



**Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species
of Wild Animals**



SYNTHESIS OF PARTY REPORTS

Part I: General Information

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I. General issues reported in relation to Appendix I - listed species

1. General issues reported in relation to Appendix I – listed bats

National legislation prohibiting the taking of all Appendix I-listed bats

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, eight reports (25%) indicated that the taking of all Appendix I bats is prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a). **Tunisia** identified other legislation of relevance (i.e. the Order creating the National Reserve of Grottes d'El-Houaria).

Three Parties (9.4%) indicated that the taking of all Appendix I bats is not prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a). None of these Parties identified other legislation of relevance and thus it must be concluded that protection for bats is incomplete in these countries.

Twenty-one of the reports (65.6%) did not respond to this question.

Exceptions granted to prohibitions on the taking of Appendix I-listed bats

Of the eight reports to which this applies, none indicated that exceptions have been granted. Six indicated that no exceptions had been granted, while two failed to respond to this question.

Obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I-listed bats

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, two reports (6.3%) identified obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats. Four reports (12.5%) stated that no obstacles to migration existed, including Tunisia which stated that obstacles to migration have yet to be determined. Twenty-six Parties (81.2%) did not respond to this question.

If obstacles to migration exist, Parties were asked what actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles. (Thus responses are sought only from those Parties that provided a positive response to the previous question.) Both reports that identified obstacles to migration also provided information on the actions undertaken.

Parties were also required to state what assistance, if any, is required to overcome the obstacles to migration previously identified. (Again, responses are only required from those Parties that identified obstacles to migration in the first question.) Of the two Parties to which this question applied, only one listed the assistance required. However, Chad, that had previously indicated that no obstacles to migration existed, nevertheless identified assistance required in order to overcome obstacles to migration.

Table 1.1: Bats: Obstacles to migration

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Australia	No response	N/a	N/a
Benin	No response	N/a	N/a
Bulgaria	No response	N/a	N/a
Burkina Faso	No response	N/a	N/a
Chad	None	None	- Financial assistance - Technical assistance
Chile	No response	N/a	N/a
Congo	No response	N/a	N/a
Czech Republic	No response	N/a	N/a
Denmark	No response	N/a	N/a
EC	No response	N/a	N/a
Guinea	No response	N/a	N/a
Hungary	No response	N/a	N/a
Israel	No response	N/a	N/a
Jordan	No response	N/a	N/a
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate information and knowledge of bat species. - Loss of staging habitats and dispersal ranges due to human population pressure and inappropriate land use systems. - Inadequate laws and regulations. Inadequate institutional framework. - Inadequate community participation and stewardship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of staging sites and dispersal ranges through research, inventories and monitoring. - Designation of more protected areas. - Reviewing and updating of environmental policies, laws and regulations. - Establishing institutional frameworks to promote sustainable management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funds and equipment for monitoring and surveillance. - Funds to develop and implement integrated management plans for bat species. - Capacity-building through training of personnel and community groups.
Latvia	No response	N/a	N/a
Mali	No response	N/a	N/a

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Moldova	No response	N/a	N/a
Monaco	No response	N/a	N/a
Morocco	No response	N/a	N/a
New Zealand	No response	N/a	N/a
Norway	No response	N/a	N/a
Poland	No response	N/a	N/a
Portugal	No response	N/a	N/a
Senegal	No response	N/a	N/a
Slovakia	None – not a range state.	N/a	N/a
Switzerland	No response	N/a	N/a
Tanzania	No response	N/a	N/a
Togo	No response	N/a	N/a
Tunisia	None – to be defined.	N/a	Ecological study, inventories and training.
United Kingdom – Isle of Man	Development work on land and buildings causes disturbance to roosts.	Checks are made of trees and buildings prior to development work. Roost lists are used to identify planning applications that could affect protected roost sites. Notice provided of all bridge works so that surveys can be carried out. Mapping bat records in a review of knowledge. Raising public awareness. Advised vets on how to treat bat casualties.	No response
Uruguay	None (not identified).	N/a	N/a

Table 1.2: Bats: Types of obstacles to migration and actions taken by Parties to overcome them

Obstacles to migration (general categories)	Countries	Actions undertaken by the country to overcome obstacles
Habitat disturbance	United Kingdom (Isle of Man)	Checks are made of trees and buildings prior to development work. Roost lists are used to identify planning applications that could affect protected roost sites. Notice provided of all bridge works so that surveys can be carried out. Mapping bat records in a review of knowledge. Raising public awareness. Advised vets on how to treat bat casualties.
Obstacles to migration	Kenya	Identification of staging sites and dispersal ranges through research, inventories and monitoring. Designation of more protected areas.
Other	Kenya	Identification of staging sites and dispersal ranges through research, inventories and monitoring. Designation of more protected areas. Reviewing and updating environmental policies, laws and regulations. Establishing institutional frameworks to promote sustainable management.

Actions taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, two reports (6.3%) contain information on actions that have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats. **Kenya** has increased monitoring, including habitat assessment, and has established conservation areas, while **Tunisia** has legislation in force. The remaining 30 Parties (93.7%) did not respond to the question.

Parties were then asked to describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard. **Kenya** identified the following factors as being relevant: an inadequate information base; inadequate financial resources; and inadequate collaboration, networking and sharing of information by countries in the region. **Tunisia** stated that such factors have yet to be determined. Thirty Parties (93.7%) failed to respond.

If factors that limit action being taken have been identified, Parties are requested to indicate if assistance is required to overcome these factors. **Kenya** states that funds for inventories and monitoring are required, as well as funds for capacity-building for researchers and the management of information technology. **Tunisia** indicates that assistance is required for ecological studies, inventories and training.

2. General issues reported in relation to Appendix I - listed birds

General comment

Five Parties failed to respond to the questions relating to prohibitions on taking. Of these, three had chosen not to use the new reporting format. Where information is provided, the quality is generally good, particularly as regards the exceptions to the prohibitions on taking.

With 37.5% of Parties failing to respond to the initial question on obstacles to migration, the response rate could be improved. The only one to identify obstacles to migration (and provide information for the subsequent questions) was Mali.

National legislation prohibiting the taking of all Appendix I-listed birds

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, 25 reports indicated that the taking of all Appendix I bird species is prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a). Three of these Parties provided details of other legislation that they consider to be of relevance. This information is summarised as follows:

- **Benin:** Act no. 98-030 of 12 February 1999, in respect of the draft law for the environment.
- **Chile:** D.S. 225/95 del Ministerio de Economía.
- **Tunisia:** the annual Order relating to the control of hunting.

Two Parties indicated that the taking of all Appendix I bird species is not prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a).

- **Burkina Faso** explains that there is little interest in wildlife hunting in general and hunting of Western Palearctic species in particular
- **Moldova** provides no further information on other relevant legislation.

Five Parties do not respond to this question.

Exceptions granted to prohibitions on the taking of Appendix I-listed birds

Of the 25 reports that did so, ten indicated that exceptions had been granted. Thirteen indicated that no exceptions had been granted, with two did not respond to this question.

- **Bulgaria** Under the Act on Biodiversity, exceptions can be granted by the Minister of Environment in the interests of public safety and national defence. (However, the Bulgarian report does not state whether exceptions have in fact been granted.)
- **Chad** Authorisation was given to the Gulf Princes.

- **Chile** An exception is made for the collection of samples from birds and marine mammals for specific research projects, avoiding the removal of specimens as much as possible.
- **Czech Republic** The following species can be hunted: the Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*); the Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*); the Greylag Goose (*Anser anser*); the Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*); the Common Coot (*Fulica atra*); the Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*); and the Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*). Hunting seasons for this species are given in Decree No. 134/1996, which is due to be updated in 2002.
- **Guinea** Grants exceptions for scientific research.
- **Mali** Exceptions can be and have been granted in order to conduct scientific research, for the protection of the human population and their property. A special authorisation is required from the Ministry responsible for fauna upon the recommendation of the Head of the department responsible for fauna.
- **Morocco** Scientific permits for the ringing of birds have been granted to: the Centre for Research into the Biology of Bird Populations in France [Centre de Recherche sur la Biologie des Populations d'Oiseaux]; the Research and Study group for the Protection of Migratory Birds in Morocco [Groupe de Recherches et Etudes et de Protection des Oiseaux Migrateurs au Maroc]; the Centre for the Study of Bird Migration in Morocco [Centre d'Etudes et Migrations d'oiseaux au Maroc (CEMO)]; Estacion, Biologica de DANONA in Spain; and certain Moroccan and foreign students undertaking research on birds. A scientific permit for the surveillance of bird migration has been granted to CEMO.
- **Norway** Has previously caught White-tailed Eagles (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) for release in Scotland in order to re-establish the population in Scotland.
- **Portugal** All bird experts working at the Institute for Nature Conservation (ICN) are permitted to take Appendix I bird species. These takes may occur during ringing operations or during research and monitoring of particular species.
- **Benin** Indicated that exceptions were granted but did not provide any information.

Obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, 17 reports (53.1%) identified obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species. Three reports (9.4%) stated that no obstacles to migration existed, while 12 reports (37.5%) did not contain a response to this question. Of the 17 reports that identified obstacles to migration, only one did not provide information on the actions undertaken, or information on assistance required.

Table 2.1: Birds: Obstacles to migration

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Australia	None	N/a	N/a
Benin	Pollution, particularly of wetland ecosystems.	Raising awareness in order to prevent contamination or changes (direct or indirect) to the ecosystem. Particular attention is paid to the threat posed by plastic packaging.	Production of documents to raise public awareness.
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Serious pressure from hunting in important migratory staging posts during migration and wintering. - Disturbance by fishing and netting in staging wetlands. - Deterioration of habitats (as a result of pollution, draining, filling, burning and removing of water-fringe vegetation) particularly in wetlands along migratory routes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal protection of the species, with penalties in place. - Legal protection of important migratory stag-posts and sites. - Management plans for some sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-building for the implementing agency, including equipment and more staff. - Training in management planning and implementation of conservation management. - Technical support for habitat management, and training for specialised staff.
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pluviometry (natural obstacles) - Antolopological activity (using water planes for watering and pasturing of domestic animals, resulting in sanding up and drying out of areas). 	Actions against fishing and hunting.	Training support for managers and officers for the management of wetland areas and migratory birds.
Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climatic conditions. - Increasingly heavy poaching. 	Actions against poaching.	Financial, practical and technical assistance.
Chile	Environments in poor condition.	Research is being conducted, as well as projects to increase the number of protected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance. - Capacity-building, particularly as regards specialists.
Congo	No response	N/a	N/a

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Czech Republic	No response	N/a	N/a
Denmark	None	N/a	N/a
European Community	No response	N/a	N/a
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hunting by foreign ex-patriots. There are shortcomings in security measures. - Dryness of the habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration of certain areas. - Raising the awareness of the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and financial support. - Strengthening administrative capabilities.
Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occasional and accidental shooting of protected migratory species. - Habitat loss. - Increasing levels of illegal hunting of migratory species (mostly passerines). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education of hunters. - Control on hunting. - Habitat restoration and protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International action for the prosecution of illegal hunters in their home countries. - Financial assistance.
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat reduction and fragmentation. - Disturbance. - Pollution and pesticides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Special Areas of Conservation and Protected Areas. - Prohibition on the hunting of Appendix I species. - Management of recreational activities inside protected areas. - Protection, reintroduction and rehabilitation projects for raptors. 	Financial assistance for research and monitoring.
Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat destruction - Disturbance to mating areas. - Decrease in water levels due to over-pumping. - Hunting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reserve establishment. - Sustainable use of resources. - IBAs establishment. - Wetland conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fund to continue work on reserves and other protected areas. - Capacity-building for the research teams involved.

