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**FOURTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE  
CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS**

Nairobi, 7-11 June 1994  
Item 10 (d) of the provisional agenda

**REPORT OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL**

NAIROBI, KENYA, 4-5 JUNE 1994

Prepared by the Secretariat

INTRODUCTION

1. The fifth meeting of the Scientific Council of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) was held at the United Nations Office in Nairobi on 4 and 5 June 1994.

AGENDA ITEM 1: OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN  
AND THE SECRETARIAT

2. The Chairman of Scientific Council opened the meeting at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, 4 June 1994. He welcomed the participants and expressed satisfaction with the excellent attendance.

3. The Coordinator of the Secretariat drew attention to changes in the membership of the Council since the fourth meeting, held in Bonn in May 1993. He welcomed the new members and conveyed the apologies of Councillors who had informed the Secretariat of their inability to be present.

AGENDA ITEM 2: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

4. After a number of administrative announcements, the Council adopted without amendment the provisional agenda for the meeting (UNEP/CMS/ScC.5.1), which is attached as annex I to the present report.

AGENDA ITEM 3: REPORTS ON INTERSESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

A. Chairman

5. At the first session of the meeting, the Chairman drew attention to his report prepared for the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.5.4), which highlighted the activities of the Scientific Council over the course of the triennium. He concluded his remarks by announcing that he would resign as Chairman at the end of the present term, since his professional commitments did not allow him to devote sufficient time to the Council's activities. An election to choose his successor would be held during the meeting. He informed the meeting that two

Councillors - Dr. Pierre Devillers (Belgium) and Dr. Roberto Schlatter (the Conference -appointed Councillor from Chile) - had been nominated by their peers and had agreed to stand for election. Dr. Michael Ford (United Kingdom) had also been nominated, but had declined to stand.

6. The Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman, had proposed that a post of Vice-Chair be created to assist the Chair with the coordination of the Council's activities. Ms. Karen Weaver (Australia) had indicated that, if the Council were to decide at this meeting to establish such a post, she would be prepared to accept nomination. The Chairman concluded the discussion by advising Councillors that additional nominations for the posts of Chair and Vice-Chair would be accepted during the meeting. Dr. Pfeffer expressed the view that, given the importance of West and Central Africa for many migratory species, consideration should be given to electing a Councillor from that region.

#### B. Secretariat

7. Also at the first session, the Coordinator provided a brief introduction to the report of the Secretariat (UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.5.1), drawing attention to the new Parties to the Convention since the last meeting of the Council and to the work that had been undertaken to further the development of a number of CMS Agreements, notably the draft AfricanEurasian Waterbird Agreement which would be the subject for further discussion at an intergovernmental meeting to be held from 12 to 14 June, also in Nairobi.

#### C. Councillors

8. Councillors were then given the opportunity to add their own remarks. Mr. Dey emphasized the importance of involving the former Republics of the Soviet Union in the convention, since many were important range States for migratory species. He indicated that India and the former Soviet Union had concluded a bilateral agreement concerning migratory species and that, if that agreement were to apply also to the newly formed States, the question of possible linkages with CMS warranted examination. The Coordinator explained that the Strategy for the Future Development of the Convention (UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.11) included suggestions on enhancing the membership of CMS and that considerable efforts had already been made to encourage these particular countries to join the Convention.

### AGENDA ITEM 4: MATTERS TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

#### A. Proposals for amendment of Appendices I and II of the Convention

9. At the first session of the meeting, the Council began its consideration of the summary prepared by the Secretariat of the proposals before the Conference to include four additional species in Appendix I and another 92 species in Appendix II (UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.12). The Chairman proposed that the Council first review each of the Appendix I proposals in turn, with a view to formulating a recommendation as to whether or not, in the Council's view, the species concerned met the criteria for listing in Appendix I.

10. Dr. Ford drew the Council's attention to one of the columns in the summary, in which it appeared a determination had been made of the conservation status of each of the species (endangered or unfavourable) and, in the case of species proposed for listing in Appendix II, whether or not the species would benefit significantly from conservation measures applied within the framework of an international Agreement. Replying to Dr. Ford's request for an explanation as to the basis for this apparent

determination, the Secretariat clarified that the column represented the criteria which, in its view, the species concerned should fulfil if the Council were to recommend its listing in Appendix I or II and, eventually, if its inclusion were to be agreed by the Conference of the Parties. Thus, the column in question did not, in fact, represent a determination of the conservation status of the species, rather it merely served to indicate the possible justification for listing a given species. Dr. Ford expressed satisfaction with that explanation and recommended that the clarification also be given to the Conference of the Parties at the time the proposals were to be introduced.

11. Dr. Pfeffer and Dr. Beudels, both members of a working group on Sahelo-Saharan mammals established at the fourth meeting of the Council, briefly introduced the first proposal under consideration: to list *Oryx dammah* in Appendix I. Dr. Ford questioned whether the species, which had been so drastically reduced in number, could still be considered "migratory" in the sense of the Convention and therefore to meet one of the criteria for listing. Noting that, according to his information, the distribution of *Oryx dammah* appeared to be restricted to Chad - which was not a Party to the Convention - he pointed out that the strict obligations imposed by an Appendix I listing would not be binding. Furthermore, he noted that *Oryx dammah* had not benefited at all by its inclusion in Appendix II, since no steps had been taken to develop an Agreement for the species.

12. A number of Councillors provided information which indicated that the *Oryx dammah* does, in fact, occur outside of Chad, and that it does exhibit seasonal migrations. Dr. Bel Hadj Kacem reported that the species had been successfully reintroduced in Tunisia and emphasized the need for surveys to determine its presence elsewhere in the wild. Mr. Traore reported that since the early 1980s there had been no reliable indicators of the presence of the species in Mali; however, it was possible, indeed probable, that individuals were returning to Mali since insecurity in parts of the country had reduced poaching pressure. Dr. Beudels, referring to the findings of the working group, reported that the species was in fact migratory and that although the wild population was probably restricted to Niger and Chad, its potential range was much larger and would benefit from a network of protected areas. Dr. Pfeffer considered that the species warranted listing in Appendix I on account of its highly endangered status, irrespective of whether or not Chad was a Party to the Convention. Dr. Sylla supported this view, noting that the presence at this meeting of an observer from Chad could be interpreted as an expression of its interest and that the listing in Appendix I would help to create a greater awareness of the plight of this species. Dr. Ayeni considered that such a listing could help to mobilize the resources needed to reintroduce and protect the species. The observer from Chad stated that the procedures within her country for ratification of CMS had been started and that Chad would welcome any decisions arising from the meeting, indicating that her Government would have no objection to the listing of *Oryx dammah* in Appendix I.

13. The Chairman summarized the discussion by noting that the meeting had reached a consensus that *Oryx dammah* is highly endangered and migratory, thus qualifying the species for inclusion in Appendix I. The Council agreed that this recommendation should be forwarded to the Conference of the Parties.

14. The Conference-appointed expert on waterbirds, Dr. Moser, introduced the proposal (No. I/3) of the Government of Spain to include *Oxyura leucocephala* in Appendix I. He pointed out that the proposal had arisen from a workshop organized in 1993 to discuss the problem of hybridization of this species with *Oxyura jamaicensis*, an introduced species. Dr. Moser

explained that *Oxyura leucocephala* and *Oxyura jamaicensis* were two distinct species which nonetheless could and did hybridize, and produce fertile offspring. He expressed the view that the Bonn Convention had a strong potential to coordinate activities in favour of *Oxyura leucocephala*, noting that an Action Plan had already been developed for the European portion of its distribution, and that another plan was being elaborated to cover the remainder of its range. Mr. Rao supported the inclusion of the species in Appendix I, noting that in addition to the problem of hybridization, it was also threatened by illegal hunting and habitat destruction. The Chairman recalled that the Scientific Council had endorsed the suggestion made at its fourth meeting, held in Bonn in May 1993, that such a proposal be submitted to the Conference of the Parties; he therefore concluded that the proposal had the support of the Council.

15. Dr. Bankovics (Hungary) introduced the Hungarian proposal (No. I/4) to add the Middle-European population of *Otis tarda* to Appendix I. The species had been listed in Appendix II in 1985, but no Agreement had yet been developed. The population concerned had continued to decline dramatically - as a result of habitat changes and agricultural land use - to the extent that the species had disappeared from most of the European breeding area. Of a total European population of 14,000, the Middle-European population was currently estimated at about 1,400 birds. Dr. Bankovics explained that individuals normally did not migrate from Hungary and other countries, except in severe winters. The species was, however, a regular migrant from Russia, where it encountered the greatest threat. Dr. Ford questioned whether the criteria for listing a species in Appendix II had been fulfilled, and expressed concern about the lack of specificity in the annotation attached to the proposal. He expressed concern that the listing of the species had been of no consequence, and suggested that Council urge Range States to conclude an Agreement. In summarizing the discussion, the Chairman noted that there were no objections in principle to recommending the listing of the population concerned in Appendix I, but he requested certain Councillors to devise an improved annotation in order to reflect better the Range States that would be covered by the listing.

16. Dr. Ford introduced the rationale behind the United Kingdom proposal (No. II/1) to include *Tadarida teniotis* in Appendix II. The species was the only one occurring in Europe not covered by the European Bats AGREEMENT, and its listing in Appendix II would facilitate its eventual inclusion. Dr. Ford pointed out that the proposal was not limited geographically to the range of the existing AGREEMENT since, in the United Kingdom's view, the species merited protection throughout its range. The Council decided to recommend that the species be listed in Appendix II accordingly.

17. Dr. Nowak and Dr. Moser introduced the proposals (Nos. II/14 to II/105) to list 92 waterbirds in Appendix II. The proposals had been prepared by the International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau and which had been sponsored by the Government of Germany as a service to the Convention. All the species, subspecies and populations reflected in the proposals were intended to be covered by the proposed African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA). If the AEWA were to have the status of an Article IV (3) AGREEMENT, it would be necessary to add the 92 waterbirds to those already listed in Appendix II in order to arrive at the full complement of 212 waterbirds to which the Agreement was intended to apply. The omission of any of the taxa proposed for inclusion would alter the character of the AEWA to that of an Article IV (4) agreement.

18. The Coordinator referred to the basic criteria for listing species in Appendix II which, he pointed out, was reserved for species with an unfavourable conservation status or which would benefit significantly from international cooperation. It was pointed out that while some of the

waterbirds in the proposal did not have an unfavourable conservation status, the draft Agreement embraced the so-called "precautionary principle", which took account of the potential for the conservation status of a given species to move from favourable to unfavourable in a relatively short time. He said that the exclusion from Appendix II of the 42 waterbirds with a favourable conservation status would preclude the possibility of management and control measures within the framework of CMS for abundant species, such as some of the cormorants that were the object of a draft recommendation proposed by Denmark. Furthermore, he said that a possible discrepancy might arise between the CMS Appendices and the species covered by the AEWA should the negotiators of that draft Agreement decide that the Agreement should cover all of the species in question.

19. The Chairman invited Councillors to review the migratory status and the conservation status of the various taxa proposed for inclusion. Thereafter, consideration would be given to a proposal by Australia to amend the geographic coverage of one of the proposals. The Council would then take up a draft recommendation submitted by Denmark on the conservation and management of cormorants.

20. Although the Council reached a consensus that all of the taxa concerned were migratory within the meaning of the Convention, there was a wide divergence of views concerning the merits of including all of the species, subspecies or populations in Appendix II. The following points were among those raised by individual Councillors during the course of the discussion. Some had reservations about certain annotations that had been made to narrow the coverage of the listings to particular populations. Dr. Ford pointed out that some of the taxa warranted inclusion for their entire range, not only for the area covered by the AEWA. He expressed concern that the proposals were being made to amend the Convention to suit an Agreement that had yet to be formally negotiated, let alone concluded. If all 92 proposals were accepted, only to have some of the 212 waterbirds excluded from the AEWA during subsequent negotiations, Appendix II would include inappropriate listings and would be out of step with the Agreement. Several Councillors indicated that the proposed inclusion of species known to be abundant - to the point of being considered pest species in need of culling - would make it difficult for the set of proposals to be accepted in its entirety. Some expressed concern about the precedent that might set for future listings and the implications it might have for the image of the Convention. Dr. Edelstam suggested that taxa to be covered by the Agreement be listed in a stepwise manner, beginning with those for which Action Plans had already been prepared (e.g., the Anatidae) and then proceeding to other groups.

21. As no consensus could be reached at the first session of the meeting on how to treat the 42 waterbirds listed as having a favourable conservation status, the Council agreed that a working group should be formed (consisting of Dr. Beudels, Dr. Edelstam, Dr. Moser, Dr. Nowak and Dr. Weaver, the Chairman and the Secretariat) to formulate a recommendation for the Council's consideration the following day.

