



CMS Strategic Plan review 2012

Compendium of supporting material & analyses

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CONTENTS

Explanatory note

1. Terms of reference for the review
2. Scope of the review
3. Outline of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 reports
4. Consultations undertaken
5. Consultation questions
6. Acknowledgements
7. References
8. Targets cross-mapped to information sources
9. Targets cross-mapped to Secretariat activities
10. Strategic Plan influence on COP decisions
11. Information from Contracting Party national reports
12. Activities proposed by the CMS “Future Shape” review
13. Cross-mapping CMS targets and Aichi biodiversity targets
14. Aichi Target indicators of relevance to CMS
15. COP Resolution 10.5: CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023
16. Terms of Reference of the Strategic Plan Working Group

Explanatory note

The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) has had some form of global strategy since 1994. At its 10th meeting in 2011 the Conference of Parties (COP) agreed to extend the existing Strategic Plan to 2014, to allow for a review of its implementation as the basis for developing a new Plan for 2015-2023. The COP established a Working Group to take this forward.

In mid-2012, under the Working Group's supervision, the author was contracted to produce two reports. In the "Stage 1" report, lessons and recommendations were distilled from a review of the existing Plan, stakeholder experiences and implementation evidence. The "Stage 2" report builds on this, on the earlier process which examined the "Future Shape" of CMS, experiences from other MEAs, consultant advice and appreciation of user needs, by presenting a suggested framework and elements for the future Plan, as an input to the work of the SPWG.

This third volume acts as an archive of analyses and supporting material. It is not intended for circulation and is for internal reference purposes only, so that background detail can be retained by the CMS Secretariat following closure of the consultancy contract.

1. Terms of reference for the review

[As contained in the call for consultancy proposals, April 2012]

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENT

A consultant is required to assist the CMS Secretariat (the Secretariat) and the CMS intersessional Strategic Plan Working Group to:

1. Assess the implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011;
2. Contribute to the development of the future CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023.

BACKGROUND

At CMS 10th Conference of the Parties (COP10), the CMS Updated Strategic Plan 2006-2014 was adopted [UNEP/CMS/Doc 10.22 refers]. It comprises an extended, slightly updated, CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011.

CMS Resolution 10.5 refers to undertaking an assessment of the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2006-2011. The current Strategic Plan says that “*The targets listed in the logical framework table are the backbone of the Strategic Plan. They provide the basis for measuring the performance and achievements of the Convention over the strategic planning period. A total of 31 targets have been identified, many of them with a series of interim milestones. Where targets are not measurable in themselves, proxy indicators are provided. The individual Contracting Parties, the Secretariat and the Scientific Council are the main actors for achieving most of those targets.*” There is already some existing information about the contribution of Parties, partners and the Secretariat to Plan implementation.

The consultant’s assessment is intended to be an overview, inclusive of the achievement of Plan indicators. Some Parties have noted that existing reports do not enable an assessment of the effectiveness of the Plan’s implementation (in terms of achieving indicators, implementing the Convention and the success of conservation activities on the ground), and therefore a strong methodology and the use (or commissioning) of additional sources of information about the Plan’s implementation will be needed. Importantly, lessons and ideas from the assessment of the current Plan are needed, and will feed into development of the future CMS Strategic Plan 2015-23.

CMS Resolution 10.5 also established a Working Group with the task of drafting the future CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023. The Group will need background working documents, general servicing and help with writing the future Plan. Their Terms of Reference include that “*The Working Group will further take into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011-2020 and in particular its Aichi targets, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the strategic documents of other global biodiversity-related MEAs and any other relevant documents that the Working Group may consider appropriate.*”

Other contextual information about CMS’s strategic needs, the wider biodiversity agenda, opportunities and priorities for conservation of migratory species, other MEAs’ experiences with strategic planning and of framing targets and indicators, and the role of the different partners are among other aspects that will also need to feed into drawing up the future Plan.

The Secretariat will service the Working Group. The consultant, supervised by the Secretariat, will prepare papers for the Working Group's deliberations.

The subject of this call for tenders relates to the above assessment of the current Plan and the preparatory work for the future Plan. There may be future additional work in 2013 and 2014 which would entail drafting and finalizing the future Plan.

AIMS

From the consultant's work, the Secretariat and Working Group aim to obtain the following:

1. An independent assessment of the implementation of the current CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011.

This assessment is intended to have an emphasis on lessons learned about what worked well and what did not. It will provide an opinion on the performance of the Plan against the Plan indicators, and its performance, achievement and impact (as defined on page 8 of the Plan). Implementation information available in existing Secretariat and Party reports, as well as from civil society and other important partners, will all be summarized briefly into the assessment report. Thus, it is intended to provide a better understanding about how CMS can work better through its future Strategic Plan.

2. A synthesis report for the Secretariat and the Working Group on the needs, framework and content for the CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023.

Advice is sought about strategic planning and the policy environment of the biodiversity-related conventions. Input includes synthesizing available information into a digestible form, advising on the needs for the future Plan, and identifying a framework and elements for the future Plan. The synthesis report should include: a summary of the issues and documents evaluated, a discussion about the structure and content of the CMS Strategic Plan for 2015-23 (such as objectives and priorities and the role of the partners), conclusions and recommendations.

METHODS

The consultant will undertake the following tasks:

1. Assess the status of implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan for the period 2006-2011.
 - (a) Facilitate a brainstorming session with Secretariat staff and the Working Group Chair.
 - (b) Advise on a detailed approach to the assessment (to be agreed with the Secretariat and the Working Group before commencing), which is to include identification of progress made in effectively implementing the objectives of the Plan in terms of its:
 - i. strengths
 - ii. synergies between and cooperation with CMS daughter agreements, Parties, MEAs and partners
 - iii. weaknesses and gaps

- iv. achievement of indicators, and the Plan's performance, achievement and impact
 - v. relevance to CMS resolutions
 - vi. lessons learned about what worked well and what did not. Note: such conclusions should be qualified in terms of the differences and varying levels of income of different countries.
- (c) Evaluate the objectives, targets, and indicators of the existing Plan, and the basis for the Plan's monitoring and evaluation.
- (d) As part of the assessment, analyse available information which reports on the implementation of the Plan, including:
- i. reports reviewing the Secretariat's contribution to the implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-11 [documents UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.5, 9.5 addendum and 10.21 refer]
 - ii. summaries of National Reports featuring in the documents UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.10 and 10.11 and received subsequently
 - iii. other relevant reports from partners
 - iv. all other relevant sources of data and information, such as scientific journals and relevant gray literature (published works such as conference proceedings not usually available through regular market channels). The Secretariat and Working Group will assist with identifying such information.
- (e) Consider relevant background work completed as part of the CMS Future Shape process
[\www.cms.int/bodies/future_shape/future_shape_mainpage.htm refers].
- (f) Report on all of the above, inclusive of incorporating comments received from the Secretariat, Working Group and others, with lessons learned and recommendations.
2. Assist with the preparation of the CMS Strategic Plan for the period 2015-2023.
- (a) Analyze contextual information, including
- The results and recommendations of the above-mentioned assessment of the status of implementation of the 2006-2011 Plan.
 - The Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
 - Material prepared as part of the CMS Future Shape process, and the final outcome of that process.
 - CMS COP10 Resolutions, including Resolution 10.1 which identified medium- to long-term priorities for action to guide the future Strategic Plan.
 - Strategic plans of other biodiversity-related MEAs in the United Nations system, and how MEAs and others are approaching strategic planning in the biodiversity policy climate.
 - The opportunities for synergies with the strategic plans and programmed activities of the wider CMS family of species agreements and MOUs.
 - The processes of updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) as instruments to promote the implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan at the national level.

- How to align the future Plan with CMS costed annual work plans.
 - Other identified requirements of the future Plan.
- (b) Identify a possible framework and elements for the future Plan.
- (c) Synthesize the above into a background report for the use of the Working Group, inclusive of incorporating comments received from the Secretariat, Working Group and others.
3. Attend Working Group meeting(s) and the CMS Standing Committee 40th meeting (if required) to present the assessment and synthesis reports. Assist the Secretariat with any other mutually agreed related tasks, as agreed in advance by both parties.

Possible future work, which would be the subject of a separate contract, may entail

- (a) Compiling a first draft Strategic Plan 2015-23 (for consideration by CMS COP11 in late 2014), including provisions for monitoring and evaluating the status of implementation of the future Plan.
- (b) Incorporating comments received on the draft.

OUTPUT

The consultant shall provide:

1. A final report assessing the implementation of the current CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011. The report should include: an explanation of the purpose of the review; issues and documents evaluated; and the methodology used. The report should also: underline any methodological limitations; identify major concerns; and present evidence-based findings, consequent conclusions and recommendations for the future (including lessons learned and ideas for the future Strategic Plan). The report will have an indicative length of up to 30 pages, including annexes. It will be written in English with numbered paragraphs.
2. A synthesis report on an information review with advice to contribute to the development of the future CMS Strategic Plan for 2015-23. The synthesis report should include: a summary of the issues and documents evaluated, a discussion about the structure and content of the CMS Strategic Plan for 2015-23 (such as objectives and priorities), conclusions and recommendations. It will also include a possible framework and elements for the CMS Strategic Plan for 2015-23. The report will have an indicative length of 30 pages, excluding annexes. It will be written in English with numbered paragraphs.
3. Participation in meetings or teleconference calls. Any travel will be funded separately by the Secretariat in accordance with United Nations rules and regulations.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

[This is the programme as revised following appointment of the consultant for the “Stage 1” and “Stage 2” work (2012 section only) and discussion with the SP Working Group].

Due date	Task
2012 Preparatory – assessment of current Plan and context of future Strategic Plan 2015-2023	
By 30 September	Draft Report 1 (implementation of SP 2006-11) and Report 2 (scoping for SP 2015-23) provided to Secretariat/WG/others for consideration prior to discussion at the WG meeting.
3 weeks from 1 to 25 October	3 weeks for WG to provide written comments on Draft Reports 1 and 2 to the consultant in advance of the WG meeting.
26 Oct – 4 Nov	Consultant summarises comments received.
5 - 6 Nov 2012	WG meeting (prior to StC40) to discuss the draft reports (plus the summary of comments already received by then) and receive further comments on them.
7 - 8 Nov 2012	StC40, Bonn, Germany. WG reports on progress.
By end of year	Consultant finalizes Reports 1 and 2 in consultation with the Secretariat and WG.
2013 Drafting the future Strategic Plan 2015-2023	
By 30 April 2013	Consultant, in close cooperation with the Secretariat and the WG, compiles a first draft of the SP 2015-23
1 May – 30 Sept 2013	Comments and revision of draft SP 2015-23
Late 2013	WG meeting prior to StC41
Late 2013	Scientific Council and StC41. Draft SP 2015-23 tabled for input
2014 Revising the finalizing the future Strategic Plan 2015-2023	
1 Jan – 30 June 2014	Revision and finalization of draft SP 2015-23
Late 2014	CMS COP11: SP 2015-23 adopted

2. Scope of the review

[This is the scoping proposal submitted by the consultant at the time of appointment, and approved as the review methodology]

1. Stage 1: Assessment of the status of implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan for the period 2006-2011

Approach

- 1.1 A key consideration for this first stage is to keep it proportionate, both to fit the time and resource available and so that it does not unduly dominate the forward-looking Stage 2 (below). Stage 1 should probably occupy no more than one-third of the overall work of the contract. Its result therefore will be an outline assessment, since a comprehensive analysis would require a larger piece of work. In any event the best use of this opportunity is probably not for an across-the-board systematic evaluation of implementation; and “rating” of performance and impact achievement is not the most important thing here (though it would be valid for other purposes).
- 1.2 That said, the assessment must penetrate beyond comments that are obvious and speculation about things for which there is no way of knowing. The emphasis is on looking forward, and the overall approach should therefore be geared towards crystallising lessons learned about what has worked well and what has not worked so well (having regard to the variety of situations and capacities across different countries). This will provide a basis for ideas concerning the new Strategic Plan for 2015-23, to take forward into the work in Stage 2. It will be important also not to duplicate work undertaken in the previous triennium on the “Future Shape” of CMS (see below).
- 1.3 The existing Strategic Plan states that monitoring of its implementation is to take place on three levels: performance (measuring the success of the annual activities), achievement (success in reducing pressures on migratory species) and impact (an ultimate evaluation of the status of migratory species). The 2006-11 Plan describes over 30 performance indicators. These are mixed in with “milestones”; the majority of the indicators have seemingly not been systematically assessed or reported; and for some of them it is difficult to see in practice how they would be. Both the indicators and the targets mix together outcomes and activities, which further makes analysis of effectiveness difficult.
- 1.4 As a first step in the work I would therefore propose to map the linkages between the measurable targets and indicators and the availability/location of the main sources of information (principally those listed below) that can provide readily usable evidence of implementation performance, achievement and impact in relation to the individual components of the Plan.

Desk review

- 1.5 A desk-based analysis would then be carried out, drawing on the most important sources. Some considerations relating to this are as follows:

- In principle one might imagine that **Party national reports** should be an empirical and politically robust source. These however are not organised according to the objectives and targets in the Plan, Parties are not asked to cross-refer their responses to the Plan, and the report format has few questions that invite qualitative comment on implementation effectiveness. (In fact they generate better information of this kind in relation to NBSAPs under the CBD than they do in relation to the Strategic Plan of the CMS!). The documents prepared for COP by the Secretariat synthesising national report intelligence (eg Conf.9.10 and Conf.10.11) will be reviewed, but these too have the same limitations, although they have slightly more cross-referencing to the Plan.
- Section X of the national report format asks about implementation of COP Resolutions, and specifies the Strategic Plan as one of the Resolutions to consider. Reports generally appear to have offered little that is useful in response to this, but the nine which made a response to this question for COP9 and the 15 that did so for COP10 will be reviewed, to extract anything of value and to confirm a finding on this aspect of the monitoring and evaluation process. Otherwise it is probably not worth mining into the archive of individual national reports.
- Much the same position applies to the reports regularly submitted to COP on **progress with individual CMS Agreements** (whether compiled by an Agreement Secretariat where one exists, or by the CMS Secretariat); and to reports on **partnerships and synergies**, notably those with other MEAs. Some other aspects are covered in synthesis materials provided to COP by the Secretariat, eg reports on **fundraising and capacity-building**. Some specific items in the Plan can be related to particular analyses, eg **taxonomically-based status assessments** addressed by the Scientific Council. All of this is in general however a highly heterogeneous landscape of sources, with varying levels of relevance or explicit connectedness to the objectives in the Plan, and varying ease of access.
- More specifically in terms of the Plan, the Secretariat carried out an **assessment of the activities undertaken by the CMS institutional bodies** from 2006 to 2008 (UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.5 and its Addendum) and from 2009-2011 (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.21).
- Material prepared as part of the CMS **Future Shape** process is specifically identified in Resolution 10.5 as an input to this process. This has further relevance to Stage 2 below; but in relation to Stage 1, the “critical operational analysis” carried out by the consultants contracted to undertake Future Shape work (January 2010) is particularly relevant here. Although that analysis report says little about the role of the Strategic Plan *per se*, it provides an independent cross-check of the strengths and weaknesses of CMS structures and operations under the framework of the 2006-2011 Plan.
- It would be interesting also to look briefly at the crop of **COP Resolutions** subsequent to the Plan (ie those adopted at COP9 and COP10) to see how well/how overtly the Strategic Plan has driven them or has given them coherence. This could be tested in terms of (a) their consistency with the Plan and (b) the explicit references they make to the Plan.

- **Other relevant existing sources** eg reports from partners of various kinds and any relevant academic studies will also be considered. The assistance of the Secretariat and the Working Group will be sought in identifying additional sources.
- 1.6 The desk review will have the scope only to assess a sample of the kind of materials described above in a more or less exploratory way, to identify and report on those aspects that appear to offer the most help with the question of assessing Plan effectiveness.
- 1.7 The review, and the contract overall, will benefit from the specific skills and familiarity I have with this subject matter. These are detailed in the CV provided separately, but attention is drawn particularly to my engagement by the CMS Secretariat during 2011 (including strategic policy inputs and cross-topic coordination of Resolution texts at COP10); involvement in the origination of three CMS Agreements/MoUs; high-level evaluation work for UNEP; and employment or other involvement with the secretariats, governing bodies and/or subsidiary advisory bodies of AEWa and the Conventions on Biological Diversity, Wetlands, World Heritage, Desertification and European Wildlife; including participation in an estimated 16 global Convention COPs.

Consultations

- 1.8 The desk-based review will be supplemented by a series of consultations. Key consultees will include:
- CMS Secretariat staff;
 - the Chair and members of the Strategic Plan Working Group;
 - staff of the Secretariats of CMS Agreements and MoUs;
 - selected key players among the membership of the Standing Committee and Scientific Council;
 - a sample of Contracting Party representatives/focal points;
 - selected contacts involved with strategic planning in other relevant MEAs
 - a sample of relevant NGO and private sector contacts.
- 1.9 The opportunity to make an input will also be advertised on the Migration listserver, the CMS website and other relevant platforms. It may need to be strongly emphasised that the aim of this exercise is to generate conclusions primarily about the success of the *Plan*, rather than the success of the *CMS*.
- 1.10 An effort will be made to obtain some responses from individuals who would be able to be challenging critics of the Plan, not only its most loyal champions; and from some who have only scant acquaintance with the Plan, in order to test its resonance at that level too.
- 1.11 Consultees will be invited to make free comments, but a structured component will be included as well. As a first part of this, it will be useful to have one consistent core element across the different consultations. This is likely to take the form of a standard set of a few (perhaps five) key open questions for all to consider. The brevity of this is designed to be more appealing to consultees than something appearing to be “yet another questionnaire”, and thereby hopefully to produce a better response. It will also be designed in such a way as to encourage recipients to provide quick

instinctive responses, which sometimes better crystallise what people really think.

- 1.12 A separate “long list” of further questions will provide a second layer of inquiry, either to structure bilateral dialogues with the consultant or to be provided to respondents who are interested in making more in-depth written submissions. Further specific lines of inquiry will be developed in particular cases, but the generally structured nature of the process overall will aid subsequent synthesis of findings.
- 1.13 Consultations of this kind are a two-way process: as well as generating information for the review, they are also likely to function as a communication and outreach tool for the Convention, helping to build additional interest in and future ownership of the Strategic Plan. The process will be conducted in a way that aims (sensitively) to optimise this additional benefit.

Consultant’s own review of Plan design strengths & weaknesses

- 1.14 I propose (with reference to the performance, achievement and impact evidence base mentioned above) also to add any other comments on the effectiveness of the *design* of the Plan (its structure, content, coherence), to assist with recommendations about the approach to the new Plan (having regard also to the importance of consistency from one Plan to the other, as a benefit in its own right). This will be done with reference to a few criteria to be devised by the consultant. It will be limited to comments on the CMS Plan itself: consideration of practice in other fora (eg the Strategic Plans of other MEAs) will not appear here but in Stage 2 below.
- 1.15 The work described in this first stage will also produce a synthesis of observations on the quality and effectiveness of the existing Plan’s monitoring and evaluation (M&E) regime, which can be taken forward into the design of the next Plan.

Three areas of conclusions

- 1.16 A report on the above assessments (including their limitations and working assumptions) will be compiled, with conclusions on:
 - the status of implementation (performance, achievement and impact) of the Plan’s objectives, in general terms - concentrating on identifying any major areas of over/underperformance (and/or over/under-ambition), and lessons learned for the 2015-23 Plan;
 - reflections on the quality and effectiveness of the Plan’s M&E regime;
 - considerations relating to Plan design, of relevance to the 2015-23 Plan.

2. Stage 2: Assistance with the preparation of the CMS Strategic Plan for the period 2015-2023

Approach

- 2.1 There are four principal components to the approach I suggest for Stage 2:

- setting out and discussing issues of context;
- using the outputs of the work undertaken in Stage 1 (described above);
- gathering and reviewing some additional ingredients (described below);
- setting out a proposed framework for the new Strategic Plan for 2015-23, and recommendations for the way forward in drafting it.

Contextual issues

- 2.2 This will form an introductory report section, providing a brief exposition of the context, in terms of:
- trends (including challenges and opportunities);
 - needs;
 - risks;
 - assumptions.

Using the outputs of the work undertaken in Stage 1

- 2.3 Everything reported from Stage 1 above will be taken forward into Stage 2.

Gathering and reviewing other ingredients

- 2.4 Relevant ingredients will be distilled from the sources and suggestions in Resolution 10.5 and in the Terms of Reference for the present contract. It would appear that the reference in the ToRs to Resolution 10.1 should read Resolution 10.9. In respect of the references to the Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, AEWA Draft Resolution 5.24 on AEWA's contribution to delivering the Aichi 2020 biodiversity targets provides one possible model of an approach to consider.
- 2.5 Some of the listed materials (the CMS ones) already articulate various relevant commitments and priorities. I would propose to organise these into a single framework, and then relate this to the structure and content of the existing Strategic Plan.
- 2.6 One key source of such priorities is the outcome of the CMS Future Shape process. Resolution 10.9 on the Future Shape specifically requests the Strategic Plan Working Group to make use of the lists of medium- and long-term activities in Annex 3 of the Resolution: these, and the more detailed source material on which they are based (the Future Shape consultants' Phase III report in COP document Inf.10.14.10), will therefore be reflected as appropriate.
- 2.7 In addition to the CMS materials, other relevant areas of experience and insight from beyond the CMS will be reviewed, and recommendations distilled. One category of these relates to strategic plans and strategic planning in other MEAs. This will be examined by means of a desk review plus individual consultations with relevant staff in the respective Secretariats, and it will also draw on experiences from the consultant's own personal involvement in some cases. In this, specific attention will be given to "state of the art" wisdom in framing targets and indicators in the most conceptually robust and operationally effective way. The output will be a set of points of

approach or experience of potentially worthwhile relevance to the CMS process (including things that could be emulated/adapted for CMS purposes, things that should be avoided, and things to link with).