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss/degradation of staging areas and widespread inappropriate land use practices that have led to destruction of stopover sites. - Pollution from agricultural and industrial effluents. - Siltation and sedimentation. - Drainage and conversion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of stop-over and staging sites through inventories and monitoring. - Adoption of general environmental policies to ensure sites are protected. - Increasing enforcement of relevant laws and regulations. - Development of integrated management plans to ensure sustainable management of the habitats through a participatory process, and based on a river basin or catchment approach. - Some sites have been designated as protected areas. - Community education and awareness. Training (at all levels) on the sustainable use of the environment. - The National Environment Management and Coordination Act requires EIAs prior to development activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance. - Technical assistance for integrated natural resource planning and management based on the ecosystem approach. - Equipment and facilities to improve the infrastructure.
Latvia	No response	N/a	N/a
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction of wetlands. - Desertification. - Filling in of water holes. - Hunting and capture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveillance and security measures. - Provision of information and raising the awareness of the public. - Creation of protected areas. 	Financial, practical, technical and political assistance required, including the strengthening of skills.
Moldova	None	N/a	N/a
Monaco	No response.	N/a	N/a
Morocco	No response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established a network of sites of biological and ecological interest (SIBE). - Prohibited hunting on SIBE and other land. 	N/a

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
New Zealand	No response.	N/a	N/a
Norway	No response.	N/a	N/a
Poland	No response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The most important wetland areas are designated as Ramsar Sites. - Produced a draft of nation-wide bird network mainstays. 	No response.
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat reduction. - Disturbance and mortality caused by hunting. - Disturbance due to human pressure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established Special Areas of Conservation and Protected Areas. - Hunting management inside classified areas. - Management of recreational activities inside protected areas. 	No response.
Senegal	Changes to habitats in certain protected areas	Action is being taken against invasive plant growth.	Financial and technical support.
Slovakia	No response.	N/a	N/a
Switzerland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damage to habitats. - High tension power lines and other installations. 	The preparation and publication of a practical guide to assess the implications on nature and the landscape of plans for high tension power lines, taking into account the protection of avifauna.	No response.
Tanzania	Habitat fragmentation and loss of habitat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tanzania is participating in the development of an international species action plan for Blue Swallows (<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>) and a National Action Plan will be developed in 2003. - Local people are encouraged to set aside land for conservation purposes. - Benefit sharing mech. being developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-building for the monitoring of species. - Assistance with the development and implementation of a communication, education and public awareness programme.
Togo	No response.	N/a	N/a
Tunisia	- Climatic conditions, such as severe cold spells,	No response.	To be decided.

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
	sand storms, etc.		
United Kingdom	No response.	Isle of Man: the Manx Bird Atlas is undertaking a five-year research project to map the island's avifauna and undertakes regular studies of migration movements.	No response.
Uruguay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries. - Lack of protected areas to protect sites occupied by <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i> during its use of Uruguay for overwintering. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-board observation programmes and measures to mitigate the effects of fishing gear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of areas used by Buff-breasted Sandpiper (<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>) and monitoring to establish conservation areas.

Table 2.2: Birds: Types of obstacles to migration and actions undertaken by Parties to overcome them

Obstacles to migration (general categories)	Countries	Actions undertaken by the country to overcome obstacles
Climatic conditions	Burkina Faso	
	Chad	
	Tunisia	
Deterioration of habitat/ habitat loss	Bulgaria	Legal protection of species and sites. Management plans for some sites.
	Burkina Faso	
	Congo	Research has been undertaken and there are projects to increase the number of protected areas.
	Guinea	Restoration of certain areas, and raising the awareness of the public
	Hungary	Habitat restoration and protection.
	Israel	Establishment of Special Areas of Conservation and Protected Areas.
	Jordan	Established reserves and IBAS. Promotion of the sustainable use of resources. Conservation measures for wetlands.
	Kenya	Inventories and monitoring of stop-over and staging sites. Adoption of general environmental policies to ensure sites are protected. Enforcement of laws and regulations. Development of integrated management plans and designation of protected areas. Community education and awareness, and requirement for EIAs prior to development activities.
	Mali	Providing information for the public and creation of protected areas.
	Portugal	Established Special Areas of Conservation and Protected Areas.
	Senegal	Action is being taken to prevent invasive plant growth.
	Switzerland	
	Tanzania	Participating in the development of an international species action plan for Blue Swallows (<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>). Local people are encouraged to set aside land for conservation purposes. A benefit-sharing mechanism is being developed.
Uruguay		

Obstacles to migration (general categories)	Countries	Actions undertaken by the country to overcome obstacles
Fishing activities	Bulgaria	Legal protection of species and sites.
	Burkina Faso	Actions taken against fishing activities.
	Uruguay	On-board observation programmes and measures to mitigate the effects of fishing gear.
Hunting	Bulgaria	Legal protection of species and sites. Management plans for some sites.
	Burkina Faso	Actions taken against hunting.
	Chad	Actions against poaching.
	Guinea	
	Hungary	Education of hunters and controls on hunting.
	Israel	Prohibition on the hunting of Appendix I species.
	Jordan	Established reserves and IBAs. Conservation measures for wetlands.
	Mali	Surveillance and security measures. Creation of protected areas. Information to raise public awareness.
	Portugal	Hunting management inside classified areas.
Pollution	Benin	Raising awareness in order to prevent contamination or changes (direct or indirect) to the ecosystem. Particular attention is paid to the treat posed by plastic packaging.
	Bulgaria	Legal protection of species and sites. Management plans for some sites.
	Israel	
	Kenya	Adoption of general environmental policies to ensure sites are protected. Enforcement of relevant laws and regulations. Development of integrated management plans and designation of protected areas. Community education and awareness, and requirement for EIAs prior to development activities.

Obstacles to migration (general categories)	Countries	Actions undertaken by the country to overcome obstacles
Other human activities	Israel	Establishment of Special Areas of Conservation and Protected Areas. Management of recreational activities inside protected areas.
	Jordan	Establishment of Reserves and IBAs. Conservation measures for wetlands. Promotion of the sustainable use of resources.
	Portugal	Management of recreational activities inside protected areas.
	Switzerland	The preparation and publication of a practical guide to assess the implications on nature and the landscape of plans for high tension power lines, taking into account the protection of avifauna.
Miscellaneous (i.e. obstacles to migration not identified but information provided on actions undertaken)	Morocco	Established a network of sites of biological and ecological interest (SIBE). Prohibition on these and other sites
	Poland	The most important wetland areas are designated as Ramsar sites. A draft of nationwide bird network mainstays has been produced.
	United Kingdom (Isle of Man)	The Manx Bird Atlas is undertaking a project to map the island's avifauna and undertakes regular studies of migration movements.

Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, twenty reports (62.5%) contain information on actions that have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species. One Party (Hungary) stated that no such action is required, while 11 Parties (34.4%) did not respond to the question.

Parties were then asked to describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard. (This question applies not only to those Parties that provided information on actions taken, but also where no actions have been taken.) Fourteen Parties (43.8%) identified relevant factors, while two Parties (6.2%) stated that there are no factors that limit actions being taken by them. These were Australia and Hungary. In total 16 Parties (50%) did not respond to this question. (Of those Parties that responded to the first question, five did not respond to the second. None of the 11 Parties that failed to respond to the first question responded to the second.)

If factors that limit action being taken have been identified, Parties are requested to indicate if assistance is required to overcome these factors. Of the 14 Parties to which this question applies, eight require assistance. Denmark stated that it does not require assistance, while five Parties did not respond.

Table 2.3: Birds: Actions reported by Parties against detrimental or potentially detrimental factors

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CMS listed bird species are protected under Federal legislation (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999). - Developed a Recovery Plan for Albatrosses and Giant-Petrels under Federal legislation. 	None	N/a
Benin	Submitted importation documentation before import carried out. A permit is required before the specimen can be detained.	Fraud and laxity of the officials responsible for enforcing the regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of trainers. - Practical resources. - Collaboration.
Bulgaria	No response	N/a	N/a
Burkina Faso	Bird counts.	Lack of logistical and operational means.	No response.
Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions against poaching. - Enactment of legislation. - Ramsar Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disregard for legislation. - Anarchic use of natural resources. 	International pressure.
Chile	There is strict control on the introduction of exotic species, but there are few actions to control those that have already been introduced accidentally.	Lack of financial resources for the control of alien species.	Financial assistance.
Congo	No response.	N/a	N/a
Czech Republic	The national programme "Free Wings" concentrates on all illegal human activities that negatively influence bird populations.	No response.	No response.
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reintroduction programme for the White-tailed Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>). - Eradication programme for the Ruddy Duck (<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>) which threatens White-headed Duck 	Inaccurate shooting.	None

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
European Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported Action Plans for species in Annex I of the Birds Directive, which include management plans for 13 species listed in Appendix I of the CMS Convention. - Given particular attention to the problem of incidental catches in fisheries and is a member of CCAMLR. 	No response.	No response.
Guinea	In respect of the introduction of exotic species, a security and surveillance squad has been set up at Conakry International Airport and trained customs officers monitor border posts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More security control squads are needed. - There are n means to apprehend miscreants. - Inadequate training of officers results in laxity. 	Financial and technical support.
Hungary	None required.	N/a	N/a
Israel	Continuous efforts to control and eliminate exotic species.	Animal welfare concerns	No response.
Jordan	No legislation has been enacted for introduced species.	Enforcement of existing legislation.	No response.
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation of integrated management plans with Codes of Conduct on the management of pesticides, fertilisers and heavy metals. - Monitoring and inventories to generate baseline and scientific information for planning and decision-making, education and awareness and policy development. - Restoration and rehabilitation of habitats through soil and water conservation and reforestation. - Enforcement of laws and regulations, particularly the National Environment Management and Coordination Act that requires EIAs for development projects and regulates introductions of exotic species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds. - Inadequate scientific and baseline information on the species and flyways. - Human population growth, which is increasing the pressure /demand for land and other resources. - Inadequate networking, information sharing and exchange among the range states along the migratory routes. 	No response.

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
	(Kenya continued) - Public education, awareness and training at all levels.		
Latvia	Natural habitats are being protected.	No response.	No response.
Mali	The development of a national plan and strategy, protection laws, and membership of international conventions and agreements.	- Lack or inadequacy of projects. - Discontinuation of ground operations.	- Financial support. - Practical support. - Technical support. - Political support.
Moldova	No response.	N/a	N/a
Monaco	No response.	N/a	N/a
Morocco	No response.	N/a	N/a
New Zealand	No response.	N/a	N/a
Norway	No response.	N/a	N/a
Poland	No response.	N/a	N/a
Portugal	Implemented a decree-law related to the introduction of exotic species.	No response.	No response.
Senegal	No response.	N/a	N/a
Slovakia	No response.	N/a	N/a
Switzerland	- Protection of species covered by Federal law. - Protection of habitats. - Introduction of a programme of surveillance for the protection of swamps and marshes. - Monitoring of biodiversity in Switzerland (MDB). - The introduction of exotic species requires federal authorisation.	Lack of personnel and financial resources.	No response.

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
	(Switzerland continued) - Exotic birds in Switzerland report is being prepared.		
Tanzania	- Regular enforcement of the wildlife law on import and export of birds. - The 1998 wildlife policy prohibits the introduction of exotic species.	- Lack of human resources. - Inferior technology.	Provision of advanced technology, which would off-set the need for greater human resources.
Togo	No response.	N/a	N/a
Tunisia	The application of the Forestry Code, the Annual Hunting Order and the CITES Convention.	The application of legislation.	Surveillance of illicit international trafficking in ports and airports of Mediterranean countries.
United Kingdom	- Commenced a control trial for ruddy ducks (<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>) in 1999 to establish whether it is feasible to eradicate ruddy ducks in Britain in ten years. Includes culling of ruddy ducks. - Made recommendations to the European Commission to reduce the threat posed to white-headed ducks.	No response.	N/a
UK (cntd.)	- Organised a workshop at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention in November 2000, on the control of the North American ruddy duck. - Isle of Man: the Manx National Heritage is in the process of eradicating brown rats to aid the nesting of seabirds.	-	-
Uruguay	- Restrictive legislation protects all migratory bird species. - The introduction of exotic species requires authorisation.	- Lack of protected areas. - Incidental illegal imports which violate customs, health and conservation regulations.	- Funding for field studies for the identification of areas of conservation value. - Strengthening of enforcement activities in ports of entry.

3. General issues reported in relation to Appendix I – listed marine mammals

National legislation prohibiting the taking of all Appendix I-listed bats

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, 20 reports (62.5%) indicated that the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a). Three of these reports provided details of other legislation that is also of relevance. This information is summarised as follows:

- **Benin:** Act no. 98-030 of 12 February 1999 relating to the environment. (However, this legislation is in fact already listed in Table I(a) of the report and need not be repeated.)
- **New Zealand:** Trade in Endangered Species Act.
- **Tunisia:** the Decree regulating the National Park of Zembra and Zembretta.

A further three Parties provided additional comments on their legislation. These were as follows:

- **Australia** notes that the State and Territories have also implemented legislation, as outlined in Table I(a) (General Information).
- **Monaco** stated that national legislation does not specifically cover the cetaceans in Appendix I.
- **Slovakia** notes that it is not a range state for marine mammals, but national legislation prohibits the taking of all species listed in the appendices of those international treaties for which Slovakia is a Contracting Party.

