African countries.</p> <p>A major ungulate conservation project to support implementation of the Action Plan (beginning with a pilot project focusing on Tunisia, Mali and Niger) was developed for French Government financing, to be administered through CMS Secretariat. FFEM funding of EUR 1.35 million was approved in April 2002.</p> <p>Parallel survey in Chad was conducted by the Conservation & Research Center Foundation (CRCF) which will also implement long-range fund-raising efforts.</p>	<p>Range States</p> <p>CRCF</p> <p>Secretariat</p>		<p>Secretariat and Sahelo-Saharan Working Group to develop CMS Agreement as requested by the Djerba Workshop.</p>
<p>Grevy's Zebra <i>Equus grevyi</i>, Vicugna <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>, Barbary Deer <i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i></p> <p>No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	<p>Parties</p>		
<p>Huemul (South Andean) Deer <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i></p> <p>Project to co-fund construction of an observatory in Los Glaciares National Park, Argentina, to complement awareness raising activities has been completed (inaugurated in January 2002)</p>	<p>FVSA</p> <p>Secretariat</p>		
<p>Kouprey <i>Bos sauveli</i>, Wild Yak <i>Bos grunniens</i></p> <p>No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	<p>Parties</p>		
<p>African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p>Burkina Faso volunteered to take the lead in organizing cooperative action. Government of France has provided seed money towards the organisation of a first workshop, which has yet to take place.</p>	<p>CMS ScC</p> <p>Burkina Faso,</p> <p>France</p> <p>Secretariat</p>		<p>Secretariat to re-launch contacts with authorities of Burkina Faso with a view to encouraging regional cooperative action.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Other terrestrial mammals: Asian large herbivores (Bukhara Deer, Saiga Antelope, Wild or Bactrian Camel, Mongolian Gazelle). The latter three are proposed for listing in CMS Appendix I or II at COP7. The Secretariat is already undertaking various activities to develop MoUs among Range States, raise public awareness (co-funding information brochure) etc.</p> <p>MoU and Action Plan for the Bukhara deer came into effect on 1 August 2002.</p> <p>CMS contracted Russian Man and Biosphere Reserve Programme to develop a draft MoU and Action Plan for the Saiga Antelope and co-sponsored an international workshop in Elista, Russian Federation, in May 2002.</p>	Secretariat Range States		<p>Secretariat to circulate draft instruments to Range States for official comments in late 2002.</p> <p>Range States to begin implementation of Bukhara deer MoU and Action Plan.</p> <p>Secretariat will contract a consultant to review the conservation status of the Mongolian gazelle, develop a draft MoU and Action Plan, and undertake preliminary planning for an experts workshop.</p>

1.5 Bats

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

Performance indicator(s): Indirect measures: Number and value of (geographically and taxonomically representative) projects started, underway or completed successfully (i.e. meeting objectives, on time, within budget). Direct measures: Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Mexican Free-tailed Bat <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.</p>	Parties		Possibly a candidate for removal from Appendix I (as the species is widely distributed in most of South America through to southern USA)
<p>Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe</i> (Eurobats) has been in force since January 1994, and currently has 26 Parties. Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on within framework of this CMS Article IV(3) AGREEMENT. [Ref. www.eurobats.org]</p>	Range States		
<p>Feasibility study to examine the potential/need for bats agreements in other regions will be presented to the Scientific Council in Sept. 2002.</p>	Secretariat Consultant		

1.6 Fish

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

Performance indicator(s): Indirect measures: Number and value of (geographically and taxanomically representative) projects started, underway or completed successfully (i.e. meeting objectives, on time, within budget). Direct measures: Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
18 species of Sturgeons (Acipenseriformes) were listed in Appendix II in Nov. 1999; preliminary consultations about possible development of an Agreement for the conservation have not borne fruit. CITES Significant Trade Review process is still in progress.	Parties		
Mekong Giant Catfish <i>Pangasianodon gigus</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date (the Range States are not yet CMS Parties)	Range States		Potential exists for development of a resource management agreement among the Range States concerned (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam) if they were to join CMS
Whale Shark <i>Rhinocodon typus</i> : Listed in Appendix II in Nov. 1999. Proposal to hold a workshop in India has been given approval by the Indian authorities, and will be pursued by the Secretariat in early 2003.	CMS ScC (Perrin) Secretariat		Philippines, the proponent of this listing at COP6, should be encouraged to develop an appropriate CMS instrument for the populations concerned

1.7 Other taxa

Operational Objective: To ensure that appropriate consideration is given to other taxonomic groups traditionally not covered within the framework of CMS.