Proposed framework for the new Plan and recommendations for the way forward in drafting it

- 2.8 Building on all the foregoing, the second output will be a report giving an account of the analysis undertaken, and proposing a framework for the new Plan and recommendations to the Working Group for the way forward in drafting it. This will aim to support the production of a Plan that is as effective as possible for the post-2015 period.
- 2.9 As in Stage 1, this will be based on the results of desk-based reviews and on consultations with selected key stakeholders from among the categories mentioned above, where they have input to make on the ingredients that are additional to those reviewed in Stage 1.
- 2.10 Where necessary the report will identify which aspects are the opinions and conclusions of the consultant, and which are recommendations or requests from Parties, the Secretariat, and other key categories of stakeholders, so that an appropriate audit trail can be maintained. This will also assist the Working Group where necessary to be able to make judgements that distinguish between the expressed “demands” of stakeholders and the real “needs” of the Convention.
- 2.11 One key element which has arisen since the adoption of the 2006-2011 Plan is the relevance of CMS to delivery of the Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (and vice versa). This will be given particular attention. There is an opportunity also through the CMS Strategic Plan to strengthen congruent and mutually-reinforcing delivery of both Plans at national level, in conjunction with the current very active phase of updating and revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (supported by the published CMS “Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into NBSAPS”).
- 2.12 The Terms of Reference for the Working Group (in Resolution 10.5) require it to take into account the priorities emerging from the Future Shape process, as well as those in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The ToRs however give no instruction as to any approach to be taken to active prioritization in the process of drafting the new Plan. Inevitably the combined efforts of this consultancy contract and the Working Group will produce a body of thinking about what would constitute the “ideal” Strategic Plan for delivering all the mandates and expectations that are in place for the period 2015-23. This will be a vital benchmark. It will however need to be run against a set of feasibility constraints, and a view will need to be taken within the framework of the Plan itself about an order of priorities, and a basis for choosing between them when they compete.
- 2.13 The report will therefore make suggestions in this respect, which may include:
 - what the current Plan, the Future Shape conclusions, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and equivalent frameworks may already say or imply about any implied order of priorities;

- approaches to the identification of types of constraint to assess, eg feasibility, funding-dependence/prospects of funding, political uncertainty, scientific uncertainty, time-limited needs/opportunities, dependence on delivery by non-CMS partners, competition in the same niche “market”, and other risk factors;
 - approaches to making prioritization judgements and how to reflect this in the Plan.
- 2.14 Suggestions will then be made concerning the future relationship between the feasible priority activities framed by the Strategic Plan and the annual costed work programmes of the Secretariat. Some activities are currently identified in a similar way in both documents and can be cross-related. The work programmes at present also contain a large number of cross-cutting activity lines which of their nature will not correspond to items in the Plan; and in other cases it is the current Plan that is more cross-cutting. To begin with, some issue-mapping of this situation will be undertaken as a basis for structural recommendations to ensure good coherence overall.
- 2.15 Resolution 10.5 requires the Working Group to propose “a procedure for the assessment of the status of implementation of the Strategic Plan”, or in other words a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) regime. The Terms of Reference for the currently proposed contract suggest that this may be a subject to address in a future phase of work (see below): this is appropriate, given that its inclusion would require more time than is provided for in this first phase. On the other hand it would be desirable at least to try to flag some pointers to what may in due course be required, and importantly to present the initial design suggestions for the Plan in a way that will provide an appropriate structure (clear baselines, tangible targets etc) for the eventual M&E regime.

3. Outline of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 reports

[This is the outline of the two reports as proposed by the consultant, approved by the Secretariat and the Working Group Chair, and circulated to the Working Group members at the start of the contract].

.....Stage 1 report:

Review of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2014

Contents

Executive summary

1 Context

The report is primarily for the Working Group, who are familiar with the background; but it will be appropriate to give a brief recap on the background and mandate for the review.

2 Scope and objectives of the review

This will give quite a precise statement of the question being addressed, and the limitations and assumptions that apply. Explain that this is not an across-the-board systematic evaluation of implementation, but instead is more specifically about what has worked well and what has worked less well (having regard to the variety of situations and capacities across different countries), focusing on lessons that can be taken forward into the drafting of the next Plan. The assessment is evidence-based, so as to penetrate beyond comments that are obvious and speculation about things for which there is no way of knowing. Cross-refer to Annex 1 on methods.

3 Findings

3A Awareness

Promotion, publicising, visibility and ease of access to the Plan, including via the CMS website.
The role of the Plan in improving awareness and understanding of the CMS.

3B Providing a sense of direction

The extent to which the Plan provides a clear, definitive and self-contained expression of CMS position, goals, strategic commitments and priorities. The balance between giving stable direction over time and providing for wise adaptation to changing circumstances. Whether the Plan's audience is clear and

appropriately targeted.
How well the Plan explains who is responsible for doing what.
Whether and how the Plan helps to ensure strategic coherence across the CMS “family” of Agreements/MoUs?
The relationship between the Plan and decisions taken by COP (eg how each may have influenced the other, and what the expectations have been in this regard).
Coherence between the Plan and the Strategic Plans of other MEAs, and the extent to which it has helped to promote synergies.

- 3C Structure** Comments on the way the Plan is structured and arranged, the logic of the division of issues, and the Plan’s length, level of detail, division of issues etc.
- 3D Quality of the content** The extent to which each part of the Plan is found by users to be clearly understandable and informative.
How well-judged is the level of ambition embodied in the Plan: whether any aspects are over- or under-ambitious.
Users’ views on other content quality issues.
How effectively the Plan articulates with Secretariat budgeting and work-programming.
- 3E Monitoring and evaluation** The quality of the Plan’s monitoring and evaluation (M&E) regime, including specific comments on its indicators and milestones, and sources of verification.
The extent which assessments can be or have been made of performance (success of annual activities), achievement (success in reducing pressures on migratory species) and impact (the resulting status of migratory species) against the parameters in the plan.
Relationship between CMS implementation reporting processes (Party national reports to COP; Secretariat synthesis reports; reports on progress with Agreements, synergies & partnerships, fundraising, and capacity-building; taxonomic reviews; etc) and the Plan, and its use in this as a performance framework.
- 3F Effectiveness of the plan in practice, as an everyday working tool (at different levels)** Users’ experiences of using the Plan: the main kinds of uses to which it is put, and aspects for which it has proved less helpful.
Influence of the Plan on implementation

3G Strategic outcomes attributable to the Plan	<p>of the CMS and/or its Agreements/MoUs at national and regional levels. The extent to which the Plan has proved successful as a tool for outreach and explaining the Convention's objectives etc to others. The extent to which the Plan has proved successful as a tool for developing and supporting partnerships. The extent to which the Plan has proved successful as a tool for engaging stakeholders.</p>
	<p>What conclusions can be drawn about success and effectiveness of delivery of the Plan's objectives, so far?</p>
<p>4 Summary of lessons learned and recommendations for future strategic planning in CMS</p>	
<p>Annex 1 Methods used for the review</p>	<p>Summarise consultation process and timeframe etc. (Page-limits will probably not allow space to list consultees and question-lists etc, but these could be produced separately).</p>
<p>Annex 2 List of documents</p>	<p>(May have to be produced separately in order to keep the report within page-limits).</p>
<p>Annex 3 CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2014</p>	<p>(The stipulated page-length will not allow this to be annexed to the report itself; but perhaps it could be produced as a separate document with a cover page styling it as Annex 3. Web-links to the three language versions will in any case be given in Chapter 1 above).</p>

.....Stage 2 report:

Proposals for the CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023

Contents

Executive summary

1 Introduction and background

Recap on what has been agreed so far (by COP) on the development of a Plan for the 2015-2023 period.
 Explain how this report arises from the first report.

2 Scope and objectives of this report

This will state the question being addressed, and the limitations and assumptions that apply. Explain that it is

	<p>an input document for the Strategic Plan Working Group, as a starting-point for their work. It aims to ensure that drafting of the next Plan benefits from lessons learned from operating the existing Plan, best practice experiences from other MEAs, consultant advice, and appreciation of user needs.</p>
3 The context for the Strategic Plan 2015-2023	<p>A general orientation on the state of development of the CMS and its role in the world; the major long-term trends (including challenges and opportunities) that are relevant to the period of the new Plan; some of the constraints, uncertainties, assumptions and risks that apply; and views on the general level of ambition that should be reflected in the Plan.</p>
4 The purposes of the Strategic Plan	<p>It is important to have a clear statement of these at the outset. The intended role of the Plan, who it is for, how it will be used, and what difference it should make.</p>
5 Quality standards and success criteria	<p>Suggest the yardsticks that should guide the drafting of the new Plan, such as clarity, relevance, consistency, aspiration, focus, feasibility, measurability, explicit allocation of implementation responsibilities, coherence with other processes (internal and external), stakeholder sensitivity, user-tested (and adapted to feedback), etc.</p>
6 Elements for inclusion	
6A Providing a sense of direction	<p>Ensuring the Plan provides a clear, definitive and self-contained expression of CMS position, goals, strategic commitments and priorities. The balance between giving stable direction over time and providing for wise adaptation to changing circumstances. Ensuring the Plan's audience is clear and appropriately targeted.</p>
6B CMS Family coherence	<p>How the Plan should cover the roles and relationships between CMS and the Agreements/MoUs.</p>
6C External synergies and partnerships	<p>How to address relationships between CMS and other MEAs, the UN system, other IGOs, NGOs, civil society, private sector; including ways of indicating joint/shared/delegated delivery where appropriate. Distinguish global, regional and national levels.</p>

- 6D** Relationship to budgeting and work programming
- How the plan should link to these processes. May also touch on the role of the Plan itself in helping to mobilise resources.
- 6E** Approaches to prioritisation
- 6F** Indicating implementation responsibilities
- 7 Monitoring and evaluation**
- How the Plan should provide for assessment of performance in implementation of activities, and assessment of effectiveness in achievement of impacts for migratory species. The approach to setting targets and indicators. Preliminary comments on M&E processes, including testing of user uptake, utility, use and satisfaction; best ways of reporting on implementation of the Plan to Standing Committee and COP; and how this should be linked with reporting by Parties on implementation of the Convention/Agreements. Detail on the operation of the M&E regime lies mainly in the scope of the future phase of work to be contracted separately in 2013, but at least some strategic design considerations will be covered here.
- 8 Structure**
- Comment on structural issues, and propose an order of contents for the Plan, annotated as appropriate.
- 9 Awareness**
- Promotion, publicising, visibility and ease of access to the Plan, including via the CMS website.
The role of the Plan in improving awareness and understanding of the CMS.
- 10 Next steps for the drafting process**
- Include any steps already discussed, and/or additional recommendations for the Working Group on things to consider in advancing to the drafting stage. (The drafting stage lies beyond the current consultancy contract, but it may be useful to include some points here, if space permits. Alternatively this section may be better produced separately later, as a paper arising from the Working Group's discussion at its meeting in November 2012).
- 11 Conclusions**
- Final concluding remarks. (No separate section on "recommendations", since the whole of the report in effect constitutes recommendations to the Working Group).

Annex 1 Sources of input to the report

In addition to the Stage 1 report findings, other inputs will be listed or summarised (depending on how close to page-limits the report is by this stage). Consultations for the Stage 1 report included questions on the future Plan, so they will be referred to. Other inputs will include existing long-term CMS commitments, Future Shape outcomes, the Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020/Aichi Biodiversity Targets and current global activity on indicators for these, and various reviewed documents.

4. Consultations undertaken

Consultation methods

Email consultation of stakeholders and experts covered SPWG members, all CMS national focal points, staff of the Secretariat and of the Secretariats of CMS daughter instruments, Secretariats of other biodiversity-related Conventions, and a list of other individuals and partner organisations, including intergovernmental bodies and NGOs. Over 400 people were contacted, aiming to include not only the most loyal champions of the Plan but also some who would be able to be challenging critics of it, and some who had only scant acquaintance with it. Some approaches were finessed by formal communications from the Secretariat, and SPWG members were encouraged to promote the process among Parties in their regions. All consultees were asked to answer a standard set of five open questions as fully as they wished, with supporting evidence where relevant. A structured list of over 50 further questions was offered to those who were willing to respond in more depth.

Fewer than 5% of consultees returned written responses. The short timescale and the northern summer holiday season played a part in this, but the sheer general lack of awareness and engagement with the Strategic Plan is probably a more important reason. In this respect such consultations, as well as generating information, also function as a communication and outreach tool, helping to build awareness and interest in the Plan; and the process was conducted in a way that aimed (sensitively) to optimise this. It has also enabled updating of contact lists.

Although few in number, the respondents reflected a balance of stakeholder categories and geographical regions, and overall the review had a richness of inputs to analyse. This was supplemented by a few telephone interviews and a productive workshop organised with Bonn-based Convention/Agreement staff and the Working Group Chair. Close coordination was regularly maintained with the Migratory Wildlife Network, who in parallel were undertaking a review of NGO perspectives on the CMS as a whole (separate report in preparation): consultations for each of these reviews cross-referred to the other, and draft findings have been shared between the two. As well as using public web-based archives of CMS material, desk analysis of documents benefited from the assistance of Secretariat staff in mining data from Party national reports, internal correspondence and planning papers.

Addressees for email consultations

Category	Numbers
Strategic Working Group members	13 addresses
Contracting Party National Focal Points	174 addresses (including 3 via SPWG list)
Standing Committee members	23 addresses (including 15 via SPWG or NFP lists)
Standing Committee alternates	17 addresses (including 6 via SPWG or NFP lists)
Scientific Council members and alternates	108 addresses (including 10 via lists above)
Partners, MEAs and collaborating organisations	81 addresses (including 2 via lists above)
CMS daughter instrument Secretariats	14 addresses
CMS staff	16 addresses

The number of people consulted is quoted approximately as “over 400”: it is not simply the mathematical sum of the numbers above, partly because some of the numbers include addressees contacted under another category (as indicated in

brackets), but also because in a few cases there are alternative addresses for the same person. A few of the addresses also turned out to be no longer functional (noted for Secretariat database updating).

5. Consultation questions

“Short list” of questions in main consultation email

All consultees who were emailed were asked to answer the following simple list of five questions:

1. What use have you made of the current Plan (2006-2014), and how helpful has it been to you?
2. In your opinion, is the Plan (a) good or (b) poor at providing an appropriate strategic direction for the CMS? Give at least one reason for your answer.
3. What is the weakest aspect of the Plan?
4. If you wanted to know whether the Plan has been successfully implemented or not, what information would you use? Describe any personal experiences of this, and how easy/difficult you found it.
5. What is your main recommendation for the next Strategic Plan?

“Long list” of review questions

This list was formulated primarily as an aide mémoire for the consultant to assist in the review process. It was also offered to consultees who express an interest in responding in more depth. Recipients were invited to use it merely as a “menu” from which to select any particular issues on which they wished to make further comment - no-one was asked to work through the whole of it like a questionnaire - unless they wanted to!

A. The existing Plan, 2006-2014 (= extended version of 2006-2011)

1. Providing a sense of direction

- How well does the Plan stand on its own as a definitive packaging of CMS goals, strategic commitments and priorities, or do you find you have to read it together with other key documents to get the full picture? If so, what other key things do you use most?
- How well does the Plan perform in relation to the tradeoff between (a) giving a stable direction over time and (b) providing for wise adaptation to changing circumstances?
- How important is the Plan in defining the “tone”, “culture” or “atmosphere” of the CMS? What other CMS products, if any, do this better, and why?
- What kind of readers do you think the Plan is mainly aimed at? What kind of readers do you think it is most useful for?
- How clear is the Plan in explaining who is responsible for doing what? Are there any improvements you would suggest to this aspect?
- How well does the Plan help to ensure strategic coherence across the CMS “family” of Agreements/MoUs? Give examples of strengths and weaknesses in this respect.
- (For Agreement Secretariats/Chairs of bodies): To what extent has the Plan helped to shape the agenda for your own Agreement?

- (For Agreement Secretariats Chairs of bodies): To what extent has the Plan helped to ensure coherence between your own Agreement and other Agreements, and between your own Agreement and the parent Convention?
- Any comments on the relationship between the Plan and decisions taken by COP? (Eg to what extent has the Plan influenced Resolutions, and to what extent have Resolutions influenced the Plan?).
- If you are familiar with the Strategic Plans of any other MEAs, how coherent, mutually reinforcing or complementary is the CMS Plan to those?
- How effective has the Plan been in framing CMS's delivery of its lead partner role in relation to the CBD, and the Convention's contribution to achieving the 2010 biodiversity target?

2. Structure

- Is the Plan's length and level of detail well-judged for its purpose, or should it be longer/shorter, more/less detailed, and why?
- Any other comments on the way the Plan is structured? Are there sections you would want to add, or remove, or arrange differently?

3. Quality of the content

- Which parts of the plan are the easiest to understand, and why?
- Which parts of the plan are the hardest to understand, and why?
- Comments on the 4 objectives and 31 targets in the Plan.
- Comment on the approach taken to the logical framework in section 6 of the Plan. Do you have any suggestions for doing it differently?
- Does the Plan include anything that you think is significantly over-ambitious or significantly under-ambitious? If so, give details.
- (For Secretariat): Comment on the effectiveness of the articulation between the Plan and budgeting and work-programming.
- Any other comments on Plan content.

4. Using the Plan at an everyday operational level

- In your own work context, what is the main kind of use you make of the Strategic Plan, which parts of the Plan do you use the most, and why?. If you have never or almost never used the Plan, say why.
- Are there ways in which you would like to use the Plan but find that it is not well suited to those uses? What changes would make it more helpful to you?
- What influence has the Plan had on implementation of the CMS and/or its Agreements/MoUs at national level? Give examples.
- What influence has the Plan had on implementation of the CMS and/or its Agreements/MoUs at regional level? Give examples.
- How useful is the Plan as a tool for outreach and explaining the Convention's objectives etc to others?
- How useful is the plan as a tool for developing partnerships?
- How useful is the plan as a tool for engaging stakeholders?

5. Monitoring and evaluation

- General observations on the quality of the Plan's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) regime.
- Specific comments on the indicators and milestones in the Plan.
- How easy do you think it is, or how easy have you found it in practice to be, to assess performance (success of annual activities), achievement (success in reducing pressures on migratory species) and impact (the resulting status of migratory species) against the parameters in the plan?
- If you are involved in reporting on implementation of CMS, how easy is it to do so against the Plan as a performance framework?
- If you are not involved in assessing or reporting on implementation of CMS, have you anyway been aware of processes for and findings of performance reporting against the Plan? If so, explain where/in what form, and make any other comments on this.
- (For Secretariat and Standing Committee) Comment on the effectiveness of the process for reporting on implementation of the Strategic Plan to the Standing Committee.
- How easy or difficult do you think it would be to make a judgement about the effectiveness of implementation of the Convention, if the Strategic Plan did not exist to help with this?

6. Awareness

- Comments on the visibility and ease of access to the Plan, on the CMS website or otherwise.
- How well has the Plan been promoted and publicised?
- Can you give any examples of where you think the Plan (as opposed to any other kind of CMS product) has helped to improve awareness and understanding of the CMS among audiences outside the immediate CMS world?

A. Additional questions about the future Plan, 2015-2023

1. Providing a sense of direction

- Should the plan reflect the basic common ground between Parties as we currently know it, and keep within the bounds of the constraints we are aware of today; or should it be aspirational and ambitious? Explain your reasons.
- On what basis should the Parties decide what is too ambitious or too modest to put in the Plan?
- What is the best way to show in the Plan who is responsible for doing what?
- Should the Plan express priorities among its different objectives and targets, and if so, in what way specifically do you suggest it should do this?
- How much should the Plan say about the individual strategic directions of each of the CMS Agreements and MoUs?
- (For Agreement Secretariats Chairs of bodies): In what specific ways would you want the Plan to help support your own Agreement and link it to the rest of the CMS system?

- How, specifically, should the Plan relate to the Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets?
- What kinds of links, if any, should be made in the Plan to the Strategic Plans of other MEAs? Be as specific as possible.

2. Structure

- How important is it for the Plan to explain its context and the Convention's general mission (either for "internal" or "external" audiences), and (by comparison with the existing Plan), how much of this do you think should be in the future Plan?

3. Quality of the content

- Which things is it most important to keep consistent from one Plan to the next? Why?
- (For Secretariat): In what ways do you think the Plan should articulate best with budgeting and work-programming for the Convention?
- If you are familiar with the Strategic Plans of any other MEAs, what good practice from those should be emulated/adapted into the CMS Plan?
- If you are familiar with the Strategic Plans of any other MEAs, what lessons have been learned from those about things the CMS plan should avoid?

4. Using the Plan at an everyday operational level

- How can the role of the Plan in supporting resource mobilisation be optimised?

5. Monitoring and evaluation

- What is the best way of assessing effectiveness of the Plan?
- What specific provisions on Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) would you like to see included in the Plan? How do you see these being operated in practice?
- (Mainly for Secretariat and Standing Committee): What is the best way of reporting on implementation of the Strategic Plan to Standing Committee and COP, and how should this best be linked with reporting by Parties on implementation of the Convention/Agreements?

6. Awareness

- How should the Plan be promoted and publicised?

**Agenda for workshop session with CMS/Agreement staff and SPWG
Chair, Bonn, 9 August 2012**

1. Purpose of the discussion; and introductions, including Ines Verleye,
Chair of Strategic Plan Working Group
2. Re-cap on the process for review consultations, and for development of
the new Plan
3. The existing “landscape” of plans, programmes, reporting processes...
4. Early views emerging so far on the current Plan
5. What do we/you/others want from a Strategic Plan? What is most
essential? How will it help?
6. Getting better “buy-in” to the final product
7. (Optional, if time) Looking at the objectives in the Plan
8. Next steps

Supporting Documents: - *Strategic Plan review - structure of reports*
- *Consultation questions*

6. Acknowledgements

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Special thanks to Anne Sutton of the CMS Secretariat, for superb management of the process overall.

7. References

The review considered all the COP Information Documents, Conference Documents, Resolutions and Recommendations from COP 8 (when the Strategic Plan was adopted) and COPs 9 and 10: the index to these c300 items can be found at http://www.cms.int/bodies/cop_mainpage.htm and they are not listed here, except for a few central items. The same applies to various papers from the Standing Committee and Scientific Council, which can be found respectively at http://www.cms.int/bodies/StC_mainpage.htm and http://www.cms.int/bodies/ScC_mainpage.htm. Contracting Party national reports submitted to the two COPs subsequent to the Plan's adoption were also analysed, and these too can be accessed via the COP index page cited above. A selection of other key sources consulted for the review is listed below.

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- Ramsar Convention (2012). Adjustments to the Strategic Plan 2009-2015 for the 2013-2015 triennium. COP11 Resolution XI.3.

8. Targets cross-mapped to information sources

The review undertook an analysis of the availability and location of the main sources of information which may provide readily useable evidence of implementation performance, achievement and impact in relation to the objectives and targets in the Plan, for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation.

Summary (“SP” = Strategic Plan)

Objective/target as in SP	Indicators and milestones as in SP	Potentially relevant questions in National Report Format	Other sources/ability to evidence progress
4 objectives 31 targets (Includes only two ecological outcome statements, at target level)	43 indicators (Includes only three ecological outcome indicators) 76 milestone references (some are the same milestones repeated for different targets)	24 objectives/ targets can be related at least to some extent to a NRF question. 11 can not.	15 more or less systematic CMS reports/processes (in addition to Party national reports) can or do play some role. Links can be made from these to all objectives/targets except 4 (area networks/ corridors; NBSAPs; Family cohesion; national committees).