It should be noted that the question asks for further details where *other* legislation is relevant, and therefore such explanatory information is superfluous.

No Parties indicated that the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals is not prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a), while 12 Parties (37.5%) did not respond to the question. The report of the United Kingdom indicated that the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by legislation listed in Table I(a) as regards the British Virgin Islands (and therefore the U.K report was included in the 20 reports that indicated that taking of marine mammals is prohibited). However, the U.K. report does not respond as regards the U.K. (mainland) and its other Dependent and Overseas Territories.

Exceptions granted to prohibitions on the taking of Appendix I-listed marine mammals

This question only applies to those countries that indicated in the previous question that the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law. Of the 20 reports that did so, four indicated that exceptions had been granted. Twelve indicated that no exceptions had been granted, with four failing to respond to this question.

- In **Chile**, researchers are allowed to obtain skin biopsies for genetic studies.
- In **Guinea**, exceptions are granted for scientific research.
- **New Zealand** has issued a permit to take tissue samples from humpback whales in New Zealand and Tongan waters using biopsy darts. Permits to hold whale bone from naturally stranded whales are granted to various iwi (Maori).
- **Senegal** indicated that exceptions were granted but did not provide any information.

Obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals:

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, ten reports (31.3%) identified obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals. Three reports (9.4%) stated that no obstacles to migration existed, while 19 reports (59.3%) did not contain a response to this question.

All ten reports that identified obstacles to migration also provided information on the actions undertaken.

Parties were also required to state what assistance, if any, is required by the Parties to overcome the obstacles to migration previously identified. (Again, responses are only required from those Parties that identified obstacles to migration in the first question.) Of the ten Parties to which this question applied, the EC, United Kingdom and Uruguay failed to respond. The remaining seven Parties listed assistance required: none of the relevant Parties stated that no assistance was needed.

Table 3.1: Marine Mammals: Obstacles to migration

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Australia	None	N/a	N/a
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ships - Discharge of harmful substances into the sea by shipping. - Fishing nets. 	Monitoring of the coast, fishing grounds and net deployment.	Boat squads to carry out coastal monitoring.
Bulgaria	No response	N/a	N/a
Burkina Faso	No response	N/a	N/a
Chad	No response	N/a	N/a
Chile	Fishing boats (incidental catches)	Scientific research.	Financial assistance to enable research to continue in the long-term.
Congo	No response	N/a	N/a
Czech Republic	No response	N/a	N/a
Denmark	None	N/a	N/a
EC	Incidental catches of cetaceans by fishermen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Council has adopted a Decision enabling the EU to sign the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Programme. - The EU ban on the use of driftnets came into force in January 2002. - Scientific Sub-Committee of the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) examined the suitability of additional measures for incidental catches of small cetaceans. 	N/a

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine pollution. - Interaction with fishing grounds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect for security measures. - Raising the awareness of fishermen. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support. - Financial support.
Hungary	No response.	N/a	N/a
Israel	No response.	N/a	N/a
Jordan	No response.	N/a	N/a
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incidental capture by trawlers and fishermen. - Pollution of coastal marine areas causing loss of habitats (but not a major problem). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Application and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. - Integrated coastal zone planning and management for sustainable conservation and development. - Establishment of 10 Marine Protected Areas - Monitoring of marine and coastal ecosystems. - National Committee has been formed for rapid response to oil spills and pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to information and increased capacity to undertake pelagic monitoring. - Enhance public education and awareness, especially among fishermen and developers. - Capacity for surveillance and enforcement, and integrated coastal zone management.
Latvia	No response.	N/a	N/a
Mali	No response.	N/a	N/a
Monaco	No response.	N/a	N/a
Moldova	No response.	N/a	N/a
Morocco	No response.	N/a	N/a
New Zealand	There is at least one example of a blue whale (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>) being struck by a container vessel.	Aerial survey flights to identify movement patterns of large whales in shipping lanes.	Participation with others to minimise collisions.
Norway	No response.	N/a	N/a
Poland	No response.	N/a	N/a
Portugal	No response.	N/a	N/a

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Senegal	Various threats (poaching, accidental catches, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising public awareness. - Monitoring the feeding and nesting areas in the National Park of the Delta of the Saloum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific support. - Human resources. - Practical assistance. - Financial assistance.
Slovakia	None	N/a	N/a
Switzerland	No response.	N/a	N/a
Tanzania	Incidental capture in driftnets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising the awareness of fishermen. - Rescue operations. 	More information on animal behaviour.
Togo	No response.	N/a	N/a
Tunisia	No response.	N/a	N/a
United Kingdom	Bycatch British Virgin Islands: there are minimal whalewatching activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efforts have been made to identify and publicise the scale of the bycatch problem. - Measures to address the problem of bycatch are being developed. - Since 1990, funded the collection of information on all stranded cetaceans and conducted post-mortems. - Produced two sets of guidelines aimed at minimising disturbance, targeted at whale-watching tour operators and members of the public. <p>British Virgin Islands: considering declaring British Virgin Island waters as a marine mammal sanctuary.</p>	No response.
Uruguay	Incidental interactions with fisheries in the case of small cetaceans.	Measures are being taken to reduce incidental mortality and illegal hunting of pinnipeds and cetaceans.	No response.

Table 3.2: Marine Mammals: Types of obstacles to migration and actions undertaken to overcome them

Obstacles to migration (general categories)	Countries	Actions undertaken by the country to overcome obstacles
Interaction with fisheries/ bycatch	Benin	Monitoring of the coast, fishing grounds and net deployment.
	Chile	Scientific research.
	EC	The Council has adopted a Decision enabling the EU to sign the Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Programme. The EU ban on the use of driftnets came into force in January 2002. Scientific Sub-Committee of the Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STECF) examined the suitability of additional measures for incidental catches of small cetaceans.
	Guinea	Raising the awareness of fishermen.
	Kenya	Application and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. Integrated coastal zone planning and management for sustainable conservation and development. Establishment of Marine Protected Areas, and monitoring of marine and coastal ecosystems.
	Senegal	Raising public awareness, and monitoring feeding and nesting areas in the National Park of the Delta of the Saloum.
	Tanzania	Raising the awareness of fishermen and rescue operations.
	United Kingdom	Efforts have been made to identify and publicise the scale of the bycatch problem. Measures to address the problem of bycatch are being developed. Funded the collection of information on all stranded cetaceans and conducted post mortems. Produced two sets of guidelines aimed at minimising disturbance, one aimed at whale-watching tour operators and the other for members of the public. The British Virgin Islands are considering declaring territorial waters as a marine mammal sanctuary.
Pollution	Uruguay	Measures are being taken to reduce incidental mortality.
	Benin	Monitoring of the coast.
	Guinea	Respect for security measures.
	Kenya	Application and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations. Integrated coastal zone planning and management for sustainable conservation and development. Establishment of Marine Protected Areas, and monitoring of marine and coastal ecosystems. A National Committee has been formed for rapid response to oil spills and pollution.

Obstacles to migration (general categories)	Countries	Actions undertaken by the country to overcome obstacles
Ships/ traffic	Benin	Monitoring of the coast.
	New Zealand	Aerial survey flights to identify movement patterns of large whales in shipping lanes.
Illegal hunting	Senegal	Raising public awareness, and monitoring feeding and nesting areas in the National Park of the Delta of the Saloum.
	Uruguay	Measures are being taken to reduce illegal hunting of pinnipeds and cetaceans.

Actions taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or limiting, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, nine reports (28.1%) contain information on actions that have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger marine mammal species. Four Parties (12.5%) stated that no such action is required, while 19 Parties (59.4%) did not respond to the question.

Seven Parties (21.9%) identified relevant limiting factors, while two Parties (6.2%) stated that there are no factors that limit actions being taken by them. Twenty-three Parties (71.9%) failed to respond. Of the nine Parties that provided information on actions taken, five identified limiting factors, one (Australia) stated that there were no limiting factors, and three did not respond.

Five Parties reported need for assistance and two did not respond.

Table 3.3: Marine Mammals: Need for assistance reported by Parties

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed Recovery Plans for the Blue and Southern Right Whales under federal jurisdiction. A recovery plan for the Humpback Whale is currently under development. - Revision of legislation to protect five threatened whale species and nine migratory species and their habitats. - Joined with New Zealand to develop a South Pacific Whale Sanctuary (under the ICRW). 	None	N/a
Benin	None - lack of resources makes action difficult.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of resources. - Laxity and negligence. 	Financial assistance.
Bulgaria	No response.	No response.	N/a
Burkina Faso	No response.	No response.	N/a
Chad	No response.	No response.	N/a
Chile	Some scientific research.	Lack of funding for field work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial support. - Logistical support.
Congo	No response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research on migratory marine species requires large financial resources. - Lack of appropriate equipment. 	No response.
Czech Republic	No response.	No response.	N/a
Denmark	None	No response.	N/a
European Community	No response.	No response.	N/a
Guinea	None	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support. - Financial support.

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
Hungary	No response.	No response.	N/a
Israel	No response.	No response.	N/a
Jordan	No response.	No response.	N/a
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and surveillance of specific species, such as dugongs and humpback whales. - Attached Turtle Excluder Devices on all trawlers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds. - Lack of adequately trained personnel. - Lack of surveillance equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building through training, education and awareness. - Equipment for monitoring, surveillance and enforcement..
Latvia	No response.	No response.	N/a
Mali	No response.	No response.	N/a
Moldova	No response.	No response.	N/a
Monaco	None – no known danger to marine mammals caused by the introduction of exotic species.	No response.	N/a
Morocco	No response.	No response.	N/a
New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation Services Levies are charged to the fishing industry to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of commercial fishing on marine mammals. - Initiatives to develop a network of whale sanctuaries in the region (under the ICRW). 	Sanctuaries outside New Zealand's EEZ require the agreement of other countries.	No response.
Norway	No response.	No response.	N/a
Poland	No response.	No response.	N/a
Portugal	Created Desertas Island Special Protected Area to protect monk seal (<i>Monachus monachus</i>) populations, and has now been classified as a Nature Reserve.	No response.	N/a

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
Senegal	All introduced species are captured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising public awareness. - Monitoring protected areas which have coastline. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scientific support. - Human resources. - Practical support. - Financial assistance.
Slovakia	No response.	No response.	N/a
Switzerland	No response.	No response.	N/a
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising the awareness of the public. - Monitoring of fishing vessels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient equipment and facilities. - Lack of enforcement capabilities. - Shortage of human resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance with building the capacity of institutions and human resources. - Appropriate surveillance equipment.
Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A project to assess the existence of cetaceans on the Togo coast, the different species and distribution, and threats. - Efforts are being made to protect whales. - Efforts are being made to limit the effects of coastal erosion. 	No response.	N/a
Tunisia	No response.	No response.	N/a
United Kingdom	No response.	No response.	N/a
Uruguay	Authorisation required to introduce an exotic species.	No response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve border controls. - Capacity building for enforcement.

4. General issues reported in relation to Appendix I – listed marine turtles

National legislation prohibiting the taking of all Appendix I-listed marine turtles

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, 19 reports (59.4%) indicated that the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a). Two of these Parties provided details of other legislation that is also of relevance.

- **Kenya:** Fisheries Act Cap 378.
- **Uruguay:** Decreto 144/998. (However, this legislation is in fact already listed in Table I(a) of the report and need not be repeated.)

A further two Parties provided additional comments on their legislation.

- **Australia** notes that the State and Territories have also implemented legislation, as outlined in Table I(a) (General Information).
- **Slovakia** notes that it is not a range state for marine turtles, but national legislation prohibits the taking of all species listed in the appendices for those international treaties for which Slovakia is a Contracting Party.

No Parties indicated that the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles is not prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a), while 13 Parties (40.6%) did not respond to the question.

The report of the United Kingdom indicated that the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by legislation listed in Table I(a) as regards Bermuda and Gibraltar (and therefore the U.K. report was included in the 19 reports that indicated that the taking of marine turtles is prohibited). However, the U.K. report does not respond as regards the U.K. (mainland) and its other Dependent and Overseas Territories.

Exceptions granted to prohibitions on the taking of Appendix I-listed marine turtles

Five of the nineteen Parties with relevant legislation, indicated that exceptions had been granted. Thirteen indicated that no exceptions had been granted, with one failing to respond to this question. (It should be noted that the U.K. report states that no exceptions have been granted as regards Gibraltar, but does not respond in respect to Bermuda. The U.K. has been included in the thirteen reports that indicated that no exceptions have been granted.)