Performance indicator(s): Indirect measures: Number and value of (geographically and taxanomically representative) projects started, underway or completed successfully (i.e. meeting objectives, on time, within budget). Direct measures: Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures

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

2.1 Sectoral / interdisciplinary approaches

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>CMS Parties, for the most part, have not availed themselves of the opportunity to appoint a second Focal Point from a sector other than the traditional “environment” area.</p> <p>Fisheries sector: Fisheries agencies have been invited to send representatives to intergovernmental negotiation meetings (eg IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU); participation in regional workshops (eg. Latin America regional meeting, Peru)</p> <p>On account of insufficient capacity, the Secretariat continues to have only limited interaction with pertinent international bodies (FAO, UNCLOS, regional fish management organisations etc)</p> <p>COP6 adopted Resolution 6.2 on By-Catch, drawing attention to this serious global problem affecting, <i>inter alia</i>, small cetaceans, marine turtles and sea birds. As regards marine turtles, ScC10 recommended to allocate USD30,000 as co-funding towards a workshop that would examine problems of long-line fishing and possible mitigation measures</p>	<p>Parties Secretariat</p>	<p>Generally, certain sectors (eg. fisheries, forestry, agriculture, economic development, tourism) continue to have limited awareness of, and minimal involvement in, CMS activities</p>	<p>Parties should put in place measures to ensure adequate dissemination to relevant agencies of information pertaining to migratory species conservation; as well as measures to ensure adequate assimilation and discussion (eg through national committees or other means of their own choosing)</p> <p>Consideration should be given to having a review paper prepared on possible opportunities for introducing CMS into hitherto unexplored areas.</p> <p>Secretariat should participate more actively in fisheries fora (FAO, regional fisheries conferences, etc.) that provide opportunities to raise issues concerning conservation of marine species covered by CMS. (Secretariat to follow up on by-catch workshop with interested partners in 2003)</p> <p>Organize a workshop to which other relevant organizations (eg ICCAT, CCAMLR) would be invited, in order to sensitize them to CMS and explore possible areas of collaboration</p>
Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken

			Commission a study to provide an overview of the magnitude and scope of threats to migratory species arising from particular sectors (eg fisheries) where these have not already been documented (and/or compile existing studies) and propose mitigation measures
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2.2 National and regional priorities

Operational Objective: To ensure that the activities of the Convention are in line with national and regional priorities, and vice-versa, and that government policies at those levels include consideration of migratory species, in particular with regard to planning for economic development, land-use planning, designation and development of reserves, development of ecological networks, and planning of powerlines, fences, dams... etc.).

Performance indicator(s): National and regional development (and conservation) plans include assessments of their impacts – both negative and positive – for migratory species.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
A meaningful assessment of the extent to which this objective is fulfilled requires a more detailed reporting by Parties than is presently provided. It is hoped that the revised reporting format circulated prior to COP7 for discussion and eventual adoption will address this shortcoming.	Parties Secretariat		Commission a study to develop proposals on how actions to conserve and manage migratory species can be included in the development cooperation activities of bilateral, supra-national and international organisations Prepare draft guidelines on the integration of migratory species concerns into national and regional planning, including, as appropriate, texts of model legislation and action plans Commission studies of how migratory species are utilised at the national level, assess the economic value of such activities and examine the potential for enhancing economic benefits through sustainable utilization (see also initiatives of CAFF in this regard)

2.3 Mitigation of obstacles to migration

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

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

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

2.4 Appendix I species

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

Performance indicator(s): CMS Appendix I includes all endangered migratory species that warrant strict protection under the Convention, guided by a systematic review to be completed in time for presentation at COP7. Baseline data (including information on conservation status, distribution, trends, threats, ongoing conservation efforts etc.) are available for all "Concerted Action" species, so as to facilitate decision-making with respect to prioritization of remedial measures. Concrete instruments for the protection and recovery of all existing "Concerted Action" species identified in resolutions of the Conference of the Parties are in place by COP8, including provision for "rapid reaction capability" to deal with emergency situations, such as environmental disasters, disease outbreaks etc.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>A <i>Summary review of CMS Appendix I</i> was prepared by WCMC and tabled at the Eighth Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council (Wageningen, June 1998): Document CMS/ScC.8/Doc. 6) Annex I (Rev. 1)</p>	<p>CMS ScC Parties Secretariat</p>		<p>The WCMC report should be reviewed by the Scientific Council, in particular with regard to its recommendations for possible inclusion of further species in Appendix I.</p> <p>The COP should reach consensus on a short-list of taxa that ought to be the highest priority for the development of Agreements, identify Parties to take the lead in their elaboration, and earmark resources for this purpose.</p> <p>Efforts to develop new instruments should concentrate, as a highest priority, on those endangered species for which adequate conservation actions have yet to be undertaken, rather than duplicating or extending -- with little added value -- initiatives already underway in other frameworks.</p>
<p>New national report format introduced on trial basis for COP7 to encourage provision of more information on actions for Appendix I species</p>			