Details

Dark grey shading (not headings) = ecological outcomes

* Key to “other sources” is at foot of table

Target as in SP	Indicators and milestones as in SP	Potentially relevant questions in National Report Format	Other sources/ ability to evidence progress*
OBJECTIVE 1 To ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species are based on the best available information	Quality improvement of listing proposals, review reports and background papers for recommendations (assessment of underpinning data: how up-to-date, scientifically credible and, where possible, independently refereed)		SWP06 SWP08 IMPRep
1.1 Review of status of and conservation actions for App I and II species published at	Scientific Council 14: Aquatic mammals, aquatic reptiles, terrestrial mammals, birds, bats Scientific Council 16 and	(Target is for global synthesis by ScCo, but info from Parties on status of Annex-listed species and conservation actions per species, under NRF sections II, III and the	SWP06 SWP08 ScCRep SpProj

regular intervals	17: Freshwater fish Scientific Council 17: Report on Conservation Status of App. I species	NRF Annex, will provide relevant input).	Status
1.2 Up-to-date list of Range States of App I and II species presented to each Conference of the Parties	Ninth Conference of the Parties Tenth Conference of the Parties Eleventh Conference of the Parties		SWP06 SWP08 RSList
1.3 Indices for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional and national levels developed	Scientific Council 14: decision on way forward Ninth Conference of the Parties: draft indicators submitted		SWP06 SWP08 (ScCRep in theory; but no progress there?)
1.4 Emerging and existing threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration identified and reviewed at regular intervals and guidelines for appropriate actions developed	Scientific Council 14: Draft guidelines for the most important pressure issues available Scientific Council 15: Recommendations with respect to the most important pressure issues to ninth Conference of the Parties Scientific Council 17/Tenth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids adopted Scientific Council 18 and 19: Preparation of guidelines for barriers to migration and terrestrial mammals Eleventh Conference of Parties: Guidelines on barriers to migration and terrestrial mammals adopted	(Target is for global synthesis by ScCo, but info from Parties under NRF sections II and III on threats and obstacles to migration affecting Annex-listed species can help). Eg: II [For each Appendix I - listed species]: - Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species; and - What are the major threats to Appendix I species (transcending mere obstacles to migration) (For Appendix II species, asks simply for cross-reference to reports provided under relevant Agreements/MoUs)	SWP06 SWP08 ScCRep Threat papers
1.5 Criteria, indicators and guidelines for assessing the success of conservation actions for priority migratory species developed	Scientific Council 14: Review of available evaluation systems Scientific Council 15: Draft guidelines available Ninth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines adopted		(ScCRep in theory; but no progress there?)
1.6 Research and monitoring priorities for App I and II species	Scientific Council 15: terms of reference set Scientific Council 18: Priorities for App I		SWP06 ScCRep

identified and recommended to appropriate institutions for action	species identified Scientific Council 19: Priorities for App II species identified Eleventh Conference of the Parties: Priorities for App I and II species adopted		Threat papers
1.7 Improved standards and effectiveness of commissioned research and CMS published reports	2006: Baseline assessment of three sample reports Scientific Council 14: Standard system operational 2008: Quality assessment of three sample reports		
1.8 User-friendly information management system integrating the best available data on migratory species operational and regularly updated	Eighth Conference of the Parties: Decision on future development of IMS Scientific Council 14: Documentation of necessary data sources Proof of updating procedures from all data sources Number of App. I species with improved conservation status Number of App. II species with conservation status maintained or improved Documentation of migratory species issues being integrated in sectoral policies (provided by national reports) Number and total area of protected areas benefiting migratory species (national reports)	(For the last indicator listed here, see question V 1a Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status).	SWP08 IMPRep
OBJECTIVE 2 To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures	Number of App. I species with improved conservation status Number of App. II species with conservation status maintained or improved Documentation of migratory species issues being integrated in sectoral policies (provided by national reports) Number and total area of protected areas	II [For each Appendix I -listed species]: - Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing; decreasing; stable; not known; unclear - Summarise information on distribution (if known) increasing; decreasing; stable; not known; unclear For Appendix II species, NRF Annex asks respondents to tick whether Range State, Extinct at National level, or	SWP06 SWP08 SpProj

	benefiting migratory species (national reports)	<p>No information, and to provide Published distribution references. Otherwise for Annex II spp, NRF asks simply for cross-reference to reports provided under relevant Agreements/MoUs.</p> <p>I(a) Relevant implemented legislation I(a) National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.)</p> <p>(For the last indicator listed here, see question V 1a Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status).</p>	
2.1 App. I and App. II regularly updated	<p>Ninth Conference of the Parties: listing proposals Tenth Conference of the Parties: listing proposals Eleventh Conference of the Parties: listing proposals</p>	<p>II 7 (1) Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species (according to the latest IUCN red data list) not currently listed in Appendix I? II 7 1(a) Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?</p> <p>III 3 (1) Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is <u>not</u> currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation? If Yes, please provide details III 3 (1a) Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? If Yes, please provide details</p>	<p>SWP06 SWP08 ListProp</p>
2.2 All species in App. I fully protected throughout their range in Parties	2006: baseline: legal protection status of every species in every Party Range State	<p>II [For each Appendix I -listed species]: - Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)? If <i>other</i> legislation is relevant, please provide details - If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?</p>	SpProj

		<p>If Yes, please provide details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period (examples include ... Species protection; Control of hunting / poaching; Species restoration ...). - Describe any future activities that are planned for this species. <p>(For Appendix II species, asks simply for cross-reference to reports provided under relevant Agreements/MoUs).</p>	
<p>2.3 Habitats of key importance in removing App. I species from danger of extinction conserved, restored and effectively managed</p>	<p>Scientific Council 15: Habitats (or sites as proxies) of key importance for all species identified Scientific Council 16: Background document on ecological networks introduced Scientific Council 17/Tenth Conference of the Parties: Resolution on ecological networks adopted Scientific Council 18 and 19: Follow up of implementation of resolution on ecological networks Eleventh Conference of the Parties: Adoption of progress report</p>	<p>II [For each Appendix I -listed species]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period (examples include ... Identification and establishment of protected areas; Habitat protection). - Describe any future activities that are planned for this species. <p>(For Appendix II species, asks simply for cross-reference to reports provided under relevant Agreements/MoUs).</p> <p>IV 3 Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)? If Yes, please provide details:</p> <p>IV 3a Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details): Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.); Economic development; Land-use planning; Pollution control; Designation and development of protected areas; Development of ecological networks; Planning of power lines; Planning of fences; Planning of dams;</p>	<p>SpProj</p>

		<p>Other.</p> <p>IV 4. Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken.</p> <p>V 1 Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country? If Yes, please provide details</p> <p>V 1a Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status</p> <p>V 1b Do these protected areas cover the following areas? (If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas): Terrestrial; Aquatic; Marine</p> <p>V 2 Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p>	
<p>2.4 Concerted actions for App. I priority species identified by Conference of the Parties implemented</p>	<p>Scientific Council 14: Evaluation framework and baseline information available</p> <p>Scientific Council 16: First evaluation of implementation</p>		<p>SWP06 SWP08</p> <p>SpProj</p>
<p>2.5 App. II regularly reviewed and opportunities for international collaborative arrangements (incl. agreements) at appropriate scale and resulting in greatest possible conservation gain actively pursued</p>	<p>At least 15 new international collaborative arrangements in place</p> <p>Scientific Council 14: First entries of CMS App II Agreements table</p> <p>Scientific Council 16: Review of existing arrangements for birds</p> <p>Scientific Council 17/Tenth Conference of the Parties: Review of existing arrangements for marine turtles and terrestrial mammals</p> <p>2006: Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU; Saiga Antelope MoU</p> <p>2007: Monk Seal MoU; Dugong MoU; Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU</p> <p>2008: Gorilla Agreement; Andean Flamingos MoU;</p>	<p>III 2 [For each taxonomic group]</p> <p>- In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?</p> <p>- Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details.</p>	<p>SWP06 SWP08</p> <p>AgProg</p>

	<p>Birds of Prey MoU; Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU 2010: Sharks MoU; South Andean Huemul MoU 2014: Two more instruments concluded, including but not limited to the following: Asian Houbara Bustard; Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna; Central Asian Flyway (including the option of merging with AEWA); Small Cetaceans of South-East Asia; Central African Elephants</p>		
<p>2.6 Actions to mitigate the most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasive species (within the specificities of CMS), illegal take</p>	<p>Scientific Council 14: Evaluation of implementation (baseline) Scientific Council 16: Re-evaluation: at least a 20 per cent increase over baseline Scientific Council 17/Tenth Conference of the Parties: Resolutions on Ecological networks; Power lines; Gillnets bycatch; Marine debris; Climate change and Wildlife diseases adopted Scientific Council 18: Follow up of implementation of the above resolutions; Review on invasive species introduced Scientific Council 19: Follow up of implementation of COP10 resolutions; Review on invasive species finalized Eleventh Conference of the Parties: Resolution on invasive species adopted</p>	<p>II [For each Appendix I -listed species]: What actions are being undertaken to overcome [the identified] obstacles [to migration] (example headings are provided as prompts) - Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken - What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour - Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. (For Appendix II species, asks simply for cross-reference to reports provided under relevant Agreements/MoUs). IV 3 Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)? If Yes, please provide details: IV 3a Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details): Exploitation</p>	<p>SpProj Threat papers</p>

		<p>of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.); Economic development; Land-use planning; Pollution control; Designation and development of protected areas; Development of ecological networks; Planning of power lines; Planning of fences; Planning of dams; Other.</p> <p>IV 4. Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p>	
<p>2.7 The most important key habitats/sites for migratory species in each Range State are protected and connected, where appropriate, through networks of protected areas and corridors</p>	<p>Ninth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines developed and presented by Scientific Council Tenth Conference of the Parties: Resolution on Ecological Networks adopted Scientific Council 18 and 19: Assessment of the extent to which protected area systems and ecological networks address the needs of migratory species Eleventh Conference of the Parties: Adoption of progress report</p>	<p>(See under Target 2.3 above, where responses may or may not be of relevance in a given case).</p> <p>IV 3 Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)?</p> <p>IV 3a Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details): [Examples include ... Development of ecological networks ...]</p> <p>IV 4. Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken.</p>	
<p>2.8 Impact assessments (EIA, system evaluation assessment) required for all development likely to impact migratory species seriously (especially wind turbines and power lines) and special provisions for migratory species included in national EIA regulations and procedures</p>	<p>2006: First assessment of need for EIA in each Party for wind turbines and power lines and of general provisions in EIA regulations for migratory species Ninth Conference of the Parties: First assessment of migratory species considerations in Party EIA regulations and procedures</p>	<p>I(a) Relevant implemented legislation</p>	<p>SWP06</p>
<p>2.9 Issues</p>	<p>Ninth Conference of the</p>	<p>IV 2. Are migratory species</p>	

<p>affecting migratory species addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>	<p>Parties: First evaluation of implementation of guidance by Parties Tenth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) adopted</p>	<p>and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan? If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues: Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species; Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas; Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch); Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration; Research and monitoring of migratory species; Transboundary co-operation.</p> <p>IV 4. Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken</p> <p>I(a) National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.)</p> <p>I (2). If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments</p>	
<p>OBJECTIVE 3 To broaden awareness and enhance engagement in the conservation of migratory species amongst key actors</p>	<p>Number of references to migratory species per year in global news agencies (Reuters, Associated Press, AFP, Spanish services) Number of references to the Convention in same Total amount of funding spent by selected countries (Parties, non-Parties, regionally representative) on migratory species conservation</p>	<p>I (4). List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement</p> <p>I (5). Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country</p> <p>VIII (1). Have actions been taken by your country to</p>	<p>SWP06 SWP08 CampRep</p>

		increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation? If Yes, please provide details VIII (3). Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken	
3.1 Levels of engagement in and commitment of existing Parties to CMS increased	Response to requests Level of meeting attendance Assessed and voluntary contributions Level of implementation of resolutions and recommendations (national reporting) 2006: Baseline data collected	I (2). If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments [See also resourcing items under target 4.8 below] X Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report.	SWP08
3.2 Level of engagement in CMS work of priority target non-Parties increased	Proxy indicator: number of countries joining CMS or/and participating in agreements	I Please indicate whether your country is part of the [listed] Agreements/MoU	SWP06 AgProg
3.3 Number of Partners supporting and participating in the work of CMS increased	2006: Baseline data (number of partners in CMS and agreements, etc.) collected References to CMS and Agreements in Partners' work/materials	I (4). List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement I (5). Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country IX (6). Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities).	SWP06 SWP08 AgProg PartRep
3.4 Awareness of key media of	References to CMS in media	II [For each Appendix I -listed species]:	SWP06 SWP08

<p>CMS and its leading role in the conservation of migratory species enhanced</p>	<p>Measuring interactions with web site</p>	<p>- Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period (examples include ... awareness raising ...).</p> <p>- Describe any future activities that are planned for this species.</p> <p>(For Appendix II species, asks simply for cross-reference to reports provided under relevant Agreements/MoUs).</p>	<p>CampRep OutRep</p>
<p>3.5 Opinion-leaders of key sectoral groups impacting on migratory species influenced, including by expert advice, through CMS</p>	<p>CMS institutions: Number of engagements with such people Parties (in national reports): legal references/EIAs referring to CMS or migratory species</p>	<p>I (2). If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments</p> <p>I (5). Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country</p>	<p>SWP08 PartRep</p>
<p>3.6 Key information material in appropriate UN languages disseminated to identified target audiences</p>	<p>Brochures in Chinese and Arabic Measuring interactions with web site Frequency of updating web site</p>		<p>SWP06 SWP08 CampRep OutRep</p>
<p>OBJECTIVE 4 To reinforce the overarching and unifying role of CMS in the conservation and management of migratory species</p>	<p>Number of Contracting Parties to CMS and/or Agreements Number of signatories to memoranda of understanding Number of references to CMS in CBD, CITES and Ramsar national reports Number of references to CMS in annual reports of key partners: IUCN, WWF, BirdLife, Wetlands International, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society</p>	<p>I Please indicate whether your country is part of the [listed] Agreements/MoU.</p>	<p>SWP06 SWP08 PartRep</p>
<p>4.1 CMS membership increased by 30 Parties, particularly those that are of high importance for migratory</p>	<p>Ninth Conference of the Parties: 20 Double number of members in Americas and Asia</p>	<p>VII (1). Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that</p>	<p>SWP06 SWP08</p>

species, and/or for which there is a high priority for securing new agreements		have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.) VII (2). Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken	
4.2 Contribution of Agreements and memoranda of understanding towards delivery of the CMS Strategic Plan targets jointly reviewed and appropriate measures developed to deal with any identified gaps	Standing Committee pre-ninth Conference of the Parties: Gaps identified Ninth Conference of the Parties: Measures developed Scientific Council 16: Flyways reviews introduced Scientific Council 17: Reviews on terrestrial mammals, marine turtles and gap analysis for elephant conservation in Central Africa undertaken Tenth Conference of the Parties: Reviews on flyways, terrestrial mammals, marine turtles and gap analysis for Central African elephant endorsed		SWP08 AgProg
4.3 Cooperative activities in pursuit of shared targets with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and key partners increased	Number of cooperative activities conducted Financial volume of those activities	IX (4). Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): IX (6). Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities).	SWP06 SWP08 IMPRep PartRep
4.4 Identity and cohesiveness of the CMS family of instruments strengthened	Agreements as observers on Scientific Council Combination of logos/branding		
4.5 CMS	Number of national	I (3). Has a national liaison	

national liaison systems or committees established in most Parties	liaison systems and committees Ninth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines for CMS Focal Points and Scientific Councillors on how to establish such networks	system or committee been established in your country?	
4.6 Effectiveness of CMS's own institutions reviewed and, where necessary, enhanced to ensure fulfilment of its increasing worldwide responsibilities	Eighth Conference of the Parties: Evaluation commissioned Ninth Conference of the Parties: Decision on recommendation		SWP06 IMPRep
4.7 Regional capacity for participating in CMS implementation activities enhanced, particularly in those regions where CMS is underrepresented	Number of regional meetings and participants Number of projects supported in region	IX (4). Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): IX (5). Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities).	SWP06 SWP08
4.8 Extra budgetary funding from a wider range of sources secured for implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan	Amount of funding Permanent mechanisms established for private-sector fundraising	IX (1). Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): IX (2). Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition? If Yes, please provide details.	SWP08 PartRep IncExp FundRep

		<p>IX (3). Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p> <p>IX (6). Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):</p>	
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* “Other sources” column -

AgProg = Reviews of implementation of Article IV Agreements concluded and progress with Development of New Agreements (UNEP/CMS/Conf 9.9) and UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.9.

CampRep = Report on Year of the Dolphin and Future Species Campaigns (UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.21); and Overview of the CMS “Year of ...” Campaigns 2009-2011 UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.13.

FundRep = Report on CMS Fundraising (UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.34); Report on Resource Mobilization (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.19).

IMPRep = Progress report on implementation of the CMS Information Management Plan (IMP) UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.18/Rev.1.

IncExp = Income & expenditure reports: Execution of Budget 2006-2008 (UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.33/Rev.2); Execution of the Budget 2009-2011 (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.18a).

ListProp = Proposals for Amendment of Appendices of the Convention (UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.29); Comments from the Parties to the Proposals for Amendment of Appendices I and II of the Convention (UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.29/Addendum/Rev1); Proposals for Amendment of Appendices (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.15, and Annex.Rev.1); Comments from the Parties on the Proposals for Amendment to the Appendices (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.15.Add).

OutRep = Report on Outreach and Communication Plan 2009-2011 (UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.22/Rev.1); and Report on Outreach and Communication 2009–2011 (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.14).

PartRep = Report on CMS Activities with Partners (UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.23); and Report on Synergies and Partnerships (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.28).

RSList = List of Range States of Migratory Species included in the CMS Appendices (UNEP/CMS/Inf.9.5); List of Range States of Migratory Species included in the CMS Appendices (UNEP/CMS/Inf.10.5).

ScCRep = Reports of Scientific Council to COP (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.8) (oral only for COP9).

SpProj = Major Species Projects Including Concerted Actions (UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.14/Rev.1); Progress on Concerted and Other Actions for CMS Species that are not Covered by an Article IV Instrument (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.12).

Status = Status Assessment of CMS Appendix I Species (UNEP/CMS/Inf.10.26).

SWP06 = Overview report to COP of Secretariat Activities 2006-8
UNEP/CMS/Conf.9.5.

SWP08 = Overview report to COP of Secretariat Activities 2009-11
UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.21.

TaxRev = taxonomically-based reviews; eg Review of Existing CMS Instruments and Projects on Terrestrial Mammals (including Bats) (Executive Summary: UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.44); Review of CMS Existing Instruments and Projects on Marine Turtles (Executive Summary: UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.45); Analysing Gaps and Options for Enhancing Elephant Conservation in Central Africa (Executive Summary: UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.46); Review of Freshwater Fish (Executive Summary UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.31).

Threat papers = Occasional COP Docs on bycatch, powerlines, disease, underwater noise, climate change, marine debris etc.

9. Targets cross-mapped to Secretariat activities

In 2006 the Secretariat decided to include cross-references to Strategic Plan targets in the activity-lines of its annual work plans, to facilitate self-assessed time- and budget-recording and performance reporting in a way that could be related to the Plan. The approach to this has varied from time to time since then, but at each of the two COPs following adoption of the current Plan (COPs 9 and 10) an activity report based on the resulting information has been submitted to Parties.

These reports have not been organised according to the structure of the Strategic Plan, and the activity numbering system is not linked to the Plan target numbering system. Cross-references are given where relevant, but this has not allowed Parties to view the picture through the lens of Strategic Plan priorities. Doing so would require a rather laborious re-tabulating exercise, and this has now been done for the first time as part of the present review. After allocating reported activities to Plan targets (and assigning those labelled with more than one target to the target appearing to be the primary one, to avoid double-counting), the breakdown (at objective level) emerges as follows:

Strategic Plan objective	Number of activities in Secretariat work programme	
	2006-2008	2009-2011
1 To ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species are based on the best available information	15	16
2 To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures	77	79
3 To broaden awareness and enhance engagement in the conservation of migratory species amongst key actors	31	9
4 To reinforce the overarching and unifying role of CMS in the conservation and management of migratory species	34	16
TOTAL	157	120

The COP10 report (document Conf.10.21) simply gives an activity table, but the COP9 equivalent (document Conf.9.5) includes the results of a self-assessment of achievement of work programme activities against the Plan objectives, which can be summarised for present purposes in the following way:

Strategic Plan objective	Self-rating of achievements	% of activities "totally achieved"
1 To ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species are based on the best available information	"Good", though on some items only "limited progress" achieved	39%
2 To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures	"Outstanding", though some items were "constrained by lack of resources"	47%
3 To broaden awareness and enhance engagement in the conservation of migratory species amongst key actors	"Very good"	48%
4 To reinforce the overarching and unifying role of CMS in the conservation and management of migratory species	"Very good"	45%

The basis for these ratings is not explained, and their relationship (if any) to the activity completion rate is not clear (the table in the Conf.9.5 addendum showing task

completion rates speaks of them in terms of “levels of attainment”, but presumably some of the tasks listed there as “ongoing” were not expected to be completed until a later date, so it is difficult to distinguish which should be regarded as being on target and which should be regarded as falling behind).

Detail

Where an activity was labelled in a work programme report with more than one target, for the purposes of this analysis it has been assigned to what appears to be the primary one, to avoid any double-counting.

The tables show that Secretariat work relates to only some parts of the Strategic Plan - in some cases the targets are justifiably not so relevant to the Secretariat, and in other cases it may be that they are relevant but activities have not been organised to respond as they should. It is difficult to distinguish where one or other of these situations may be the case, because the Plan does not indicate implementation responsibilities against the targets. There was some inconsistency between COP9 and COP10 in classification of activities in work programmes vis-à-vis the Strategic Plan targets. The tables probably also show some genuine differences in work emphasis between the two triennia, but given the inconsistent classification from one triennium to the next, it is not possible to know how much of the difference is attributable to which explanation.

The vast majority of reported activities in both triennia are assigned to target 2.5 (“Appendix II regularly reviewed and opportunities for international collaborative arrangements (incl. agreements) at appropriate scale and resulting in greatest possible conservation gain actively pursued”). Although this target includes the phrase “resulting in greatest possible conservation gain”, which relates to ecological outcomes, the work programme reports only address activities.