- In **Chile**, taking is permitted only to obtain measurements, with specimens being released afterwards.
- In **Guinea**, exceptions are granted for scientific research.
- **Morocco** granted a scientific permit to the teaching staff of the Institut Agronomique vétérinaire Hassan II [Agronomical and Veterinary Institute Hassan II] for the capture of certain reptiles.
- In **Togo**, permission has been granted to take samples from four species of marine turtle for analysis by a laboratory at Cardiff University. A CITES permit for scientific investigation has been issued for the export of samples of species of marine turtle.
- **Uruguay** indicated that exceptions were granted but did not provide any information.

Obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, eleven reports (34.4%) identified obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals. Two reports (6.3%) stated that no obstacles to migration exist, while 19 reports (59.4%) did not contain a response to this question.

Ten of the reports that identified obstacles to migration also provided information on the actions undertaken. One party stated that no actions were being taken.

Parties were also required to state what assistance, if any, is required by them to overcome the obstacles to migration previously identified. (Again, responses are only required from those Parties that identified obstacles to migration in the first question.) Of the eleven Parties to which this question applied, Israel, Portugal and the United Kingdom failed to respond. The remaining eight Parties listed assistance required: none of the relevant Parties stated that no assistance was needed.

Table 4.1: Marine Turtles: Obstacles to migration

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Australia	None	N/a	N/a
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People inhabiting egg-laying sites. - Interactions with fisheries (including fishing nets). 	Prohibited the building of dwellings on the sand.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of wooded areas along the coast and planting trees.
Bulgaria	No response.	N/a	N/a
Burkina Faso	No response.	N/a	N/a
Chad	No response.	N/a	N/a
Chile	Rarely some individuals are trapped in nets and other fishing gear.	The Museo de Historia Natural [Natural History Museum] and the Servicio nacional de Pesca [National Fisheries Service] are promoting the protection of various species among local fishing organisations and fishing companies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance to undertake studies. - Transport to travel to various sites. - Funding to promote the protection of species by fishing communities.
Congo	No response.	N/a	N/a
Czech Republic	No response.	N/a	N/a
Denmark	No response.	N/a	N/a
EC	No response.	N/a	N/a
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marine and soil pollution. - Interaction with fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement of legislation. - Exchange of information and communication with the public, fishermen and those responsible for ballast material in floating buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support. - Financial support. - Training of conservation officers.
Hungary	No response.	N/a	N/a

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Israel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bycatch. - Pollution. - Interactions with marine traffic. - Reduction of egg-laying habitat. - Human disturbance to laying females. - Predation of eggs and hatching turtles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey of laying sites. - Protection of eggs and hatchlings. - Rehabilitation centre for injured turtles. 	No response.
Jordan	No response.	N/a	N/a
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bycatch. - Beach development affecting nesting sites. - Pollution. - Infrequent monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of Turtle Excluding Devices (TEDs) on all trawlers to avoid accidental catching. - Monitoring of beach development. - Public education and awareness-raising. - A national committee has been formed for rapid response to oil spills and pollution along the coast. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-building to develop effective monitoring. - Financial support to facilitate frequent monitoring. - Strengthening of legislation.
Latvia	No response.	N/a	N/a
Mali	No response.	N/a	N/a
Moldova	No response.	N/a	N/a
Monaco	No response.	N/a	N/a
Morocco	No response.	N/a	N/a
New Zealand	No response.	N/a	N/a
Norway	No response.	N/a	N/a
Poland	No response.	N/a	N/a

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bycatch. - Pollution. - Interaction with marine traffic. 	Research programmes on fishing interactions in the Azores and Madeira.	No response.
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poaching. - Accidental catches in nets. - Predation. - Damage to habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness-raising. - Monitoring of protected areas. - Establishing community sanctuaries in important areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support. - Scientific support. - Practical support. - Financial support.
Slovakia	None (not a range state)	N/a	N/a
Switzerland	No response.	N/a	N/a
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accidental catches by trawlers. - Accidental catches in gillnets. - Habitat degradation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes to protect and conserve turtles and their nesting sites. - Establishment of a committee of specialists to deal with the conservation of marine turtles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial support. - Technical support.
Togo	No response.	N/a	N/a
Tunisia	Yes – consult the National Institute of Oceanography in Tunis.	None.	- An ecological study and inventory of the species involved.
United Kingdom	<p>Bycatch and entanglement in fishing nets.</p> <p>Cayman Islands: regulated turtle harvesting is currently permitted.</p> <p>Montserrat: regulated turtle harvesting is currently permitted.</p> <p>Turks and Caicos Islands: regulated turtle harvesting is currently permitted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work has been undertaken to identify and publicise the scale of the problem. - Developing measures to address the issues. - Published a report on occurrence and bycatch of turtles in UK waters. - A Species Action Plan has been developed as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. 	No response.
Uruguay	Fishing activities.	Legal regulation.	Assistance in raising public awareness.

Table 4.2: Marine Turtles: Types of obstacles to migration and actions undertaken by Parties to overcome them

Obstacles to migration (general categories)	Countries	Actions undertaken by the country to overcome obstacles
Disturbance by humans	Israel	Survey of laying sites. Protection of eggs and hatchlings.
Interactions with fisheries/ bycatch	Benin	
	Chile	Promotion of the protection of various species among local fisheries organisations and fishing companies.
	Guinea	Enforcement of legislation. Exchange of information and communication with the public, fishermen and those responsible for ballast material in floating buildings.
	Israel	Rehabilitation centre for injured turtles.
	Kenya	Use of Turtle Excluding Devices (TEDs) on all trawlers.
	Portugal	Research programmes on fishing interactions in the Azores and Maderia.
	Senegal	Awareness-raising.
	Tanzania	Establishment of a committee of specialists to deal with the conservation of marine turtles.
	United Kingdom	Work has been undertaken to identify and publicise the scale of the problem. Developing measures to address the issues. Published a report on occurrence and bycatch of turtles in UK waters. A Species Action Plan has been developed as part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
	Uruguay	Legal regulation.
Interaction with marine traffic	Israel	Rehabilitation centre for injured turtles.
	Portugal	
Pollution	Guinea	Enforcement of legislation.
	Israel	
	Kenya	A national committee has been formed for rapid response to oil spills and pollution along the coast.
	Portugal	

Obstacles to migration (general categories)	Countries	Actions undertaken by the country to overcome obstacles
Predation/ poaching	Israel	Survey of laying sites. Protection of eggs and hatchlings.
	Senegal	Awareness-raising. Monitoring of protected areas. Establishing community sanctuaries in important areas.
	United Kingdom (Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands)	
Reduction of habitat/ habitat degradation	Benin	Prohibition on the building of dwellings on the sand.
	Israel	Survey of laying sites. Protection of eggs and hatchlings.
	Kenya	Monitoring of beach development.
	Senegal	Awareness-raising. Monitoring of protected areas. Establishing community sanctuaries in important areas.
	Tanzania	Programmes to protect and conserve turtles and their nesting sites. Establishment of a committee of specialists to deal with the conservation of marine turtles.

Actions taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine turtles, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, eleven reports (34.4%) contain information on actions that have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine turtle. None of the Parties stated that no such action is being taken, while 21 Parties (65.6%) did not respond to the question.

Parties were then asked to describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard. Eight Parties (25%) identified relevant factors, while one Party stated that there are no factors that limit action being taken. Twenty-three Parties (71.9%) failed to respond. Of the eleven Parties that provided information on actions taken, eight identified limiting factors, one stated there were no limiting factors, and two did not respond.

If factors that limit action being taken have been identified, Parties are requested to indicate if assistance is required to overcome these factors. Of the eight Parties to which this question applies, seven require assistance and one did not respond.

Table 4.3: Marine Turtles: Actions reported by Parties against detrimental or potentially detrimental factors

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Recovery Plan for Marine Turtles in Australia. - All six species of marine turtles in Australian waters are protected under federal legislation. 	None	N/a
Benin	Refusal to surrender documents prior to importation.	Lack of resources for monitoring of the points of entry into national territory.	Any support would be welcomed, ranging from training to the supply of practical resources.
Bulgaria	No response.	No response.	N/a
Burkina Faso	No response.	No response.	N/a
Chad	No response.	No response.	N/a
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isolated actions by researchers and academics. - The Natural History Museum and the National Fisheries Service are promoting the protection of various marine turtle species among fishing organisations and fishing companies. 	Lack of funds and transport.	A plan has been developed to undertake basic studies. Funding is necessary to promote protection of turtles in fishing communities.
Congo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Programme for the Protection of Marine Turtles in Central Africa (PROTOMAC) included a campaign in 2001 to observe nesting sites. <p>The Congolese Association for Education on Nature and the Environment has monitored and evaluated the violation of turtle nests by poachers in the Conkouati National Park.</p>	South of Point-Noire it is difficult for the PROTOMAC team to ensure the protection of marine turtles, and an awareness-raising campaign has been suggested for local fishermen.	No response.
Czech Republic	No response.	No response.	N/a
Denmark	No response.	No response.	N/a
EC	No response.	No response.	N/a

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of legislation. - Preparation of Action Plans for species conservation. - Raising public awareness and the awareness of fishermen. - Night-time monitoring of nesting sites. - Monitoring of marine and coastal pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of on-going training for officers responsible for the conservation of these species. - Lack of financial resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical support. - Financial support. - Training of officers.
Hungary	No response.	No response.	N/a
Israel	No response.	No response.	N/a
Jordan	No response.	No response.	N/a
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of Turtle Excluding Devices (TEDs) on all trawlers to avoid accidental catching of turtles. - Protection of turtle nesting sites, collecting turtle eggs from vulnerable sites and releasing the hatchlings. - Monitoring beach development to protect nesting sites, and controlling intensive lighting systems. - Promoting public education and awareness. - A national committee has been formed for rapid response to oil spills and pollution along the coast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of funds and patrol vessels for the Fisheries Department. - Apathy among trawler companies. - Uncontrolled beach allocation and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funds and equipment for monitoring and surveillance. - Capacity building through appropriate training for personnel.
Latvia	No response.	No response.	N/a
Mali	No response.	No response.	N/a
Moldova	No response.	No response.	N/a
Monaco	No response.	No response.	N/a
Morocco	No response.	No response.	N/a

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
New Zealand	No response.	No response.	N/a
Norway	No response.	No response.	N/a
Poland	No response.	No response.	N/a
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Universities in Madeira and the Azores are conducting research into fishery interactions. - Local husbandry and care facilities in southern Portugal and Maderia. 	The reduction of accidental by-catches in fishing gear probably reduces the economic revenue of fishermen.	Funding for onboard observations on a larger scale.
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising awareness. - Monitoring of protected areas. - Making community sanctuaries in areas that are important for the preservation of turtles. - Capturing of introduced species. 	Lack of financial and practical resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance. - Scientific support. - Practical support. - Financial assistance.
Slovakia	No response.	No response.	N/a
Switzerland	No response.	No response.	N/a
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-ordination and strengthening of the enforcement capabilities within Tanzania. - Participation in trans-boundary and international marine turtle conservation efforts. 	Insufficient enforcement capabilities and facilities.	Assistance to build the capacity of institutions to effectively and efficiently carry out conservation programmes.

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Coastal Erosion Project has undertaken work to install a structure to protect areas under threat. - Efforts are being made by the Department of Fishing, Department of Fauna and Hunting, and a local NGO to protect egg-laying sites. - Agbédrafo District Group for the Protection of the Environment and Species (GCAPEEP) works in collaboration with the Office of Fauna and Hunting (DFC) to supervise marine turtles along the coast. - DFC has overseen the incubation of > 800 eggs and the release into the sea of 60% of the babies hatched. 	No response.	N/a
Tunisia	No response.	No response.	N/a
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A project is underway to investigate the exploitation of marine turtle in the UK Overseas Territories. - Bermuda is a member of the Sea Turtle Stranding and Salvage Network, and the Bermuda Aquarium, Museum and Zoo participates in a comprehensive Wildlife Rehabilitation Programme. - Launched a project “Turtles in the Caribbean Overseas Territories” to assess the status and exploitation of marine turtles in Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. - Cayman Islands: conducted a beach survey of potential turtle nesting beaches on Grand Cayman and Little Cayman 	No response.	N/a
Uruguay	No response.	No response.	N/a

5. General issues reported in relation to Appendix I – listed terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

National legislation prohibiting the taking of all Appendix I–listed terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, 11 reports (34.4%) indicated that the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a). **Slovakia** provided an additional comment on its legislation (i.e. although Slovakia is not a Range State for terrestrial mammals (other than bats), legislation prohibits the taking of all species listed in the appendices of those international treaties to which Slovakia is a Party). It should be noted that the question asks for further details where *other* legislation is relevant, and therefore such explanatory information is superfluous.