2.5 Appendix II species

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

Performance indicator(s):

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

Medium-term: Number of new CMS Agreements developed, particularly in regions where such instruments are few..

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Periodic reviews have been carried out by the Scientific Council, and attempts made to prioritize the taxonomic groups in need of Agreements.	CMS ScC	The main difficulty encountered has been the transformation of the results of such reviews into a commitment by one or more Parties to take the lead in the development of an appropriate instrument.	
At present, only a small number of new Agreements are actively being pursued, to some extent on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis. Germany is chairing a working group examining why Parties have not been fulfilling their obligations in this regard, and how this can be overcome. The results of a questionnaire were presented to the Standing Committee at its 23rd meeting (Bonn, Dec. 2002) and are being made available to COP7 as UNEP/CMS/Inf. 7.16)	Parties Secretariat	There remain very large gaps in CMS coverage, both in taxonomic and geographic terms. In recent years, there has been a tendency to adopt non-binding and/or single-species instruments which do not provide for financial backing. Non-binding instruments, while easier to conclude, may lack political and financial commitment to allow them to operate effectively over the longer term. While single-species instruments may potentially be useful and effective in some instances, a proliferation of them could drain resources better spent on more holistic approaches.	The results of the working group on CMS Agreements are to be reviewed at COP7.

2.6 Data required for decision-making

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Parties that wish to submit proposals to amend the Appendices of CMS are required to follow the format stipulated by Resolution 1.5. Such proposals are scrutinized by the CMS Scientific Council prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and a recommendation made as to the scientific validity of each proposal.	CMS ScC Parties Secretariat	With some exceptions, most proposals tabled for the listing of species have been of a high caliber, and are worthy of publication (as least in a web-based “library”) as gray literature. Some proposals have not been as technically sound and/or have not be widely consulted among the Range States concerned.	Ensure implementation of the element of the Information Management Plan that provides for a systematic review of national reports, and synthesis of information from other sources, in order to improve the data needed for decision-making.
Range State list (latest version: June 2002) is submitted to the Scientific Council for review and amendment, as necessary, prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties	Parties CMS ScC Secretariat	A recent, comprehensive review of Party reports has revealed significant discrepancies in the CMS Range State list.	As a first step, the Range State list should be reviewed (through a consultancy) and validated.

2.7 Policies on satellite telemetry

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

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

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

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

3.1 Membership

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Current membership: 80 Parties (growth of over 45 percent since the beginning of 1999 and nearly 25 percent since COP6)</p> <p>Coverage: most of Europe, much of Africa, southern South America Gaps: North America, northern part of South America and Caribbean, southern Africa, South-East Asia and Oceania</p> <p>All countries identified as priorities for recruitment (see list at right) have been contacted by the Secretariat, and virtually all have received "tailored" information and have benefitted from comprehensive briefing sessions on CMS.</p>	<p>Secretariat CMS StC Depositary Parties UNEP</p>	<p>So far, intensive efforts to recruit "priority" countries have succeeded in only a few cases; further incentives to join CMS, such as those offered through bilateral assistance programmes, might bear more fruit, but they also take time to put in place.</p>	<p>Priorities for recruitment by region, as identified by the CMS Standing Committee:</p> <p>North America: United States, Canada, Mexico South America: Brazil Europe: Russian Federation Africa: Algeria Asia: China, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam</p> <p>High level initiatives from regional Standing Committee representatives could complement efforts already undertaken by the Secretariat.</p>
<p>Regular contacts/briefing sessions are made with senior officials in non-Party States, with a view to encouraging membership; financial support given to facilitate translation of key texts into national languages</p>	<p>Secretariat</p>		<p>Provide Standing Committee members and others with information materials to assist in promotional efforts</p> <p>Consider translating selected CMS briefing materials into other languages, where this has not already been done.</p>
<p>The Secretariat has not had the capacity to develop a proper induction programme for new Parties, though it has developed proposals to this effect, which are pending implementation in 2003. Pilot project developed in cooperation with, and funded by, UNEP/DPDL to assess non-Parties' preparedness to implement CMS will begin in August 2002</p>	<p>Secretariat Parties UNEP IUCN-ELC</p>		<p>Follow-up on the final results of the CMS-UNEP/DPDL study with a national or regional workshop in 2003.</p> <p>Seek resources, as necessary, to begin to implement in 2003 a separate, but related project with IUCN-ELC</p>