22. At the second session of the meeting, held on 5 June 1994, the Chairman reported on the results of the ad hoc working group that had met the previous evening to review the proposals to list 92 species, subspecies or populations of waterbirds in Appendix II, and invited any comments. The working group recommended that the Scientific Council support the inclusion in Appendix II of 50 species identified as having an unfavourable conservation status, and that the remaining 42 species - considered to have a favourable conservation status but subject to sport or subsistence hunting or management action - be put forward for consideration by the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The working group considered that Parties should be invited to provide further information in relation

to the remaining 42 species.

23. Mr. Dey noted the importance of ensuring that the species concerned were indeed migratory, and not merely oscillating across national borders; of determining ranges of population estimates; and examining commercial threats to species. Dr. Moser confirmed that at least the first two points had already been carefully reviewed, and that the 42 species recommended for consideration at the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties should be subject to regular monitoring in order to identify any potential threats.

24. Dr. Moser drew attention to one species, *Crex crex*, which had not been included in the original 92 proposals, as there was some question as to whether it is considered to be wetland-dependent. The species, which is a long-distant migrant, has been declining very rapidly throughout its range. Several Range States had suggested that it be proposed for listing in Appendix II with a view to including it in the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement. The question that needed to be addressed was whether or not the Conference of the Parties would be in a position to consider a proposal that had not been previously circulated in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

25. The Coordinator clarified that, while the text of the Convention took precedence, rule 11 of the rules of procedure of the Conference of the Parties could be invoked by the presiding officer with the agreement of all of the Parties, to allow for the consideration of this proposal. Several Councillors considered that such special consideration was warranted on scientific grounds.

26. The Chairman summarized the discussion concerning *Crex crex* noting that the species was clearly migratory and had a very unfavourable conservation status, and that the Council supported its inclusion in Appendix II.

27. The Chairman then sought the Council's endorsement of the recommendation of the ad hoc working group concerning the treatment of the other 92 waterbird proposals. Dr. Ford reiterated his concern that certain annotations to the list of species should be deleted so as not to limit geographically the applicability of the listing in Appendix II. The Chairman expressed sympathy with the intervention that had been made, but concluded that, in view of the limited amount of time and information available, it would not be feasible to undertake the necessary review.

28. The Chairman then turned to a proposal by Australia to amend the geographic coverage of one of the species proposed by Germany. Australia proposed that the geographic coverage of *Sterna albifrons albifrons* and *S. a. guineae* should be expanded to incorporate populations of the subspecies *S. a. sinensis* which occurs in Australia and throughout the Asian-Australasian region.

29. Ms. Weaver recalled that the German proposal had been compiled in an effort to have all species subject to the proposed African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) listed in Appendix II. However, no geographical limitation had been proposed for the subspecies of *S. albifrons* and therefore it would be appropriate to expand the proposal to include the third subspecies, *S. a. sinensis*. Dr. Ford suggested that the problem of whether or not to expand the proposal could be overcome simply by listing the whole species *S. albifrons* in Appendix II. The meeting agreed with that suggestion.

30. The Council then decided to recommend to the Conference of the Parties that:

(a) The other 50 species, subspecies or populations of waterbirds identified as having an unfavourable conservation status (see annex 2 to the present report) be included in Appendix II;

(b) The remaining 42 species considered to have a favourable conservation status but to be subject to sport or subsistence hunting or management action (see annex 3 to the present report) be put forward for consideration by the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

(c) All Parties should be invited to provide further information in relation to those 42 species.

#### B. Review reports on selected Appendix I species

31. At the second session of the meeting, on 5 June, the Secretariat reported that it had received review reports on *Chlamydotis undulata* from only a small number of Range States. It had not been possible for the Secretariat to pursue the activity further due to its limited resources, but it undertook to try to obtain additional reports after the meeting and to circulate them to the members of a working group that had been established at the fourth meeting of the Council to deal with this species. In response to a query from Dr. Rao as to the status of an Agreement on the houbara bustard, the Secretariat reported that the latest information it had received from Saudi Arabia on the matter was contained in Conference document UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.8.

32. Dr. Nowak reported that a research and management project concerning *Numenius tenuirostris* had been conducted over the past three years, the results of which would be published by the end of 1994. Among other things, new findings had been made on the migration route of the species in Ukraine, the Balkan States, and north Africa. A biotope protection project had been started in Greece and Italy. Illegal hunting still appeared to be an important factor in the reduction of the species in recent years. It was estimated that only 100-300 individuals still existed. The UNEP/CMS Secretariat had developed a Memorandum of Understanding for the protection of the species, a draft of which had been sent to national authorities of the 27 Range States. Six States (Algeria, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Tunisia and Ukraine) had responded positively. The intention was to request the Range States concerned to adopt the memorandum during the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. On a separate matter, Dr. Nowak reported that no further information was available on *Dendroica kirtlandii*.

33. Dr. Edelstam reported that there had been some unexpected sightings recently of *Bos sauveli*, which was thought to survive in Cambodia in very small groups. He hoped that more information would be made available once an American specialist carrying out survey work in the region summarized his most recent findings. Dr. Pfeffer added that a French mission undertaken in Cambodia had not observed any kouprey in the course of aerial surveys, but that there were reports of up to 200 individuals still in existence.

34. Dr. Colin Limpus, a marine turtle expert from Australia, was then invited by the Chairman to summarize the information available on Indo-Pacific marine turtles.

35. Dr. Limpus informed the meeting that major changes in marine turtle research had taken place in the past five years. The development and application of genetic techniques for stock identification had allowed scientists to conclude that populations of turtle within a single species need to be treated, in management terms, as if they were separate species. Data obtained from long-term tagging studies showed that the life-history strategy of turtles includes delayed sexual maturity, with reproductive age

not being reached until they were approximately 30-50 years of age. Both tagging and genetic studies had revealed that the migration of turtles occurred over vast distances and was greater than originally anticipated. Dr. Limpus indicated that there was even evidence of trans-Pacific migration of Loggerhead turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*).

36. Dr. Limpus noted that turtle was a staple source of food for most indigenous people throughout the Indo-Pacific region and often the only source of red meat available. Successful management of those species would require taking into consideration the various cultural values placed on turtles throughout the region. He emphasized that given the life-history strategy of those species, any harvest of adults must necessarily be small, and management must be approached from a sustainable-utilization point of view.

37. Dr. Limpus reported that most marine turtle populations were in decline in the Indo-Pacific region. In some cases, the decline over the previous 50 years approached 50-90 per cent of the estimated population. He suggested that a major education campaign was needed to overcome a serious problem in the conservation and management of turtles - namely, the failure to communicate to local managers and users of the resource information on the decline in turtle numbers as well as conservation measures that could easily be put in place.

38. Having referred to the work of the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) which had developed and implemented a Regional Marine Turtle Conservation Programme for the South Pacific region, Dr. Limpus also indicated that several countries in the region had recently enacted legislation to protect turtles from trade. In December 1993, a meeting of the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) had taken place in the Philippines with the primary objective of examining turtle conservation. Dr. Limpus considered that there was a need to unify co-operative efforts throughout the range of the various species and that CMS could provide such an umbrella.

39. Mr. Dey noted the difficulty in identifying those indigenous people who were utilizing turtles and in allocating to them rights for collecting or harvesting. He also drew attention to the mandatory use of turtle-exclusion devices (TEDS) by vessels approaching known rookeries in India, but noted that enforcement of such regulations was difficult.

40. Dr. Limpus reported that there had been many attempts over a long period of time to successfully ranch turtles, but that no venture had yet been commercially viable because of the large costs involved in rearing turtles. An additional difficulty associated with turtle ranching was the current impossibility of distinguishing between ranched and wild caught turtles.

41. Mr. Bangoura (Guinea) informed the Council that Guinea had an abundance of marine turtles but suffered the same sorts of population declines that were described by Dr. Limpus. Guinea had created a programme to raise public awareness and to protect eggs and hatchlings. With limited means available, it had not been able to prioritize conservation measures with respect to indigenous use. Dr. Limpus explained that in Australia such prioritization was very difficult to achieve mainly because it was not only Australia's indigenous people who were utilizing turtles breeding in Australia: up to 90 per cent of the turtles harvested in Papua New Guinea originated in Australia.

42. Dr. Limpus drew attention to the fact that the results of management decisions taken now would not be known for at least 30-50 years. He considered that the best solution to the problem of conserving marine turtles would be to seek collaborative, international management of that shared resource.

43. The Chairman summarized discussion by noting that the problems facing this group were indeed significant. Ms. Weaver confirmed that Australia would continue to work on the conservation of this taxon and stated that marine turtles would remain as a priority species in the next triennium.

44. Sahelo-Saharan ungulates. The meeting considered document UNEP/CMS/ScC.5/CRP.1, concerning a draft action plan for Saharo-Sahelian ungulates, together with review reports for several of these species (UNEP/CMS/ScC.5/CRP.2), which had been prepared by a working group established by the Council at its fourth meeting (see annex 5). The Chairman concluded that there was general agreement among Scientific Councillors on these documents, and that minor revisions to take into account comments received could be made at a later date.

45. Dr. Beudels subsequently returned briefly to the draft Concerted Action Plan for Appendix I species under Resolution 3.2 paragraph 4, concerning the Saharo-Sahelian ungulates (UNEP/CMS/ScC.5/CRP.1) She sought clarification on the status of the document as there were some errors in the text which required correction. The Chairman concluded that a number of corrections were indeed necessary in the text of the document but that there was no objection by the meeting to its principal recommendations. Therefore, it was considered that the Action Plan should still be put before the Conference of Parties as a recommendation from Scientific Council, and the drafters should undertake to make the necessary corrections.

#### C. Draft resolutions/recommendations on other matters

46. At the second session of the meeting, on 5 June, the observer from Denmark introduced a draft recommendation on the conservation and management of cormorants in the African-Eurasian region (UNEP/CMS/Rec.4.1). Commenting on the previous debate, he said that it was important, notwithstanding the recommendation which had been prepared, to include the great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis*) in Appendix II, as there was heavy pressure in Denmark to control and regulate that subspecies because of its rapid increase in numbers. He considered that an Appendix II listing would allow for the necessary international cooperation in that regard. A number of Councillors questioned why such cooperation could not still be continued in the absence of a formal listing of the subspecies in Appendix II. Dr. Ford drew attention to Article VII, paragraph 5 (e), of the Convention which allowed the Conference of the Parties to "make recommendations to the Parties for improving the conservation status of migratory species ... ". He interpreted that provision as applying to migratory species in general, and not being restricted to those listed in the CMS Appendices. The Chairman concurred with the view that the recommendation on cormorants could be considered within the framework of CMS and, in the absence of any further comment, concluded that the Council agreed that the draft recommendation be forwarded unamended to the Conference of the Parties, with the endorsement of the Council.

47. The Council then turned its attention to a series of recommendations on conservation measures for various species or groups of species.

48. Research on small cetaceans (UNEP/CMS/Rec., 4.2). Dr. Perrin, the conference-appointed expert on small cetaceans introduced the draft recommendation, explaining that it was directed at addressing the extreme paucity of data on this group throughout the Southeast-Asia/Indo-Malay region. The Council endorsed the draft recommendation for forwarding to the Conference of the Parties after making one minor amendment to paragraph 2 in order to indicate the correct number of small cetacean species or populations currently listed in Appendix II (i.e., 27). The draft as endorsed by the Council is attached as annex 6 to the present report.

49. Conservation measures for Appendix I species. A draft working paper prepared by Mr Dey was circulated for the Council's consideration. In it, he described a number of specific actions that Parties should be urged to take with respect to species listed in Appendix I. Dr. Ford drew the attention of the Council to the fact that some of the measures outlined in the paper were already contained within the text of the Convention and that others had been expanded upon in various resolutions adopted at meetings of the Conference of Parties. He indicated that while he agreed conceptually with the direction of Mr. Dey's working paper, more work would need to be done on the wording of the document.

50. The Chairman suggested that the redrafted version be combined with the recommendations made by the Scientific Council at its fourth meeting (see Annex 7 of the report of that meeting). The Council agreed to accept the principles contained within the paper, noting that the text would need to be revised before it was considered by the Conference of the Parties as a draft resolution. The working paper as submitted by Mr. Day and in the original language is attached to the present report as annex 7.

51. Institutional Arrangements. The Council considered the paper on institutional arrangements (UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.14), which raised three issues of importance to the functioning of the Scientific Council: (i) the frequency of meetings of the Council; (ii) the possibility for Parties to appoint an alternate Scientific Councillor; and (iii) the establishment of a position of Vice-Chair.