One Party (**Portugal**) indicated that the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) is not prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a). Portugal does not identify any other relevant legislation that is relevant.

The remaining twenty reports (62.5%) submitted did not respond to the question.

Exceptions granted to prohibitions on the taking of Appendix I–listed terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

Of the 11 reports with comments on this section, three indicated that exceptions had been granted. Burkina Faso and Guinea both stated that exceptions had been granted for scientific purposes. Chad indicated that exceptions were granted, but did not provide any information.

Obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, seven reports (21.9%) identified obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial species (other than bats). Slovakia stated that no obstacles to migration existed, while 24 reports (75%) did not contain a response to this question.

Of the seven reports that identified obstacles to migration, five provided information on actions undertaken. Guinea stated that no actions were being taken, while Burkina Faso did not respond.

Table 5.1: Terrestrial mammals (other than bats): Obstacles to migration

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Australia	No response	N/a	N/a
Benin	Obstruction of migratory routes through buildings and farms.	Development of a sub-regional strategy for the preservation of migratory routes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of less damaging natural agricultural methods. - Organisation of seminars to tackle the problem at sub-regional level.
Bulgaria	No response.	N/a	N/a
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupation of migratory corridors/paths. - Destruction of the habitat through anthropological activity (cultivation, building of homes and roads, etc.) 	No response.	No response.
Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climatic hazards. - Poaching. 	Actions taken against poaching.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance. - Practical assistance. - Technical assistance.
Chile	No response.	N/a	N/a
Congo	No response.	N/a	N/a
Czech Republic	No response.	N/a	N/a
Denmark	No response.	N/a	N/a
EC	No response.	N/a	N/a
Guinea	Desertification and drought.	None.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance. - Financial assistance.
Hungary	No response.	N/a	N/a
Israel	No response.	N/a	N/a

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Jordan	No response.	N/a	N/a
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate information and knowledge on migratory species. - Loss of staging habitats and dispersal ranges due to pressure of human population and inappropriate land use systems. - Inadequate protective laws and regulations, and inadequate institutional framework to support sustainable management. - Inadequate community participation and stewardship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of staging sites and dispersal ranges through research, inventories and monitoring. - Designation of more protected areas. - Reviewing and updating environmental policies, laws and regulations. - Establishing institutional frameworks to promote sustainable management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity-building through the training of policy-makers, researcher, managers, planners and community-based organisations. - Improving infrastructure including transport and research/field equipment. - Information exchange and sharing between Range States.
Latvia	No response.	N/a	N/a
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diminishing habitats. - Filling in of permanent water holes. - Hunting. - War. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveillance and security checks on trading. - Provision of information and awareness-raising. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance. - Practical assistance. - Technical assistance. - Political support.
Moldova	No response.	N/a	N/a
Monaco	No response.	N/a	N/a
Morocco	No response.	N/a	N/a
New Zealand	No response.	N/a	N/a
Norway	No response.	N/a	N/a
Poland	No response.	N/a	N/a
Portugal	No response.	N/a	N/a

Country	Obstacles to migration	Actions undertaken to overcome obstacles	Assistance required
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat destruction. - Poaching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring. - Awareness-raising, - Reintroduction. - Protection and restoration of habitat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical support. - Financial assistance. - Scientific support.
Slovakia	None – Slovakia is not a range state.	N/a	N/a
Switzerland	No response.	N/a	N/a
Tanzania	No response.	N/a	N/a
Togo	No response.	N/a	N/a
Tunisia	No response.	N/a	N/a
United Kingdom	No response.	N/a	N/a
Uruguay	No response.	N/a	N/a

Table 5.2: Terrestrial Mammals (other than bats): Types of obstacles to migration and actions undertaken by Parties to overcome them:

Obstacles to migration (general categories)	Countries	Actions undertaken by the country to overcome obstacles
Climatic hazards	Chad	
	Guinea	
Destruction of habitat	Burkina Faso	
	Mali	Provision of information and awareness-raising.
	Senegal	Protection and restoration of habitat. Monitoring. Awareness-raising. Reintroduction.
Hunting/ poaching	Chad	Actions taken against poaching.
	Mali	Surveillance and security checks on trading. Provision of information and awareness-raising.
	Senegal	Monitoring. Awareness-raising. Reintroduction.
Obstruction of migratory routes	Benin	Development of a sub-regional strategy for the preservation of migratory routes.
	Burkina Faso	
	Kenya	Identification of staging sites and dispersal ranges through research, inventories and monitoring. Designation of more protected areas.
Other	Kenya	Identification of staging sites and dispersal ranges through research, inventories and monitoring. Reviewing and updating of environmental policies, laws and regulations. Establishing an institutional framework to promote sustainable management.
	Mali	Surveillance and security checks on trading. Provision of information and awareness-raising.

Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger terrestrial mammals (other than bats), including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4)(c))

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, eight reports (25%) contain information on actions that have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of terrestrial mammal (other than bats). No Parties stated that no such action is required, while 24 Parties (75%) did not respond to the question.

Parties were then asked to describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard. Six Parties (18.8%) identified relevant factors, while **Tunisia** stated that such factors had yet to be determined. Twenty-five Parties (78.1%) failed to respond. Of the eight Parties that had provided information on actions taken, six identified limiting factors, Tunisia stated that factors had yet to be determined, and Morocco did not respond.

If factors that limit action being taken have been identified, Parties are requested to indicate if assistance is required to overcome these factors. Of the seven Parties (including Tunisia) to which this question applied, all seven specified the assistance required by them.

Table 5.3: Terrestrial mammals (other than bats): Actions reported by Parties against detrimental or potentially detrimental factors

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
Australia	No response.	No response.	N/a
Benin	Prior supply of import documentation.	Fraud and illegal taking of specimens.	Strengthening of the administrative capacities of those responsible for these species.
Bulgaria	No response.	No response.	N/a
Burkina Faso	No response.	No response.	N/a
Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions against poaching. - Legislation is in force. - Membership of the Ramsar Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disregard for the law. - Improper/excessive use of resources. 	International pressure.
Chile	No response.	No response.	N/a
Congo	No response.	No response.	N/a
Czech Republic	No response.	No response.	N/a
Denmark	No response.	No response.	N/a
EC	No response.	No response.	N/a
Guinea	Strengthening of the security squad at the international airport and the national borders that are under the control of customs officials.	Lack of logistics and powers of intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical assistance. - Financial assistance.
Hungary	No response.	No response.	N/a
Israel	No response.	No response.	N/a
Jordan	No response.	No response.	N/a
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved environmental laws and regulations through the National Environment Management 	Lack of funds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance and equipment for monitoring and

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
	<p>and Coordination Act 2000. Other laws and policies are being reviewed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of several areas. - Research, inventories and monitoring has provided basic scientific and baseline information. - Public education and awareness-raising. - Special programmes and projects targeting a number of migratory species are underway. 		<p>surveillance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance to develop and implement integrated management plans. - Capacity building through training of personnel and community groups.
Latvia	No response.	No response.	N/a
Mali	Supervising or eliminating those whose presence compromises the survival of species or upsets the ecological balance.	The failure to develop or apply a National Strategy, plans, development schemes and legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial assistance. - Practical support. - Technical assistance. - Political support.
Moldova	No response.	No response.	N/a
Monaco	No response.	No response.	N/a
Morocco	The Sahelo-Sahariennes Antelope Project is currently being established to conserve and rehabilitate Sahelo-Saharien antelopes. Morocco's involvement is limited to training and number counting.	No response.	N/a
New Zealand	No response.	No response.	N/a
Norway	No response.	No response.	N/a
Poland	No response.	No response.	N/a
Portugal	No response.	No response.	N/a

Country	Actions taken	Factors that may limit action being taken	Assistance required to overcome factors that limit action
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring. - Awareness-raising. - Reintroduction. - Protection and restoration of habitat. 	Lack of financial and practical resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Practical support. - Scientific support. - Financial assistance.
Slovakia	No response.	No response.	N/a
Switzerland	No response.	No response.	N/a
Tanzania	No response.	No response.	N/a
Togo	No response.	No response.	N/a
Tunisia	Application of the legislation in force.	To be decided.	Ecological study and inventory of the relevant species.
United Kingdom	No response.	No response.	N/a
Uruguay	No response.	No response.	N/a

6. General issues reported in relation to Appendix I – listed species belonging to “other” taxa

National legislation prohibiting the taking of Appendix I-listed species belonging to “other” taxa

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, three reports (9.4%) indicated that the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to other taxa is prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a). Two of these reports contained details of other legislation that is also of relevance. This information is summarised as follows:

- **Benin:** Act no. 98-030 of 12 February 19999 relating to the environment
- **Tunisia:** the regulations covering protected areas.
- **Slovakia** provided additional comments on its legislation. It stated that it is not a range state for marine mammals, but national legislation prohibits the taking of all species listed in the appendices of those international treaties for which Slovakia is a Contracting Party.

Two Parties (6.3%) indicated that the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to other taxa is not prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a). Neither Parties identify other legislation which is of relevance. Twenty-seven Parties (84.4%) did not respond to the question.

Exceptions granted to prohibitions on the taking of Appendix I-listed species belonging to “other” taxa

Of the three reports that did so, none of them had granted any exceptions.

Obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, only the report for **Benin** identified obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species not included elsewhere. These obstacles were as follows: disparity of terrestrial habitats; the taking of sand; pollution of aquatic habitats; obstruction and congestion of aquatic habitats by fishing grounds; and fishing nets.

Slovakia stated that no obstacles to migration existed, while **Tunisia** obstacles to migration had yet to be determined. Twenty-nine reports (90.6%) did not contain a response to this question.

Being the only Party to identify obstacles to migration, **Benin** alone provided information on the actions undertaken. It stated that efforts are being made to protect corridors and the occupation of certain areas of the beach has been prohibited.

Benin listed the assistance it requires as follows: combined efforts for regional co-operation; studies of how to overcome the problems; and financial resources. However **Tunisia**, which had stated that obstacles to migration had yet to be determined, also identified assistance required. It stated that assistance was required to undertake ecological studies and specific inventories.

Actions taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species (Article III(4))

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, two reports (6.3%) contain information on actions that have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included elsewhere. **Benin** stated that documents are surrendered before importation and specimens are seized for repatriation, while **Tunisia** stated that legislation is in force. No Parties stated that no actions are being taken, while 30 Parties (93.7%) did not respond to the question.

Factors limiting action: **Benin** identified leniency, fraud, laxness and negligence of officers responsible for enforcing legislation as being factors that may limit action being taken. **Tunisia** stated that such factors had yet to be determined. The remaining 30 Parties failed to respond to this question.

Assistance is required to overcome these limiting factors. Both of the Parties to which this question applied responded to it. **Benin** stated that financial resources are required as well as practical assistance from other Parties. **Tunisia** stated that assistance with ecological studies and specific inventories is required.

II. Implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations

Measures undertaken by reporting country to implement the substantive, operational Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference of the Parties, where these have not been mentioned elsewhere in this report, giving particular emphasis to those adopted at the Sixth Meeting (Cape Town, November 1999).

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, only 11 reports (34.4%) included information on the implementation of substantive, operational Resolutions and Recommendations.

Twenty-three Parties did use the new format, but 15 of these did not provide information on this question. There does not appear to be a correlation between the use of the new reporting format and the lack of response to this section. Part of the reason for the absence of information here may be that the relevant information has been provided elsewhere in the report.

Table 7.1: Activities reported by Parties in relation to COP6 Resolutions and Recommendations

Resolution/Recommendation/Other	Activities reported by Parties
Resolution 6.1: Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species	The Czech Republic has taken action for several concerted action species, i.e. <i>Otis tarda</i> , <i>Anser erythropus</i> and <i>Aythya nyroca</i> .
	The EC has always supported concerted actions as being the most appropriate means of carrying out real conservation work.
	Slovakia is participating in a trilateral project aimed at the recovery of great bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>) populations in the border region with Austria and Hungary
	Switzerland has added the Ferruginous Pochard (<i>Aythya nyroca</i>) to the list of protected species at federal level. An Amendment of the Order relating to migratory waterbird reserves of national and international importance added 16 new reserves of national importance and one reserve of international importance to the list of protected sites.
Resolution 6.2: By-catch	Denmark has elaborated an action plan to reduce by-catch of the harbour porpoise <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> .
	The EC lists measures taken to limit incidental catches of cetaceans and birds.