Strategic plan target <i>Grey shading = ecological outcomes</i>	Number of activities in Secretariat work programme 2006-2008	Number of activities in Secretariat work programme 2009-2011
OBJECTIVE 1 To ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species are based on the best available information		
1.1 Review of status of and conservation actions for App I and II species published at regular intervals	3	3
1.2 Up-to-date list of Range States of App I and II species presented to each Conference of the Parties	2	1
1.3 Indices for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional and national levels developed	1	1
1.4 Emerging and existing threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration identified and reviewed at regular intervals and guidelines for appropriate actions developed	8	8
1.5 Criteria, indicators and guidelines for assessing the success of conservation actions for priority migratory species developed	0	0
1.6 Research and monitoring priorities for App I and II species identified and recommended to appropriate institutions for action	1	0
1.7 Improved standards and effectiveness of commissioned research and CMS published reports	0	0
1.8 User-friendly information management system integrating the best available data on migratory species operational and regularly updated	0	3
OBJECTIVE 2 To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures		
2.1 App. I and App. II regularly updated	4	1

CMS Strategic Plan - supporting information

2.2 All species in App. I fully protected throughout their range in Parties	0	0
2.3 Habitats of key importance in removing App. I species from danger of extinction conserved, restored and effectively managed	0	0
2.4 Concerted actions for App. I priority species identified by Conference of the Parties implemented	4	3
2.5 App. II regularly reviewed and opportunities for international collaborative arrangements (incl. agreements) at appropriate scale and resulting in greatest possible conservation gain actively pursued	68	75
2.6 Actions to mitigate the most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasive species (within the specificities of CMS), illegal take	0	0
2.7 The most important key habitats/sites for migratory species in each Range State are protected and connected, where appropriate, through networks of protected areas and corridors	0	0
2.8 Impact assessments (EIA, system evaluation assessment) required for all development likely to impact migratory species seriously (especially wind turbines and power lines) and special provisions for migratory species included in national EIA regulations and procedures	1	0
2.9 Issues affecting migratory species addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans	0	0
OBJECTIVE 3 To broaden awareness and enhance engagement in the conservation of migratory species amongst key actors		
3.1 Levels of engagement in and commitment of existing Parties to CMS increased	0	2
3.2 Level of engagement in CMS work of priority target non-Parties increased	1	0
3.3 Number of Partners supporting and participating in the work of CMS increased	4	1
3.4 Awareness of key media of CMS and its leading role in the conservation of migratory species enhanced	4	3
3.5 Opinion-leaders of key sectoral groups impacting on migratory species influenced, including by expert advice, through CMS	0	1
3.6 Key information material in appropriate UN languages disseminated to identified target audiences	22	2
OBJECTIVE 4 To reinforce the overarching and unifying role of CMS in the conservation and management of migratory species		
4.1 CMS membership increased by 30 Parties, particularly those that are of high importance for migratory species, and/or for which there is a high priority for securing new agreements	1	2
4.2 Contribution of Agreements and memoranda of understanding towards delivery of the CMS Strategic Plan targets jointly reviewed and appropriate measures developed to deal with any identified gaps	0	3
4.3 Cooperative activities in pursuit of shared targets with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and key partners increased	20	8
4.4 Identity and cohesiveness of the CMS family of instruments strengthened	0	0
4.5 CMS national liaison systems or committees established in most Parties	0	0
4.6 Effectiveness of CMS's own institutions reviewed and, where necessary, enhanced to ensure fulfilment of its increasing worldwide responsibilities	10	0
4.7 Regional capacity for participating in CMS implementation activities enhanced, particularly in those regions where CMS is underrepresented	3	1
4.8 Extra budgetary funding from a wider range of sources secured for implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan	0	2
TOTAL	157	120

Target as in SP	Indicators and milestones as in SP	Secretariat work programme activities 2006-2008	Secretariat work programme activities 2009-2011
OBJECTIVE 1 To ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species are based on the best available information	Quality improvement of listing proposals, review reports and background papers for recommendations (assessment of underpinning data: how up-to-date, scientifically credible and, where possible, independently refereed)		
1.1 Review of status of and conservation actions for App I and II species published at regular intervals	Scientific Council 14: Aquatic mammals, aquatic reptiles, terrestrial mammals, birds, bats Scientific Council 16 and 17: Freshwater fish Scientific Council 17: Report on Conservation Status of App. I species	1. Report on the population status (size and range) of all Appendix I species 2 Indicators of the status and trends of migratory species – Develop a specific MS Index 8. Avian Influenza - AI CD ROM, AIWEB, World Migratory Bird Day (AEWA, CMS)	1 Produce sample species fact sheets for the report on the population status of all Appendix I species 2 Updating of Review of Small Cetaceans and production of poster; fundraise for printed version 3 Producing Proceedings of WATCH I Scientific Symposium
1.2 Up-to-date list of Range States of App I and II species presented to each Conference of the Parties	Ninth Conference of the Parties Tenth Conference of the Parties Eleventh Conference of the Parties	17 - Information system - Produce new design of CMS Range State database and update it 18 Information system - CMS COP-9 National Report processing	4 Update list of Range States of App I and II species listed by COP9
1.3 Indices for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional and national levels developed	Scientific Council 14: decision on way forward Ninth Conference of the Parties: draft indicators submitted	3. Participate in Steering Group of DEFRA project on indicators spp. of Climate Change	5 Liaising with ScC/ZSL on further developments of indicators of the status and trends of migratory species. Develop a species specific MS Index
1.4 Emerging and existing threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration identified and reviewed at regular intervals and guidelines for appropriate actions developed	Scientific Council 14: Draft guidelines for the most important pressure issues available Scientific Council 15: Recommendations with respect to the most important pressure issues to ninth Conference of the Parties Scientific Council 17/Tenth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids adopted Scientific Council 18 and 19: Preparation of guidelines for barriers to migration and terrestrial mammals Eleventh Conference of	4. Artificial light pollution, compilation of information and communication at Starlight Conference 5. Avian Influenza, Coordination of the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds (STFAI) and Support of website for the Task Force on Avian Influenza 6. Avian Influenza - STFAI workshop: Publication of proceedings 7. Avian Influenza Organize Scientific Seminar on Avian Influenza, the Environment and Migratory Birds	6 Revising Terms of Reference for review on the effects of bycatch on CMS marine species 7 Review on the effects of barriers to migration 8 Finalizing review on the impact of Invasive Species on Migratory Species 9 Evaluating the impact of hunting in the Central Asian Flyway 10 Contributing to the implementation of Res. 9.7 on climate change impacts on migratory species 11 Coordination of Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild birds 12 Developing guidelines

	Parties: Guidelines on barriers to migration and terrestrial mammals adopted	9. By-catch, Review report on the effects of by-catch 10. Hunting, Review Report of the effects of hunting (taking) on Migratory Species 11. Invasive Alien Species, Review report on the impact of Invasive Alien Species and migratory species 12. Responses to threats/Conservation measures Barriers to migration, Review report on the effects of barriers to migration	on underwater noise 13 New Task Force on Wildlife Diseases
1.5 Criteria, indicators and guidelines for assessing the success of conservation actions for priority migratory species developed	Scientific Council 14: Review of available evaluation systems Scientific Council 15: Draft guidelines available Ninth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines adopted		
1.6 Research and monitoring priorities for App I and II species identified and recommended to appropriate institutions for action	Scientific Council 15: terms of reference set Scientific Council 18: Priorities for App I species identified Scientific Council 19: Priorities for App II species identified Eleventh Conference of the Parties: Priorities for App I and II species adopted	13. 3rd Mediterranean Conference on Marine turtles convened in collaboration with Bern and Barcelona Conventions and IUCN	
1.7 Improved standards and effectiveness of commissioned research and CMS published reports	2006: Baseline assessment of three sample reports Scientific Council 14: Standard system operational 2008: Quality assessment of three sample reports		
1.8 User-friendly information management system integrating the best available data on migratory species operational and regularly updated	Eighth Conference of the Parties: Decision on future development of IMS Scientific Council 14: Documentation of necessary data sources Proof of updating procedures from all data sources Number of App. I species with improved conservation status Number of App. II species with conservation status maintained or improved Documentation of migratory species issues being integrated in		14 Harmonizing CMS Family on-line reporting 15 Developing Information Management System (IMS) for CMS 16 Maintaining and enhancing the CMS website

	sectoral policies (provided by national reports) Number and total area of protected areas benefiting migratory species (national reports)		
OBJECTIVE 2 To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures	Number of App. I species with improved conservation status Number of App. II species with conservation status maintained or improved Documentation of migratory species issues being integrated in sectoral policies (provided by national reports) Number and total area of protected areas benefiting migratory species (national reports)		
2.1 App. I and App. II regularly updated	Ninth Conference of the Parties: listing proposals Tenth Conference of the Parties: listing proposals Eleventh Conference of the Parties: listing proposals	42 - Freshwater fishes, Preparation of scientific review of freshwater fishes to identify candidate species for listing on CMS Appendices 44 - Migratory Sharks - A review of migration in sharks 94 - Preparation of scientific reviews of main taxonomic groups of migratory species to identify candidate species for listing on CMS Appendices (Aquatic and terrestrial mammals, aquatic reptiles, birds, bats): Review for Chondrichthian fishes 95 - Review of freshwater fishes	17 Undertaking the scientific review on freshwater fish to identify candidate species for listing on CMS Appendices
2.2 All species in App. I fully protected throughout their range in Parties	2006: baseline: legal protection status of every species in every Party Range State		
2.3 Habitats of key importance in removing App. I species from danger of extinction conserved, restored and effectively managed	Scientific Council 15: Habitats (or sites as proxies) of key importance for all species identified Scientific Council 16: Background document on ecological networks introduced Scientific Council 17/Tenth Conference of the Parties: Resolution on ecological networks adopted Scientific Council 18 and 19: Follow up of implementation of resolution on ecological		

	networks Eleventh Conference of the Parties: Adoption of progress report		
2.4 Concerted actions for App. I priority species identified by Conference of the Parties implemented	Scientific Council 14: Evaluation framework and baseline information available Scientific Council 16: First evaluation of implementation	25 - Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Chinese Crested-tern, International Action Plans (IPAs) for Black-faced Spoonbill (<i>Platalea minor</i>), Spoon-billed Sandpiper (<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>), and Chinese Crested-tern (<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>) 72 Arid Land mammals, Central Eurasian Arid Land Mammals: Initiate Concerted and Cooperative Actions, Implementation of Concerted Action on Asian desert and semi-desert mammals 73 Arid Land mammals - Meeting of stakeholders in the conservation of Euro-Asiatic aridland mammals back-to-back with COP9 97 - Monitor implementation of ongoing conservation/research projects.	18 Publishing and arranging for dissemination of Action Plans for Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Chinese Crested Tern 19 Publishing and arranging for dissemination of Lesser Flamingo Action Plan 20 Publishing and arranging for dissemination of Action Plans for Madagascar Pond Heron and White-winged Flufftail
2.5 App. II regularly reviewed and opportunities for international collaborative arrangements (incl. agreements) at appropriate scale and resulting in greatest possible conservation gain actively pursued	At least 15 new international collaborative arrangements in place Scientific Council 14: First entries of CMS App II Agreements table Scientific Council 16: Review of existing arrangements for birds Scientific Council 17/Tenth Conference of the Parties: Review of existing arrangements for marine turtles and terrestrial mammals 2006: Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU; Saiga Antelope MoU 2007: Monk Seal MoU; Dugong MoU; Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU 2008: Gorilla Agreement; Andean Flamingos MoU; Birds of Prey MoU; Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU 2010: Sharks MoU; South Andean Huemul MoU 2014: Two more	19. Andean Flamingos, Develop MoU (Support) 20 Aquatic Warbler, Re-establish MoU Coordination Mechanism 21 - Aquatic Warbler Maintain existing Aquatic Warbler Flyway Coordinator to support MoU implementation (2007-08) 22 - Aquatic Warbler Convene the First Meeting of Signatories 23 - Aquatic Warbler - Convene Second Meeting of Signatories back-to-back with COP9 24 Aquatic Warbler Support projects / AW, Migration Routes of Aquatic Warbler <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> 26 - Ruddy-headed Goose, Ruddy-headed Goose conservation in Argentina and Chile. Working to educate local communities 27 - Grassland Birds,	21 - Migratory sharks - Organization of CMS Sharks-III meeting 22 Migratory sharks Monitoring and supporting elaboration of Conservation Plan 23 Migratory sharks Providing interim Secretariat services for MoU 24 Migratory sharks Fundraising for MOU interim Secretariat and support to MoU implementation 25 Pacific marine turtles - Support meeting to discuss CMS instrument to conserve Marine Turtles in Pacific 26 Pacific marine turtles - Monitoring development of options paper and gap analysis by Australia and US 27 Pacific marine turtles - Monitor consultations within SPREP on desirability of a CMS

	<p>instruments concluded, including but not limited to the following: Asian Houbara Bustard; Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna; Central Asian Flyway (including the option of merging with AEWA); Small Cetaceans of South-East Asia; Central African Elephants</p>	<p>Develop MoU (Support) 28 - Great Bustard, Convene Second Meeting of Signatories 29 - Great Bustard - Maintain existing Great Bustard Coordinator to support MoU Implementation (2008-9) 30 - Other support small grant projects: Grey-cheeked Parakeet, Conservation status of the Grey-cheeked Parakeet (<i>Brotogeris pyrrhopterus</i>) in Peru and Ecuador 31 - Madagascar pond-heron, White-winged flufftail, Prepare new international action plans for protection and recovery of Madagascar pond-heron and white-winged flufftail 32 - Raptors, Convene first meeting for global CMS instrument to conserve African-Eurasian Raptors (2007) 33 - Raptors - Meeting to conclude MoU on conservation of Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia 34 - Raptors - Publication of a Special Issue of the Journal "Ambio": Monitoring for and with raptors in Europe - state of the art and the way forward 35 - Siberian Crane, Convene the Sixth Meeting of the Signatories 36 - Siberian Crane - Maintain existing Siberian Crane Flyway Coordinator to support MoU implementation (2006) 37 - Slender-billed Curlew, Finalise Consolidated Action Plan 38 - Slender-billed Curlew - Review of consolidated Slender-billed Curlew Action Plan (2006) 39 - Projects on birds status assessment, Status, distribution and population size of birds species from CMS Appendix I in the FYR of Macedonia 40 - Central Asian Flyway, Scope Action</p>	<p>instrument on turtles in the Pacific Islands Region 28 - Asian Houbara Bustard Agreement - Assisting Saudi Arabia in concluding Agreement and opening it for signature 29 Asian Houbara Bustard Agreement- Identifying depositary for the Agreement following renunciation by Saudi Arabia 30 - Elephant MoU for Central Africa - Identifying options for instrument on Central African Elephant 31 - Elephant MoU for Central Africa - Development of an option paper and gap analysis through a consultancy. Develop ToR and launch tender 32 Elephant MoU for Central Africa - Establishing working group on Central African Elephants 33 Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna - Convening range state meeting to negotiate MoU 34 Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna - Drafting MoU and Action Plans and consulting them with Range States and other stakeholders 35 Cetaceans South East Asia / Indian Ocean - Start consultations with Range States on possible development of instrument 36 - Gorillas - Finalizing Action Plans and contribution to implementation 37 - Gorillas - Technical Committee and MOP meetings 38 - Gorillas - Setting up monitoring and reporting systems 39 - Andean Flamingo - Overseeing elaboration of Action Plan 40 - Aquatic Warbler - Finalizing French version of the MoU 41 - Aquatic Warbler - Convening Second Meeting of Signatories 42 Aquatic Warbler - Exploring options for MoU</p>
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		<p>Plan Finalisation 41 - Central Asian Flyway - Establish CAF Action Plan Coordination Mechanism (2006) 43 - Migratory Sharks, Develop MoU (Support); Meeting to Identify and Elaborate an Option for International Cooperation on Migratory Sharks under CMS 45 - Sturgeons, Monitor Developments of an Action Plan 46 - Marine Turtles <i>Africa</i>, African Marine Turtles: MoU Implementation 47 - Marine Turtles - African Marine Turtles MoU coordination in Senegal via NEPAD + Regional Outreach, Capacity Building + IOSEA links 48 Marine Turtles - Workshop on the Coordination of the AMT MoU 49 - Marine turtles - African Marine Turtles: Convene the Second Meeting of Signatories 50 - Marine turtles - Pacific Marine Turtles: Develop MoU (Support) 51 - Marine turtles - Pacific Marine Turtles MoU: Convene a first meeting for regional CMS instrument to conserve marine turtles in the Pacific 52 - Marine turtles - CMS IOSEA Strategy 53 - Monk Seal, Monk Seal: Develop MoU (Support) 54 - Dugong, Develop MoU (Support) 55 -Dugong - Convene a second meeting to negotiate and conclude CMS MoU to conserve, dugong 56 Dugong - Dugong MoU: Two regional Workshops & Meeting to sign the dugong MoU 57 Dugong - Dugong MoU: Establish coordination mechanism for Dugong MoU to support implementation (2008), Identification of priority projects on</p>	<p>Coordination 43 Grassland Birds of South America - Convening First Meeting of Signatories and Technical Meeting for elaboration of an Action Plan 44 Grassland Birds of South America - Overseeing elaboration of Action Plan 45 Grassland Birds of South America - Explore options for MoU Coordination 46 Great Bustard - Finalizing agreement with Hungarian Government on MoU Coordination 47 Great Bustard - Finalize guidelines on monitoring and infrastructure development 48 Great Bustard - Assess progress on EU Action Plan and include populations covered by CMS MoU 49 Ruddy headed Goose - Overseeing elaboration of Action Plan 50 - Siberian Crane - Organizing Seventh Meeting of Signatories 51 Siberian Crane - Finalizing output and undertaking follow up action of MoS-7 52 - Siberian Crane - Negotiating agreement with ICF concerning MoU Coordination for 2010-2011 53 - Siberian Crane - Supporting development of a GEF 5 proposal to support flyway Conservation activities in West/Central Asia 54 - Slender-billed Curlew - Monitoring RSPB initiative to revitalize the MoU 55 Pacific Islands Cetaceans - Organising Second Meeting of Signatories 56 Pacific Islands Cetaceans - Negotiating and fundraising for establishment of CMS Pacific Officer 57 Pacific Islands Cetaceans - Finalizing French translation of MoU</p>
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		<p>dugong in the region, Further Signatures of the MoU 58 Dugong - National strategies & support to dugong conservation projects: Develop national strategy and action plan for the conservation of Dugong in Indonesia as a possible model for other Range States 59 Dugong - Assessment of dugong conservation status in Madagascar & Mauritius 60 - Manatee, Rescue and monitoring of manatees (<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>) in Senegal 61 - manatee - Further development of Action Plan for the conservation of the West African Manatee 62 - Small Cetaceans in South-East Asia, Finalise Pacific Islands MoU 63 - Small Cetaceans in South-East Asia - Revise SPREP Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 64 - Small Cetaceans in South-East Asia - Establish Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU Coordinator 65 Small Cetaceans in South-East Asia - Pacific Cetaceans MoU: Convene the First Meeting of Signatories 66 - Small Cetaceans and Sirenians in West Africa, Develop West African MoU and Action Plan 67 - Small Cetaceans and Sirenians in West Africa - Convene a first meeting to scope and produce possible elements for a regional CMS MoU to conserve West African Small Cetaceans 68 - - Small Cetaceans and Sirenians in West Africa - Convene a second meeting to finalize draft MoU and Action Plans for Small Cetaceans and Manatees 69 - African Elephant, Establish MoU Coordination Mechanism 70 African Elephant MoU: Convene the First Meeting of Signatories,</p>	<p>Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 58 Pacific Islands Cetaceans - Supporting establishment of Technical Advisory Group (TAG) 59 Pacific Islands Cetaceans - Finalizing national reporting format and producing online template 60 Saiga - Organizing Second Meeting of Signatories and preceding Technical Meeting 61 Saiga - Workshop on the Conservation and Sustainable use of Saiga Antelope (Co-organized with CITES and China CITES authority) 62 Saiga - Setting up MoU coordination arrangements with Saiga Conservation Alliance (SCA) and the Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity in Kazakhstan (ACBK) 63 Saiga - Review and conclude LoA with Imperial College on MoU progress monitoring 64 Saiga - Renew or set up new MoU progress monitoring mechanism 65 Saiga - Convening Workshop on Implementation and Coordination of the Saiga Antelope MoU 66 Bukhara Deer - Convening First Meeting of the Signatories 67 Bukhara Deer- Exploring options for MoU Coordination 68 Western African Aquatic Mammals - Developing sub-regional implementation plans, possibly by fundraising for and organizing regional workshops 69 Western African Aquatic Mammals - Sending out certified copies of MoU to Signatories 70 Western African Aquatic Mammals - Explore possibility of developing a GEF project for the implementation of</p>
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		<p>CMS Consultation with Range States - new FFEM project</p> <p>71 African Elephant - Informal meeting back-to-back with CITES, Mombassa, Kenya, 25 June 2008</p> <p>74 - Bukhara Deer, Revitalise MoU</p> <p>75 - Gorillas, Develop Agreement, including two meetings of Range States by 2008</p> <p>76 - Gorillas - First Meeting of Parties (MOP1) for gorillas Agreement back-to-back with CMS COP9, Rome, Italy, 30 November 2008</p> <p>77 - Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes, Project - (i) Regional Coordination - (ii) Countries Programmes</p> <p>78 - - Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - (i) Regional Coordination of the SSAP</p> <p>79 Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - (ii.1) SSAP – Tunisia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Surveys; o Species reintroduction, translocation & training; o National Coordination Unit of the Project <p>80 Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - (iii.1) SSAP - Niger / National Coordination Unit of the Project/ Small Projects for local communities & workshop</p> <p>81 Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - iii.2) SSAP - Niger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Project elaboration: Protected Area "Termit / Tin Toumma" <p>82 Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - (iii.3) SSAP - Niger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Outreach and Public Education on SSA o Surveillance & local communities' association <p>83 Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - Capacity building & sustainable hunting project</p> <p>84 Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - (iv) SSAP - Chad/ SSA aerial Survey</p> <p>85 Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - Sahelo-Saharan Antelope (SSA) Technical Series</p>	<p>the MoU</p> <p>71 Western African Aquatic Mammals - Explore possibility of establishing a Technical Advisory Group (TAG)</p> <p>72 West African Elephants - Convening First Meeting of Signatories</p> <p>73 West African Elephants - Convened Joint Meeting with CITES-MIKE</p> <p>74 West African Elephants - Organizing Second Meeting of the Signatories</p> <p>75 West African Elephants - Organizing Joint Meeting with CITES-MIKE</p> <p>76 West African Elephants - Identifying options for an arrangement for the coordination of the MoU</p> <p>77 West African Elephants - Developing grant applications to be submitted to FFEM and other donors for transboundary projects</p> <p>78 Marine Turtles Africa - Establishing Agreement on technical support to MoU implementation</p> <p>79 Marine Turtles Africa - Review agreement with SINEPAD concerning URTOMA for the period 2009-2011</p> <p>80 Marine Turtles Africa - Developing long term financial strategy for MoU</p> <p>81 Marine Turtles Africa - Establish Advisory Committee of MoU</p> <p>82 Marine Turtles Africa - Start planning for the Third Meeting of Signatories including fund raising</p> <p>83 Mediterranean Monk Seal - Support organization of Monk Seal MoU Working Group</p> <p>84 Mediterranean Monk Seal - Finalizing output and undertaking follow up action of Monk Seal MoU Working Group Meeting, including (i) Identify competent authorities and contact points for MoU; (ii) Identify Technical advisers for MoU; (iii)</p>
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		<p>Publication</p> <p>86 Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - (v) SSAP - Transfrontier Project for conservation & sustainable development of Saharan Ecosystems in Niger (Termit) & Chad (Eguei; Djourab West)</p> <p>87 Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes - Sahelo-Saharan Action Plan (MoU Development): Convene Third Meeting of the Range States to review the SSA Action Plan and agree MoU</p> <p>88 Saiga Antelope, Organise First Meeting of Signatories</p> <p>89 - Saiga Antelope - Establish interim Saiga Antelope MoU Coordinator to support implementation</p> <p>90 - - Saiga Antelope - Convene Second Meeting of Signatories. Technical meeting leading up to MOP2 planned for 2008, together with MoU Coordinator</p> <p>96 - Prepare new action plans for protection and recovery of Appendix I species</p>	<p>Address competent authorities concerning Secretariat arrangements;</p> <p>(iv) Explore options for MoU trust fund</p> <p>85 Mediterranean Monk Seal - Finalize annex to MoU (Action Plan)</p> <p>86 South Andean Huemul - Developing an MoU and Action Plan on the conservation of the South Andean Huemul</p> <p>87 Central Asian Flyway - Review LoA with Wetlands International on CAF coordination</p> <p>88 - Central Asian Flyway - Supporting development of a GEF5 proposal to support flyway conservation activities in West/Central Asia</p> <p>89 Central Asian Flyway - Organizing range state meeting to revive CAF or conclude process</p> <p>90 Central Asian Flyway - Exploring options for institutional development of CAF and possible inclusion in AEWA</p> <p>91 Developing template and protocol for species MoU amendments</p> <p>92 Developing template terms of reference and general guidelines for MoU coordination</p> <p>93 Developing set of standard provisions for MoUs concluded under Art. IV(4) of the Convention</p> <p>94 Reviewing and harmonizing presentation of information on CMS agreements on the website</p> <p>95 Developing Wikipedia pages for selected species MoU</p>
<p>2.6 Actions to mitigate the most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasive species</p>	<p>Scientific Council 14: Evaluation of implementation (baseline)</p> <p>Scientific Council 16: Re-evaluation: at least a 20 per cent increase over baseline</p> <p>Scientific Council 17/Tenth Conference of the Parties: Resolutions on Ecological networks; Power lines; Gillnets bycatch; Marine debris; Climate change and Wildlife diseases adopted</p>		