OBJECTIVE 4: TO FACILITATE AND IMPROVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

4.1 Global importance of CMS

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

Performance indicator(s):

Directly measurable: Number and timeliness of publications (eg. Bulletins, press releases, web site updates), public interventions, media events;

Indirect: Increased frequency of references to CMS in international (conservation/sustainable use) fora, in national and international media, and scholarly publications; more frequent reference to CMS in programmes of non-governmental and other intergovernmental organizations; favourable reaction/commentary on information materials (eg. numbers of requests for copies, CMS Web site visitations (“hits”), positive feedback etc)

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>The Secretariat has produced various information materials which are available for wide distribution, normally in English, French, Spanish (and sometimes German) including: CMS Bulletin (produced 2-3 times per year); Web site (updated regularly); CMS Technical Series, PowerPoint presentation, videos on different themes, colourful brochure, information packs, A5 poster.</p> <p>The presentation and content of the CMS Web site have improved markedly in 2002, and further improvements can be expected in the framework of the CMS Information Management Plan. Production of the CMS Bulletin and publication of reports arising from have lagged, on account of insufficient capacity within the Secretariat.</p> <p>Little or no information has been compiled or is available on materials (e.g brochures, posters, web sites) on CMS that may have been produced by Parties in different languages.</p>	<p>Secretariat</p> <p>Parties</p> <p>NGOs</p>	<p>A systematic survey of use of the CMS Webs ite and other information materials has not been undertaken, to allow for a meaningful assessment of their effectiveness. However, a number of Technical series publications have been frequently requested, suggesting they have served as useful information resources.</p>	<p>A more dynamic information programme, appropriately targeted toward specific audiences, is needed to convey more effectively the aims and potential of CMS. Such a programme should include a thorough assessment of the efficacy of existing methods of disseminating information.</p> <p>Parties are invited to provide feedback to the Secretariat on the usefulness of various media for communicating information, and to make available any materials they may have prepared to foster greater awareness of the Convention and its aims.</p>

4.2 Mobilize resources

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

Performance indicator(s):

- Extent and timeliness of payment of contributions by Parties; level of outstanding contributions
- Substantial increase in documented, voluntary contributions from Parties towards CMS-related conservation activities, both through the Convention itself and other channels.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Heretofore, direct external (voluntary) funding to the Secretariat for implementation of CMS-related activities has been modest. However, the Government of France in 2002 has undertaken to provide EUR 1.35 million towards implementation of a major initiative to conserve endangered Sahelo-Saharan ungulates. Australia and the United Kingdom are also providing funding towards implementation of various Agreements and MoUs. In addition, the Host Government (Germany) provides a fixed voluntary contribution of approximately EUR 45,000 per annum for conservation/implementation projects, and has made a substantial contribution in support of delegate participation at COP7.</p> <p>Additional voluntary funding from various Parties has supported attendance of delegates at meetings, as well as selected project activities (contributions reported on separately in CMS financial documents).</p>	<p>Parties Secretariat</p>	<p>Funds received have tended to be used for <i>ad hoc</i> purposes; with the exception of the Sahelo-Saharan ungulate project currently under development, efforts have not focused on the establishment of broader, longer-term funding programmes to benefit migratory species</p>	<p>An indication from the Government of France of interest in contributing substantially to marine turtle conservation work in Africa will be pursued by the Secretariat.</p>

4.3 Institutions of CMS

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

Performance indicator(s):