52. The Council acknowledged that its fourth meeting (Bonn, May, 1993), which had been held between sessions of the Conference of the Parties, had been highly successful both with respect to the number of participants attending and in the renewed focus given to the programme of activities of the individual Councillors. The Council therefore supported the proposal that intersessional meetings of the Council should be held in order to enhance its effectiveness.

53. There followed a lengthy discussion on the appointment of alternate Scientific Councillors. Dr. Ayeni pointed out that there would need to be considerable liaison between the appointed Scientific Councillor and his or her alternate. This would be particularly important if, for example, the appointed Councillor were from a government body and the alternate were from an academic institution. Dr. Sylla suggested that such liaison would be an internal matter to be decided on by each Party if it chose to appoint an alternate Scientific Councillor. The Chairman concluded the discussion noting the support of the Council for the recommendations made in document UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.14.

54. Arrangements for the Scientific Council. The Chairman then invited comments on draft resolution 4.5 concerning arrangements for the Scientific Council. Dr. Ford suggested that the preamble could be shortened, and pointed out an apparent inconsistency in that the Scientific Council had not asked the Conference of Parties to take note of the creation of the position of Chair of the Council and yet was asking it to note the decision to create a position of Vice-Chair.

55. The last issue to be agreed in principle was the establishment of a post of Vice-Chair. The Secretariat presented a number of arguments in favour of the creation of such a position, and several Councillors agreed on the importance of having a Vice-Chair to assist with the coordination of the Council's growing activities and to serve as an alternate as the need arose. A number of Councillors considered that additional resources needed to be made available for the Vice-Chair to carry out the necessary functions. The Secretariat pointed out that Conference resolution 3.4 (Geneva, 1991), concerning funding arrangements for the Council, did

provide for financial assistance for developing countries in relation to attendance at meetings, and that this would continue to apply in case a candidate from a developing country were to be elected. A number of Councillors, alluding to a comparable precedent that had been established in other organizations expressed the view that if the Chair were to be a representative of a developed country, the post of Vice-Chair should be filled by a candidate from a developing country.

56. The Chairman noted the consensus that had been reached on the need for the creation of the post of Vice-Chair, and invited further nominations for both the Chair and Vice-Chair. He suggested that the Secretariat be asked to prepare rules of procedure for the Scientific Council before the next meeting, which would address the other issues that had been raised during the course of the discussion. On behalf of a number of Councillors who had already held consultations on the post of Vice-Chair, Dr. Sylla nominated Dr. Ngog for the position, a nomination later confirmed in writing. In accepting the nomination, Dr. Ngog expressed his view that additional financial support would be necessary for the Vice-Chair to perform effectively.

57. The Chairman then invited comments on draft resolution 4.5 concerning arrangements for the Scientific Council. Dr. Ford suggested that the preamble could be shortened, and pointed out an apparent inconsistency in that the Scientific Council had not asked the Conference of Parties to take note of the creation of the position of Chair of the Council and yet was asking it to note the decision to create a position of Vice-Chair.

58. The Coordinator of the Secretariat explained that if any decision taken by the Scientific Council were to have potential financial implications for the Convention budget, provision for additional expenditures would have to be endorsed by the Conference of Parties. The appointment of a Vice-Chair could, in fact, result in the need for additional resources.

59. The Chairman also pointed out that resolution 1.4 (Bonn, 1985) made it clear that the Scientific Council was to meet in conjunction with the Conference of Parties. The recommendation of the Scientific Council to meet at least once intersessionally would necessitate a reconsideration of resolution 1.4, and would require the approval of the Conference of Parties.

60. There was lengthy discussion about the wording of the penultimate paragraph of the draft resolution concerning the appointment of alternate Scientific Councillors. Dr. Pfeffer sought clarification as to whether the intent of this paragraph was to appoint a permanent alternate or whether a different alternate could be provided for each meeting depending on the major topics of discussion. The Chairman reminded the meeting that the Scientific Council had agreed at its fourth meeting that the alternate Scientific Councillor should be a permanent appointee in order to ensure continuity in the coverage of the issues discussed at its meetings.

61. Mr. Rao suggested that the paragraph in question be altered so as to reflect the intent of the fourth meeting of the Scientific Council, *viz* that the alternate Scientific Councillor be a permanent appointment. After further discussion the meeting agreed on the following wording of the second last paragraph: "Invites the Parties to nominate a permanent alternative Scientific Councillor authorized to participate in meetings of the Scientific Council if the regular Scientific Councillor cannot attend."

62. The text of the draft resolution, as amended by the Council, is attached as annex 8 to the present report.

#### D. Reports by Parties

63. The Secretariat introduced item 4 (d) by pointing out that the current record of receipt of Party reports was disappointing, with only 12 out of 42 Parties having submitted a report prior to the meeting. Updating the information contained in document UNEP/CMS/Conf. 4.7, Annex 1 (Rev. 1), the Secretariat informed the meeting that more reports had been received from India, Israel, Norway, Sri Lanka, and Sweden. The Secretariat stressed that such a small number of reports made it difficult to make a meaningful analysis of the implementation of the Convention.

64. As document UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.7 was not yet available, the Secretariat drew attention to the assessment of the implementation of the Convention contained in Chapter 2 of the Strategy for the Future Development of the Convention (UNEP/CMS/Conf. 4.11). Table 6 of that document gave the conservation status of species listed in Appendix I, based on information received from Parties. Information was available for only a small number of species, such as cetaceans, marine turtles and the white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*). Table 7 examined the direct actions taken by Parties for the benefit of Appendix I species. The analysis revealed the availability of a limited amount of information for the same taxonomic groups as well as for *Monachus monachus*. Table 8 listed the activities to conserve migratory species some of which were not necessarily listed in Appendix II. The Secretariat noted that the amount of information available from Parties in this regard was encouraging. Also very impressive was the information provided in Party reports on surveys, research and monitoring activities undertaken with respect to migratory species.

65. Dr. Schlatter observed that of the reports submitted for the fourth meeting of the Conference of Parties, none was from a developing country. He included his own country in this observation. Dr. Schlatter questioned whether this meant that developing countries had not been successful in the implementation of the Convention and suggested that the Secretariat play a more active role in urging all Parties to implement the Convention. Mr. Dey remarked that absence of a report did not necessarily mean that the Convention had not been implemented in a particular country. The observer from Tunisia considered that a reminder from the Secretariat to all Parties would help to increase the number of Party reports lodged. The Secretariat pointed out that two reminders had been sent in the course of preparations for the fourth meeting of the Conference of Parties.

66. The Secretariat reminded the Council that a format for the submission of country reports had been adopted on a trial basis by the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties and suggested that the Conference consider whether or not this format was adequate or required some revision. It was explained that Party reports should be channelled through the CMS Focal Point of each Party, thereby giving them official status. The Chairman stated that the various comments made on the subject would be incorporated into the report of the meeting.

### AGENDA ITEM 5: MATTERS ARISING FROM THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

#### A. Report on artificial barriers to migration

67. The Chairman drew attention to document UNEP/CMS/ScC.5.3, entitled "The significance of artificial barriers to migration across international borders". He suggested that, in view of the number of items still to be discussed, comments on the paper be directed to him in writing.

B. Progress made by working groups/Councillors  
on other matters

68. Albatrosses. Ms. Weaver provided an overview of the progress made on conservation measures for the albatross. She reported that while Australia had intended to propose the listing in either Appendix I or II of all species of albatross, there had not been adequate consultation both with other Range States and within Australia for that to be possible at the fourth meeting of the Conference. She pointed out that the necessary background documentation had nonetheless been prepared for the proposal and had been sent to Scientific Councillors for their information. In addition, Ms Weaver referred to a forthcoming international conference on the conservation of albatross to be held in Tasmania, Australia, in August 1995. The CMS working group on albatross hoped to take advantage of this meeting to hold discussions on progress towards an Agreement on the conservation of this taxon.

69. Dr. Vaz-Ferreira, provided details of research conducted in Uruguay which showed that it was possible significantly to reduce albatross mortality associated with long-line tuna fishing by using such methods as setting the long-lines at night, using weighted hooks to allow the bait to sink more quickly out of reach of the birds, and casting the discarded bait away from the side of the boat on which the lines were hauled in. In Uruguay, observers had been placed on vessels conducting long-line tuna fishing. Mortality was reduced from approximately 150 albatross per day to between 1 and 10 albatross per day by instituting and enforcing the above measures.

70. The Chairman concluded that work on albatross was progressing well and that the working group should aim to have the text of an Agreement as well as the proposals to list the species ready for the fifth meeting of the Conference of Parties.

71. Dr. Schlatter summarized the activities undertaken on *Chloephaga rubidiceps* (Ruddy-headed goose), noting that the work on that endangered species was encouraging.

72. Small cetaceans. A background paper (UNEP/CMS /ScC. 5. 4) on "Small marine cetaceans of the Southeast Asia/Indo-Malay region" had been prepared by Dr. Perrin, the Conference-appointed expert on small cetaceans. Dr. Perrin spoke on the paper, informing the Council that it was clear from the limited amount of information available that there were many problems facing small cetaceans in the region. The Chairman appointed a small working group to examine more closely the regional actions recommended by Dr. Perrin in his background paper. Members of the working group are Australia and the United Kingdom, and a request will be made to include representation from the Philippines and Portugal.

73. Categories of threat. At its fourth meeting, the Scientific Council had discussed whether it was appropriate for CMS to continue to be linked through Conference resolution 2.2 (Geneva, 1988) to a definition of "endangered" for those species listed in Appendix I, developed by the World Conservation Union (IUCN). Subsequently, Dr. Ford prepared a paper (UNEP/CMS/ScC.5.5) outlining options for the Scientific Council to consider with a view to providing guidelines to the Conference of Parties on the application of the term.

74. Dr. Ayeni noted that the categories of threat used by IUCN were also used by other conventions related to environmental or species conservation and management. He noted that an anomalous situation could arise whereby a species might be listed as endangered by one convention but not by another, Mr. Dey pointed out that the IUCN Categories of Threat were actually being prepared under a consultancy contract with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

75. Dr. Ngog suggested that, as with other conventions such as CITES, there would be a need for CMS to quantify the extent to which a species is endangered and that advantage should be taken of the opportunity presented by research currently underway to quantify the Categories of Threat. Mr. Rao considered that it would be premature to act on any of the active options suggested in Dr. Ford's paper until IUCN had finally decided on its own definitions. Ms. Weaver supported these statements, noting that the CMS strategy paper (UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.11.) indicated that CMS would need to liaise more actively with other conventions of a similar nature and that the existence of a different definition of the term endangered could be detrimental to collaborative initiatives. Dr. Ford pointed out, however, that there was a possibility of IUCN reaching a decision on definitions of its Categories of Threat before the Scientific Council had had a chance to meet to discuss them. Therefore, CMS would be linked to a definition without the benefit of advice from its Scientific Council.

76. In summarizing the discussion, the Chairman suggested that there was no need to take further action until the IUCN Categories of Threat had been determined and that discussion on this matter should continue at a future meeting of the Scientific Council.

#### AGENDA ITEM 6: MATTERS CONCERNING DRAFT AGREEMENTS CURRENTLY UNDER DEVELOPMENT

##### A. African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA)

77. The Coordinator of the Secretariat provided a historical perspective to the development of the AEWA, noting that the Secretariat had made a considerable input to the development of the Agreement. He drew attention to the first informal intergovernmental meeting to discuss the Agreement, which was scheduled to take place immediately following the fourth meeting of the Conference of Parties. He hoped that a revision of the draft Agreement could be produced and circulated by the end of 1994 and that a formal negotiating meeting of the Range States concerned could take place in the second or third quarter of 1995. The Chairman congratulated all concerned with the progress on the development on what would be the most ambitious Agreement under CMS.

##### B. Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Agreement

78. The Secretariat summarized the status of this Agreement and referred the Council to document UNEP/CMS/Conf.4.8 for the historical development of the Agreement. The Secretariat had not undertaken further work on the Agreement over the past year due to insufficient resources and other priorities. There was a need to revise the draft Agreement in order to harmonize it with the AEWA before arranging further discussions among the Range States concerned.

C. Mediterranean/Black Sea Small  
Cetaceans Agreement (ASCOMABS)

79. The Secretariat informed the Scientific Council of the progress that had been made on the Mediterranean/Black Sea Small Cetaceans Agreement (ASCOMABS), which had been discussed informally in a meeting of several of the Range States in October 1992. Work on revising the text had been delayed to other commitments; however, there might be another opportunity for Range States to discuss a new draft later in 1994.

D. Slender-billed curlew memorandum of understanding

80. The Secretariat introduced the draft memorandum of understanding which had been circulated in its original language for incorporation into the report of the meeting (see annex 9 thereto).