Resolution/Recommendation/Other	Activities reported by Parties
Resolution 6.3: Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation	The Australian report provides a detailed summary of Australia's role in the negotiation and development of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
Resolution 6.4: Strategic Plan for the CMS	Israel has established a working group to set indicators and measures. Slovakia has incorporated the main objectives and relevant operational objectives of the Strategic Plan for 2000-2005 into its Action Plan for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and the National Action Plan for implementation of the Ramsar Strategic Plan.
Recommendation 6.2: Co-operative Actions for Appendix II Species	No information
Recommendation 6.3: Further Action for Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes	Algeria has established the Sahelo-Saharienne Antelope reserve (Temesna) jointly with Mali and Tunisia Mali has established the Sahelo-Saharienne Antelope reserve (Temesna), jointly with Tunisian and Algeria. Tunisia has established the Sahelo-Saharienne Antelope reserve (Temesna) jointly with Mali and Algeria
Recommendation 6.4: Working Groups on the Houbara Bustard and Great Bustard	The Czech Republic has appointed representatives for the Working Group on the Great Bustard.
Recommendation 6.5: Co-operative Action for the African Elephant in Western and Central Africa	Mali has, jointly with Burkina Faso, established the Gourma Elephant Reserve Burkina Faso has, jointly with Mali, established the Gourma Elephant Reserve.
Recommendation 6.6: Regional Coordination for Marine Turtles of the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia	No information

Resolution/Recommendation/Other	Activities reported by Parties
<p>Recommendation 6.7:</p> <p>Conservation of Marine Turtles in the Atlantic Coast of Africa, including Macaronesia</p>	<p>No information</p>
<p>General Comments</p>	<p>Benin states that the implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations has been delegated to various departments by the Council of Ministers. Reviews of progress in the performance of tasks are prepared every three months.</p> <p>Chad was absent from CoP6. Chad has seen all the documentation but cannot comment on it.</p> <p>Kenya All measures described in its report are in line with the CoP Resolutions and Recommendations.</p> <p>Mali has done much to implement the resolutions and recommendations made at the Sixth Conference of the Parties. It has undertaken capacity-building at local and national levels to facilitate the long-lasting conservation, protection and management of fauna and its habitat. As regards the concerted management of natural resources, it has created and developed cross-border and sub-regional protected zones to enable more effective management of shared resources and migratory animal species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in the north, the Sahélo-Saharienne Antelope reserve (Temesna) run by Tunisia, Algeria and Mali; - in the centre, the Gourma Elephant Reserve run by Burkina Faso and Mali; and - in the west, the Elan of Derbi Hipotrague run by Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Mali.

III. Listing of Other Endangered Migratory Species in Appendix I

Of the 32 Parties that have submitted reports so far, five Parties (15.6%) indicated that they are Range States for other endangered migratory species that are not currently listed. Four of these identified the relevant species and provided further information on steps taken to propose the listing of these species and/or assistance required to initiate the listing.

Table III.1: Species proposed for listing on CMS Appendix I

Species	Country	Steps being taken to propose the listing of species	Assistance required to initiate the listing of species	Other comments
BIRDS				
Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)	Kenya	No information provided.	Intense lobbying is required.	Critically endangered regionally
Maccoa Duck (<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>)	Kenya	No information provided.	Intense lobbying is required.	Regionally endangered
Rock Pratincoles (<i>Glareola nuchallis</i>)	Kenya	Proposals have been put forward for inclusion of this species in App II, in order that the species can be added to AEWA.	Intense lobbying is required.	Regionally vulnerable
African Skimmer (<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>)	Kenya	Proposals have been put forward for inclusion of this species in App II, in order that the species can be added to AEWA.	Intense lobbying is required.	Regionally vulnerable
Wattled Crane (<i>Grus carunculatus</i>)	Tanzania	Steps have been taken by working towards the designation of some relevant areas as Ramsar Sites (e.g. Rufiji and Kilwa, Kagera swamps, Malagarasi-Moyovozi Ramsar Site), and by organising local people to conserve these species.	No information provided.	
MARINE MAMMALS				
Fin Whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision as to whether Australia will proceed with the great whale listing proposals.	No assistance required.	

Species	Country	Steps being taken to propose the listing of species	Assistance required to initiate the listing of species	Other comments
Sperm Whale (<i>Physeter catodon</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision as to whether Australia will proceed with the great whale listing proposals.	No assistance required.	
Pygmy Right Whale (<i>Caperea marginata</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision as to whether Australia will proceed with the great whale listing proposals.	No assistance required.	
Antarctic Minke Whale (<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision as to whether Australia will proceed with the great whale listing proposals.	No assistance required.	
Bryde's Whale (<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>)	Australia and Benin	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision as to whether Australia will proceed with the great whale listing proposals.	Australia does not require assistance.	
Sei Whale (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>)	Australia and Benin	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision as to whether Australia will proceed with the great whale listing proposals.	Australia does not require assistance.	
Minke Whale (<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>)	Benin	No information provided.	No information provided.	

Species	Country	Steps being taken to propose the listing of species	Assistance required to initiate the listing of species	Other comments
Dugong (<i>Dugong dugon</i>)	Tanzania	Steps have been taken by working towards the designation of some relevant areas as Ramsar Sites (e.g. Rufiji and Kilwa, Kagera swamps, Malagarasi-Moyovozi Ramsar Site), and by organising local people to conserve these species.	There is a need for thorough knowledge of the status, distribution and migratory patterns, and to obtain necessary information for conservation and for capacity-building in order to conserve the species.	
MARINE TURTLES				
None				
TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)				
Red-fronted Gazelle (<i>Gazella rufifrons</i>)	Senegal	No steps have been taken	Technical and scientific assistance is required, as well as support to facilitate accurate study of the situation in the Elands of Niokolo-koba.	Thought to be extinct in Senegal, although a wild population exists in the wildlife sanctuary of Ferlo.
Giant Eland (<i>Taurotragus derbianus derbianus</i>)	Senegal	No steps have been taken.	Technical and scientific assistance is required, as well as support to facilitate accurate study of the situation in the Elands of Niokolo-koba.	The sub-species <i>derbianus derbianus</i> is experiencing continued decline, and appears to be present only in Senegal because the population noted in Mali seems to have come from the population of the National Park of Niokoloko.
BATS				
None				
OTHER TAXA				
Great White Shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>)	Australia	Australia is submitting a proposal to list the Great White Shark under Appendix I.	No assistance required.	

IV. Listing of Other Migratory Species in Appendix II

Of the 32 Parties that have submitted reports so far, four Parties indicated that they are Range States for other migratory species that are not currently listed. Fifteen Parties (46.9%) indicated that they are not Range States for such species, while 13 Parties (40.6%) did not respond to this section.

Table IV.1: Species proposed for listing on CMS Appendix II

Species	Country	Steps being taken to propose the listing of species	Assistance required to propose the listing of species	Other comments
BIRDS				
Eurasian Oystercatcher (<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>)	Kenya	Proposals are being worked on for the listing of this species.	No assistance required.	
Stone Curlew (<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>)	Kenya	Proposals are being worked on for the listing of this species.	No assistance required.	
Olive Ibis (<i>Bostrychia olivacea</i>)	Kenya	Proposals are being worked on for the listing of this species.	No assistance required.	
European Turtle-Dove, Turtle Dove, Western Turtle-Dove (<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>)	Senegal	No information provided.	Technical and scientific support, and the strengthening of financial and practical resources which would allow Senegal to undertake detailed research on the threats to this species.	
MARINE MAMMALS				
Fin Whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision regarding whether Australia will proceed with proposals for the listing of the great whales.	No assistance required.	
Sei Whale (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision regarding whether Australia will proceed with proposals for the listing of the great whales.	No assistance required.	

Species	Country	Steps being taken to propose the listing of species	Assistance required to propose the listing of species	Other comments
Sperm Whale (<i>Physeter catodon</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision regarding whether Australia will proceed with proposals for the listing of the great whales.	No assistance required.	
Antarctic Minke Whale (<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision regarding whether Australia will proceed with proposals for the listing of the great whales.	No assistance required.	
Bryde's Whale (<i>Balaenoptera edeni</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision regarding whether Australia will proceed with proposals for the listing of the great whales.	No assistance required.	
Pygmy Right Whale (<i>Caperea marginata</i>)	Australia	A draft proposal is being assessed by internal experts, prior to a decision regarding whether Australia will proceed with proposals for the listing of the great whales.	No assistance required.	
Killer Whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>)	Australia	No information provided.	No assistance required.	
MARINE TURTLES				
None				
TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)				
None				
BATS				
None				

Species	Country	Steps being taken to propose the listing of species	Assistance required to propose the listing of species	Other comments
OTHER TAXA				
Great White Shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>)	Australia	Australia is submitting a proposal to list the Great White Shark under Appendix I.	No assistance required.	
Whale Shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>)	Guinea	No steps are being taken.	Financial and technical assistance for the study of the conservation of the species and its habitat.	

V. Mobilisation of Resources

Financial resources available for conservation activities with direct benefits for migratory species

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, 18 reports (56.3%) indicated that financial resources have been made available and almost all of these provided information on these activities. Five reports (15.6%) indicated that financial resources have not been made available, while the remaining nine reports (28.1%) did not respond to the question.

Voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition

Only two reports out of the 32 submitted so far (6.3%) contain positive responses to this question. Negative responses have been received from 21 Parties (65.6%), while nine Parties (28.1%) do not respond to this question.

Voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)

Five reports of the 32 submitted so far (15.6%) contain positive responses to this question, and all five contain further information on the contributions made. A further 16 reports (50%) indicate that no such contributions have been made, while the remaining eleven reports (34.4%) do not provide a response to the question.

Provision of technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species

Seven reports (21.9%) indicate that such assistance has been provided, and all provided further information. Fourteen reports (43.7%) indicate that no technical and/or scientific assistance has been given, while eleven Parties (34.4%) have not responded to this question.

Financial assistance/support received from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, five (15.6%) indicated that assistance had been received and all six provided details. Nineteen Parties (59.4%) had not received such assistance, and the remaining eight (25%) did not respond to this question.

Financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species

Fourteen countries (43.8%) indicated that such assistance had been received. Twelve Parties (37.5%) indicated that they had not received such support, while six Parties (18.7%) did not respond to the question.

Table V.1: Mobilisation of resources by Parties

Activity	Party	Activity reported by Parties
Financial resources available during current reporting period	Australia	Resources made available for the Marine Species Protection Programme have provided funding for the conservation of migratory birds. Other significant projects include the implementation of the Community-based conservation action at Australia's nationally important shorebird sites and the implementation of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
	Benin	Two workshops for the training of Eco-guards have been financed.
	Chile	Financial resources have been made available for projects of Andean flamingos (<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>) and the ruddy-headed goose (<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>).
	Denmark	Several hundred nature restoration projects have been conducted since 1989, and since 1996, about 50 hunting and disturbance-free wildlife reserves have been established. The EC's LIFE instrument has been renewed which enables the Commission to fund its nature conservation and biodiversity policy.
	Hungary	A conservation project for the great bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>) has been funded and funds have been used for the protection of species and their habitats, particularly bat and bird species.
	Israel	Activities have been funded through the budget of the Nature and National Parks Protection Authority (NNPPAA).
	Jorda	Financial resources have been made available for the project entitled <i>Migratory Birds Known No Bounds</i> , the <i>Birds and People in the Jordan Valley</i> project, a bird census and the rehabilitation of Azraq Oasis.
	Kenya	There are budgetary allocations for wildlife, fisheries, agriculture, forestry and water conservation. In particular, financial resources have been made available for the Wetlands Programme, the Elephant Programme, the marine and coastal ecosystems conservation programme, and several research activities are of direct benefit to migratory species.
	Monaco	Support has been given to the implementation of ACCOBAMS.
	New Zealand	There has been funding from the Department of Conservation and Conservation Services Levy on the Fishing Industry.
	Portugal	The Institute for Nature Conservation makes financial resources available for activities related to the conservation of species such as the black stork (<i>Ciconia nigra</i>), wader and waterfowl species, raptors, cranes and bats

Table V.1: Mobilisation of resources by Parties

Activity	Party	Activity reported by Parties
Financial resources available during current reporting period (continued)	Slovakia	Funding has been made available for several projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ project “Death poles” which aims at preventing birds from electrocution; ▪ a project for the protection of the imperial eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>) and a National Action Plan for the Imperial Eagle; ▪ a project for the conservation of the golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>) in the Carpathian region; ▪ a project to re-establish the great bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>) in the border region with Austria and Hungary; ▪ project “Ciconia” aimed at monitoring the White Stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>); a project to support nesting habitats of the peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) and the saker falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>); ▪ implementation of the National Action Plan for the Corncrake (<i>Crex crex</i>); ▪ implementation of the National Action Plan for the Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>).
	Switzerland	Financial resources have been made available for various NGO projects.
	Tanzania	Funds are made available for an annual waterfowl census.
	Tunisia	Financial resources are available for the conservation of species and the restoration of their habitat, and a reintroduction programme.
	Uruguay	Resources have been made available for official activities to control the hunting of species.
Voluntary contributions to CMS Trust Fund	Kenya	Annual contributions have been made
	Tanzania	Annual contributions have been made
Voluntary financial contributions to support migratory species in other countries made	Australia	Wetlands International-Asia Pacific has been supported to develop and implement the Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy and is implementing the Shorebird Action Plan. (A summary of activities conducted under the Action Plan is included.)
	Denmark	Support has been given to activities in Thailand and Malaysia, Southern Africa, Guinea-Bissau and the Baltic States.
	Monaco	Support has been given to a Management Plan and the implementation of an Action Plan for the Veleka-Sillistar zone in Bulgaria, and also the creation of protected marine areas in Croatia.
	New Zealand	Seven fishing representatives from other countries have been funded to attend a Fishers’ Forum in New Zealand (November 2000)
	Switzerland	Contributions via AEWA and Wetlands International have been made.