(within the specificities of CMS), illegal take	<p>Scientific Council 18: Follow up of implementation of the above resolutions; Review on invasive species introduced</p> <p>Scientific Council 19: Follow up of implementation of COP10 resolutions; Review on invasive species finalized</p> <p>Eleventh Conference of the Parties: Resolution on invasive species adopted</p>		
<p>2.7 The most important key habitats/sites for migratory species in each Range State are protected and connected, where appropriate, through networks of protected areas and corridors</p>	<p>Ninth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines developed and presented by Scientific Council</p> <p>Tenth Conference of the Parties: Resolution on Ecological Networks adopted</p> <p>Scientific Council 18 and 19: Assessment of the extent to which protected area systems and ecological networks address the needs of migratory species</p> <p>Eleventh Conference of the Parties: Adoption of progress report</p>		
<p>2.8 Impact assessments (EIA, system evaluation assessment) required for all development likely to impact migratory species seriously (especially wind turbines and power lines) and special provisions for migratory species included in national EIA regulations and procedures</p>	<p>2006: First assessment of need for EIA in each Party for wind turbines and power lines and of general provisions in EIA regulations for migratory species</p> <p>Ninth Conference of the Parties: First assessment of migratory species considerations in Party EIA regulations and procedures</p>	<p>91 - Guidelines, EIA: Development of guidelines on the integration of MS considerations into EIA regulations</p>	
<p>2.9 Issues affecting migratory species addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>	<p>Ninth Conference of the Parties: First evaluation of implementation of guidance by Parties</p> <p>Tenth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) adopted</p>		
<p>OBJECTIVE 3 To broaden awareness and enhance engagement in</p>	<p>Number of references to migratory species per year in global news agencies (Reuters, Associated Press, AFP,</p>		

the conservation of migratory species amongst key actors	Spanish services) Number of references to the Convention in same Total amount of funding spent by selected countries (Parties, non-Parties, regionally representative) on migratory species conservation		
3.1 Levels of engagement in and commitment of existing Parties to CMS increased	Response to requests Level of meeting attendance Assessed and voluntary contributions Level of implementation of resolutions and recommendations (national reporting) 2006: Baseline data collected		103 Organization of Standing Committee (36-39) meetings 104 Organization of COP10
3.2 Level of engagement in CMS work of priority target non-Parties increased	Proxy indicator: number of countries joining CMS or/and participating in agreements	108 - Pacific: Outreach Workshop in Pacific Region	
3.3 Number of Partners supporting and participating in the work of CMS increased	2006: Baseline data (number of partners in CMS and agreements, etc.) collected References to CMS and Agreements in Partners' work/materials	14. Information System, CMS Family on-line reporting and harmonization 15. Information System GROMS harmonisation of information 16 Information System - Information Management System (IMS) 120 CMS Ambassadors: Appointment of CMS Ambassadors development of Ambassadors	96 Working with partner NGOs, including through JWPs
3.4 Awareness of key media of CMS and its leading role in the conservation of migratory species enhanced	References to CMS in media Measuring interactions with web site	105 - Press releases on major CMS and Agreements events and contacts with Media 109 - Co-organize World Migratory Bird Day (Laikipia, Kenya) 118 Fundraising activities; Fundraising with party donors 119 Drafting of project proposals for potential donors (e.g. AIWEb, CCD-CMS, YoD)	97 Contribution to World Migratory Bird Day 98 Delivering press releases on major CMS topics and Agreement events and enhancing contacts with media 99 Developing and supporting Year of the Gorilla activities
3.5 Opinion-leaders of key sectoral groups impacting on migratory species influenced, including by expert advice, through CMS	CMS institutions: Number of engagements with such people Parties (in national reports): legal references/EIAs referring to CMS or migratory species		101 Flagship CMS publication on the global value of migratory species in English and German
3.6 Key information	Brochures in Chinese and Arabic	98 - Awareness campaign, Year of the	100 Supporting the campaign 2010 –

<p>material in appropriate UN languages disseminated to identified target audiences</p>	<p>Measuring interactions with web site Frequency of updating web site</p>	<p>Dolphin: development of project proposal, identification of donors/sponsors, implementation of activities, development of website and information, Year of the Dolphin education and public awareness campaign, 2007 Campaign 99 - 2008 Campaign 100 - Year of the Gorilla: development of project proposal, identification of donors/sponsors, development of website and information 101 - Publications/ Outreach material, Publications: o Wildlife Watching and Tourism o Climate Change and MS Brochures: o IA work on Climate Change (with WHC) o CMS leaflets/brochures for children and private sector o SIDS brochure o Marine Turtle Poster in French and Spanish 102 - CMS Calendars 2007 & 2008 103 - Update of CMS exhibits/ Production of new panels 104 - CMS List of projects; develop and updating proposals 106 - Website update and interactive services 107 - Website maintenance and enhancement 110 100th Party Ceremony organization 111 US brainstorm workshop 112 Brainstorming and team building retreat for CMS family 113 West African cetacean meeting in Tenerife: logistical and communication organization 114 COP9 2008 Campaign & preparation 115 Outreach events e.g. German Nature Conservation Day, Biodiversity Day, UN Day 116 Contribution of CMS to the CBD/ Side Event</p>	<p>International Year of Biodiversity 102 Improving publications and other Public Relations activities</p>
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<p>OBJECTIVE 4 To reinforce the overarching and unifying role of CMS in the conservation and management of migratory species</p>	<p>Number of Contracting Parties to CMS and/or Agreements Number of signatories to memoranda of understanding Number of references to CMS in CBD, CITES and Ramsar national reports Number of references to CMS in annual reports of key partners: IUCN, WWF, BirdLife, Wetlands International, Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society</p>		
<p>4.1 CMS membership increased by 30 Parties, particularly those that are of high importance for migratory species, and/or for which there is a high priority for securing new agreements</p>	<p>Ninth Conference of the Parties: 20 Double number of members in Americas and Asia</p>	<p>154 Membership development: accession to CMS</p>	<p>105 Recruitment of new Parties to CMS 106 Developing CMS presence in the U.S.</p>
<p>4.2 Contribution of Agreements and memoranda of understanding towards delivery of the CMS Strategic Plan targets jointly reviewed and appropriate measures developed to deal with any identified gaps</p>	<p>Standing Committee pre-ninth Conference of the Parties: Gaps identified Ninth Conference of the Parties: Measures developed Scientific Council 16: Flyways reviews introduced Scientific Council 17: Reviews on terrestrial mammals, marine turtles and gap analysis for elephant conservation in Central Africa undertaken Tenth Conference of the Parties: Reviews on flyways, terrestrial mammals, marine turtles and gap analysis for Central African elephant</p>		<p>107 Producing reviews of the existing CMS Agreements and related projects on taxonomic groups 108 Assisting the Scientific Council Working Group on global flyways 109 Servicing the Future Shape of CMS Intersessional Working Group</p>

	endorsed		
4.3 Cooperative activities in pursuit of shared targets with relevant multilateral environmental agreements and key partners increased	Number of cooperative activities conducted Financial volume of those activities	92 - NBSAPs and Migratory Species: Develop Guidelines, CMS represented at CBD regional NBSAP workshop 93 - Organize and coordinate sustainable use inter-sessional working group to work on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines (AAPGs) 126 CIC: Develop JWP and implement relevant activities 127 CITES: Attend AC 13; StC54 128 CITES: organize synergies workshop at CITES COP 129 GEO: Participate in peer-review of GEOA report 130 GNF: Develop JWP and implement relevant activities 131 IFAW: Develop JWP and implement relevant activities 132 ITTO: Develop partnership agreement and joint activities list 133 IWC: Coordinate production of report to IWC 2008 meeting for CMS family 134 UNCCD: Joint CMS-CCD project development 135 UNEP: Participate in compliance and enforcement programme 137 WDCCS: Develop JWP and implement relevant activities 138 WDCCS: Meeting of the WDCCS Working Group in Support of CMS cetacean related priorities 139 WCS: Develop partnership agreement and joint activities list 140 Collaborate with WHC and UNESCO 141 WHMSI: Monitor developments 142 Zoological Society of London: Partnership Agreement and JWP 143 Human-induced impacts on cetaceans (Res. 8.22): produce the following reports/analyses: (i) review of the extent to	110 Annual joint progress report of CMS, ACCOBAMS and ASCOBANS submitted to IWC63 111 Developing/Updating the JWP with the Ramsar Convention Secretariat 112 Revising/Updating the JWP with the CITES Secretariat 113 Revising/Updating the JWP with the CBD Secretariat 114 Participating and following up discussions in the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) 115 Monitoring developments with WHMSI 119 Developing MoU with FAO 120 Developing MoU with IUCN Environmental Law Center

		<p>which CMS and CMS cetacean-related agreements are addressing listed impacts;</p> <p>(ii) analysis of the gaps and overlaps between CMS activities and relevant Int. bodies;</p> <p>(iii) Identification of priority impacts and regions</p> <p>144 Guide to CMS Family: Prepare a reference book for the Convention and its agreements</p>	
4.4 Identity and cohesiveness of the CMS family of instruments strengthened	Agreements as observers on Scientific Council Combination of logos/branding		
4.5 CMS national liaison systems or committees established in most Parties	Number of national liaison systems and committees Ninth Conference of the Parties: Guidelines for CMS Focal Points and Scientific Councillors on how to establish such networks		
4.6 Effectiveness of CMS's own institutions reviewed and, where necessary, enhanced to ensure fulfilment of its increasing worldwide responsibilities	Eighth Conference of the Parties: Evaluation commissioned Ninth Conference of the Parties: Decision on recommendation	<p>136 UNEP/DELC: Participate in issue-based modules work</p> <p>145 COP: COP Report and proceedings</p> <p>146 COP9 Preparation and follow-up</p> <p>147 Standing Committee: StC32 preparations and follow up</p> <p>148 Standing Committee: StC33 back to back with COP9 preparations and follow up</p> <p>149 Scientific Council: Survey of available expertise</p> <p>150 Scientific Council: ScC14: Organize intersessional meeting in 2007</p> <p>151 Scientific Council: Wrap-up ScC14</p> <p>152 Scientific Council: preparation and follow-up of ScC15 back-to-back with COP9</p> <p>153 ASCOBANS/CMS Secretariat oversight</p>	
4.7 Regional capacity for participating in CMS implementation activities enhanced, particularly in those regions	Number of regional meetings and participants Number of projects supported in region	<p>155 Capacity Building: Regional workshop Latin America and Caribbean (Panamá)</p> <p>156 Participate in the Arab WG on Environmental Conventions</p> <p>157 Develop CMS</p>	116 Organizing decision-maker workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean

CMS Strategic Plan - supporting information

where CMS is underrepresented		presence in USA – UNEP/CMS Focal point in North America	
4.8 Extra budgetary funding from a wider range of sources secured for implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan	Amount of funding Permanent mechanisms established for private-sector fundraising		117 Supporting Friends of CMS and their development of project proposals 118 Fundraising

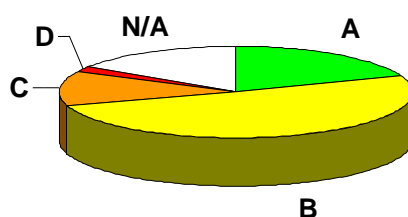
10. Strategic Plan influence on COP decisions

Section 3B of the Stage 1 report discusses whether the Strategic Plan has provided strategic direction to the COP. If the Plan was providing strategic direction to the Convention, it might be expected that decisions of the main governing body could be related to the goals and objectives defined. This was tested by examining the COP Resolutions and Recommendations adopted subsequent to the Plan (i.e. those from COPs 9 and 10) to see how well/how overtly the Strategic Plan has driven them or has given them coherence, by looking at their consistency with the Plan and the explicit references they make to it. The results are given below.

Key: Degree of risk of dislocation from the Plan (SP = Strategic Plan):

A	Items that articulate at least to some explicit degree with the SP
B	Items that fail to take the opportunity of showing a strong link to the SP
C	Items that are not provided for in the SP but perhaps should have been
D	Items that appear to stray beyond the SP where the justification would have been open to argument, or where there was/is a high risk of this
N/A	Not applicable

Summary of results:



	COP9	COP10	Total	% (excluding N/A)
A	5	6	11	23 %
B	13	16	29	60 %
C	3	4	7	15 %
D	0	1	1	2 %
N/A	2	7	9	-

NB the total number of items scored is not identical to the number of COP decisions adopted, since in some cases separately listed Annexes have been individually scored, and in one case a Resolution was given two ratings since it exhibited aspects of two degrees of risk.

COP9

NB: Resolutions 9.10, 9.11 and 9.16 do not exist, as they were cancelled

Res 9.1 Concerted and Cooperative Actions	No ref to SP (but <i>implementation</i> of concerted action decisions is in target 2.4).	B
Res 9.2 Priorities for CMS Agreements	Ref to supporting target 2.5 on measures for App II spp. Ref to SP adoption decision (Res 8.2) calling for strategic alignment between CMS and Agreements. Mandate for reviews helps to deliver gap analysis part of target 4.2, though target is not mentioned.	A
Res 9.3 CMS Information	Ref to SP objective 1.	A

Priorities		
Res 9.4 The Future of National Reports	No ref to SP, though relevant to delivery of eg target 1.4.	B
Res 9.5 Outreach and Communication Issues	Recalls SP objective 3, and SP in general is cited as context for priorities for the triennium. Quotes para 35 of SP which says provision for capacity must be made, and mentions SP's reference to attention to regions where CMS is underrepresented (target 4.7).	A
Res 9.6 Cooperation with Other Bodies	Calls for work programmes between CMS and partner organisations to be aligned closely with the SP, but otherwise has no ref to SP, despite being key to delivery of target 4.3.	B
Res 9.7 Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species	No ref to SP, though helps to deliver target 1.4, and as a developing issue this Res might have been expected to look to the SP for a strategic steer.	B
Res 9.8 Responding to the Challenge of Emerging and Re-Emerging Diseases in Migratory Species, Including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1	No ref to SP, despite emphasising need for a strategic approach to disease issues. Helps to deliver target 2.6, which specifically mentions disease.	B
Res 9.9 Migratory Marine Species	Recalls objective 2 of SP (= just the generic "best information" concept). Otherwise no reference, but helps nonetheless to deliver parts of several targets.	B
Res 9.12 Capacity Building Strategy	Calls for national action "in line with" SP, without citing any specifics of the SP, though is consistent with thrust of objectives 3 and 4. Invokes UNEP Bali Strategic Plan (on capacity building).	A
Res 9.13 Intersessional Process Regarding the Future Shape of CMS	Recalls and reaffirms the SP, but identifies and addresses new challenges not quite foreseen in the SP. Instructs FSWG to take SP into account, but tries to look beyond it.	C
Res 9.13/Addendum Terms of Reference for the Intersessional Working Group Regarding the Future Shape of CMS, Established According to Resolution UNEP/CMS/RES.9.13	Refers to "strategic development" and "strategic activities" without mentioning the SP or a future SP; though is linked to 9.13 which does mention these things.	C
Res 9.14 Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Refers to SP as context for Secretariat Work Plan.	A
Res 9.15 Composition and Organisation of the Standing Committee	No ref to SP (would not necessarily expect it here).	N/A
Res 9.17 Arrangements for Hosting the Ninth & Tenth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties	No ref to SP (would not expect it here).	N/A
Res 9.18 By-Catch	No ref to SP, though this Res helps to implement SP targets 1.4, 1.6 and 2.6 (the latter specifically mentioning bycatch).	B
Res 9.19 Adverse	No ref to SP, though this Res helps to implement SP	B

Anthropogenic Marine/Ocean Noise Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota	targets 1.4, 1.6 and 2.6.	
Res 9.20 The Saker Falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>)	No ref to SP - is relevant to target 2.1, but this derives anyway from Convention text.	B
Rec 9.1 Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals	No ref to SP, - is relevant to targets 2.1, 2.4 and 2.5, but these derive anyway from Convention text.	B
Rec 9.2 Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna	No ref to SP, - is relevant to targets 2.1 and 2.4, but these derive anyway from Convention text.	B
Rec 9.3 Tigers and other Asian Big Cats	No ref to SP - is relevant to target 2.4, but this derives anyway from Convention text.	B
Rec 9.4 Standardized Nomenclature for the CMS Appendices	No ref to SP. Could argue some relevance to target 1.7, but otherwise deals with an issue that is not explicitly foreseen in the SP, yet is necessary for the Convention.	C
Rec 9.5 Cooperative Action for the Elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>) in Central Africa	No ref to SP, though helps to implement target 2.5.	B

COP10

NB: Resolution 10.17 does not exist, as it was withdrawn

Res.10.1 Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund	Refers to SP as context, but effectively as one item in a list (eg alongside COP Resolutions) rather than giving it any overarching status.	A
Annex I Core Budget Estimates for 2012-2014	Has a line for Future Shape activities, but would not really expect to see SP policy link here.	N/A
Annex II Activities to be Funded by Voluntary Contributions as per Future Shape	Links activities to list in Future Shape, making no link to SP.	C
Annex III Eligibility for Sponsorship for CMS Meetings	Would not expect to see a link here.	N/A
Annex IV Scale of Contributions by Parties to the UNEP/CMS Trust Fund for 2012-2014	Would not expect to see a link here.	N/A
Annex V Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	No ref to SP, but would not necessarily expect it here.	N/A
Res.10.2 <i>Modus Operandi</i> for Conservation Emergencies	No ref to SP. Refers to Convention article V.5(m) which covers this: emergency rapid response issues not mentioned in SP.	C
Res.10.3 The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species	No ref to SP, though this Res directly helps to implement target 2.7.	B
Res.10.4 Marine Debris	No ref to SP, though relevant to target 2.6.	B