- Meetings of the **Conference of the Parties** operate efficiently and complete all business within the time allotted, with Party attendance of at least 90 percent;
- All regions are fully and effectively represented at each meeting of the **Standing Committee** and intersessionally;
- **Scientific Council** provides the COP with all necessary and requested advice or has in place clear plans for provision of such advice; the Council has at its disposal the necessary expertise to facilitate its work; overall membership and attendance at meetings is at least 85%; implementation of ScC decisions that require follow-up action is monitored;
- **Secretariat** has sufficient numbers of skilled personnel and financial resources to undertake the Strategic Plan work programme, with due regard to geographic and gender balance [Measures: comparison of staff levels with other intergovernmental secretariats; staff turnover/vacant posts; time required for recruitment; extent of staff training]

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>The sixth and seventh meetings of the Conference of the Parties have adopted a similar format, with the COP being held in conjunction with the Meeting of the Parties of the largest CMS Agreement (AEWA). Funding has been introduced in the core budget to assure the participation of delegates from developing countries; however this remains insufficient to provide for two representatives per country.</p>	<p>COP</p>	<p>The rationalized arrangements for meetings have resulted in cost saving and substantive benefits for both CMS and AEWA. Still, single person delegations to the COP/MOP have difficulty following all of the plenary and working group discussions.</p>	<p>COP7 to consider whether any further provisions should be made to enhance delegate participation through core or voluntary funding.</p> <p>Greater use of the CMS Web site for posting and downloading documents should be encouraged.</p>

<p>The membership of the CMS Standing Committee was amended by COP6 to recognize the significant number of Parties from both Europe and Africa. Two members from each of these regions are now elected to serve on the Committee. The Committee was fully represented at its 23rd meeting (Bonn, December 2001) by members or alternates.</p>	<p>StC Secretariat</p>	<p>Full participation and engagement of the Standing Committee, at meetings and inter-sessionally, has yet to be achieved consistently.</p>	
<p>The structure and operational arrangements for the Scientific Council have changed little over the years, notwithstanding its potential growth to a membership of more than 75 scientists. Additional expertise, in the form of COP-appointed Councillors, has been an valuable complement to the core membership. Resolution 6.7 now provides for observer status for ten bodies or organizations with which CMS has close working relationships.</p>	<p>ScC Secretariat</p>	<p>The 10th meeting of the Scientific Council (May 2001) revealed that the ever increasing range of important issues covered by the Council, and the diversity of interests within its growing membership, make it difficult to give adequate attention to all issues within the existing meeting format and time allocation.</p>	<p>The Scientific Council may wish to consider creating a small working group of interested Councillors to explore possible new models for the way the Council operates, with a view to further enhancing its effectiveness.</p>
<p>Activity / Progress</p>	<p>Main Actors</p>	<p>Outcomes (results) to date</p>	<p>Further specific action to be undertaken</p>
<p>With the additional personnel agreed by COP6 as from 2001, the Secretariat -- though still modest in size, in relation to comparable convention bodies -- has attained a certain stability in terms of staff posts for the immediate future. A new organizational structure has been elaborated and job descriptions prepared for all posts. Insufficient capacity, owing to understaffing, still exist in the areas of management and dissemination of information, basic administration, and project management.</p>	<p>Parties Secretariat</p>	<p>The Secretariat still has not reached the full contingent of staff approved by COP6, and this shortfall continues to impede the pursuit of some activities, including full participation in global initiatives and strengthening linkages with other biodiversity-related instruments.</p>	<p>The Secretariat would benefit from the recruitment of junior professional officers and an internship programme with clearly defined objectives (the latter is in the process of being established).</p>
<p>4.4 Linkages</p> <p>Operational Objective: To strengthen orderly institutional linkages with partner organizations and in particular define jointly, under the umbrella of the Convention on Biological Diversity, within a global context involving the main biodiversity related conventions, the scope of their responsibility and the ways to improve, in the most efficient way, their tasks and to enhance their synergetic effect.</p> <p>Performance indicator(s): Concrete manifestations of inter-agency co-operation and programmatic co-ordination, in the form of regular consultations, cross-representation at meetings, mutual promotion and, especially, joint initiatives (e.g. co-organized/sponsored projects, meetings, mutually agreed division of responsibilities etc.), resulting in cost savings, added value (above and beyond separate initiatives), less duplication of effort, fewer conflicting policies etc.</p>			