Table V.1: Mobilisation of resources by Parties

Activity	Party	Activity reported by Parties
Provision of technical/scientific assistance to developing countries for benefit of migratory species	Australia	<p>Assistance has been provided to the Southern Cross Institute for Whale Research in Samoa.</p> <p>In addition to activities undertaken relating to the Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, shorebird experts from Australia have provided technical assistance relating to bird surveys and training in China and South Korea.</p> <p>The Governments of China, Japan and Australia released the Colour Flagging Protocol for migratory shorebirds in 2001.</p> <p>Australia will be providing financial and technical assistance to the Chinese Bird Banding Center.</p>
	Denmark	Substantial assistance has been given, especially to Thailand and Malaysia, Southern Africa, Guinea-Bissau and the Baltic States.
	Guinea	Assistance has been given to certain countries such as Benin, Burundi, Congo and Nigeria through the National Unity for Biological Diversity.
	Monaco	Funding has been provided for training in the management of the Veleka-Sillistar area in Bulgaria and for training in the surveillance of Black Sea cetacean populations.
	New Zealand	Advice has been provided through science publications and assistance to the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme.
	Senegal	Technical support has been provided for the National Park of Niimi in the Republic of Gambia for counting operations.
	Slovakia	Participated in the reintroduction project of the Scimitar-horned Oryx (<i>Oryx dammah</i>) in Sidi Toui National Park in Tunisia.
Financial report received from the CMS Trust Fund	Australia	Received financial assistance for a study of small cetaceans in the Timor Sea
	Bulgaria	Received support for the translation and publication of the CMS leaflet.
	Chile	Assistance has been received for monitoring work on Andean flamingos (<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>) and the ruddy-headed goose (<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>).

Table V.1: Mobilisation of resources by Parties

Activity	Party	Activity reported by Parties
Financial report received from the CMS Trust Fund (continued)	Guinea	Guinea indicated that it had not received financial assistance from the CMS Trust Fund, but stated that they had received a grant to organise an international workshop on the conservation and care of small cetaceans on the Atlantic coast of Africa (May 2000).
	Tunisia	Financial and technical assistance for the organisation of two seminars on the conservation and rehabilitation of the Sahelo-Saharien Antelopes has been received.
	Uruguay	Support for a project on albatrosses and petrels has been received.
Financial assistance/support from sources other than CMS Secretariat	Benin	Financial assistance from the Netherlands Committee of the IUCN has been received
	Chad	The European Union and the French fund for the Global Environment have provided financial assistance to Chad.
	Chile	International funding for national projects for degree theses and professionals has been received.
	Congo, Republic of	Does not receive financial support from the Global Environment Fund due to restrictive legislation passes in 1992 in Rio, Brazil.
	Denmark	The EU Commission has supported the restoration of ten large nature areas in Denmark.
	Jordan	Has received aid from USAID-MERC for 2001-2003 for the project <i>Birds Know No Boundaries</i> .
	Kenya	Has received assistance from Ramsar SGF to conserve the white stork <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> , list wetlands as Ramsar sites, conduct inventories, conduct waterfowl counts, development management plans, fund an elephant programme, etc. UNESCO has also given funds to list sites as World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves.
	Mali	Has received assistance from the World Bank, Wetlands International, FEM and FFEM, ONC-CFS, IUCN, WWF and local communities.
	Moldova	The World Bank has funded the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation in Moldova.
Morocco	Funding has been received from the World Bank and the GEF for several projects relating to protected areas.	

Table V.1: Mobilisation of resources by Parties

Activity	Party	Activity reported by Parties
	Portugal	Several EU-funded LIFE projects have been approved: MARE – Integrated management of coastal and marine areas in the Azores; Conservation of cetaceans in Madeira archipelago; PALUSTRIS – Management of the Paul de Arzila SPA; Conservation of the bird populations at Sado estuary saltworks; and Tejo Estuary SAP – Recovery of bird sanctuaries.
	Senegal	The IUCN, the National Bureau for Hunting in France, and the Belgian Government have sponsored an annual bird census and the training of staff in Senegal.
	Slovakia	Has received financial assistance from the GEF, REC Budapest, Wetlands International, Program PIN MATRA, PHARE, the British Embassy, the Know How Fund and the Ramsar Small Grants Fund.
	Togo	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have provided Togo with financial support for the development of a national strategy for the conservation of the African elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>).
	Uruguay	Received funding to undertake the second Technical Meeting, Punta del Este, 1998

VI. Development of CMS Agreements and MoUs

1. Development of CMS Agreements and MoUs: Bats

**Development of CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II–Listed bat species:
Activities reported by Parties in the current reporting period**

Of the 32 Parties that have submitted reports so far, none indicated that they had initiated or participated in the development of any relevant CMS Agreements/MoUs, or that assistance was required in order to initiate or participate in the development of an Agreement/MoU, or that there were any future plans regarding this.

2. Development of CMS Agreements and MoUs: Birds

Development of CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II–Listed bird species: Activities reported by Parties in the current reporting period

There appears to be confusion as to what information is required by the questions in this section. Thus two countries reported on particular projects where “agreements” have been signed for their implementation, rather than focusing on CMS Agreements/MoUs under Article IV(3) or IV(4) of the Convention (as intended by the question). There also seems to have been confusion over reporting on initiation of the national processes required for participation in a negotiated Agreement, and initiation of the development and negotiation of an Agreement itself. It is suggested that the heading and/or questions in this section be amended in order to highlight that it is Agreements under Article IV(3) and IV(4) of the Convention that are relevant. (This would apply also to the similar sections dealing with Agreements relating to marine mammals, marine turtles, terrestrial mammals (other than bats), bats, and other taxa.)

Initiation of development of Agreement

Of the 32 Parties that have submitted reports so far, three (9.4%) indicated that they have initiated the development of Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding. Sixteen Parties (50%) indicated that no such Agreements/MoUs had been initiated, while the remaining 13 Parties (40.6%) did not respond.

Participation in development of Agreements

Eight Parties (25%) indicated that they participated in the development of CMS Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding during the current reporting period, while 13 Parties (40.6%) stated that they had not participated in such development. Eleven Parties (34.4%) did not respond.

Development of future bird Agreements

Fifteen Parties (46.9%) indicated no such instruments were planned. A further fifteen did not respond.

Table 2.1: Birds: Development of CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding

Agreement/MoU	Activity	Party comment
Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels	Actions initiated	Australia Ratified the agreement and is acting as Interim Secretariat. Uruguay Signed the agreement, and is in the process of ratification
	Participation in development of Agreements	New Zealand Participated in the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels UK In respect of its Overseas Territories of the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands, and Tristan da Cunha, the UK participated in negotiations for the Agreement, and in particular, assisted in the development of the Action Plan and the Advisory structure for this new Agreement. The UK is working towards the ratification of the Agreement.
	Assistance required	Australia No assistance required.
	Future Plans	
Aquatic Warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Participation in development of Agreements	Hungary Participated in the development of the MoU concerning conservation measures. Latvia Supports the draft MoU. UK Has been consulted by the CMS Secretariat on the draft MoU.
	Assistance required	Hungary No assistance required.
	Future Plans	
AEWA	Actions initiated	
	Participation in development of Agreements	Kenya Though not covered by a formal MoU, a monitoring programme of waterbird species in Appendix II is ongoing in Kenya as part of the African Waterbird Census. This is conducted under AEWA, Wetlands International, the Ramsar Convention, etc Mali One of the first African countries to sign AEWA. A draft agreement has been signed between Mali and Wetlands International, which launched the project “Contribution to the care of wetlands and waterbirds in the interior delta of the Niger”.
	Assistance required	Kenya Requires assistance to fulfil its obligations more effectively.
	Future Plans	

Agreement/MoU	Activity	Party comment
Flamingos	Actions initiated	
	Participation in development of Agreements	
	Assistance required	Kenya: Some assistance would be required if Kenya were to initiate the development of an MoU.
	Future	
Future bird Agreements	Actions initiated	
	Participation in development of Agreements	
	Assistance required	
	Future Plans	Benin Planning an agreement on birds of the ecosystem (co-signed by Benin, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Togo). Kenya Proposing the development of an MoU on the conservation of flamingos for the East African region. The flamingos are mainly migratory within the lakes in Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Uganda.
General comments	Actions initiated	
	Participation in development of Agreements	Mali The Gourma Malien project for the conservation of biological diversity (including residual populations of <i>Gazella dama</i> , <i>Gazella dorca</i> and <i>Loxodonta africana</i>) is in its closing stages.
	Assistance required	Mali Participating in the finalisation of several developing Agreements to meet the conservation requirements of bird species listed in Appendix II and requires technical, financial and practical support.
	Future Plans	

3. Development of CMS Agreements and MoUs: Marine Mammals

Development of CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II–Listed marine mammal species: Activities reported by Parties in the current reporting period

There seems to be some confusion between the initiation of national processes required for participation in a negotiated Agreement, and the initiation of the development and negotiation of an Agreement itself. Parties should be encouraged to provide more detailed information on their activities. It is also suggested that the heading and/or questions in this section of the Report Format should be amended in order to highlight that it is Agreements under Article IV(3) and IV(4) of the Convention that are relevant.

Initiation of development of Agreement

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, four reports (12.5%) indicated that CMS Agreements/Memoranda of Understanding had been initiated. Fifteen Parties (46.9%) indicated that such instruments had not been initiated, and 13 Parties (40.6%) did not respond to this question.

Participation in development of Agreements

Four of the Parties that have submitted so far (12.5%) indicated that they have participated in the development of CMS Agreements and 13 Parties (40.6%) indicated that they had not participated in the development of such instruments. Fifteen Parties (46.9%) did not respond to the question.

Development of future bird Agreements

Of the six Parties that indicated their involvement in the development of Agreements/MoUs, only two responded to this question.

Development of future bird Agreements

Of the 32 reports submitted so far, four (12.5%) indicated that CMS Agreements/MoUs are planned. Thirteen reports (40.6%) indicated that no such instruments are planned, while there was no response to the question in 15 of the reports (46.9%).

Table 3.1: Marine Mammals: Development of Agreement, including Memoranda of Understanding

Agreement/MoU	Activity	Party comment
ACCOBAMS	Actions initiated	Monaco initiated the development of the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area
	Participation in development of Agreements	Monaco and Portugal participated in the development of ACCOBAMS.
	Assistance required	
	Future Plans	Portugal stated that ACCOBAMS will be implemented once it has been ratified and entered into force. Although Uruguay indicated that it had initiated the development of an Agreement/MoU, it did not provide any further information.
Agreement for the Conservation of Small Cetaceans on the Atlantic Coast of Africa	Actions initiated	Guinea has initiated the development of the Agreement
	Participation in development of Agreements	Guinea has had discussions with range states that participated in the Conakry seminar in 2000 and has exchanged views on the planned Agreement on the conservation of cetaceans of the African Atlantic coast.
	Assistance required	Guinea requires technical and financial support, as well as further development of the management skills of relevant specialists.
	Future	
Proposed small cetacean Agreement/MoU	Actions initiated	Chile will host a symposium on small cetaceans will take place in 2002, to determine the basis for a regional Agreement/MoU.
	Participation in development of Agreements	
	Assistance required	Uruguay stated that the project for La Plata dolphin (<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>) has not been started due to lack of funding.
	Future Plans	
Proposed regional/range state agreement/MoU for Dugongs	Actions initiated	
	Participation in development of Agreements	
	Assistance required	
	Future	Australia is planning a regional/range state agreement/MoU for Dugongs.