Res.10.5 CMS Strategic Plan 2015–2023	(= the SP itself, so excluded from this analysis)	N/A
Res.10.6 Capacity Building Strategy (2012-2014)	Invokes UNEP Bali Strategic Plan (on capacity building), but no ref to CMS SP, though is consistent with the thrust of objectives 3 and 4.	B
Res 10.7 Outreach and Communication Issues	Cites SP objective 3, quotes mission & goal material from SP, and describes relationship as “This Outreach and Communications Plan is intended to operate for a three-year period in conjunction with the updated Strategic Plan 2006-2014”, with the aim to “support the objectives of the Strategic Plan”.	A
Res.10.8 Cooperation between the Inter-governmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and CMS	No ref to SP. Relevant to targets 1.6 and 4.3, though issue of science-policy interface not really identified in SP, so this Res moves beyond the Plan in that respect.	B
Res.10.9 Future Structure and Strategies of the CMS and CMS Family	SP references are all to development of future SP 2015-23. Might have expected some recital of analysed gaps in present SP as a basis for this, but otherwise this Res makes the appropriate conceptual link.	A
Res.10.10 Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements	Only reference is to development of AEWA in context of SP; but similar refs would have been applicable in several other parts of this Res. The Res is relevant to target 4.2, but that target looks for specifically basing reviews on the SP targets. While the outcomes in this Res are not necessarily at odds with the SP, the process as a whole appears to have been riskily dislocated from the Plan.	D
Res.10.11 Power Lines and Migratory Birds	No ref to SP, though this Res helps to implement SP targets 1.4, 1.6 and 2.6 (the latter specifically mentioning power lines).	B
Res.10.12 Migratory Freshwater Fish	Preamble situates the Res in context of SP objective 1 (relevance is specifically to target 1.1), although since the fish review goes beyond Appendix-listed spp, the scope is also relevant to the target 2.1, which is not mentioned.	A
Res.10.13 Standardized Nomenclature of Birds Listed on the CMS Appendices	No ref to SP. Could argue some relevance to target 1.7, but otherwise deals with an issue that is not explicitly foreseen in the SP, yet is necessary for the Convention.	C
Res.10.14 Bycatch of CMS-listed Species in Gillnet Fisheries	Recalls SP objective 2. This Res helps to implement SP targets 1.4, 1.6 and 2.6 (the latter specifically mentioning bycatch, which could have been specifically referred to in the Res).	A
Res.10.15 Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans	Recalls SP objective 2. The Res bases itself validly enough on other previous COP decisions rather than the SP; but given the far-reaching and strategic nature of the Res, stronger linkage with the SP would have been expected.	B
Res.10.16 Priorities for CMS Agreements	Cites provisions of SP on aligning Agreement systems with the Convention. The Res helps to implement target 2.5, but this is not referred to (unlike the predecessor Res 9.2, which did). Strategic	B/

	considerations for decisions to develop future Agreements go beyond SP, but in a way that rectifies a gap rather than representing dislocation; and the same could be said of encouragement for Range States to join Agreements (= a development of target 3.2).	/C
Res.10.18 Guidelines on the Integration of Migratory Species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and Other Outcomes from CBD COP10	Refers naturally enough to Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, and makes one reference to considering CBD in development of future CMS SP, but otherwise shows no connection to existing CMS SP. The Res directly covers delivery of target 2.9, and is also relevant to targets 4.3 and 4.5. Given the strategic nature of the Res and the close specific link to target 2.9 in particular, strong linkage with the SP would have been expected.	B
Res.10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change	No ref to SP. Relevant to targets 1.4, 1.6 and 2.6, the latter specifically mentioning climate change.	B
Res.10.20 Arrangements for Hosting the Tenth and Eleventh Meetings of the Conference of the Parties	No ref to SP (would not expect it here).	N/A
Res.10.21 Synergies and Partnerships	Seeks alignment of joint work plans with SP, but given the strategic nature of this Res and its relevance to delivery of targets 2.9, 3.3, 3.5, 4.3, 4.5, stronger linkage with the SP would have been expected. The Res probably missed an opportunity to include a reflection of target 4.7 too.	B
Res.10.22 Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species	No ref to SP. Helps to deliver target 2.6, which specifically mentions disease, and target 4.3.	B
Res.10.23 Concerted and Cooperative Actions	No ref to SP (but <i>implementation</i> of concerted action decisions is in target 2.4).	B
Res.10.24 Further Steps to Abate Underwater Noise Pollution for the Protection of Cetaceans and Other Biota	No ref to SP, though this Res helps to implement SP targets 1.4, 1.6 and 2.6.	B
Res.10.25 Enhancing Engagement with the Global Environment Facility	Situates the Res adequately in relation to the SP's reference to future financing challenges (though could have specified target 4.8; and in referring to the Aichi Targets, it does not mention the SP as a relevant part of CMS delivery of those).	A
Res.10.26 Minimizing the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds	No ref to SP, though this Res helps to implement SP targets 1.4, 1.6 and 2.6.	B
Res.10.27 Improving the Conservation Status of Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region	No ref to SP. Relevant to targets 2.4 (in a broad sense) and 2.5, but these derive anyway from Convention text.	B
Res.10.28 Saker Falcon <i>Falco cherrug</i>	No ref to SP. Helps to implement target 2.1 and (in a broad sense) 2.4, but these derive anyway from Convention text.	B
Res.10.29 Recruitment Procedures for the CMS Executive Secretary	No ref to SP (would not expect it here).	N/A

NB No Recommendations adopted at COP10

11. Information from Contracting Party national reports

The following is a set of extracts from the current national report format, comprising those questions which may offer some potential for relating the information reported to targets and indicators in the Strategic Plan.

An actual extraction of relevant data is presented thereafter.

[From]: Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 32nd Meeting (Bonn, November 2007) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) (Norway, 2011). The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

I(a). General Information

Relevant implemented legislation

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):

Please indicate whether your country is part of the [listed] Agreements/MoU

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments
3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?
Please provide contact information
4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement
5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country

II. Appendix I species

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

By-catch; Electrocutation; Habitat destruction; Wind turbines; Pollution; Other (please provide details)

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken

3. What are the major threats to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Illegal trade; Poaching; Other (please specify)

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name – Common Name(s)

2. Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing; decreasing; stable; not known; unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known) increasing; decreasing; stable; not known; unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period (Research; Identification and establishment of protected areas; Monitoring; Education/awareness rising; Species protection; Control hunting / poaching; Species restoration; Habitat protection; Habitat restoration; Other.

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

2.1 General questions on Appendix I marine mammals

As for birds, but Q2 on obstacles to migration offers: By-catch; Collision with fishing traffic; Pollution; Illegal hunting; Other threats to migration (please provide details). And Q3 on major pressures offers: Pollution; By-catch; Other (please specify)

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine mammals

As for birds

3.1 General questions on Appendix I marine turtles

As for birds, but Q2 on obstacles to migration offers: By-catch; Pollution; Other threats to migration (please provide details)

And Q3 on major pressures offers: Collection of eggs; Predation of eggs; Destruction of nesting beaches; Other (please specify)

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine turtles

As for birds

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)
As for birds, but Q2 on obstacles to migration offers: Lack of information; By-catch; Habitat fragmentation; Electrocutation; Wind turbines; Poaching; Insufficient legislation; Lack of trans-boundary management; Poor communication amongst Range States; Man-made barriers; Climate change and drought; Other threats to migration (please provide details)

And Q3 on major [“threats” rather than “pressures, in this case] offers: Lack of information; Habitat fragmentation; Poaching; Insufficient legislation; Illegal trade; Other (please specify)

4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)
As for birds.

5.1 General questions on Appendix I bats
As for birds, but Q2 on obstacles to migration offers: Vandalism of bat caves; Other threats to migration (please provide details)

And Q3 on major [“threats” rather than “pressures, in this case] offers: Pollution; Habitat fragmentation and loss; Other (please specify)

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bat species
As for birds.

6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa
As for birds, but (in this case Q3) on obstacles to migration offers: Lack of legislation; Other threats to migration (please provide details)

A (in his case Q4 on major [“threats” rather than “pressures, in this case] only offers: Other (please specify)

6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa
As for birds.

7 Listing of other endangered migratory species in Appendix I

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species (according to the latest IUCN red data list¹) not currently listed in Appendix I?

1a Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?

III. Appendix II Species

1. Information on Appendix II species

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference, and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

2. Questions on CMS Agreements

2.1 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds

1. In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species? If Yes, what is the current state of development?

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:

2.2 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine mammals

As for birds

2.3 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to marine turtles

As for birds

2.4 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

As for birds

2.5 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to bats

As for birds

2.6 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to other taxa

As for birds

3. Listing of migratory species in Appendix II

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation? If Yes, please provide details

1a Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? If Yes, please provide details

IV. National and Regional Priorities

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues: Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species; Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas; Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch); Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration; Research and monitoring of migratory species; Transboundary co-operation.

3 Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)? If Yes, please provide details:

3a Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please provide details): Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.); Economic development; Land-use planning; Pollution control; Designation and development of protected areas; Development of ecological networks; Planning of power lines; Planning of fences; Planning of dams; Other.

4. Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country? If Yes, please provide details

1a Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status

1b Do these protected areas cover the following areas? (If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas): Terrestrial; Aquatic; Marine

2 Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

3. Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)

2. Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation? If Yes, please provide details

3. Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition? If Yes, please provide details.

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country? If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report.

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

Table of full list of Annex II for Parties to enter:
Species; Range State (tick); Extinct at National level (tick); No information available (tick); Published distribution reference

[Extracts end]

Sample data analyses

Despite being adopted subsequent to the Strategic Plan (in 2007), the current National Report Format for CMS is very poorly linked to the Plan. One exception is the Format's question X which asks about implementation of a selection of COP Resolutions and Recommendations, and one of those listed is Resolution 8.2, which includes in its annex the 2006-2011 version of the Plan. Reports generally appear to have offered little that is useful in response to this, and nothing quantitative. For COP9 only nine made a response, and for COP10 only 15 did so. Details are as follows:

COP9

Democratic Republic of Congo

Résolution 8.2 – Plan stratégique de la CMS 2006-2011 : La RDC participe à des Accords régionaux et internationaux en matière de conservation et d'environnement ; les stratégies nationales de conservation intègrent toute la diversité biologique dont les espèces migratrices ; la biodiversité des migrateurs paléarctiques ; etc. Le renforcement des capacités de conservation à l'ICCN et au Ministère s'est poursuivi avec succès. La sensibilisation d'autres nouvelles Parties et du public a été renforcée et efficace.

Federal Republic of Germany

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010

As requested in chapter 5.2 “The role of Contracting Parties” of the Strategic Plan, Germany:

Provided the Secretariat national information on status of species, threats to migratory species, habitats of key importance ongoing conservation actions and success of conservation actions by various reports;

Integrated migratory species into the National Strategy on Biological Diversity;

Participated in relevant Agreements;

Submitted comprehensive and accurate national reports;

Assisted in the recruitment of new Parties and

Promoted the Convention to national relevant players.

Furthermore, by giving a constant annual voluntary contribution, Germany enables the Secretariat to set priorities for the use of these financial means by taking due account of the strategic plan.

Kenya

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010

Kenya has taken into consideration the CMS strategic plan and has incorporated targets on migratory species into its national work programme and institutional programmes that deal with environmental protection and wildlife management.

Republic of Belarus

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010

A Plan is being developed for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

Republic of Slovenia

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010

Implementation of the Strategic plan supported on national level, where relevant or appropriate. Additional legislation has been put in place to achieve favourable conservation status of migratory species, and efforts started to force their implementation.

Kingdom of Morocco

Résolution 8.2 – Plan stratégique de la CMS 2006-2011

Le rapport national de la mise en oeuvre de la CMS COP9 détaille tous les progrès réalisés par le pays dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre du plan stratégique 2006-2011

Czech Republic

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010: Realised continuously.

The Netherlands

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010

The Netherlands supports one of the actions financially.

Slovak Republic

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010: Realised continuously

Ukraine

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010.

Draft guidelines for the conservation of migratory species in Ukraine are developed and should be adopted in near future.

Egypt

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010 (mainstreaming into the national biodiversity strategy and action plan)

COP 10

Argentine Republic

Resolución 8.2 – Plan estratégico de la CMS para el período 2006-2011

En particular se puso énfasis en ampliar las áreas protegidas y el marco legal para la conservación de especies del Convenio.

Republic of Belarus

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 : A plan is being developed for the Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Czech Republic

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011: Realised continuously.

Federal Republic of Germany

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011

See national report of 2008. Targets of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 were incorporated into the Bavarian Strategy for Biodiversity which was adopted in April 2008 by the Government of Bavaria. The implementation of this Strategy is based on broad cooperation with NGOs and stakeholders. A first assessment of the outcomes for the conservation of species was published in October 2010 under the title of "Artenschutzbericht Bayern".

Islamic Republic of Iran

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011

Provided the Secretariat national information on status of species, threats to migratory species,

Integrated migratory species into the National Strategy on Biological Diversity;

Participated in relevant Agreements;

Submitted comprehensive and accurate national report;

India

Resolution 8.2: CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011- The national action plan on biological diversity conservation and management takes into account the strategic plan of the CMS.

Kenya

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2010

Kenya has taken into consideration the CMS strategic plan and has incorporated targets on migratory species into its national work programme and institutional programmes that deal with environmental protection and wildlife management.

Kingdom of Morocco

Résolution 8.2 – Plan stratégique de la CMS 2006-2011

Le présent rapport et celui qui a été présenté à la COP9 de la CMS, détaillent tous les progrès réalisés par le pays dans le cadre de la mise en oeuvre du plan stratégique 2006-2011.

The Netherlands

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011

See our responses under the other resolutions.

Other strategic issues:

The Netherlands has, as a Standing Committee Member, actively taken part in the Future Shape process.

The Netherlands has (2010), together with AEWA and CMS, organised a two-day symposium in The Hague on the occasion of 15 years with AEWA; the resulting The Hague Statement signals possible priorities for future work both in the field of AEWA and of CMS (e.g. the position of migratory non-waterbirds wintering in Africa and affected by land use changes)

Republic of the Philippines

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011- inadequate attention was given to faithful implementation of Strategic Plan but major activities related to direct protection and conservation of migratory species have been implemented

The Independent State of Samoa

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 -Samoa continued to implement relevant national provisions under the Strategic Plan.

Slovak Republic

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011: Realised continuously

Republic of Slovenia

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011: Implementation of the Strategic Plan supported on national level, where relevant or appropriate. Additional legislation has been put in place to achieve favourable conservation status of migratory species, and efforts started to force their implementation.

Ukraine

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011

Draft guidelines for the conservation of migratory species in Ukraine is developed and expected to be adopted

United Kingdom

Resolution 8.2 – CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 -The UK has incorporated relevant elements of the CMS Strategic Plan into its programmes, strategies and action plans in order to help achieve positive outcomes for migratory species.

Question VII

Although it does not say so, Format question VII is directly relatable to the Plan, since it asks about actions taken to encourage non-Parties to join CMS, and target 4.1 is to increase the number of Parties. Moreover it appears that this is the only target against which Parties are asked to report which does not arise from anything in a separate COP decision or from the Convention text, so it possibly constitutes the purest instance of being able to monitor national activity that supports an aim defined in the Plan as opposed to anywhere else.

With the Secretariat's assistance, all the COP9 and COP10 national reports were examined for the present review in order to assess their responses to question VII. Eighteen Parties at COP9 and 15 at COP10 reported some activity on this (27% and 19% respectively of the reports submitted). Only eight indicated relevant progress resulting from their actions, with some of these counting the same progress twice in the two reports. One reported scepticism among non-Parties. Several responses related to Agreements/MoUs rather than the Convention - the report format asks about this but the Strategic Plan target relates only to membership of CMS.

Extracted responses to Questions VII.1 and VII.2 from reports to COPs 9 and 10

(Q VII.1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements? If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)

Q VII.2. Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken).

COP9

Country	Response	Details
Spain	No answer	N/A
Congo	Yes and No	Le Congo a suite des adhesions lors de la reunion relative a l'accord NGAGI sur la conservation des gorilles tenue a Paris en octobre 2007.
Cote d'Ivoire	No	N/A
Chad	No	N/A
Latvia	No	N/A
Cyprus	No	1a. Environment Service
Togo	No	No answer
Norway	No	N/A
Denmark	No	N/A
Uruguay	Yes	Celebración de I Reunión Técnica Regional, celebrada en Punta del Este, diciembre de 1998. 1a. MGAP, DF
Burkina Faso	Yes	Rencontres et échanges d'expériences en matière de gestion de la Faune en général et des espèces migratrices en particulier avec les pays de la sous-région notamment le Bénin , le Niger , le Togo et le Ghana. 1a. La Direction de la Faune et des Chasses
Honduras	No	Direccion Nacional de Biodiversidad
Morocco	No	N/A
Macedonia	No	N/A
Costa Rica	No	N/A
Chile	No answer	N/A
Congo	Yes	Chaque fois que l'iccn a eu a rencontrer les represents des etats ci-dessus, il a dialogue avec eux pour les exhorter a s'engager dans la cms comme partie prenante a part entiere pour l'interet de l'humanite. Et, souvent les echos ont bien influence. 1a. Ministere de l'Environnement Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme, Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature. 2. Les comportements positifs ont ete adoptes de leur part pour participer a la CMS.
Paraguay	Yes	Se ha promovido la participación de Brasil en el acuerdo para Especie Migratorias de Pastizales. 1a. Secretaría del Ambiente, ONGs, Asociación Guyra Paraguay 2. Brasil ha firmado el MdE para especies migratorias de pastizales
Croatia	No	N/A
Panama	No	1a. Autoridad Bacional Del Ambiente (ANAM)
Bulgaria	No	N/A
Pakistan	No	N/A
Slovenia	No	N/A

France	No	N/A
Austria	No	N/A
Mauritius	No	N/A
Kenya	No	1a. Kenya Wildlife Service
Poland	No	1a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Environment
Germany	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Démarches by German Embassies; • Sending of information material; • Highlighting of advantages of accession to CMS; • Personal contacts; • Inclusion of this issue in briefing notes of Directors, State Secretaries and Ministers (especially in China, Brazil and Russia); • Bilateral talks in the margins of meetings of other international (environmental) conventions (e.g. CITES, IWC); • The outreach event in North America (Washington) in May 2007, <i>inter alia</i> conducted to connect with partners in the USA and promote U.S. accession to the Convention, was sponsored with a contribution of 10,000 €. • Furthermore, Germany contributed to the outreach event in Samoa aimed at promoting the accession of Pacific Island Countries (PICs) with a sum of 40,000 €. • A voluntary contribution for an event in Moscow in 2008 promoting accession to CMS is planned. <p>1a. German Federal Foreign Office (AA) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)</p> <p>2. The Federal Foreign Office was actively involved in the following accessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2007: Honduras, Yemen, Madagascar, Costa Rica, Antigua and Barbuda. • Year 2008: Palau, Cuba, Iran. • On the occasion of the 100th accession Germany financed the “100th Party Party”. • Apart from the accession states, the Federal Foreign Office is in regular contact with 19 states.
Mongolia	Yes	<p>MNE and Institute of Biology are using every opportunity to recruit China and Russia to join CMS during different level official and unofficial meetings, conferences etc.</p> <p>1a. MNE and Institute of Biology, MAS</p>
India	No	1a. Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India
Serbia	No	N/A
Senegal	No answer	1a. URTOMA dans domaine de la signature du MdA pour la conservation des tortues marines
Finland	No	N/A
Guinea	No	N/A
Monaco	Yes	<p>Lobbying aupres des pays mediterraneens et de certains pay d’Amerique Centrale.</p> <p>1a. Delagation permanente aupres des Organisations Internationales</p>
Czech Republic	No	N/A
Portugal	No	N/A
Antigua & Barbuda	No answer	N/A
Liberia	No	1a. Environmental Protection Agency
Hungary	Yes	Hungary urged Serbia join the Great Bustard MoU – a trilateral meeting was organized in Vojvodina / Serbia (with the participation of Romania) in 2006 for this reason.

		<p>1a. Ministry of Environment and Water, Koros-Maros National Park Directorate.</p> <p>2. Serbia participated the European Great Bustard Expert Meeting, commenced communication with stakeholders and started working on the management of habitats.</p>
Bolivia	No	1a. Viceministerio de Biodiversidad, Recursos Forestales y Medio Ambiente, dependiente del Ministerio de Desarrollo Rural, Agropecuario y Medio Ambiente
Italy	Yes	<p>The Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Protection have contributed to support the project "CMS for small cetacean" to alert the public opinion and the African countries on conservation status of these species. Aim of the project is an International Agreement among the western African countries, Spain (Canarie Island) and Portugal (Madeira and Azzorre).</p> <p>1a. Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Protection</p>
Angola	No	N/A
Argentina	Yes	<p>Por vía informal, en oportunidad de otras reuniones regionales, particularmente con la república de Brasil.</p> <p>1a. Secretaría de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable, Dirección Nacional de Ordenamiento Ambiental y Conservación de la Biodiversidad.</p> <p>2. Sin avances concretos hasta el momento.</p>
Netherlands	Yes	<p>During the seminar in Moscow in September 2007 on 15 years of cooperation on environmental protection between the Russian Federation and the Netherlands a presentation on bird migration between Russia and the Netherlands was given by Wetlands International, in which the merits of AEWA were highlighted.</p> <p>1a. Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality</p>
Australia	Yes	<p>Following the previous efforts of the Australian and Japanese Governments and Wetlands International to establish the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, the Partnership was launched in November 2006 in Bogor, Indonesia, immediately followed by the 1st Meetings of Partners in Bogor; the 2nd Meeting of Partners was held in Beijing in November 2007. The partnership supports CMS objectives.</p> <p>To date the Partnership has eighteen members. They include nine country partners, two Inter-Governmental organizations (including CMS) and seven non-Government organizations. China has applied to join the Partnership and should be officially welcomed as a Partner by the end of April 2008.</p> <p>The Flyway Partnership enhances regional collaboration on migratory waterbird conservation; by linking international cooperation to broader Government objectives of Sustainable Development through a WSSD Type II Partnership model the international mandate is strengthened, therefore funding to support core activities of the Partnership may be more secure. It would also enhance opportunities to leverage funding for additional activities through such mechanisms as the Global Environment Facility, UNDP, UNEP and corporate sponsorship. Moreover, by involving more Asian country partners, the partnership will increase CMS' influence in these regions.</p> <p>Australian posts have encouraged and provided funding to Governments to attend the recent signatory meeting and technical workshops the MoU concerning Conservation and Management of</p>

		<p>Dugong and their Habitats in their Range (Dugong MoU). Post also continue to encourage those range states who haven't signed the MOU, to sign prior to the next meeting of signatory states.</p> <p>Australian posts have encouraged governments that are range states to the Agreement of Albatrosses and Petrels to ratify the Agreement. Funding support was provided to key Range States with limited financial capacity to attend ACAP's 1st MoP.</p> <p>1a.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IOSEA MoU - Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts - ACAP - Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts - Dugong MoU – Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.
United Kingdom	Yes	<p>UK Environment Ministers are advised to raise membership of CMS with their counterparts if and when the opportunities arise. In 2006, Defra Minister Barry Gardner raised CMS membership with Minister Zhibang of the State Forestry Administration, China. At a recent meeting with Chinese officials in May 2008, Defra again discussed CMS membership.</p> <p>1a. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)</p>
Belgium	No	N/A
New Zealand	Yes	<p>New Zealand has encouraged several Pacific Islands to join CMS.</p> <p>1a. Department of Conservation</p> <p>2. Both Samoa and the Cook Islands joined CMS.</p>
Georgia	No	N/A
Belarus	No answer	N/A
Senegal	Yes	1a. URTOMA dans domaine de la signature du MdA pour la conservation des tortues marines
Sweden	No	N/A
Peru	No	N/A
Slovakia	No	N/A
Guinea-Bissau	Yes	<p>Inciter aux pays non signataires de venir augmenter la filière des pays membres a fin de conserver ce patrimoine international.</p> <p>2. Il existe des pays sceptiques faire partie de cette famille de conservation.</p>
Lithuania	No	1a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania, Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania
Gambia	No	1a. Department of State for Forestry & Environment (DOSFEN)
Saudi Arabia	Yes	<p>Saudi Arabia urged the nonparties arab states to join CMS and related Agreements and MoUs.</p> <p>1a. The National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development.</p>
Ukraine	No	N/A
Egypt	No	N/A
Romania	No	N/A
Ecuador	No	N/A
South Africa	Yes	<p>Namibia has been encouraged to consider joining ACAP and informal discussions were held between ACAP, DEAT (MCM) and Namibia's Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.</p> <p>1a. Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism (Marine and Costal Management Branch)</p>

Mali	No answer	La Direction de la Conservation de la Nature.
Benin	No	N/A
UK Guernsey	No answer	N/A