81. According to the latest scientific reports, only 100-300 individuals are still in existence. The breeding, wintering and migrating range of this species covers 27 States in south-west Asia, southern Europe and northern Africa. The Secretariat emphasized that in order to make the most concerted efforts possible to protect this species from extinction, it would be necessary to coordinate efforts internationally. The Secretariat had prepared an Action Plan for all of the 27 Range States and had integrated this plan in the Memorandum of Understanding to be submitted to the relevant national authorities for signature.

82. The Scientific Council urged all Range States to accept the Memorandum of Understanding and to carry out all necessary steps to save the species from extinction.

E. Siberian crane memorandum of understanding

83. The Secretariat introduced item 4 (e) by summarizing the perilous status of the western and central Asian populations of Siberian crane. The situation had become even more critical in 1994 in view of the fact that none of the birds of the central population was observed in their traditional wintering ground in India.

84. A draft memorandum of understanding on conservation measures to be taken by the Range States concerned was developed at the fourth meeting of the Council. Further discussion and revision of the document had taken place at the meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Ramsar Convention (Kushiro, June 1993). The memorandum of understanding had been signed at the Kushiro meeting by two Range States, Pakistan and the Russia Federation, of which Pakistan is also a Party to the CMS. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran had subsequently signed the Agreement in November 1993. The Government of India was still considering the implications of the revisions to the document incorporated during the Kushiro discussions and had not yet signed. Mr. Dey indicated that it was likely that the Indian Government would be in a position to sign in August 1994, subject to some reservations.

85. Under the terms of the memorandum of understanding, the Russian Federation was to develop a comprehensive conservation plan by July 1994. The immediate priority for further work was to have the plan developed in detail and implemented after consultation among the Range States concerned. Mr. Dey reported that experimental captive breeding of the species continued, and that six chicks, bred by the International Crane Foundation, had been released into the wild in India (two of which still survive).

86. The Secretariat pointed out that the CMS Standing Committee had supported the idea of holding a meeting of Range States in India in early 1994, however this was not possible. He sought clarification from Mr Dey regarding the possibility of India offering to host such a meeting, possibly in January 1995 to coincide with the arrival of the cranes on their annual migration. Mr Dey reported that his Government would consider hosting such a meeting at that time.

AGENDA ITEM 7: PREPARATIONS FOR THE SYMPOSIUM ON ANIMAL  
MIGRATION, INCLUDING EXHIBITION (6 JUNE 1994)

87. Under item 7, a revised timetable for the symposium on Animal migration was distributed, indicating a new commencement time of 9.15 a.m. on Monday, 6 June 1994.

AGENDA ITEM 8: ELECTION OF CHAIR AND VICE-CHAIR

88. At the second session of the meeting, on 5 June 1994, the Chairman reminded Councillors of the election scheduled to take place before the close of the meeting. He also informed the Council that Dr. Schlatter had withdrawn his candidacy for the post of Chair.

89. During the afternoon session on 5 June 1994, elections were held for the positions of Chair and Vice-Chair of the Scientific Council. Dr. Devillers was elected, unopposed, to the position of Chair. A ballot was taken between the two nominees for the position of Vice-Chair, Dr Ngog Nje (Cameroon) and Ms. Weaver (Australia); and Dr. Ngog was elected to the post.

AGENDA ITEM 9: DATE AND VENUE OF THE SIXTH MEETING  
OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

90. The Chairman indicated that the Scientific Council would be advised of the date and venue of the next meeting after deliberations between the new Chair, Vice-Chair and the Secretariat.

AGENDA ITEM 10: OTHER BUSINESS

91. There was no other business.

CLOSE OF THE MEETING

92. At the end of the final session, on 5 June, the Coordinator warmly thanked the outgoing Chairman, Prof. Wim Wolff, for his work towards the Scientific Council's activities during the triennium and expressed regret that Prof. Wolff's professional commitments had compelled him to step down from his position. Prof. Wolff expressed his pleasure at having had the opportunity to work with the Council over the past three years, and indicated that he would continue to serve as the representative of the Netherlands.

93. After the usual courtesies, the Chairman thanked the Councillors and the Secretariat for their input and closed the fifth meeting of the Scientific Council.

Annex 1

Agenda for the Fifth meeting of the CMS Scientific Council

4-5 June 1994, Nairobi, Kenya

1. Opening remarks by the Chairman and the Secretariat.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Reports on intersessional activities.
  - (a) Chairman;
  - (b) Secretariat;
  - (c) Councillors.
4. Matters to be discussed at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
  - (i) Discussion and evaluation of proposals;
  - (ii) Conclusions and recommendations for the Conference of the Parties;
    - (b) Review reports on selected Appendix I species (*Addax nasomaculatus*, *Gazella dorcas*, *Gazella leptoceros*, *Chlamydotis undulata*, *Numenius tenuirostris*, *Dendroica Kirtlandii*, *Bos sauveli*, and Indo-Pacific populations of marine turtles);
    - (c) Draft resolutions/recommendations on other matters;
    - (d) Reports by Parties;
    - (e) Conference appointees of the Scientific Council;
5. Matters arising from the fourth meeting of the Scientific Council:
  - (a) Report on artificial barriers to migration;
  - (b) Progress made by working groups/Councillors on other matters (background papers on selected taxa, assessments of migratory status/threats).
6. Matters concerning Agreements currently under development or already concluded:
  - (a) African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA);
  - (b) Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Agreement (APWA);
  - (c) Mediterranean/Black Sea Small Cetaceans Agreement (ASCOMABS);
  - (d) Slender-billed curlew Memorandum of Understanding (SBC-MoU);
  - (e) Siberian crane Memorandum of Understanding (SC-MoU).
7. Preparations for the Symposium on Animal Migration, including exhibition (6 June 1994).

8. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair.

9. Date and venue of the sixth meeting of the Scientific Council.

10. Other business.

Annex 2

50 SPECIES CONSIDERED TO HAVE AN UNFAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS

**Scientific Name**  
**Order/Family, Species or spp.**

**AVES**

**GAVIIFORMES**

*Gavia stellata*  
*Gavia arctica*, ssp. *arctica* and *suschkini*  
*Gavia immer immer*  
*Gavia adamsii*

**PODICIPEDIFORMES**

Podicipedidae  
*Podiceps grisegena grisegena*  
*Podiceps auritus*

**PELECANIFORMES**

Phalacrocoracidae  
*Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*  
*Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*

Pelecanidae  
*Pelecanus onocrotalus*

**CICONIIFORMES**

Ardeidae  
*Botaurus stellaris stellaris*  
*Ixobrychus minutus minutus*  
*Ixobrychus sturmii*  
*Ardeola rufiventris*  
*Ardeola idea*  
*Egretta vinaceigula*  
*Casmerodius albus albus*  
*Ardea purpurea purpurea*

Ciconiidae  
*Mycteria ibis*  
*Ciconia episcopus microscelis*

Threskiornithidae  
*Geronticus eremita*  
*Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus*  
*Platalea alba*

**GRUIFORMES**

Rallidae  
*Porzana porzana*  
*Porzana parva parva*  
*Porzana pusilla intermedia*  
*Fulica atra atra*

*Aenigmatolimnas marginalis*

*Sarothrura boehmi*

## CHARADRIIFORMES

Dromadidae

*Dromas ardeola*

Laridae

*Larus hemprichii*

*Larus leucophthalmus*

*Larus ichthyaetus*

*Larus melanocephalus*

*Larus genei*

*Larus audouinii*

*Larus armenicus*

*Sterna nilotica nilotica*

*Sterna caspia*

*Sterna maxima albidorsalis*

*Sterna bergii*

*Sterna bengalensis*

*Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis*

*Sterna hirundo hirundo*

*Sterna paradisaea*

*Sterna albifrons,*  
*ssp. albifrons and guineae*

*Sterna saundersi*

*Sterna balaenarum*

*Sterna repressa*

*Chlidonias niger niger*

*Chlidonias leucopterus*

Annex 3

42 SPECIES CONSIDERED TO HAVE A FAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS BUT TO BE SUBJECT TO SPORT OR SUBSISTANCE HUNTING OR MANAGEMENT.

**AVES**

GAVIIFORMES

PODICIPEDIFORMES

Podicipedidae

*Tachybaptus ruficollis ruficollis*

*Podiceps cristatus cristatus*

*Podiceps nigricollis nigricollis*

*Phalacrocorax carbo*

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

*Pelecanus rufescens*

CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae

*Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax*

*Ardeola ralloides*

*Bubulcus ibis ibis*

*Egretta garzetta garzetta*

*Ardea cinerea cinerea*

*Ardea melanocephala*

*Mesophoyx intermedia brachyrhyncha*

Ciconiidae

*Anastomus lamelligerus lamelligerus*

*Ciconia abdimii*

*Leptoptilos crumeniferus*

GRUIFORMES

Rallidae

*Rallus aquaticus, ssp. aquaticus and korejewi*

*Rallus caerulescens*

*Amaurornis flavirostra*

*Gallinula chloropus chloropus*

*Gallinula angulata*

*Porphyrio alleni*

*Fulica cristata*

*Crecopsis egregia*

CHARADRIIFORMES

Haematopodidae

*Haematopus ostralegus, ssp. ostralegus and longipes*

Burhinidae

*Burhinus senegalensis*

Glareolidae

*Pluvianus aegyptius aegyptius*

*Glareola nuchalis*

*Glareola ocularis*

*Glareola cinerea cinerea*

Laridae

*Larus minutus*

*Larus ridibundus*

*Larus cirrocephalus poiocephalus*

*Larus canus, ssp. canus and heinei*

*Larus fuscus,*

*ssp. fuscus and graellsii*

*Larus argentatus,*

*ssp. argentatus and argenteus*

*Larus cachinnans,*

*ssp. michahellis, cachinnans, omissus, heuglini, taimyrensis*

*Larus glaucoides*

*Larus hyperboreus hyperboreus*

*Larus marinus*

*Xema sabini*

*Chlidonias hybridus,*

*ssp. hybridus and sclateri*

Rynchopidae

*Rynchops flavirostris*

Annex 4

FIFTH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL  
OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF  
MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

Nairobi, 4-5 June 1994

**Draft Concerted Action Plan**  
for Appendix I species  
under Resolution 3, 2, paragraph 4

**Saharo-Sahelian ungulates**

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Concerns six species, of which five,  
*Oryx dammah*,  
*Addax nasomaculatus*,  
*Gazella leptoceros*,  
*Gazella cuvieri*,  
are gravely threatened,  
and one,  
*Gazella dorcas*,  
is in severe decline,

characteristic of the region of the Palaearctic zone with the worst record of higher vertebrate (large mammals and birds) diversity loss in historical time.

1. Legislative measures

Revision of hunting legislation of all range States so as to ensure a complete ban on hunting for the five most threatened species, establish rigorous regulation of open seasons for *Gazella dorcas* in areas where the populations can sustain harvesting, and suppress any exceptions in favour of any form of hunting from vehicles.

Concerted action can concentrate on arranging technical assistance and cooperation in the preparation of drafts of revised legislation.

## 2. Awareness campaigns

To be undertaken both in the range States and in countries that provide cooperants or visitors. They should address:

- the local populations, to increase consciousness and appreciation of heritage;
- the tour operators to limit irresponsible hunting, killing or harassment;
- the cooperants via the diplomatic services they report to and the companies that employ them, to curb poaching and other disturbances in which connection they are possibly the group presenting the greatest threat.

Concerted action is possible, in particular in bringing assistance to on-the-spot campaigns and particularly, in locating and informing corporations that are in a position to exert the most effective pressure on their employees to bring an end to abuses.

## 3. Protected areas

Support and consolidation of the National Park systems within the range states (in particular Niger, Chad, Mali, Mauritania Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria).

Identification of the zones most appropriate to the construction of a coherent network of protected areas covering both the residual and former ranges, including:

- renewed surveys to provide precise and complete knowledge of residual presence;
- identification of favourable zones in former regions of presence to prepare reintroduction;

- complementary information on precise ecological needs including amplitude of movement, when this gathering is still possible.

Establishment of a network, including feasibility study, analysis of constraints, concrete programme of administrative measures, management plan.

First emphasis could be on the northern Saharan and sub-Saharan areas, where a restoration effort is urgent and feasible.

#### 4. Population reinforcement and reintroduction

It is clear, in view of the current status of Saharan and Saharo-Sahelian ungulates, that actions of this type will be needed for at least the five most threatened species. Within-range efforts, at least at the last preintroduction stages, must be given absolute preference. In this respect, the Tunisian programmes appear particularly attractive; similar projects could be initiated, in collaboration with Tunisia, in areas with similar conditions, in particular in Morocco, Egypt and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Possibilities for projects also appear to exist in Chad and could be the basis for a southern chain of efforts.