Agreement/MoU	Activity	Party comment
Other	Actions initiated	
	Participation in development of Agreements	
	Assistance required	Although Tanzania did not initiate or participate in the development of any relevant Agreement/MoU during the current reporting period, it nevertheless stated that it requires assistance with institutional capacity-building.
	Future Plans	Senegal would like to put in place a strategy for the conservation and protection of marine mammals. Monaco indicated that it is planning the development of an Agreement/MoU, but did not provide any details.

4. Development of CMS Agreements and MoUs: Marine Turtles

Development of CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II–Listed marine turtles: Activities reported by Parties in the current reporting period

There seems to be some confusion between the initiation of national processes required for participation in a negotiated Agreement, and the initiation of the development and negotiation of an Agreement itself. It is suggested that the heading and/or questions in this section should be amended in order to highlight that it is Agreements under Article IV(3) and IV(4) of the Convention that are relevant.

Initiation of development of Agreement

Of the 32 Parties that have submitted reports so far, two Parties (6.2%) indicated that they initiated the development of CMS Agreements/MoUs in the current reporting period.

Fourteen Parties (43.8%) indicated that they did not initiate such instruments, while 16 Parties (50%) did not respond to the question.

Participation in development of Agreements

Six Parties (18.8%) indicated that they had participated in the development of a CMS Agreement/MoU, while ten Parties (31.2%) indicated that they had not done so. Sixteen Parties (50%) did not respond to the question.

Development of future marine turtle Agreements

Three of the 32 Parties that have submitted reports so far (9.4%) indicated that the development of CMS Agreements is planned in the future. Eleven Parties (34.4%) indicated that no such instruments were planned, while 18 Parties (56.2%) did not respond to the question.

Table 4.1: Marine Turtles: Development of CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding

Agreement/MoU	Action	Comment from Party
Proposed MoU for the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia	Actions initiated	Tanzania stated that it participated in the drafting of the Memorandum of Understanding, and the formation of the National Committee on Marine Turtles is in progress.
	Participation in development of Agreements	Australia participated in the development of the Memorandum of Understanding Kenya attended a regional conference on the development of the MoU on the conservation of marine turtles in the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia. Kenya has now signed this MoU. United Kingdom has ratified the MoU and delegates representing the U.K. and the British Indian Ocean Territory attended the Conference on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia, held in Manila in 2001.
	Assistance required	Kenya needs access to information on the conservation and management of marine turtles, including funds to undertake research, inventories and monitoring. It also needs technical assistance to undertake effective planning and management (including the education, awareness and training of fishermen and coastal developers), and to develop and implement an appropriate institutional and legal framework. Assistance is also required to manage and resolve the threats to marine turtles, both on land and in the sea.
	Future Plans	Tanzania stated that an Action Plan included funding for some of the activities.
Proposed MoU on Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa	Actions initiated	None reported
	Participation in development of Agreements	Guinea provided the CMS with expertise in preparing questionnaires and survey documentation on marine turtles prior to Abidjan workshop and participated in preliminary scientific discussions. Portugal National experts have attended and participated in meetings to discuss the text of the MoU on Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa. The United Kingdom attended, as an observer, the Conference on the Conservation of Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa (Abidjan, 1999) where the MoU was agreed, and the First Meeting of Signatory States to the African Marine Turtle MoU held in Nairobi in 2002. The U.K. will consider signing the MoU if the evidence indicates that the Ascension Island turtles form part of the West African population.
	Assistance required	Guinea requests financial assistance for tech. meetings and raising the awareness of Range States
	Future plans	None reported
Other	Actions initiated	Senegal indicated that it has initiated an Agreement/MoU but no information is provided.
	Participation in development of Agreements	None reported
	Assistance required	Senegal requires scientific, practical and financial support.
	Future Plans	In Uruguay , Project Karumbé is monitoring four species of marine turtle.

5. Development of CMS Agreements and MoUs: “Other”

Development of CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of other Appendix II–Listed species from the CMS defined group “other” taxa: Activities reported by Parties in the current reporting period

Initiation of, or participation in development of Agreement

Of the 32 Parties that have submitted reports so far, none indicated that they had initiated or participated in the development of any CMS Agreements/MoUs. Sixteen Parties (50%) indicated that they had not initiated the development of such instruments, while 16 Parties (50%) did not respond to the question.

Assistance required to initiate or participate in development of and Agreement/MoU

No countries reported need for assistance for development of Agreements/MoUs on “other” taxa.

Development of future Agreements relating to other taxa

Of the 32 Parties that have submitted reports so far, none reported development of Agreements on other taxa. Fourteen Parties (43.8%) indicated that they are not planning to develop any CMS Agreements/MoUs, while 17 Parties (53.1%) did not respond to this question.

6. Development of CMS Agreements and MoUs: Terrestrial mammals

Development of CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II–Listed terrestrial mammal species (other than bats): Activities reported by Parties in the current reporting period

Initiation of development of Agreement

Of the 32 Parties that have submitted reports so far, only one indicated that it had initiated the development of an Agreement/MoU in the current reporting period. Eighteen Parties (56.3%) indicated that no such Agreements/MoUs had been initiated by them, while 13 (40.6%) Parties did not respond to the question.

Participation in development of Agreements

Seventeen Parties (53.1%) indicated that they had not participated in the development of such Agreements/MoUs, while 14 Parties (43.8%) did not respond to the question.

Assistance required in development of Agreements/MoUs

One country reported need for assistance (see table).

Development of future Agreements

One Party indicated existence of future plans (see table). Fifteen Parties (46.9%) indicated that they are not planning to develop any such instruments. Sixteen Parties (50%) did not respond to the question.

Table 6.1: Terrestrial Mammals (other than bats): Development of CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding

Agreement/MoU	Action	Comment from Party
Proposed elephant agreement for West Africa	Actions initiated	None reported
	Participation in development of Agreements	None reported
	Assistance required	None reported
	Future Plans	Benin indicated that it is planning the development of a CMS Agreement in the future. Benin stated that it is developing a sub-regional strategy for the conservation of elephants (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>), with the community of West African States, CEDEAO.
Proposed elephant agreement for East Africa	Actions initiated	None reported
	Participation in development of Agreements	None reported
	Assistance required	None reported
	Future Plans	Kenya stated that there is the possibility of initiating the development of an MoU for the African elephant within the Eastern African region, and more consultation is required with other range states.
Other	Actions initiated	Senegal indicated that it had initiated the development of an Agreement/MoU in the current reporting period. However, it does not identify the relevant instrument and does not provide any information
	Participation in development of Agreements	Senegal was the only Party to indicate that it had participated in the development of a CMS Agreement/MoU in the current reporting period. However, it did not identify the relevant instrument and no information was provided.
	Assistance required	Senegal stated that it requires scientific and technical support, as well as financial and practical assistance to enable it to carry out the conservation, restoration and reintroduction projects currently underway. However, this seems to refer to national projects and activities, rather than to the development of regional CMS Agreements/MoUs under Articles IV(3) and IV(4).
	Future Plans	None reported

VII. Satellite Telemetry and Other Remote Sensing Techniques

The quantity and quality of the information reported varies considerably, with some Parties providing substantial, fact-orientated summaries, while others provided single-sentence statements.

Conservation/research projects using satellite telemetry and other remote sensing techniques: Activities reported by Parties in the current reporting period

Of the 32 reports received, 12 (37.5%) indicated that, in the current reporting period, such projects had been conducted, and all of these 12 reports contained some information on the projects. The reports of a further 12 Parties (37.5%) indicated that projects involving satellite telemetry had not been undertaken, while there was no response to the question in the remaining eight reports (25%).

The Parties are also requested to provide summary information for any projects undertaken, including the scientific justification for the research, measures taken to ensure that risks to the welfare of the animals involved are minimised, and a summary of the results obtained. The quality of the information provided in the reports varies considerably. One report provides detailed summaries of the projects undertaken, including results. Two other Parties also provide basic summaries of their research. These three Parties are the only ones to provide information on measures taken to ensure the welfare of the animals involved. The other nine reports contained only simple statements identifying the research that had been conducted, without summaries of the purpose of the research, methods used and/or results obtained.

Future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry

Eight Parties (25%) stated that future conservation/research projects are planned that will use satellite telemetry, and all provided information on these projects. Ten Parties (31.25%) indicated that projects were not planned, two of which provided reasons for this. No response was given in fourteen of the reports (43.75%).

Without exception, the information provided is basic and only two note the expected timeframe for the projects.

Where projects are not planned, Parties are requested to explain any impediments or requirements in this regard. Of the ten Parties that stated that activities were not planned, only two provided any further information.

Table VII.1: Satellite Telemetry and other remote sensing techniques undertaken by Parties

Groups	Actions	Report from Party
Birds	Work undertaken in current reporting period	<p>Australia has conducted the following projects on migratory waterbirds: satellite tracking of Eastern Curlew (<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>) on northward migration from Moreton Bay and Westernport; radio-telemetry and other studies of Great Knots (<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>) in Roebuck Bay; and satellite tracing albatrosses and petrels to improve knowledge on at-sea distribution and interactions with fisheries.</p>
		<p>Chile is conducting studies on two albatross species <i>Diomedea melanophris</i> and <i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i> in relation to bycatch.</p>
		<p>Czech Republic A long-term project on the black stork (<i>Ciconia nigra</i>) is continuing. The project also includes the white stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>) and the common crane (<i>Grus grus</i>).</p>
		<p>Denmark has conducted research on light bellied brent geese (<i>Branta bernicla ssp.</i>).</p>
		<p>Israel has used satellite telemetry as part of the reintroduction project for raptors, and there is also a co-operative German-Israeli project for white storks (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>).</p>
		<p>New Zealand Satellite telemetry has been used to determine important foraging areas of seabird species.</p>
		<p>Tanzania Four greater flamingos (<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>) were tagged in 2002. Tanzania stated that plans to use satellite telemetry will be developed under AEWA.</p>
		<p>United Kingdom and its Overseas Territories The Falkland Islands have conducted research into the foraging behaviour of the black-browed albatross (<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>) using geo-locator devices.</p>

Groups	Actions	Report from Party
	Activities planned	Australia considers it likely that they will conduct an albatross research project.
		Denmark hopes to be able to satellite-track black scoter and pintails in the future. However, funding is required.
		Hungary has applied to the European Commission for funding to undertake research on the Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>) in 2002-2005.
		Jordan will use satellite telemetry to track the white stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>) in 2001-2003.
		Mali plans to study birds in the wetlands of the country, in particular the Interior Delta of Niger, for five years.
Marine Mammals	Work undertaken in current reporting period	None
	Activities planned	Australia considers it likely that they will conduct a cetacean research project.
Marine Turtles	Work undertaken in current reporting period	Chile is conducting a project on the migration of green turtles (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>).
		Portugal has studied the habitat preferences of sea turtles. As regards Madeira, satellite telemetry has been used as part of a LIFE project on loggerhead turtles (<i>Caretta caretta</i>).
		The United Kingdom and its Overseas Territories, Bermuda has used satellite telemetry to track the movements of turtles.
	Activities planned	Australia considers it likely that they will conduct a turtle research project.
		Portugal is preparing an application for a joint EU project to study sea turtles in the Macaronesia region, comprising Madeira, the Azores and the Canary Islands.

Groups	Actions	Report from Party
Terrestrial Mammals (other than bats)	Work undertaken in current reporting period	The Congo is studying the migrations of African elephants (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>).
		Kenya indicates in its report that it does not use satellite telemetry. It states that it uses radio collars on elephants and other large mammals to track their movements within the home range. . Kenya noted that it cannot currently afford to use satellite telemetry and also training in its use would be required
		Mali has used satellite telemetry to study elephants.
Bats	Work undertaken in current reporting period	None
	Activities planned	None
Other taxa	Work undertaken in current reporting period	None
	Activities planned	None