COP10

Country	Response	Details
Albania	No	N/A
Algeria	No	N/A
Angola	Yes	<p>'En abordant les collègues Namubiens pendant les rencontres officielles.'</p> <p>1a. Direction Nationale de la Biodiversité</p>
Antigua & Barbuda	No	N/A
Argentina	No	N/A
Australia	Yes	<p>Following the previous efforts of the Australian and Japanese Governments and Wetlands International to establish the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, the Partnership was launched in November 2006 in Bogor, Indonesia, immediately followed by the 1st Meetings of Partners in Bogor; the 4th Meeting of Partners was held in Incheon, Republic of Korea in February 2010. The 5th Meeting of Partners is to be held in Cambodia in December 2010. The partnership supports CMS objectives.</p> <p>To date the Partnership has 23 partners. They include eleven country partners, three Inter-Governmental organizations (including CMS) and nine non-Government organizations.</p> <p>The Flyway Partnership enhances regional collaboration on migratory waterbird conservation, by linking international cooperation to broader Government objectives of Sustainable Development through a WSSD Type II Partnership model. There is a strong international mandate, which may enhance funding opportunities to support core activities of the Partnership. It would also enhance opportunities to leverage funding for additional activities through such mechanisms as the Global Environment Facility, UNDP, UNEP and corporate sponsorship. Moreover, by involving more Asian country partners, the partnership will increase CMS' influence in these regions.</p> <p>Australian posts have encouraged governments that are Range States to the Agreement of Albatrosses and Petrels to ratify the Agreement. Funding support was provided by the Australian Government to key Range States with limited financial capacity to attend ACAP's 1st MoP and, collectively, ACAP Parties have continued such support for subsequent meetings.</p> <p>Funding support was provided to enable the Second Meeting of the Signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region held in Auckland in August 2009.</p> <p>1a. IOSEA MoU - Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities ACAP - Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities Dugong MoU - Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities Pacific Ceataceans MoU- Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities.</p>
Austria	No	N/A
Belarus	No	N/A
Belgium	No answer	N/A

Benin	No	N/A
Bolivia	No	N/A
Bulgaría	No answer	N/A
Burkina Faso	Yes	Rencontres et échanges d'expériences en matière de gestion de la Faune en général et des espèces migratrices en particulier avec les pays de la sous-région notamment le Bénin , le Niger , le Togo et le Ghana. 1a. La Direction de la Faune et des Chasses
Chad	No	N/A
Chile	No answer	N/A
Costa Rica	Yes	En talleres se ha generado lobi con otros países de la región que tengas interés en formar parte de la CMS. 1ª. Sistema Nacional de Areas de Conservacion, Ministerio de Ambiente, Energia y Telecomunicacioines.
Cote d'Ivoire	No	N/A
Croatia	No	N/A
Cyprus	No	N/A
Czech Republic	No	N/A
Denmark	No	N/A
Ecuador	No	N/A
Espana	No answer	N/A
Estonia	No	N/A
Ethiopia	No	N/A
Finland	No	N/A
France	Yes	Russie pour l'AEWA 1a. OMPO
Georgia	No answer	N/A
Germany	Yes	Russia Germany has again in this reporting period focussed on a Russian accession to CMS and agreements and raised this issues regularly in German-Russian meetings: - 21.6.-22.6.2010 in a meeting of the German-Russian working group the subject CMS accession was on the agenda. The CMS secretariat was involved in the talks by the BMU. Result: obviously the biggest problems to overcome are still concerns of the Russian fishery side and their fears of interference with the sturgeon/caviar market. - During the Tiger summit in St. Petersburg (20.-23.11.2010) Germany was again trying to reach progress in the CMS accession issue. The tiger conference and Russian considerations, that a tiger agreement might be well placed under CMS, could be a door opener for a Russian accession to CMS. Turkmenistan: The GTZ (German development organisation) under the umbrella of the German Ministry for Cooperation and Development (BMZ) are giving help to Turkmenistan to access to CMS. In 2010 elections of the parliament took place and the effort to reach such an accession might come to a good results in 2010. Furthermore the Ministry of Foreign affairs has in a variety of cases given help to other accessing states. Kirgistan Supported by the GTZ and in contact with the BMU, the accession of Kirgistan was promoted. 1a. Federal Foreign Office (AA) and Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

		<p>2. Russia: Russia is currently in a national coordination to proceed with the accession and results are expected in 2011. The positive development of accessions was published 2009 in an Article in the BMU-publication "Umwelt" (cf. page 715-1716) under the title "30 Jahre Bonner Konvention zum Schutz wandernder Wild-Tierarten – Zahl der Vertragstaaten weiter auf Wachstumskurs."</p>
Ghana	No	1a. Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission
Honduras	No	N/A
Hungary	No	N/A
Iran	No	N/A
India	No	<p>1a. Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India</p> <p>2. Network of wetland sites susceptible to avian influenza identified along the trans-boundary wetlands (by BNHS and FAO)</p>
Israel	No	N/A
Italy	No	1a. Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea Protection
Kazakhstan	No	N/A
Kenya	No	1a. Kenya Wildlife Service
Latvia	No	N/A
Liechtenstein	No	1a. National Office of Forests, Nature and Land Management
Madagascar	Yes	N/A
Mali	No answer	1a. La Direction Nationale des Eaux et Forêts.
Maroc	No	N/A
Mauritania	No answer	N/A
Mauritius	No answer	N/A
Moldova	No	N/A
Monaco	Yes	<p>Lobbying aupres des pays mediterraneens et de certains pays d’Amerique Centrale.</p> <p>1a. Delegation premanente aupres des Organisations Internationales.</p>
Mongolia	Yes	<p>Oral encouragements of Russian and Chinese delegates and official representatives during different level international, bi-, trilateral meetings, conferences.</p> <p>1a. MNET, Institute of Biology, MAS</p> <p>2. China and Russia are soon to become parties to CMS.</p>
Montenegro	No answer	N/A
Mozambique	No answer	N/A
Netherlands	Yes	<p>In March 2010 a workshop on the possibilities for the Russian Federation to accede to AEWA was held in Moscow, co-funded by the Dutch government. On 14-15 June 2010 a conference (symposium) on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of AEWA was held in the Hague, hosted by the Dutch government with the AEWA and CMS secretariats. The participants from ca 35 countries adopted the ‘The Hague statement’</p> <p>1a. Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture & Innovation.</p> <p>2. Follow-up action in Russia of the Moscow workshop</p>
New Zealand	Yes	<p>New Zealand countries to encourage Pacific Island countries to join CMS.</p> <p>1a. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Department of</p>

		Conservation. 2. The Cook Islands, Samoa and Palau are all CMS members.
Norway	No	N/A
Pakistan	No	N/A
Panama	No	1a. Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente (ANAM)
Paraguay	Yes	Se ha promovido la participación de Brasil en el acuerdo para Especie Migratorias de Pastizales. 1a. Secretaría del Ambiente, ONGs, Asociación Guyra Paraguay. 2. Brasil ha firmado el MdE para especies migratorias de pastizales
Philippines	No	N/A
Poland	No	N/A
Republic du Congo	No	N/A
Republic of Macedonia	Yes	Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1a. MFA, MEPP 2. Bilateral co-operation, change of relevant information and sent CMS documents.
Republique de Guinee	No	N/A
Samoa	No	N/A
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Saudi Arabia urged the non parties arab states to join CMS and related Agreements and MoUs. 1a. Saudi Wildlife Commission (SWC)
Senegal	No	N/A
Serbia	No	N/A
Slovakia	No	N/A
Slovenia	No	1a. Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
South Africa	No answer	1a. DEA:Oceans and Coasts
Sri Lanka	No	N/A
Sweden	No	N/A
Switzerland	No	N/A
Tajikistan	No	N/A
Tanzania	No answer	N/A
Togo	No	Rien ne fit a ce propos. 1a. Ministere de la Cooperation et de l'Integration Regionale
UK Bermuda	No answer	N/A
UK Falklands	No answer	N/A
UK Guernsey	No answer	N/A
UK Isle of Man	No answer	N/A
UK Cyprus	No answer	N/A
Ukraine	No	N/A
United Kingdom	Yes	UK Environment Ministers are advised to raise membership of CMS with their counterparts if and when the opportunities arise. Defra continues to work with UK Crown Dependencies and other UK territories to encourage them to “sign up” to all relevant agreements and MoUs and liaises with the various regional offices to progress this. 1a. Defra 2. In July 2010 Defra wrote to the Migratory Raptor MoU Coordinating Unit to confirm that the MoU should be extended to Jersey, Guernsey (including Alderney and Sark), the Isle of Man

		and the Cyprus Sovereign Base Area within the scope of the UK signature.
Uruguay	Yes	Celebracion de I Reunion Tecnica Regional, celebra en Punta del Este, diciembre de 1998. 1a. MGAP, (RENARE), Depto. de Fauna 2. Mayor conciencia publica de la importancia de lase species migratorias.
Uzbekistan	No	N/A

Ecological Outcomes

The ultimate “results” question must relate to ecological outcomes. Across the four objectives and 31 targets in the Plan the only true expressions of ecological outcomes for migratory species are contained in target 2.3 (“Habitats of key importance in removing Appendix I species from danger of extinction conserved, restored and effectively managed”) and the phrase “resulting in greatest possible conservation gain” in the second part of target 2.5, which refers to collaboration for Appendix II species. Objective 2 (“To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures”) is probably not a true ecological outcome objective for the reasons discussed in section 3C of the Stage 1 report; but the Plan nonetheless assigns it an outcome *indicator*, namely the conservation status of Appendix-listed species.

Concerning target 2.3, the National Report Format asks Parties (questions IV.4 and V.2) to “describe the positive outcomes” of habitat-related actions. With the Secretariat’s assistance, the COP10 national reports from a representative sample of 25 Parties (21%) were examined for the present review in order to assess their responses to these questions. This revealed only one genuine ecological outcome comment, namely a brief reference to (unquantified) reduction in seabird mortality from bycatch.

Parties are also asked to report on the success of actions taken to address obstacles to migration, and to indicate the species benefiting from funding and technical assistance. The same sample of reports was analysed in respect of answers to these questions: only half gave responses that could be (generously) interpreted as reflecting ecological outcomes, with some of these simply listing species deemed to have benefited, and a few giving more detail (e.g. a bat roost restored, feral predators removed, poaching reduced, bycatch reduced, and turtle nesting success improved). The details extracted by the Secretariat from the sample of 25 COP10 reports, from which these conclusions are drawn, are as follows:

GERMANY

II. Appendix I: Range State
 White-tailed Eagle
 Population size increasing
 Distribution-increasing
 Ferruginous Duck
 Population size increasing
 Distribution-unclear
 Great Bustard
 Population size increasing
 Distribution-unclear
 Aquatic Warbler

Population size increasing
Distribution-unclear
Atlantic/ Gulf Sturgeon
Population size increasing
Distribution-increasing

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)

North Rhine-Westphalia: Improving habitats

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Other Taxa)

Construction of fish ladders, elimination of transverse structures. In fall 2010 the most modern fish ladder in Europe was inaugurated in Geesthacht for the Elbe river. At 550 m in length it is the largest of its kind and offers migrating fish species such as the sturgeon the possibility to overcome the barrage weir of 4m through a system of 45 individual basins.

Thanks to close cooperation with fishermen and anglers in the project for reintroducing the sturgeon (see II 6.2/3) specimen accidentally caught in gillnets are now being released without delay and reported to the competent researchers. This good cooperation is an important prerequisite for a successful reintroduction of the sturgeon in Germany.

IX.1

Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Restoration of the last maternity roost site of *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum* in Germany with funds from the national economic stimulus package II in Bavaria.

Funding of a testing and Development project (main study) for the conservation and improvement of habitats of the Lesser spotted Eagle (*Aquila pomarina*) in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (2010 -2013, funding from the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation on behalf of the BMU).

IX.3

Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

A project on wildlife law enforcement in Gabon, Cameroon and the Republic of Congo, conducted by the local NGO Conservation Justice, is being supported by the German government with 26.000 €. The on-going project aims to help the local authorities to combat illegal hunting and bush meat trade. Migratory species such as elephants and gorillas strongly benefit from these activities.

SOUTH AFRICA

II. Appendix I: Range State

Blue Swallow

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

Grey Crowned Crane

Population size- stable

Distribution- decreasing

Wattled Crane

Population size- increasing

Distribution- stable

Blue Crane

Population size- stable

Distribution- decreasing

Blue Whale

Population size- increasing

Distribution- not known

Southern Right Whale

Population size- increasing

Distribution- stable

Humpback Whale
Population size- increasing
Distribution- increasing
Sperm Whale
Population size- increasing
Distribution- not known
Leatherback Turtle
Population size- stable
Distribution- stable
Loggerhead Turtle
Population size- increasing
Distribution- stable
Cheetah
Population size- increasing
Distribution- increasing
Great White Shark
Population size- stable
Distribution- not known
Short Fin Mako Shark
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- not known

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)

Feral cats have been eliminated from Marion Island.

Bycatch of albatrosses by the tuna longline fleet in South Africa dropped by an estimated 85% in 2008 compared to 2007. A similar reduction has happened in the trawl fishery, and compliance with key permit conditions prescribing mitigation measures is now high.

Marine Mammals

A South African Whale Disentanglement Unit has been established and all observed entangled whales are rescued. A total of 34 whales have been successfully disentangled since 2008.

INDIA

II. Appendix I: Range State

Egyptian Vulture
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Baer's Pochard
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Siberian Crane
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Black-necked Crane
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Marbled Teal
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Ferruginous Pochard
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Dalmatian Pelican
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Sociable Plover
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing

Baikal Teal
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Spoonbill Sandpiper
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
White-headed Duck
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Pallas's Fishing-Eagle
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Irrawaddy Dolphin
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Ganges River Dolphin
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Green Turtle
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Loggerhead Turtle
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Hawksbill Turtle
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Leatherback Turtle
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Snow Leopard
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Yak
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing

V.2

Results of efforts to include migratory species during the planning of protect areas.

Greater cooperation in management of Trans boundary Protected Areas. Population status and habitat of migratory species are increasingly protected and inclusive management of PAs are being considered.

IX. 1

Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes, Marine Turtle, Waterfowl, Elephant, Snow Leopard, Whale shark and Dugong.

AUSTRALIA

II. Appendix I: Range State

Common Blue Whale
Population size- increasing
Distribution- stable
Humpback Whale
Population size- increasing
Distribution- increasing
Southern Right Whale
Population size- increasing
Distribution- unclear

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)

In 2006, Australia adopted a revised Threat Abatement Plan for the incidental catch (or by-catch) of seabirds during oceanic longline fishing operations to minimize the effect on seabirds of bycatch in longline fisheries, a listed Key Threatening Process under the EPBC Act. Implementation of the provisions in the plan have significantly reduced seabird bycatch and associated mortality in Australian longline fisheries.

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Marine Mammals)

The incidental capture and mortality of turtles decreased substantially after the introduction of Turtle Exclusion Devices in most trawl fisheries.

Projects have been undertaken to remove feral dogs and pigs that predate on marine turtle nests, to understand the impacts of temperature change on marine turtle nesting beaches and to involve Indigenous communities in conservation and management including the removal of marine debris.

Loggerhead meta-population numbers and stability differ across their Australian range. There are three genetically distinct populations of loggerhead turtles in Australia: two in Queensland (Mon Repos/ Wreck Rock and the Swains Reefs) and one in Western Australia. The eastern Australia population is the most significant in the southern Pacific Ocean. The population is centred in the southern Great Barrier Reef and adjacent mainland near Bundaberg with an estimated population size of 1000 females, with 400 breeding annually. Annual monitoring has revealed that since 2000, the long term decline in nesting loggerhead turtle numbers has changed to a trend for increasing numbers at all eastern Australian loggerhead turtle index beaches, with 400 recorded nesting during the 2009-2010 season.

V.2

Results of efforts to include migratory species during the planning of protect areas.

For albatrosses and petrels (ACAP listed species) all breeding sites within Australia's jurisdiction are protected areas and, two of these (Heard Island and Macquarie Island), were also inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997. In addition, Australia exercises a 200 nautical mile Economic Exclusion Zone (EEZ) surrounding Heard Island, Macquarie Island and the Australian continent. The Australian EEZ possesses the characteristics of an IUCN Category IV or VI Protected Area by virtue of strict conservation measures prescribed by the Australian government to minimise the impact of longline fishing practices on seabirds, the key threat that seabirds face at sea. As a result of these measures the bycatch of albatrosses and petrels has been reduced to low levels in all Australian longline fisheries.

BELARUS

II. Appendix I: Range State

Ferruginous Duck

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

White-tailed Eagle

Population size- increasing

Distribution- increasing

Greater Spotted Eagle

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)

As a result of certain habitat and species protection measures, numbers of the aquatic warbler, the greater spotted eagle and the white-tailed eagle have stabilised.

BELGIUM

No specific ecological outcomes to report.

CYPRUS

II. Appendix I: Range State
Loggerhead Sea Turtle
Population size- increasing
Distribution- stable

II. Appendix I: Species
Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)
Large scale campaign to eliminate illegal bird trapping has decreased by almost 80%

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Marine Turtles)
Over 30,000 green and loggerhead hatchlings reach the sea each year from nests from the protected Cyprus beaches. The Project and the associated measures i.e., protection of turtles nesting habitats, including the adjacent sea, and nests are considered successful and significant increases in loggerhead turtle nesting have been noted in the last five years.

DENMARK

II. Appendix I: Range State
White-tailed Eagle
Population size- increasing
Distribution- increasing

II. Appendix I: Species
Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)
White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) The species began recolonising Danish territory in 1996, as a result of the growing North German population. The return of the eagle now comes up to 30 breeding pairs in Denmark in 2010. A success story. Where necessary, public access around the nest sites has been prohibited.

ETHIOPIA

II. Appendix I: Range State
Cheetah
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Grevy's Zebra
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing

II. Appendix I: Species
Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)
Considerable success has been recorded towards creating alternative habitats for the migratory species and the mitigation measures indicated in the EIA of any installation process were so useful to reduce electrocution risks.

FINLAND

II. Appendix I: Range State
Steller's Eider
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- not known
White-tailed Eagle
Population size- increasing
Distribution- increasing
Lesser White-fronted Goose
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- not known

GEORGIA

II. Appendix I: Range State

Aquila clanga

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- not known

GHANA

No specific ecological outcomes to report.

HUNGARY

II. Appendix I: Range State

Lesser White-fronted Duck

Population size- stable

Distribution- increasing

Red-breasted Goose

Population size- increasing

Distribution- increasing

White-tailed Eagle

Population size- increasing

Distribution- increasing

Eastern Imperial Eagle

Population size- increasing

Distribution- increasing

Great Bustard

Population size- increasing

Distribution- increasing

Aquatic Warbler

Population size- stable

Distribution- increasing

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)

The amount of poisoned birds decreased during the last two years.

ISRAEL

No specific ecological outcomes to report.

KENYA

II. Appendix I: Range State

Dugong

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

Green Turtle

Population size- increasing

Distribution- decreasing

Grevy's Zebra

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)

Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit are implemented accordingly, gazettelement for protection of important ecosystem, closed fishing season in Lake Naivasha to improve food supply for migratory species of birds. Others include development of management plans for protected areas with clear Zonation schemes. As part of rehabilitation, 10,685,537 seedlings were produced in 2009 and 2010 by the local communities working at a few IBAs in the country. The seedlings were meant for rehabilitation of the degraded sites.

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Marine Mammals)

Decrease in reported incidences of poaching and mortality incidences meaning there is compliance to enforcement and increased voluntary reporting of any killing of turtle.

MONGOLIA

II. Appendix I: Range State

Pelecanus crispus

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Terrestrial Mammal)

Poaching for some species (for example, saiga) under control and decreased sharply. People are aware that poaching must be stopped.

PHILIPPINES

II. Appendix I: Range State

Chinese crested tern

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- not known

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Marine Mammals)

The tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*) is a by-catch in lake fishery where they are caught in gill nets for fish. Dialogues with fisherfolks have been conducted to minimize if not eradicate the problem. Marine turtles have been the target of foreign fishing vessels. Their fishing boats are confiscated when apprehended. Dugong by catch is more problematic because of the involvement of poor fisherfolks.

A series of consultations were held in Turtle Islands and alternative livelihood options were identified to stop marine turtle egg collection. Ecotourism was one of the identified livelihood options is in the process of being developed in the area.

POLAND

II. Appendix I: Range State

White-tailed Eagle

Population size- increasing

Distribution- increasing

Ferruginous Duck

Population size- increasing

Distribution- stable

III.3

Listing of Migratory Species in Appendix II

Aegolius funereus are near threatened or least concern in Poland, *Asio flammeus* is endangered. Any changes on their habitats could negative influence on populations of these owls. It is obvious that activities arising from better protection of above owls ensure increase of biodiversity of habitats which are substantial to these owl species.

REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

II. Appendix I: Range State

Pelecanus crispus

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

Pelecanus oncorhynchus

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

Anser erythropus

Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Branta ruficollis
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Aythya nyroca
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Oxyura leucocephala
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Otis tarda
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Numenius tenuirostris
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Haliaeetus albicilla
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Haliaeetus penatus
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Aquila heliaca
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Aquila clanga
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing
Falco naumanii
Population size- decreasing
Distribution- decreasing

SAMOA

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Marine Turtles)

Improved reporting of captured turtles so as the response through the tag and release of these turtles.

V.2

Results of efforts to include migratory species during the planning of protect areas.

Improved conservation and protection of nesting hawksbill turtles and their nesting beaches

SAUDI ARABIA

II. Appendix I: Range State

Lesser Kestrel

Population size- decreasing
Distribution- not known

Northern Bald Ibis

Population size- decreasing
Distribution- stable

White-eyed Gull

Population size- decreasing
Distribution- stable

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Marine Turtles)

Green Turtle tagged with Satellite transmitter to find out migration route.

Migration route now known from northern part of Saudi to Eritrea of Green Turtle.

TAJIKISTAN

II. Appendix I: Range State

Falcon

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- not known

Bukhara Deer

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

TANZANIA

IX.6

Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

Under the Sustainable Wetlands Management programme, several species have benefited from this conservation activities (Shoebill, Wattled Crane, Great Snipe, Greater Flamingo, Lesser Flamingo, several 1% waders, White-winged Tern, Gull-billed Tern), Belgian Tech Aid to Kilombero Ramsar Site (Madagascar Pond Heron, Eurasian Marsh Harrier), WWF Mafia Marine Park (several 1% herons, waders and terns)

UKRAINE

II. Appendix I: Range State

Dalmatian Pelican

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

White Pelican

Population size- increasing

Distribution- increasing

Lesser White-fronted Goose

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- not known

Red-breasted Goose

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- not known

White-tailed Eagle

Population size- increasing

Distribution- increasing

Greater Spotted Eagle

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

Imperial Eagle

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

Lesser Kestrel

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- decreasing

Slender-billed Curlew

Population size- decreasing

Distribution- not known

UZBEKISTAN

II. Appendix I: Range State

Siberian Crane

Population size- increasing

Distribution- increasing

[Key to questions]:

COUNTRY

II. Appendix I: Range State

II. Appendix I: Species

Actions taken to overcome obstacles to migration (Birds)

III.3

Listing of Migratory Species in Appendix II

IV.3

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)?