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Draft prepared by

Roseline C. Beudels, Councillor for Belgium

Martine Bigan, Councillor for France

Pierre Devillers, Councillor for the European Union

Pierre Pfeffer, Councillor appointed by the Conference

Annex 5

UNEP/CMS/ScC.5/CRP.2  
5 juin 1994

FRANCAIS Only

CINQUIEME REUNION DU CONSEIL SCIENTIFIQUE  
SUR LA CONSERVATION DES ESPECES MIGRATRICES  
APPARTENANT A LA FAUNE SAUVAGE

Nairobi, 4/5 juin 1994

RAPPORT SUR LA SITUATION D'UNE ESPECE  
=====

1. Taxonomie

1.1. Taxonomie spécifique: *Addax nasomaculatus* (Blainville, 1816)

1.2. Nom commun : FR: Addax  
ANG: Addax

2. Données biologiques

2.1. Répartition:

Autrefois à travers tout le Sahara, du Sénégal et du Rio del Oro à l'ouest, au Soudan et à l'Egypte à l'est. Actuellement seules de petites populations subsistent dans le Djouf, entre la Mauritanie et le Mali, et dans le désert du Ténéré, au Niger, et son prolongement au Tchad jusqu'à la frontière du Soudan.

2.2. Habitat:

Spécialiste des régions désertiques sablonneuses.

2.3. Estimation et évolution des populations:

Les populations ont connu un déclin spectaculaire suite à la militarisation du désert. Disparu de la plus grande partie de son aire de répartition. L'Addax est aujourd'hui une espèce gravement menacée: l'estimation de population la plus récente, au début des années 1990, est de moins de 1000 individus pour l'ensemble de l'aire de distribution, dont 200 pour le Ténéré.

2.4. Caractéristiques migratoires:

Importants déplacements saisonniers de plusieurs centaines de kilomètres d'amplitude (300-500 km selon les années), orientés vers le nord en saison des pluies, vers le sud (en Sahel) en saison sèche.

### 3. Etat de conservation, par partie

Algérie: probablement éteint

Tunisie: en voie de réintroduction

Egypte: probablement éteint

Tchad: en danger ou au bord de l'extinction

Niger: en danger

Mauritanie: au bord de l'extinction

Mali: au bord de l'extinction

Soudan: probablement éteint

### 4. Menaces effectives et éventuelles

#### 4.1. Dégradation et régression des habitats:

Sécheresses catastrophiques des années 1969-1970 et des années 1980, qui ont accentué la pression de chasse.

#### 4.2. Exploitation directe:

Autrefois (jusqu'aux années 60), par la chasse au filet; actuellement encore chasse à courre à l'aide de chiens, de chevaux et de dromadaires; chasse à l'aide d'armes à feu au départ de véhicules tous terrains.

### 5. Dispositions réglementaires

#### 5.1. Internationales:

Convention de Bonn, Annexe I, Résolution 3,2 par.4.

Convention de Washington (CITES): Annexe I

#### 5.2. Nationales:

Espèce totalement protégée en Algérie, Tunisie, Mali, partiellement au Soudan, protégée pour une période renouvelable au Niger.

### 6. Mesures de conservation, par Partie

#### 6.1. Interdiction du prélèvement:

Niger: protégée pour une période renouvelable

Mali: protégée

#### 6.2. Conservation de l'habitat:

Niger: l'espèce est présente dans le Réserve nationale intégrale de l'Air-Ténéré, et la population est estimée à 30-50 individus (Bousquet, 1992).

Tchad: l'espèce serait encore présente dans la réserve du Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim, mais le statut de l'espèce y est incertain depuis plus de quinze ans; aucun animal n'a été observé lors de prospections aériennes récentes (Pfeffer, FAO, 1991, 1992).

Tunisie: Le parc de Sidi Toui en cours d'aménagement est notamment destiné à la réintroduction de l'espèce.

#### 6.3. Atténuation des obstacles aux migrants:

sans objet.

#### 6.4. Réglementation concernant d'autres facteurs préjudiciables:

insuffisante

#### 6.5. Autres mesures:

Tunisie: Programme de réintroduction avec reproduction et multiplication dans l'aire naturelle à Sidi Toui.

### 7. Activités de recherche

#### 7.1. Pouvoir publics:

Tunisie: études liées au programme de réintroduction.

#### 7.2. O.N.G.:

### 8. Besoins et mesures recommandés

#### 8.1. Protection totale de l'espèce sur toute son aire de distribution.

Révision des réglementations de chasse.

#### 8.2. Mesures de conservation:

Mise en place d'un réseau de zones protégées sur l'ensemble de l'aire de distribution restante et potentielle.

Assistance à la création d'une ou de plusieurs zones protégées transfrontalières aux confins sahariens du Mali, de la Mauritanie et de l'Algérie.

Assistance au programme Tunisien de réintroduction.

#### 8.3. Localisation et suivi des populations résiduelles, et précision de leurs exigences spatiales et écologiques.

#### 8.4. Autres mesures: multiplication de centres d'élevage en semi-captivité dans les pays de l'aire de répartition (sur le modèle du programme Tunisien); renforcements de populations et réintroductions dans l'aire potentielle.

## 10. Références

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RAPPORT SUR LA SITUATION D'UNE ESPECE

=====

1. Taxonomie

1.1. Taxonomie spécifique : *Oryx dammah* (Cretzschmar, 1826)

1.2. Nom commun : FR: Oryx algazelle (ou algazel)  
ANG: Scimitar-horned oryx, Scimitar oryx

2. Données biologiques

2.1. Répartition:

L'aire de répartition comprenait autrefois l'ensemble des régions semi-désertiques au nord et au sud du Sahara. L'Oryx algazelle était présent au Maroc jusqu'au versant sud de l'Atlas, en Algérie, en Tunisie, en Lybie et en Egypte, dans l'ouest du Soudan, au Tchad, au Niger, au Mali et en Mauritanie.

2.2. Habitat:

L'Oryx algazelle est lié aux zones subdésertiques. Il y fréquente les formations graminéennes et buissonnantes, les boisements clairs d'acacias; il pénètre aussi, peut-être de plus en plus, dans les zones désertiques, notamment à la faveur de pâturages temporaires.

2.3. Estimation et évolution des populations:

Exterminée dans la plus grande partie de son aire de répartition, l'espèce fut restreinte, dès les années 1970, à la bande sahéenne au sud du Sahara et au nord du 15<sup>e</sup> parallèle, entre la Mauritanie et le Soudan. Depuis le milieu des années 1980, l'Oryx algazelle ne semble plus subsister que sur une bande allant du sud-est de l'Aïr (Niger) jusqu'à l'Ennedi (Tchad). Cependant, des prospections aériennes effectuées en 1991 et 1992 n'ont donné aucun résultat (Pfeffer, FAO, 1991, 1992). Les effectifs seraient de moins de 30 individus pour la Réserve de l'Aïr-Ténéré.

2.4. Caractéristiques migratoires:

Vivant normalement en petits troupeaux de 10 à 20 têtes, ces antilopes se rassemblaient périodiquement en hardes et entreprenaient des migrations saisonnières de plusieurs centaines de kilomètres d'amplitude, orientées sensiblement du sud-ouest au nord-est à partir de juin (début des pluies) et en sens inverse à partir d'octobre (saison sèche). Actuellement, pour survivre, l'Oryx algazelle est devenu de plus en plus nomade, et effectue la plupart de ses déplacements de nuit.

3. Etat de conservation, par partie

Niger: en danger, au bord de l'extinction.

Tchad: en danger, au bord de l'extinction.

Mauritanie, Mali, Soudan: récemment éteint.

Tunisie: en cours de réintroduction.

Maroc, Algérie, Egypte: éteint depuis les années 1930.

#### 4. Menaces effectives et éventuelles

##### 4.1. Dégradation et régression des habitats:

sécheresses catastrophiques des années 1960-1970 et des années 1980;

dégradation des gagnages par le surpâturage et l'abattage des ligneux.

##### 4.2. Exploitation directe:

Autrefois chasse à cheval et à la lance, actuellement chasse à l'aide d'armes à feu et de véhicules tous terrains.

##### 4.3. Autres menaces:

Extension des cheptels ovins et caprins, multiplication des puits, et envahissement des habitats disponibles.

#### 5. Dispositions réglementaires

##### 5.1. Internationales:

Convention de Bonn: Annexe I, résolution 3, 2, 4.

Convention de Washington (CITES): Annexe I

##### 5.2. Nationales:

Protégé totalement au Niger, en Mauritanie, au Mali, en Algérie, en Tunisie, partiellement au Soudan.

#### 6. Mesures de conservation, par Partie

##### 6.1. Interdiction du prélèvement:

Niger : protégé

##### 6.2. Conservation de l'habitat:

Niger: l'espèce est encore présente dans la Réserve nationale intégrale de l'Aïr-Ténéré, bien que représentée par des effectifs très restreints (moins de 30 individus).

Tchad: l'espèce serait encore présente dans la Réserve de Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim. Cette zone était encore très riche en oryx dans les années 1970, mais aucun animal ne fut observé lors des prospections aériennes de 1991 et 1992.

Tunisie: restauration de l'habitat potentiel dans le cadre de l'extension du Parc National de Bou Hedma.

6.3. Atténuation des obstacles aux migrants: sans objet.

6.4. Réglementation concernant d'autres facteurs préjudiciables:

insuffisante

6.5. Autres mesures:

Tunisie: Programme de réintroduction jusqu'à présent couronné de succès dans le Parc de Bou Hedma, situé dans la zone historique de présence.

Hors aire de distribution: Elevages en semi-captivité notamment aux Etats-Unis et en Israël.

## 7. Activités de recherche

7.1. Pouvoir publics:

Tunisie: suivi de la réintroduction à Bou Hedma.

7.2. O.N.G. :

## 8. Besoins et mesures recommandés

8.1. Protection totale de l'espèce

Révision des réglementations de chasse

8.2. Mesures de conservation:

mise en place d'un réseau de zones protégées sur l'ensemble de l'aire de répartition restante et potentielle.

8.3. Localisation et suivi des populations résiduelles, et précision de leurs exigences écologiques.

8.4. Renforcement de populations et réintroduction dans l'aire potentielle.  
Assistance au programme tunisien de réintroduction.

9.

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THOMASSEY, J.P. & J. NEWBY, 1989. Antilopes, global survey and regional action plans (Chad). UICN.

RAPPORT SUR LA SITUATION D'UNE ESPECE

=====

1. Taxonomie

- 1.1. Taxonomie spécifique : *Gazella dama* (Pallas, 1766)  
1.2. Nom commun : FR : Gazelle dama, Biche-Robert, Mohrr  
                  ANG : Addra gazelle

2. Données biologiques

2.1. Répartition:

Autrefois l'ensemble des zones désertiques et subdésertiques du Sahara méridional et occidental, atteignant au nord le Maroc et le sud de l'Algérie. Eteinte ou proche de l'extinction au Maroc, en Mauritanie, au Mali et au Soudan. La zone de distribution principale semble être actuellement centrée sur l'Air, le sud des ergs du Ténéré et de Bilma, le nord-est du lac Tchad dans le Kaneau, le Djourab et l'Ennedi (Niger et Tchad).

2.2. Habitat:

Formations buissonnantes du Sahel; steppes sahéliennes semi-désertiques; bois clairs d'acacias aussi ergs et massifs rocheux.

2.3. Estimation et évolution des populations:

Les populations ont connu un déclin catastrophique s'accompagnant d'extinction de populations locales, y compris probablement de sous-espèces nommées (*Gazella dama mohrr*, *Gazella dama lazanoi*). L'estimation de population la plus récente, relative aux années 1980 - 1990, est de moins de 1.500 individus pour l'ensemble de l'aire de distribution, dont 400 au Niger. Les indications fragmentaires dont on dispose pour la décade actuelle suggèrent des chiffres encore plus faibles.

2.4. Caractéristiques migratoires:

Des déplacements de moyenne amplitude sont entrepris en fonction de la disponibilité des gagnages. Des populations peuvent être fixées, au moins temporairement, dans des zones particulièrement favorables.

3. Etat de conservation, par partie

Niger:       en danger  
Tchad:       en danger

Mali: en danger ou éteinte  
Sénégal: probablement éteinte  
Maroc: au bord de l'extinction.

#### 4. Menaces effectives et éventuelles

##### 4.1. Dégradation et régression des habitats:

dégradation des gagnages par le surpâturage et l'abattage des ligneux;  
sécheresses catastrophiques des années 1960 - 1970 et des années 1980.