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Institutional working relationships are described in the report of the Secretariat submitted to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Specific linkages are summarized below. Consultations involving Convention representatives are organized fairly regularly, but usually in relation to particular issues of common interest, rather than inter-agency co-operation and coordination. While there are some examples of co-sponsored projects and meetings, cases of actual “co-organization” are quite rare. Cross-representation at meetings of convention bodies is improving, though still not fully adequate. It is hoped that the elaboration of sufficiently detailed joint work programmes (in progress), will help to clarify roles and better define responsibilities.</p>		<p>Generally speaking, there is still room for considerable improvement in enhancing synergies among the various biodiversity-related instruments.</p>	<p>The budget proposal presented to COP7 provides for the creation of a new Inter-Agency Liaison Officer post from 2003.</p>
<p>Intergovernmental bodies/programmes: UNEP, GEF, CBD, Ramsar, CITES, IWC, World Heritage, UNESCO/MAB, Mediterranean Action Plan, Bern Convention</p>			
<p>UNEP: Regular contacts with GEF Coordination Unit, Division of Environmental Conventions, Environmental Law Branch, etc leading to co-operation in project development and co-sponsorship of some CMS project activities</p>	<p>UNEP Secretariat</p>	<p>Substantial GEF PDF-B funding for CMS-related wetland conservation projects to benefit CMS/AEWA-listed species</p>	<p>Explore further linkages with UNEP Regional Offices and Regional Seas programme; as well as other opportunities for GEF project development (e.g. marine turtles, ungulates)</p>
<p>WCMC (now under UNEP): Close collaboration, through regular consultancy work on behalf of CMS (eg. information management, review of Appendices, marine turtle data mapping application). Presently hosts the CMS Web site.</p>	<p>WCMC Secretariat</p>	<p>Significant contributions made to CMS’ work programme</p>	<p>WCMC: Ongoing involvement in the implementation of the CMS Information Management Plan, harmonization of national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions and further development of the CMS Web site.</p>
<p>CBD: Memorandum of Understanding in place since 1996; study on complementarities between CBD and CMS completed in May 2000. CBD COP 6 (The Hague, April 2002) endorsed a CMS-CBD Joint Work Programme; initial cooperation between the CMS and CBD Secretariats to implement the JWP began in May 2002.</p>	<p>Parties CBD Secretariat Secretariat</p>		<p>Endorsement of the Joint Work Programme by CMS COP7 and the decision-making bodies of the Agreements concluded under the auspices of CMS</p> <p>Detailed considerations to implement the Joint Work Programme to begin after COP7</p>
<p>Ramsar: Memorandum of Understanding in place since 1997; Joint Work Programme under development (4th draft exchanged between secretariats in November 2001); fairly regular participation in respective meetings</p>	<p>Ramsar Bureau Secretariat CMS ScC</p>		<p>Secretariats to finalize a joint work programme, currently under development, in order to clarify roles, direction of future work etc. (pending response from Ramsar Bureau)</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>CITES: Contacts so far limited mainly to CMS participation in meetings of CITES; opportunities for collaboration with CMS (e.g. in relation to sturgeon, marine turtles) have not been actively pursued by CITES. Constructive collaboration in 2002 on Central Asian initiative for Saiga antelope conservation. Memorandum of understanding still under development (August 2002), pending further input from CITES.</p>	<p>CITES Secretariat Secretariat</p>		<p>Secretariats to finalize memorandum of understanding currently under development, containing enough detail to promote more active co-operation.</p>
<p>UNESCO/MAB: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been finalised between the CMS Secretariat and the responsible branches of the World Heritage Convention and Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO.</p>	<p>UNESCO Secretariat</p>	<p>CMS Standing Committee took note of the MoU in December 2001. UNESCO Executive Board endorsed the MoU in May 2002.</p>	<p>Awaiting signature at CMS COP 7.</p>
<p>IWC: Memorandum of Understanding concluded in July 2000; CMS participation in Commission and Scientific Committee meetings of IWC (most recently the 52nd IWC meeting in Japan)</p>	<p>IWC Secretariat CMS ScC</p>		<p>Secretariats to examine the potential for enhancing the substantive contributions of one convention to the another.</p>
<p>Regional instruments:</p>			
<p>Bern Convention: Provides regular information to CMS on Bern Convention activities; CMS involvement is limited mainly to participation in meetings; co-organization of a successful marine turtle conference in October 2001</p>	<p>Bern Conv Secretariat</p>		<p>Main contacts/potential for collaboration is expected to be through implementation of CMS Agreements/MoUs in Europe.</p>
<p>Non-governmental Organizations: e.g. Wetlands International, IUCN, BirdLife International, International Crane Foundation, WWF, Euronatur, plus various other national NGOs and institutions</p>			

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

Abbreviations used in the text

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