IV.4

Results of IV.3

V.2

Results of efforts to include migratory species during the planning of protect areas.

IX.1

Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

IX.3

Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

IX.4

Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

IX.5

Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund via the CMS Secretariat for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

IX.6

Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

12. Activities proposed by the CMS “Future Shape” review

COP10 Resolution 10.9 on the “Future structure and strategies of the CMS and CMS Family” (“Future Shape”) requested the Strategic Plan Working Group to “make use of” 28 of the activities listed in the final report of the Future Shape consultancy review, being those listed to be undertaken in the medium term (by 2017) and long term (by 2020). Descriptions of these activities were organised into 16 topics in Annex 1 of the Resolution; and a re-worked version of that list is given below. Numbers in brackets are cross-references to Annex 1 of the Future Shape Phase III report¹.

Res 10.9 No.	Activity	Description	Medium term actions (by COP 12, 2017)	Long term actions (by COP 13, 2020)
1	Alignment with international environmental governance reform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support coherent international decision-making processes for environmental governance. - To catalyze international efforts to pursue the implementation of internationally agreed objectives. - To support regional, sub-regional and national environmental governance processes and institutions. - To promote and support the environmental basis for sustainable development at the national level. 	Discussion of reforms at COPs and Standing Committee. (1.2)	Implementation of reforms, where appropriate (1.3)
2	Improved partnership working.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To expand partnership opportunities. - To share best practice. - To utilize common resources. - To share knowledge and expertise. - To coordinate conservation activities. - To identify potential synergies based on common or shared work programmes, geographies and interests. - To utilize local knowledge. 	Closer working with partner organizations (including NGOs, indigenous and local communities and States) (2.3)	Develop regional hubs for MEA implementation to identify synergies and linkages between MEAs and avoid duplication in projects and activities. e.g SPREP (Long-term aim to build upon work undertaken over short and medium term) (2.4)
3	Enhancing scientific	- Coordination of research requirements.	CMS to coordinate scientific research	Create a hub for scientific data on

¹ Lee, R, Filgueira, B and Frater, L (2011). Convention on Migratory Species: Future Shape Phase III. Consultant report to CMS. COP10 document Inf.10.14.10.

	research and information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sharing of research information and data. - Providing easy access to all members of CMS Family of existing and future research information. - Developing relevant research into common threats and issues. 	programmes based on identification of common issues/threats shared across the CMS Family to reduce duplication and overlaps and improve economies of scale. To be used to promote CMS to other Inter Conventions – administered by CMS but open to all Inter community to use – used to raise profile of CMS (Internal). (3.2)	migratory species , which would facilitate the use of migratory species data as an indicator of climate change (Internal). (3.3)
4	Enhance communication and seek opportunities to develop awareness of CMS and CMS Family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of internal systems to enhance communication between working groups, Parties, agreements and institutions and to increase accessibility to information within the CMS Family. - Development of external systems to raise the profile of and increase awareness of the CMS and the CMS Family. - Where relevant improvement of existing IT systems, for example existing website system. - Redesign of website to include targeting specific audience groups. 	<p>Parties/Signatories to begin to translate guidance documents into local languages to assist implementation. (4.4)</p> <p>Run awareness campaigns to ensure that CMS is recognized by the public, academic institutions, international organizations and others as the global leader in the protection of migratory species. CMS to commence coordination of communication activities (links into long). (4.2)</p> <p>CMS to coordinate communication operations and strategies as centralized services across Agreements/MoU. Coordinate press and media announcements and the implementation of species campaigns and public events. Support the development and maintenance of CMS Family websites and CMS provide centralized awareness-raising on common/shared threats through publications and online resources, where this is practicable. (4.3)</p>	
5	To carry out a global gap analysis at the Convention level and to assess resources appropriateness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prioritize resources through improved cooperation and sharing of resources. - To identify where appropriate potential partnerships. - To work with Scientific Council. - To share best practice and lessons learnt. 	Implementation of recommendations of gap analysis and resource assessment. (5.2)	
6	Coordinated strategic plans for the CMS Family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To coordinate the work of the CMS Family. - To encourage priority setting. - To share and maximize resources. - To identify potential 	Implementation. (6.3)	

		synergies and links between programmes and projects.		
7	Restructuring of Scientific Council to maximize expertise and knowledge capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify potential and relevant opportunities to maximize the expertise and knowledge of the Scientific Council to best support the CMS. - To identify any gaps in knowledge and/or expertise exists in the current membership of the Scientific Council. - To expand advice and knowledge sharing across the CMS Family. 	Implementing the review of CMS membership of Scientific Council based on species groupings or thematic issues if appropriate. (7.2)	
			Scientific Institution if appropriate. (7.3)	
8	Identify opportunities for cooperation and coordination at the local and regional level through the creation of synergies based on geography.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To encourage resource efficiency. - To provide opportunities for improved integration and to minimize institutional overlap through the cooperation and sharing of resources allowing for mutual assistance and logistical support. - To develop local and/or regional synergies with stakeholders. - To identify common or shared work programmes. - To aid capacity building, fundraising and implementation at the local level at the local level 	MoUs/Agreements consider enhancing collaboration and cooperation via sharing i.e. office/ personnel/resources (e.g. as per Abu Dhabi – Dugongs and Birds of Prey). (8.3)	
9	Harmonization and interoperability of information management and reporting systems where appropriate and applicable for the CMS Family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To reduce duplication of reporting. - To analyze and compare data. - To access to data. - To improve coordination of collection, storage and management systems. - To reduce effort and time spent on collecting and reporting information across the CMS Family. 	Centralization and harmonization of reporting formats and returns. Development of information technology and centralized systems and procedures in relation to data storage and analysis (Internal). (9.3) Coordinate access to research data as a centralized service across CMS agreements. (Internal) (9.4)	CMS to centralize the development and management of mapping systems and shared management systems. (9.5)
10	Strengthen the coordination and servicing of MoUs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoUs to receive coordinated service. - To share resources, knowledge and expertise across MoUs. - To utilize available 	Ensure appropriate levels for all MoUs not currently represented. (10.2)	CMS core budget for species groups and the MoUs, where appropriate. (10.3)

		resources. - To avoid duplication and promote consistency across MoUs.		
11	Seek opportunities to coordinate meetings between institutions, working groups and across the CMS Family agreements.	- To utilize and share resources. - To reduce time commitments required to attend meetings. - To increase attendance. - To improve sharing of knowledge and information. - To expand knowledge and information. - To develop synergistic relationships.	Prioritizing and co-ordination of COP and MOPs. (Internal). (11.2) Coordinate with international organizations common meetings relating to shared issues (e.g. IUCN) and common research conservation programmes, species action plans and capacity building activities for on the ground conservation. (External) (11.3)	
12	Actions to prioritize the growth of CMS and the CMS Family.	- To augment the growth of the CMS Family. - To maximize resource efficiency. - To identify common threats shared across conservation programmes and relevant responses through the use of best practice. - To develop synergies. - To increase global coverage. - To focus the development of new agreements.	Encourage more Range States to become Parties/Signatories to CMS and CMS Family. (12.2) ongoing commences in short term	
			Extending the scope of existing Agreements/ MoUs rather than developing new Agreements/ MoUs (e.g. AEWA and elephants MoU). (12.4)	
13	Seek opportunities to expand and develop capacity building across the CMS Family.	- Expand and enhance capacity building to improve conservation efforts and implementation. - To include centralized workshops by region or along common thematic interests, for example the development of national policy instruments, reporting practices and species monitoring.	CMS provide centralized services relating to build capacity with the CMS Family including training and educational activities. (13.2)	
14	Seek opportunities to expand and enhance fundraising activities.	- To coordinate fundraising activities. - To develop synergies. - To identify funding opportunities.	CMS coordinate fundraising activities work with partners and stakeholders to expand fundraising activities. (14.1)	
15	Enhanced collaboration between CMS agreements via Secretariats or via merger of agreements	- To seek opportunities to develop synergistic relationships either based on geography or species clustering. - To maximize resources. - To encourage cooperation between agreements.	Begin considering, if appropriate, merging agreements based on geography and/or ecology or species grouping. (15.3)	
			If appropriate, cooperation and coordination between Agreement Secretariats e.g. based on species clustering or on geography. (15.2)	

	based on either geography/ecology or on species clusters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop common conservation programmes. - To consolidate funding. 		
16	Monitoring of implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An assessment of the quality of work being undertaken, an identification of gaps in the programmes and what possible measures may be required in order to close the gaps. - To improve implementation across the CMS Family. - To measure success. - To share best practice. 	<p>Improve mechanisms to measure implementation of CMS and its Family both from a Party and conservation perspective, quality of work, and identification of gaps and propose measures to close these gaps.</p> <p>Developing indicators for measuring action plans. (Internal) (16.2)</p>	

The Future Shape process also produced a list of “short term” activities to be undertaken in 2012-2014 (by COP11). The present Strategic Plan review supports delivery of some of these, and this too has been tabulated, as follows:

Activity description	Elements for implementation 2012-2014	Links with Strategic Plan review
<p>5. Carry out a global gap analysis at the Convention level and to assess resources appropriateness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prioritize resources through improved cooperation and sharing of resources. - To identify where appropriate potential partnerships. - To work with Scientific Council. - To share best practice and lessons learnt. 	<p>Global Gap and Resource Assessment, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CMS Secretariat to coordinate a global gap analysis at Convention level: consider which issues are being addressed, which issues are not being addressed, if another organization is addressing these issues, scientific gap analysis and what research is required. (5.1) 2. Resource assessment of Convention (CMS Secretariat and MoUs). (5.3) 3. Undertake an assessment of MoUs and their viability. (16.3) 	<p>5.1: - Strategic Plan review is supporting alignment of strategic planning with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and Aichi Targets, with potential for streamlined indicator development, reporting and other improved synergies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Also reaffirming definition of strategic priorities according to focus on CMS niche roles. <p>Re “sharing best practice and lessons learned” - Strategic Plan review has included research and consultations to this end, in relation to strategic planning, with key relevant MEAs.</p>
<p>12. Actions to prioritize the growth of CMS and the CMS Family:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To augment the growth of the CMS Family. - To maximize resource 	<p>Agreements and MoUs focused only on migratory species (as a policy) (12.1).</p> <p>Encourage more Range States to become Parties/Signatories</p>	<p>12.1/12.3:: Refreshed expression of policy on development of new instruments is under consideration in the development of the</p>

<p>efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify common threats shared across conservation programmes and relevant responses through the use of best practice. - To develop synergies. - To increase global coverage. - To focus the development of new agreements. 	<p>to CMS and CMS Family. (12.2) On-going after 2014, but commences in short term.</p> <p>Create criteria against which to assess proposed new potential agreements. These criteria to include scientific need, the added value of CMS involvement, existing and potential synergies (internally and externally) funding criteria and existence of a volunteer coordinator. An example of added value includes the consideration of whether the new agreement would encourage participation and extend Parties, including considering whether the proposed agreement is better served by another MEA or other initiatives.</p> <p>(Includes - Improving identification of priority objectives and prioritize current activities and develop a policy where implementation monitoring must be a part of any future MoUs).</p> <p>(Includes: Development and/or utilization of indicators to monitor effectiveness of agreements; Implementation and effectiveness of MoUs to be reviewed at COP level; After set period of time CMS Secretariat to report on MoU implementation). (12.3 and 12.5).</p>	<p>Strategic Plan 2015-2023</p> <p>Greater CMS “Family coherence” being proposed as an explicit aim of the Strategic Plan 2015-2023, <i>inter alia</i> through re-casting it as a Plan for migratory species conservation rather than just for the framework Convention.</p> <p>12.2: Targets for Party/Signatory recruitment discussed in review of Strategic Plan, including review of feedback on the activities of existing Parties in assisting with this.</p>
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13. Cross-mapping CMS targets and Aichi biodiversity targets

Two exercises were carried out in 2011 and 2012 respectively, by the UN Environmental Management Group’s biodiversity Issue Management Group (IMG) and by IUCN on behalf of the Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions (CSAB), to cross-map key Convention strategies and targets against the Aichi Biodiversity targets (details of the source references are given in the Stage 1 report). The CMS Strategic Plan was included. Each exercise gave somewhat different results, as shown in the analysis below, conducted for the present review.

Key: IMG: + (“Strategies relevant for target area”)
 IUCN: x (objectives that can contribute)

		Aichi targets																			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
CMS Strategic Plan targets	1.1	x					+						x+								x+
	1.2	x											X								x+
	1.3						+						x+								x+
	1.4	x	+	x+		x	X	x	x	x+	x	+	x+						x		x+
	1.5													x+					x		x+
	1.6	x												x+							x+
	1.7	x												x+							x+
	1.8	x												x+					x+		x+
	2.1	x												x+							x
	2.2	x		x	x	x						X	x+								x
	2.3					x+						X	x+		+	+			x		x
	2.4	x											x+								x
	2.5		x										x+								x
	2.6	x	+	+	x+	x	x+	x	x+	x+	x+	X	x+	X	x				x		x
	2.7					x						X	x+		+	+					x
	2.8		+	+	x+	x							X		+				+		
	2.9		x+										X		+				x+		
	3.1	x																	+		
	3.2	x																			
	3.3	x																			
3.4	x																			+	
3.5	x+	x		x+		x	x+	x												+	
3.6	x																			x+	
4.1	x																	+			
4.2	x																	x		x+	+
4.3	x	+										x						x+		x+	
4.4																					+
4.5	x	+												+			+			+	+
4.6	x																			+	+
4.7		+																		x	x+
4.8																					x+

Connections identified by IMG	75
Connections identified by IUCN	102
Connections identified by both	46 (ie only a 26% overlap between the two analyses)
Aichi targets not matched by CMS	
- according to IMG	Target 16 (access to genetic resources)
- according to IUCN	Target 15 (ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks) Target 16 (access to genetic resources)
CMS targets not matched by Aichi	
- according to IMG	Target 3.2 (engagement of non-Parties) Target 3.3 (engagement of partners)
- according to IUCN	Target 4.4 (CMS family cohesion)

Aichi targets

STRATEGIC GOAL A: MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY

Target 1: Values of biodiversity

Target 2: Integration of biodiversity

Target 3: Elimination of incentives harmful to biodiversity

Target 4: Development and/or implementation of plans for sustainable production and consumption

STRATEGIC GOAL B: REDUCING PRESSURE ON BIODIVERSITY

Target 5: Halving the rate of loss of all natural habitats

Target 6: All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably

Target 7: Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably

Target 8: Reducing pollution

Target 9: Invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized

Target 10 (2015): Minimize the anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems

STRATEGIC GOAL C: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEMS

Target 11: Conservation of terrestrial and marine areas

Target 12: Prevent extinction of known threatened species

Target 13: Minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL D: ENHANCING BENEFITS FROM BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Target 14: Restoring and safeguarding ecosystems

Target 15: Enhanced ecosystem resilience

Target 16: Implementation of Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources (...)

STRATEGIC GOAL E: ENHANCING IMPLEMENTATION

Target 17: Implementation of national biodiversity strategy and action plan

Target 18: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities respected

Target 19: Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, improved

Target 20: Mobilization of financial resources

14. Aichi Target indicators of relevance to CMS

A suite of headline indicators for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets has been defined by a CBD Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group, and has been related to sub-indicators by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)². Indicators for the future CMS Plan could be designed to harmonise with these. The list is shown below, and the items of most probable relevance for a “migratory species cut” of the monitoring system, which could then also help in monitoring relevant targets in the CMS Plan, are highlighted by shading.

1. Trends in extent, condition and vulnerability of ecosystems, biomes and habitats (6 BIP indicators)

- Red List Index
- Extent of forests & forest types
- Extent of marine habitats
- Area of forest under sustainable management: degradation & deforestation
- Forest fragmentation
- River fragmentation & flow regulation

2. Trends in abundance, distribution and extinction risk of species (3 BIP indicators)

- Red List Index
- Living Planet Index
- Wild Bird Index

3. Trends in genetic diversity of species (2 BIP indicators)

- Ex-situ crop collections
- Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals

4. Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture (8 BIP indicators)

- Ecological Footprint
- Status of species in trade
- Wild Commodities Index
- Red List Index
- Living Planet Index
- Wild Bird Index
- Marine Trophic Index
- Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits

5. Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers (7 BIP indicators)

- Wild Commodities Index
- Red List Index
- Living Planet Index
- Wild Bird Index
- Water Quality Index for Biodiversity
- Trends in invasive alien species
- Nitrogen deposition

6. Trends in distribution, condition and sustainability of ecosystem services for equitable human well-being (4 BIP indicators)

- Red List Index

² Details available at <http://www.bipindicators.net/indicators>.

- Biodiversity for food & medicine
 - Health & wellbeing of communities directly dependant on ecosystem goods & services
 - Nutrition indicators for biodiversity
- 7. Trends in awareness, attitudes and public engagement in support of biological diversity and ecosystem services (0 BIP indicators)**
- 8. Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives (3 BIP indicators)**
- Trends in invasive alien species
 - Area of forest under sustainable management: certification
 - Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management
- 9. Trends in access and equity of benefit sharing of genetic resources (0 BIP indicators)**
- 10. Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application (1 BIP indicator)**
- Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages
- 11. Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches (3 BIP indicators)**
- Management effectiveness of protected areas
 - Coverage of protected areas
 - Protected area overlays with biodiversity
- 12. Trends in mobilisation of financial resources (1 BIP indicator)**
- Official development assistance in support of the Convention

15. COP Resolution 10.5: CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Tenth Meeting
(Bergen, 20-25 November 2011)

Recalling Resolution 8.2 whereby the Strategic Plan for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (2006-2011) was adopted;

Aware that the 38th meeting of the Standing Committee decided that the Conference of the Parties at its 10th meeting should consider updating the current Strategic Plan to cover the next three-year period (2012-2014) without making substantive changes;

Taking into account that this decision would allow gaining sufficient time to elaborate the Strategic Plan for 2015-2023 to be submitted to COP11 in 2014 on the basis of the final outcome of the Future Shape process and on the results and recommendations of the assessment of the status of implementation of the 2006-2011 Plan by the Contracting Parties, Partner Organizations and the CMS Secretariat;

Noting the draft updated version of the current Strategic Plan for the period 2012-2014 (UNEP/CMS/Doc 10.22);

Recalling Decision X/20 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in which CMS is recognized as the lead partner in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species over their entire range;

Further recalling Decision X/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity by which the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets were adopted, and which invited the UN Environment Management Group (EMG) to identify measures for effective and efficient implementation of the Strategic Plan across the United Nations system;

Noting that Decision X/2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity urged Parties and other governments to support the updating of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan and mainstreaming of biodiversity at the national level, taking into account synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions in a manner consistent with their respective mandates;

Also noting Resolution 14.2 of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) (The Hague, 2007), which contains the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2013;

Also noting Resolution X.1 of the Conference of the Parties to the Ramsar Convention (Changwon, 2008) which adopted the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2009-2015; and

Taking note of the Secretariat's report reviewing the implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan (document UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.21);

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

1. *Welcomes* the updated CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2014 annexed to this Resolution;
2. *Decides* to develop a new Strategic Plan for the period 2015-2023 and *confirms* the need for intersessional work on its elaboration;
3. *Decides* to set up a Working Group with the task of drafting the next Strategic Plan 2015-2023 for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its 11th meeting, and *requests* the Working Group to submit a progress report to the 40th meeting of the Standing Committee. The Terms of Reference of the Strategic Plan Working Group are annexed to this Resolution;
4. *Instructs* the Secretariat to undertake the necessary preparations, including by drawing on material prepared as part of the Future Shape process and by identifying possible elements for a new Strategic Plan, to feed in to and complement the efforts of the Working Group;
5. *Invites* the UN Environment Management Group, through its Issue Management Group on Biodiversity, to consider issues related to migratory species when identifying opportunities for cooperation and mainstreaming biodiversity into the relevant policy sectors in support of an effective and efficient implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity across the United Nations system;
6. *Requests* UNEP, Parties and multilateral donors to provide financial assistance for the implementation of this Resolution.

16. Terms of Reference of the Strategic Plan Working Group

Objectives

1. The main objective of the Working Group will be to elaborate the CMS Strategic Plan for the period 2015-2023. The new Strategic Plan will be presented for adoption at COP11.
2. To this end, the Working Group will take into account the Strategic Plan for the period 2006-2011 and its updated version to 2014. It will also take into account the conclusions of COP10 on the Future Shape of the Convention, especially with respect to priorities chosen and the activities outlined in the option chosen.
3. The Working Group will further take into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the period 2011-2020 and in particular its Aichi targets, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the strategic documents of other global biodiversity-related MEAs and any other relevant documents that the Working Group may consider appropriate.
4. The Working Group will consider and propose a procedure for the assessment of the status of implementation of the Strategic Plan 2015-2023 by Parties as well as organizations which are partners of CMS.
5. The Working Group will keep the Standing Committee informed of its work through reports to each of the meetings of the Committee, and will present its initial findings to the Standing Committee in 2012.

Composition of the Working Group

6. The Working Group shall be composed of Parties to the Convention on the basis of the same regions as the Standing Committee, with a maximum of two representatives per region. The regional groups will select their representatives based on their experience of the subject of the CMS Strategic Plan and their knowledge of the CMS and its family. The Chairs of the Standing Committee and the Scientific Council shall be *ex-officio* members of the Working Group. Partner organizations and relevant MEA Secretariats will also be invited to be non-voting members of the Group.
7. Contracting Parties shall be consulted by their regional representatives at each step of the process.
8. To have a CMS Strategic Plan in which the work of the CMS Family is included as much as possible while respecting the mandate of each individual instrument, the Working Group will invite the views of and work in cooperation with the whole CMS Family. The Secretariats as well as the Chairs of the relevant bodies of other relevant MEAs will also be consulted.

9. The composition of the Working Group shall be agreed upon under the responsibility of the CMS Standing Committee no later than one month after the end of COP10.
10. The Chair and Vice-Chair shall be chosen among the members of the Working Group under the responsibility of the CMS Standing Committee no later than two months after the end of COP10.
11. The work of the Working Group will be facilitated by the CMS Secretariat.