##### 4.2. Exploitation directe:

Chasse et braconnage semi-industriels, à courre avec chevaux et dromadaires, à l'aide de lévriers, chasse aux pièges, poursuite à l'aide de véhicules tous terrains, armes à feu.

##### 4.3. Autres menaces:

Extension rapide des cheptels ovins et caprins et envahissement des habitats disponibles.

#### 5. Dispositions réglementaires

##### 5.1. Internationales:

Convention de Bonn: Annexe I, résolution 3, 2, §4.  
Convention de Washington (CITES): Annexe I

##### 5.2. Nationales:

Complètement protégée au Mali, au Sénégal, au Maroc, ainsi qu'en Algérie, Tunisie et partiellement au Soudan; complètement protégée pour une période renouvelable au Niger.

#### 6. Mesures de conservation, par Partie

##### 6.1. Interdiction du prélèvement:

Niger: protégée pour une période ressouvenons  
Mali: protégée  
Sénégal: protégée  
Maroc: protégée

##### 6.2. Conservation de l'habitat:

- Niger: l'espèce est présente dans une zone protégée, la réserve nationale intégrale de l'Aïr-Ténéré, dans laquelle la mise en oeuvre de mesures de conservation se heurtent toutefois à des problèmes pratiques énormes.
- Tchad: l'espèce est présente dans une zone protégée, la réserve du Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim; cette réserve est cependant fortement envahie par les troupeaux domestiques depuis le début de la guerre civile (1978).

6.3. Atténuation des obstacles aux migrants: sans objet.

6.4. Réglementation concernant d'autres facteurs préjudiciables:

insuffisante

6.5. Autres mesures:

Elevages en semi-captivité, notamment en Tunisie.

## 7. Activités de recherche

7.1. Pouvoir publics

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7.2. O.N.G.

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## 8. Besoins et mesures recommandés

8.1. Protection totale de l'espèce

Révision des réglementations de chasse

8.2. Mise en place d'un réseau de zones protégées sur l'ensemble de l'aire de distribution restante et potentielle.

8.3. Localisation et suivi des populations résiduelles: précision de leurs exigences écologiques.

8.4. Renforcement de populations

Réintroduction dans l'aire potentielle

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RAPPORT SUR LA SITUATION D'UNE ESPECE

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1. Taxonomie

1.1. Taxonomie spécifique : *Gazella leptoceros* (Cuvier, 1842)

1.2. Nom commun : FR: Gazelle leptocère, Rhim  
ANG: Loder's gazelle, Slender-horned gazelle,  
Sand gazelle, Rhim

2. Données biologiques

2.1. Répartition:

Centre et est de l'Algérie, sud de la Tunisie, Lybie (Tripolitaine et est de la Cyrénaïque), nord-ouest du Soudan, et nord-ouest de l'Egypte. Elle fait de très rares apparitions dans le nord du Tchad et le nord-est du Niger.

2.2. Habitat:

Zones désertiques, où elle semble limitée aux ergs.

2.3. Estimation et évolution des populations:

La Gazelle leptocère doit être considérée comme partiellement exterminée: elle a été totalement éliminée dans la plus grande partie de son aire de distribution et, là où elle existe encore, elle est devenue très rare. Les principales populations survivantes se trouvent dans le sud de la Tunisie et dans le centre et l'est de l'Algérie, au sud de l'Atlas Saharien.

2.4. Caractéristiques migratoires:

Espèce très nomade, en raison de la quête permanente de nouveaux gagnages. Déplacements saisonniers assez importants, provoqués par la recherche de pâturages disséminés dans les massifs montagneux.

3. Etat de conservation, par Partie

Algérie: en danger

Tunisie: en danger

Egypte: en danger, au bord de l'extinction.

Tchad: en danger

Niger: en danger

Soudan: en danger, au bord de l'extinction.

#### 4. Menaces effectives et éventuelles

##### 4.1. Dégradation et régression des habitats:

sécheresses des années 1960-1970 et des année 1980.

##### 4.2. Exploitation directe:

Par la chasse traditionnelle à l'aide de lévriers, à la lance, aux pièges et surtout, depuis les années 50, destruction à l'aide d'armes à feu et de véhicules tous terrains.

##### 4.2. Autres menaces:

#### 5. Dispositions réglementaires

##### 5.1. Internationales:

Convention de Bonn: Annexe I, résolution 3,2 4.

Convention de Washington (CITES): Annexe III (Tunisie).

##### 5.2. Nationales:

Totalement protégée en Algérie, Tunisie, Egypte

#### 6. Mesures de conservation, par Partie

##### 6.1. Interdiction du prélèvement:

Algérie: protégée

Tunisie: protégée

Egypte: protégée

##### 6.2. Conservation de l'habitat:

Tunisie: Projet de création d'un parc national au sud du Chott El Jerid, zone protégée dont l'objectif principal serait la protection de la Gazelle leptocère (sud de Douz, dans le secteur Es Sabria-Jbil) (fide Dragesco-Joffé).

##### 6.3. Atténuation des obstacles aux migrants: sans objet.

##### 6.4. Réglementation concernant d'autres facteurs préjudiciables:

non évaluée

##### 6.5. Autres mesures:

Des animaux captifs ou semi-captifs qui pourraient permettre des tentatives de réintroduction existent en Egypte et en Israël.

## 7. Activités de recherche

7.1. Pouvoir publics:

7.2. O.N.G. :

## 8. Besoins et mesures recommandées

8.1. Protection totale de l'espèce dans tous les pays de l'aire de répartition.

Révision des réglementations de chasse.

8.2. Mesures de conservation:

Mise en place d'un réseau de zones protégées sur l'ensemble de l'aire de distribution restante et potentielle.

Localisation et suivi des populations résiduelles, précision de leurs exigences écologiques.

Assistance au programme tunisien de conservation de l'espèce.

8.4. Autres mesures: Réintroduction et renforcement de populations, passant par la création de centres d'élevage en semi-captivité dans les pays mêmes de l'aire de répartition.

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## RAPPORT SUR LA SITUATION D'UNE ESPECE

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### 1. Taxonomie

1.1. Taxonomie spécifique : *Gazella cuvieri*

1.2. Nom commun : FR: Gazelle de Cuvier  
ANG: Edmi gazelle

### 2. Données biologiques

2.1. Répartition:

Les régions montagneuses du Maroc, de l'Algérie et de la Tunisie

2.2. Habitat:

Forêts claires de *Pinus halepensis*; fourrés de *Quercus ilex*; matorral à *Juniperus phoenicea*; steppes à *Stipa tenacissima*.

2.3. Estimation et évolution des populations

Toutes les populations sont en diminution. Les estimations les plus récentes donnent 250-500 individus pour l'Algérie (Kowalski et Rzebik-Kowalska, 1982) et environ 200 individus pour la Tunisie (Bousquet, 1991).

Les effectifs Marocains sont faibles.

2.4. Caractéristiques migratoires:

Déplacements régionaux, incluant des déplacements transfrontaliers.

### 3. Etat de conservation, par Partie

Maroc: en danger

Algérie: en danger

Tunisie: reste en danger du fait de la faiblesse des effectifs malgré une amélioration récente.

### 4. Menaces effectives et éventuelles

4.1. Déforestation, coupes de bois

Surpâturage

4.2. Braconnage, par pièges et armes à feu

4.3. Autres menaces: non

## 5. Dispositions réglementaires

### 5.1. Internationales:

Convention de Bonn: Annexe I, résolution 3, 2, §4.  
Convention de Washington (CITES): Annexe III (Tunisie).

### 5.2. Nationales:

Complètement protégée en Algérie et en Tunisie; prélèvement des gazelles régulé au Maroc

## 6. Mesures de conservation, par Partie

### 6.1. Interdiction du prélèvement:

Algérie: protégé  
Tunisie: protégé  
Maroc: protégé

### 6.2. Conservation de l'habitat:

Tunisie: l'espèce est présente dans le Parc National du Djebel-Chambi, dont la réglementation est très stricte et la protection effective, et qui apparaît comme le principal refuge de l'espèce (Bousquet, 1991). L'espèce y est en augmentation.

Algérie: l'espèce est présente en petit nombre dans le Parc National de Belezma.

Maroc: l'espèce est présente en petit nombre dans la région du Parc National du Haut-Atlas oriental.

### 6.3. Atténuation des obstacles aux migrants: sans objet.

### 6.4. Réglementation concernant d'autres facteurs préjudiciables:

non évaluée

### 6.5. Autres mesures:

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## 7. Activités de recherche

### 7.1. Pouvoir publics:

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7.2. O.N.G.

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8. Besoins et mesures recommandés

8.1. Protection totale de l'espèce

Révision des réglementations de chasse

8.2. Mise en place d'un réseau de zones protégées sur l'ensemble de l'aire de distribution restante et potentielle.

8.3. Précision des exigences écologiques.

9.

10. Références

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O'REGAN, B., 1984. *in* Macdonald D. The Encyclopaedia of Mammals: 2. George Allen & Unwin. London, Sydney. Mauritanie: très réduite

RAPPORT SUR LA SITUATION D'UNE ESPECE  
=====

1. Taxonomie

1.1. Taxonomie spécifique : *Gazella dorcas* (Linnaeus, 1758).

1.2. Nom commun : FR: Gazelle dorcas, Dorcade  
ANG: Dorcas gazelle

2. Données biologiques

2.1. Répartition:

Au 19e siècle, la Gazelle dorcas était largement répandue dans tout le Nord de l'Afrique, depuis l'Atlantique jusqu'à la mer Rouge, et au-delà, jusqu'à la péninsule Arabe, la Syrie et l'Iraq.

2.2. Habitat:

Régions désertiques, ergs, hamadas pierreuses; régions subdésertiques, steppes sahéliennes.

2.3. Estimation et évolution des populations:

Autrefois très commune dans toute son aire de répartition, l'espèce a été totalement détruite dans la plupart des régions et très réduite en effectifs dans celles où elle s'est maintenue.

2.4. Caractéristiques migratoires:

Des déplacements saisonniers très réduits et se limitant à des changements de pâturage, parfois transfrontaliers mais dans la même région géographique (par exemple à l'intérieur du Massif du Termit, au Niger, ou de l'Ennedi, au Tchad).

3. Etat de conservation, par Partie

Niger:	non menacée
Tchad:	non menacée
Mali:	non menacée
Maroc:	très réduite
Algérie:	très réduite
Tunisie:	très réduite
Egypte:	au bord de l'extinction

#### 4. Menaces effectives et éventuelles

##### 4.1. Dégradation et régression des habitats

sécheresses catastrophiques des années 1960-1970 et des années 1980.

dégradation des gagnages par le surpâturage et l'abattage des ligneux.

##### 4.2. Exploitation directe:

Chasse à courre à l'aide de lévriers, à la lance, aux pièges, et surtout, destruction par les armes à feu et les véhicules tous-terrains.

##### 4.3. Autres menaces:

#### 5. Dispositions réglementaires

##### 5.1. Internationales:

Convention de Bonn: Annexe I, Résolution 3,2 par.4.  
Convention de Washington (CITES): Annexe III (Tunisie).

##### 5.2. Nationales:

Complètement protégée en Algérie, Tunisie, Egypte, Burkina Faso, Mali, Ethiopie, Nigéria, Somalie, partiellement au Soudan et au Maroc.

#### 9. Mesures de conservation, par Partie

##### 6.1. Interdiction du prélèvement:

Mali: protégée

Algérie: protégée

Tunisie: protégée, prises exceptionnelles autorisées sous licence.

Egypte: protégée

Maroc: prise régulée

##### 6.2. Conservation de l'habitat:

Niger: l'espèce est présente dans la réserve nationale de l'Aïr-Ténéré, où elle est bien représentée. Une petite population se trouve également dans la Réserve de faune de Gadabedji.

Tchad: l'espèce est présente dans la réserve du Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim.

- Mauritanie: l'espèce est encore présente dans le Parc National du Banc d'Arguin, mais elle y est pratiquement éteinte (moins de 10 individus).
- Maroc: l'espèce est présente dans au moins deux zones protégées.
- Mali: l'espèce est présente en petits nombres dans les Réserves de Ansongo-Menaka et Elephant Reserve.
- Algérie: l'espèce est présente dans le Parc National du Tassili-N'Ajjer et aussi dans le Parc National du Hoggar.
- Israël: dans le Negev, en accroissement depuis les années 60 (effectifs passés de 200 à plus de 1.000 selon East, 1963).

### 6.3. Atténuation des obstacles aux migrants:

sans objet.

### 6.4. Réglementation concernant d'autres facteurs préjudiciables:

non évaluée

### 6.5. Autres mesures:

Elevages en semi-captivité, notamment aux Etats-Unis, en Espagne et en Israël.

## 7. Activités de recherche

### 7.1. Pouvoir publics:

### 7.2. O.N.G. :

## 8. Besoins et mesures recommandés

8.1. Législatives: protection partielle de l'espèce dans tous les pays de l'aire de répartition, avec établissement de saisons de chasse.

8.2. Mesures de conservation:  
Réseau de zones protégées

8.3. Recherches et surveillance: prospections et inventaires complémentaires dans la zone sud-saharienne et dans la partie asiatique de l'aire de répartition.

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Annex 6

UNEP/CMS/Rec. 4.2

**RESEARCH ON MIGRATION IN SMALL CETACEANS**

Draft recommendation prepared by the Scientific Council

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,*

*Noting*, as resolved by the Conference of the Parties at its Third Meeting (Res. 3.3, 1991), that the Bonn Convention and certain existing and contemplated regional international Agreements under its auspices now include small cetaceans,

*Recalling* that 27 species of small cetaceans are included in Appendix II of the Convention, and

*Recognizing* that the migratory behaviour of most small cetaceans in most regions is scientifically very poorly known, making the nature and scope of international conservation problems difficult to determine, and making regional and international co-operation difficult to achieve,

*Recommends* that:

- (a) the Parties to the Bonn Convention carry out scientific studies to investigate and describe the migrations of small cetaceans in their waters, giving priority to species and populations of threatened or uncertain status;
- (b) those Parties having the technical expertise and resources necessary for such studies advise and assist other Parties and other Range States (through appropriate mechanisms such as memoranda of understanding) to plan and carry out needed studies for including, for example, sighting surveys conducted over seasons and years, tagging, use of natural marks, conventional radio-tracking or satellite-based radio-tracking and genetic studies of stock identity; and
- (c) the Parties concerned report to the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties on measures taken in response to this recommendation.

Annex 7

**CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR APPENDIX - I SPECIES OF CMS**

**Working paper submitted by  
Mr. S.C. Dey, Scientific Councillor for India**

1. All Range countries should immediately develop a data base for the listed species and evolve proper monitoring and evaluation measures for the status of the species.
2. The major threat to the decline of the species should be identified and a national action plan developed to improve the conservation status.
3. The Range States should earmark adequate funding for the conservation of the species and prepare projects for drawing financial assistance from International Aid Agencies.
4. There should be constant dialogue and exchange of information between the Range States, wintering area countries and countries falling in the migration route or staging areas to evolve a comprehensive regional action plan for the listed species.
5. MOU's or suitable agreements may be developed bilaterally or multilaterally within the auspices of the Bonn Convention or even outside it if non-Parties of the Convention are involved.
6. All Range States must develop proper legislation to ensure complete protection of the species including its habitat and erect a suitable mechanism for the implementation of such legal provision.

Annex 8

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL**

Draft resolution

*The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of migratory Species of Wild Animals,*

*Taking into consideration* that Article VIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention invites any Party to appoint a qualified expert as a member of the Scientific Council;

*Recognizing* that Scientific Councillors, for whatever reason, may not be able to attend meetings of the Council and that such absences may reduce the scientific capacity of the Council to carry out its assigned tasks;

*Recalling* also that Resolution 1.4, paragraph 5 (b) requires that the Scientific Council should normally meet only in connection with the meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

*Recognizing* that the growing global coverage of the Convention and the increasing tasks of the Council necessitate more frequent meetings;

*Determines* that, additionally to the provisions of Resolution 1.4, the Scientific Council should meet at least once intersessionally;

*Invites* the Parties to nominate a permanent alternative Scientific Councillor authorised to participate in meetings of the Scientific Council if the regular Scientific Councillor cannot attend.

*Takes note* of the fifth meeting of the Scientific Council to create a post of Vice-Chair to assist the Chair in its duties.

Annex 9

**Draft**

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING CONSERVATION MEASURES  
FOR THE SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW, *Numenius tenuirostris***

between

The Committee of Environmental Preservation and Protection, Ministry of Health and Environment of the Republic of Albania (Albania)

The Ministry of Hydraulics and Forests of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria (Algeria)

The Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Families of the Republic of Austria (Austria)

The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Bulgaria (Bulgaria)

The Ministry for the Protection of the Environment of the Republic of Croatia (Croatia)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Republic of Cyprus (Cyprus)

The Department of Zoos and the Egyptian Wildlife Service, Ministry of Agriculture of the Arab Republic of Egypt (EGYPT)

The Commission of the EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES

The Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works of the Hellenic Republic (Greece)

The Ministry of Environment and Regional Policy of the Republic of Hungary (HUNGARY)

The Department of the Environment, Public and International Affairs of Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran)

The Environment Protection and Improvement Council of the Republic of Iraq (Iraq)

The Ministry of Environment of the Italian Republic (ITALY)

The Ministry of Ecology and Biological Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan)

The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Malta (Malta)

Department of Water and Forests of the Kingdom of Morocco (MOROCCO)

The Ministry of Regional Municipalities' Affairs and Environment of the Sultanate of Oman (Oman)

The Ministry of Water, Forests and Environmental Protection of Romania

The Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of the Russian Federation

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Nutrition of the Kingdom of Spain (SPAIN)

The Ministry of Environment and Regional Development of the Republic of Tunisia (TUNISIA)

The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Turkey (Turkey)

The Ministry of Nature Resources Management and Nature Conservation of Turkmenistan

The State Committee for Nature Conservation of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan)

The Ministry of Environment Protection of Ukraine

The Environment Protection Council/Committee of Republic of Yemen (Yemen)

The Ministry of Environment Protection of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Yugoslavia)

*Note: Countries that are capitalized are Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.*

The undersigned, acting on behalf of the respective authorities named above,

Aware that the whole population of the Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*) has been reduced to the brink of extinction;

Recognizing that the population of this bird species is still inhabiting a small breeding area and, on its way to the wintering areas, is migrating on a ramified route crossing the territories of numerous Range States;

Concerned that the hunting or taking of this bird species and loss of its habitats, especially wetlands on its migratory routes and in its wintering areas, are thought to contribute to the continuing decline in the numbers of the Slender-billed Curlew;

In view of the insufficient knowledge about this bird species which urgently needs to be increased;

Conscious that immediate action must be taken to prevent the ongoing threat of extinction;

Acknowledging shared responsibility as to the protection of biodiversity of the palearctic avifauna;

Following Resolution No. 7 of the XX World Conference of the International Council for Bird Preservation in Hamilton, New Zealand (November 1990), and the Declaration of the Slender-billed Curlew Workshop in Arosio, Italy (March 1992);

Appealing to all Range States of the Species that not yet have done so to join or, where appropriate, to confirm and to implement the Bonn Convention, the Ramsar Convention and any regional Conventions and agreements which have, *inter alia*, the object to conserve the Slender-billed Curlew,

AGREE to work closely together to improve the conservation status of the Slender-billed Curlew throughout its breeding, migrating and wintering range.

To that end they shall, in a spirit of mutual understanding and co-operation,

1. Provide strict protection for the Slender-billed Curlew and identify and conserve the wetlands and other habitats essential for its survival, in accordance with Article III, paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Bonn Convention as well as with Appendix I;
2. Implement in their respective countries the provisions of the Action Plan annexed to this Memorandum as a basis for the conservation of the whole population of the species. Implementation of the Memorandum, including the Action Plan, shall be assessed by correspondence or personal contacts with the Secretariat and the Scientific Council of the Bonn Convention;
3. Facilitate the expeditious exchange of scientific, technical and legal information needed to co-ordinate conservation measures and co-operate with recognized scientists of international organizations and other Range States in order to facilitate their work conducted in relation to the Action Plan;
4. Designate a competent authority or an authorized scientist to serve as a contact person for the other Parties and communicate without delay the name of this person to the Secretariat of the Bonn Convention;
5. Provide to the Secretariat of the Bonn Convention, at least annually after the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding, a report on its implementation. The Secretariat shall transmit to each of the Range States all of the reports received, together with an overview report which it shall compile on the basis of information at its disposal;
6. Develop, within one year after the date of entry into force of this Memorandum of Understanding, a longer-term Conservation or Action Plan for possible inclusion in the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement being developed under the auspices of the Bonn Convention. It shall include, *inter alia*:
  - a. actions to find the breeding places in the marshes of the taiga or forest steppes of southwestern Siberia;
  - b. provisions for the better identification of migratory routes and resting habitats, especially key sites on the migratory routes and in the wintering areas;
  - c. appropriate legal regulations to protect the birds from any kind of disturbance or killing through hunting or other activities;
  - d. actions to protect all identified breeding areas as well as key migration and wintering sites;
  - e. proposals for the precision and effective improvement of those protection measures and research activities suggested in the subsequent Action Plan;

Apart from financing, on a national basis, the different measures taken by the individual Parties, efforts should also be made to gain financial support for key points of the Action Plan from other sources.

After entry into force of the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, which is currently under development, all those functions listed in this Memorandum concerning the co-ordination, the receipt and further distribution of reports as well as the development of further actions may be transferred to the secretariat of the Agreement.

The text of this Memorandum of Understanding will also be forwarded to the responsible authorities of countries which possibly share the annual life

cycle of the Slender-billed Curlew (up until now it has been impossible to prove a consistent occurrence of the species); in case of new scientific evidence, these countries are also invited to join the Memorandum: Armenia, Azerbaijan, France, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates.

Basic principles

1. This Memorandum of Understanding shall be considered to be an Agreement under Article IV, paragraph 4, of the Bonn Convention. It shall take effect immediately after the Range States have signed it and shall remain in effect for an initial period of three years from that date. It shall remain open for signature indefinitely and shall take effect for all other signatory States on the first day of the first month following the date on which they sign. The Memorandum of Understanding shall be renewed automatically every three years subject to the right of any Party to terminate its participation by providing a one year's written notice to each of the other Parties.
2. The Memorandum of Understanding, including the Action Plan, may be amended by a consensus of the majority of the signatory States. However, any amendment of the Action Plan for any Range State requires the consent of the responsible Minister of the country concerned.
3. The working language for all matters related to this Memorandum of Understanding shall be English.

On behalf of the respective authorities named above:

- Representative of Albania: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Algeria: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Austria: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Bulgaria: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Croatia: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Cyprus: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of EGYPT: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of the Commission of the EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITIES: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of FRANCE: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Greece: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of HUNGARY: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Iran: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Iraq: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of ITALY: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Kazakhstan: \_\_\_\_\_
- Representative of Malta: \_\_\_\_\_

Representative of MOROCCO: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Oman: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Romania: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of the Russian Federation: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of SPAIN: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of TUNISIA: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Turkey: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Turkmenistan: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Uzbekistan: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Ukraine: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Yemen: \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative of Yugoslavia: \_\_\_\_\_

Signatures of representatives of the co-operating organizations  
named in the Action Plan

UNEP/CMS (Bonn Convention) Secretariat: \_\_\_\_\_

Done at ..... on  
.....1994.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE SLENDER-BILLED  
CURLEW *Numenius tenuirostris* (December 1993)

The following actions shall be carried out by all of the Range States:

1. Enact, where it does not already exist, or improve respectively, legislation to protect the Slender-billed Curlew and the wetlands that are critical to its survival and take such measures as may be necessary to enforce such legislation. The most urgent measure would be to completely ban the shooting, other taking and any kind of disturbance of this species.
2. Impose a ban on the hunting of any similar-looking wader species, especially belonging to the genera *Numenius* and *Limosa*, in some countries also *Limnodromus*. Punish offences with severe penalties.
3. Initiate educational programmes for hunters in order to enable them to distinguish between different species of waders, and illustrate the importance of protecting the Slender-billed Curlew species which is threatened with extinction.
4. Close key sites which are regularly frequented by the Slender-billed Curlew (wintering sites, resting sites on its migratory route or breeding areas) to hunters during the appropriate phenological period. Establish adequate regulations for tourists and other visitors.
5. Intensify research on the Slender-billed Curlew, especially where there is a lack of data concerning its breeding sites, migratory routes or wintering sites; it is most important to gain more detailed knowledge about the causes for the decrease of the population.

Subject to availability of resources, the following actions shall be carried out by the individual Range States and organizations listed below subject to any amendments made at the time of signature of the Memorandum of Understanding, which shall be communicated to all of the Range States by the Secretariat of the Bonn Convention:

Albania

1. Develop and implement new nature protection legislation that meets the requirements of the Bern Convention.
2. Develop and implement new hunting controls which, *inter alia*, contain the following elements:
  - a. ecologically justified closed-hunting seasons, if necessary bag limits for waterbirds;
  - b. ban on hunting birds with the use of nets;
  - c. identification and establishment of non-hunting zones in wetlands where there is a high concentration of migratory waders;
  - d. control of waterbird hunting by foreign hunters, and imposition of rigorous penalties in case of offences;
  - e. obligatory examinations for local hunters before they are granted a hunting licence which shall require, *inter alia*, detailed knowledge concerning the differentiation of waterbird species.

3. Conserve the remaining significant wetlands in the plains of the country.
4. Carry out ornithological investigations in order to identify the sites where the Slender-billed Curlew tends to rest.

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Signature

#### Algeria

1. Ban the hunting of migratory birds with the use of nets and establish measures to implement the ban (e.g., monitoring, penalties).
2. Develop a network of protected wetlands in northern Algeria, *inter alia*, Chotts Constantinois, with a view to ensuring that key sites for waterbirds will not be damaged.
3. Carry out ornithological surveys of the waterbirds wintering in the wetlands of northeast Algeria where it is presumed that there are important resting and wintering sites of the Slender-billed Curlew.

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Signature

#### Austria

1. Extend the existing network of protected wetlands.
2. Carry out ornithological surveys with a view to ascertaining whether the Slender-billed Curlew migrates regularly through Austria.

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Signature

Bosnia and Herzegovina

It is not possible to develop an Action Plan before the situation in the country has normalized.

Bulgaria

1. Extend the existing network of Protected wetlands, especially in the coastal areas on the Black Sea (Lake Atanasovo), along the Danube River and in the plains.
2. Limit hunting practices with respect to waterbirds, if necessary through the introduction of legal restrictions, in particular by banning hunting in wetlands where a high concentration of migratory waders has been detected; severely restrict activities of foreign hunters.
3. Provide more detailed surveys with regard to the migration of waders with a view to identifying the resting sites of the Slender-billed Curlew along the coasts of the Black Sea as well as of the migratory routes it takes when crossing the country.

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Signature

Croatia

1. Emphasize, when setting up a new framework of nature protection legislation, the conservation of wetlands, including identification and establishment of protected areas; give special attention to the wetlands of Donji-Miholjac as well as the fishponds of Jelas Polje where the Slender-billed Curlew has been recorded.
2. Provide for an effective protection of endangered species, *inter alia*, of migratory species, including the Slender-billed Curlew and lookalike wader species, when introducing new legal regulations for species conservation.
3. Rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters.
4. Monitor migratory waterbirds in order to identify other important resting sites where the Slender-billed Curlew stops on its migratory route.

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Signature

Cyprus

1. Protect the Slender-billed Curlew and look-alike wader species.
2. Protect wetlands that show a high concentration of migratory waterbirds.
3. Instruct hunters about the specific features of the species and the extent to which the Slender-billed Curlew is actually endangered and monitor whether the existing ban on hunting is being implemented.
4. Rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters.

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Signature

EGYPT

1. Ban the hunting of migratory birds with the use of nets and take accompanying measures to facilitate the application of the existing ban on hunting protected bird species, including the Slender-billed Curlew; rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters.
2. Protect areas where the Slender-billed Curlew has been recorded and develop a network of protected wetlands, especially along the Nile river.
3. Carry out ornithological surveys of migratory waterbirds that rest in the Nile Delta and along the coast of the Red Sea in order to identify the most important resting and wintering sites.

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Signature

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

1. Extend the network of protected wetlands in the southern member states of the EC and improve their management potential by
  - (a) identifying and establishing further Special Protection Areas under Directive 79/409; where necessary, introduce total bans on hunting within and around those areas;
  - (b) providing for sufficient wardens in wetlands where the Slender-billed Curlew rests;
  - (c) promoting information centres in selected sites.
2. Amend Appendix II/2 of the EC directive on bird protection by eliminating the genera *Numenius* and *Limosa* in the column for Italy.
3. Ensure that the use of the EC Development Fund concerning farming and other commercial activities does not adversely affect those wetlands that are important to *Numenius tenuirostris*.
4. Continue the projects initiated by the Commission in favour of *Numenius tenuirostris*. Use the data gathered in the course of those projects to evaluate the network of Special Protection Areas. Promote the monitoring of the species in southern EC member states.

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Signature

Greece (cf. also EC)

1. Extend the network of protected wetlands, and if necessary, impose and endorse bans on hunting.
2. Give full confirmation of the site boundaries and improve the quality of protection of the following Ramsar sites: Evros delta, Porto Lagos and the Axios delta. Such sites should be controlled by full time wardens, especially in non-hunting zones, and consideration should be given to transforming them into national parks.
3. Monitor migratory waterbirds, with emphasis on Lake Tigaki and Kos Island, with a view to identifying further resting sites and migratory routes of the Slender-billed Curlew.
4. Establish an information centre in the Ramsar site of the Evros delta.

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Signature

HUNGARY

1. Ensure that the current standard of protection is maintained in those areas that are acknowledged to be key sites of the Slender-billed Curlew (Hortobágy, Kardoskut) and extend the network of protected wetlands (cf. item 2).
2. Monitor the hunting situation with regard to large waders.
3. Monitor waterbirds, especially in those locations where fish ponds are situated, with a view to identifying further important resting sites.

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Signature

Iraq

Carry out studies to examine potential resting and wintering sites of the Slender-billed Curlew, especially the marshes of Mesopotamia, in order to identify and establish protected areas; institute adequate protection regulations and hunting restrictions.

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Signature

Iran

Carry out studies to examine potential resting and wintering sites of the Slender-billed Curlew (*inter alia*, Caspian coast, Persian Gulf) in order to identify and establish protected areas; institute adequate protection regulations.

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Signature

ITALY (cf. also EC)

1. Impose stronger controls on hunting activities, with a view to impeding illegal shooting of protected species. Protect big waders, especially as far as all species of *Numenius* and *Limosa* are concerned.
2. Identify and establish further protected areas for migratory waterbirds and if necessary impose bans on hunting.
3. Transform the Viareggio wetlands into a Ramsar site.
4. Continue to monitor the Slender-billed Curlew in order to identify further key sites of these birds (i.a. Ravenna coast, Circeo National Park, Po Delta, Orbetello lagoon, Padule Diaccia Botroma).

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Signature

Kazakhstan

1. Enforce adequate protection regulations and hunting bans and provide guidelines for hunters (*inter alia*, promotion of the *Red Data Book of Endangered Species*).
2. Identify, on the basis of Slender-billed Curlew records, and establish a network of protected wetlands (i.e. Lake Kushurnyn, Lake Tengis and the flood plain of Nura, parts of the Turgaj Valley), and gradually extend this network on the basis of new available data of the species (cf. 1 and 3).
3. Establish a system of protected areas of international importance.
4. Carry out ornithological surveys in the east of the country area around Semipalatinsk, especially Ust-Kamenogorsk, in order to determine whether these are also breeding sites.

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Signature

Malta

1. Protect the Slender-billed Curlew and look-alike wader species.
2. Protect wetlands that show a high concentration of migratory waterbirds.
3. Inform hunters about the specific features of the species and the extent to which the Slender-billed Curlew is actually endangered and monitor whether the ban on hunting is being fulfilled.
4. Rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters.

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Signature

MOROCCO

1. Protect both *Limosa* species and fully enforce the protection of *Numenius* species.
2. Maintain and strengthen the level of protection afforded to the Merja Zerga Ramsar site which has been a wintering site for the Slender-billed Curlew in recent years, ban hunting in Merja Mellah and increase anti-poaching patrols. If necessary, hire wardens to protect the Slender-billed Curlew to ensure it is not disturbed by bird-watchers.
3. Increase monitoring of wintering waterbirds in the coastal areas of the country with a view to identifying further wintering sites of Slender-billed Curlew and putting these under protection.
4. Examine agricultural practices in areas surrounding the Slender-billed Curlew's wintering sites in order to establish whether practices such as grazing levels and application of pesticides have any kind of negative influence on the populations. Rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters.

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Signature

Oman

Carry out studies in potential resting and wintering sites of the Slender-billed Curlew in order to identify and establish protected areas; institute adequate protection regulations and hunting restrictions.

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Signature

Romania

1. Protect all waders that could easily be confused with the Slender-billed Curlew.
2. Expand protection of the ecological character of the Danubian delta (and if necessary, establish a national park) where only sustainable use is allowed, impose severe restrictions on hunting.
3. Rigorously control the activities of hunters, including foreign hunter-tourists.
4. Identify and establish a network of protected wetlands of international importance, especially along the Danube and the Black Sea coastal areas.

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Signature

Russian Federation

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1. Strictly control hunting restrictions, especially of big waders, and promote the *Red Data Book of Endangered Species*.
2. Rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters.
3. Carry out surveys and intensive research in order to find the breeding sites of the Slender-billed Curlew in south-western Siberia with a view to placing these under protection and
  - a. investigate the breeding biology of this bird species,
  - b. clarify the factors which are responsible for the decline of the breeding population and
  - c. enforce the necessary protection of breeding habitat.
4. Survey the species with a view to identifying the most important resting sites on the migratory routes and establish relevant protected areas (partly with a Ramsar status).

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Signature

SPAIN (cf. also EC)

1. Reinforce controls on hunting activities with a view to impeding illegal shooting of protected species, especially all waders in southern Spain.
2. Widely conserve the ecological structures of the wetlands in Coto Douana and establish protected areas in wetlands that waterbirds frequently visit during their migration and for wintering which may be potential resting sites of the Slender-billed Curlew.
3. Increase monitoring of migratory waterbirds in southern Spain with a view to establishing further protected sites where the Slender-billed Curlew passes on its migratory route.

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Signature

Tunisia

1. Regulate more stringently the hunting of waterbirds; rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters.
2. Extend the network of protected wetlands (*inter alia* as Ramsar sites).
3. Carry out an ecological study of the Kairouan wetlands with a view to elaborating conservation proposals.
4. Increase monitoring of wintering waterbirds in coastal regions and in wetlands in the eastern parts of the country with a view to identifying further important key sites of the Slender-billed Curlew.
5. Identify anthropogenic factors which may influence the decline of waders wintering in Tunisia.

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Signature

Turkey

1. Regulate and endorse more stringently the hunting of waterbirds; rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters.
2. Establish a system of protected wetlands of international importance.
3. Monitor waterbirds that migrate and winter along the coasts and in the wetlands of central Turkey with a view to establishing protected areas in the most important resting sites of the Slender-billed Curlew.

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Signature

Turkmenistan

1. Regulate more stringently the hunting of waterbirds; rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters.
2. Establish a system of protected wetlands of international importance.
3. Carry out ornithological monitoring in potential resting sites of the Slender-billed Curlew on the Caspian coast, especially the bay of Kara-Bogaz-Gol, with a view to identifying and establishing protected areas.

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Signature

Uzbekistan

Carry out studies to examine potential resting and wintering sites of the Slender-billed Curlew in order to identify and establish protected areas; institute adequate protection regulations and hunting restrictions.

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Signature

Ukraine

1. Regulate more stringently the hunting of waterbirds; rigorously control the activities of foreign hunters; impose a ban on hunting in protected wetlands.
2. Promote the *Red Data Book of Endangered Species*.
3. Continue to monitor migratory waterbirds with a view to establishing protected areas in the most important resting sites of the Slender-billed Curlew (Limans of the Azov Sea, Sivash Bay, Black Sea coastal areas, Danube Delta) and protect big waders that could easily be confused with the Slender-billed Curlew.
4. Investigate those anthropogenic factors which might have an effect on the decline of migratory populations of the Slender-billed Curlew, such as hunting or harassment, grazing, use of pesticides, human settlement in coastal areas.
5. Expand the network of protected wetlands, especially in the south of the country.

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Signature

Yemen

Carry out studies to examine potential resting and wintering sites of the Slender-billed Curlew in order to identify and establish protected areas; establish adequate protection regulations and hunting restrictions.

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Signature

Yugoslavia

1. Exercise stronger control over hunting activities, especially those of foreign hunters, with a view to impeding illegal shooting of protected waterbird species.
2. Extend the network and improve the conservation status of protected wetlands, especially in Voivadina.

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Signature

UNEP/CMS Secretariat (Bonn Convention)

1. Make representations to the Range States concerned by the present Memorandum of Understanding with a view to obtaining the signatures and cooperation of those Range States which have not signed.
2. Facilitate the exchange of information among all of the Range States concerned.
3. Facilitate the future development of the Agreement on the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds of the African-Eurasian Region which shall provide for the inclusion of conservation measures for the Slender-billed Curlew.
4. Encourage NGOs in their actions in favour of the Slender-billed Curlew in particular:

(a) BirdLife International

in its continual updating of the Slender-billed Curlew data base, and

(b) CIC and FACE

in their efforts to educate hunters about threatened migratory species of waterbirds, including the present status and threats to the Slender-billed Curlew, and to

support protection measures and surveys for the Slender-billed Curlew.

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Signature