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ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL REPORTS TO CMS 2014



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Analysis of National Reports to CMS 2014

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4 1. Introduction

This analysis summarises the information provided by Parties to CMS in their national reports¹ submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2014. The national reporting process aims to assess progress in implementation of the Convention, and helps to guide decisions on current and future strategic priorities. The analysis covers the following specific reporting areas: activities relating to Appendix I species; potential new species listings; development of new Agreements; protected areas; satellite telemetry; mobilisations of resources and implementation of Resolutions and Recommendations.

National reports were received from half of the 118 eligible Parties to CMS in time to be included in the analysis; this response rate represents a decline relative to 2011, but is roughly equivalent to that in 2005 and 2008. The decline in response rate between 2011 and 2014 was observed across all regions.

Article VI(3) of the Convention requires Parties to inform the Conference of the Parties (COP), through the Secretariat, at least six months prior to each ordinary meeting of the Conference, about the measures that they are taking to implement the provisions of the Convention relating to Appendix I and II species. Consequently, the COP adopted, at its Seventh Meeting, a standard report format; this format has since been updated and improved by the Standing Committee, following lessons learnt from previous reporting rounds. At COP9 in 2008, Parties adopted Resolution 9.4 calling upon the Secretariats and Parties to CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonisation of online reporting. With a view to moving towards online reporting, the analysis of national reports to COP10 in 2011 was produced using the Online Reporting System (ORS) developed by UNEP-WCMC. In 2014, for the first time, the national report template was made available online via the ORS. The ORS was used by Parties to complete and submit their national reports, and, as in 2011, was subsequently used by UNEP-WCMC to produce this analysis.

National reports provide an important means to assess the status of implementation of the Convention and help to guide decisions on current and future strategic priorities. This analysis provides an overview of the status of implementation of the Convention as reflected in the information provided by the Parties which had submitted their national reports at the time of analysis. The 2014 reports broadly cover the period 2011 to 2014, although certain Parties specified a longer reporting period if previous reports had been missed, or a shorter reporting period if the Party recently joined. The analysis summarises information provided in Sections II (omitting questions on specific Appendix I species), III, V, VI, IX and X of the national reports.

Reporting Parties

This analysis takes into account only those reports submitted using the ORS by 27th June 2014. National reports were received from 59 Parties by this date, representing 50% of the 118 eligible Parties to CMS². This is slightly lower than the response rate in 2011 (60% of 113 eligible Parties as

¹ Available at: <http://www.cms.int/en/documents/national-reports>.

² One country (Kyrgyzstan) was not a signatory Party prior to the deadline for report submission; the European Union is not required to submit a national report.

of 10th June 2011) but roughly equivalent to that in both 2008 (50% of 108 eligible Parties as of 31st July 2008) and 2005 (51% of 92 eligible Parties as of 31st August 2005).

At the time of writing (27th July 2014) the response rate in 2014 has decreased across all regions relative to 2011 (Figure 1.1), although it is worth noting that the figures for previous years include reports submitted up to a year or more after the deadline. The region which showed the greatest decrease in response rate was Asia, with a decrease from 71% in 2011 (10 out of 14 Parties) to 43% in 2014 (six out of 14 Parties). South and Central America was the only region which saw a decrease in response rate in both 2011 and 2014, following two consecutive reporting periods with 100% response rates in 2005 and 2008 (eight Parties and 12 Parties, respectively). As in 2011, Africa was the region with the lowest response rate in 2014 (32% of 44 Parties), while Europe showed the highest response rate (69% of 42 Parties). Forty-nine Parties which submitted national reports in 2014 also submitted a report for 2011, of which 41 also submitted a report for 2008 (Table 1.1). Four Parties have joined CMS since COP10 in 2011 (as of 8th August 2014): Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. Kyrgyzstan was not a signatory Party prior to the deadline for report submission in 2014.

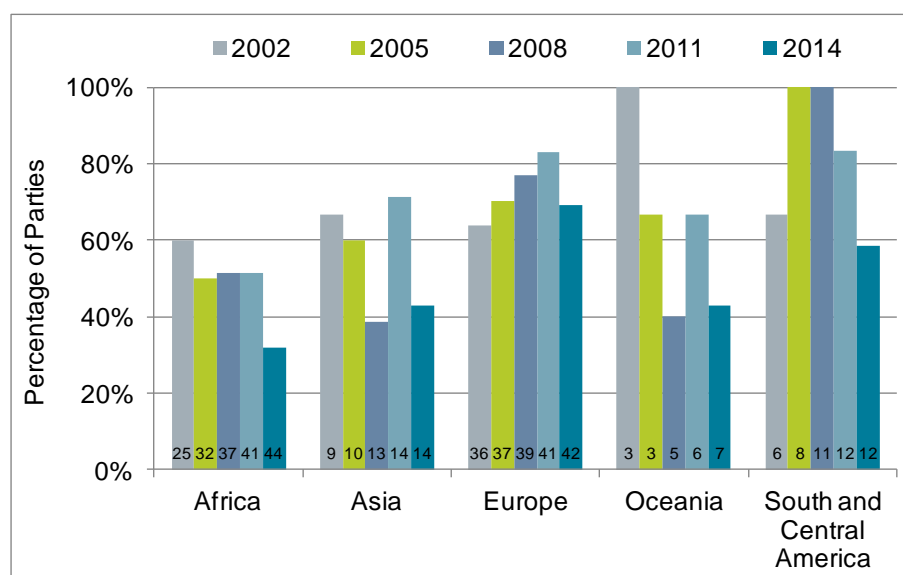


Figure 1.1. National report submission rate (%) by region from 2002 to 2014, as of 27th July 2014. Percentage is based on the total number of Parties to CMS prior to the deadline for submission of national reports in each year, by region, shown at the base of each bar.

Table 1.1. Parties submitting national reports to COP9 (2008), COP10 (2011) and COP11 (2014), as of 27th July 2014.

Country	Region	2014	2011	2008
Albania	EU		✓	
Algeria	AF		✓	
Angola	AF	✓	✓	✓
Antigua and Barbuda	SCA		✓#	✓
Argentina	SCA	✓	✓	✓
Armenia	EU	✓	*	*
Australia	OC	✓	✓#	✓
Austria	EU	✓	✓	✓
Bangladesh	AS			
Belarus	EU	✓	✓	✓
Belgium	EU	✓	✓	✓
Benin	AF	✓	✓	✓#
Bolivia	SCA	✓	✓#	✓

Country	Region	2014	2011	2008
Bulgaria	EU	✓	✓	✓
Burkina Faso	AF	✓	✓	✓
Burundi	AF		*	*
Cabo Verde	AF			
Cameroon	AF			
Chad	AF		✓	✓
Chile	SCA		✓	✓
Congo, Republic of the	AF	✓	✓	✓
Cook Islands	OC			
Costa Rica	SCA	✓	✓	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	AF		✓	✓
Croatia	EU	✓	✓	✓

Country	Region	2014	2011	2008
Cuba	SCA			*
Cyprus	EU	✓	✓	✓
Czech Republic	EU	✓	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	AF			✓
Denmark	EU	✓	✓	✓
Djibouti	AF			
Ecuador	SCA	✓	✓	✓#
Egypt	AF	✓		✓#
Equatorial Guinea	AF			*
Eritrea	AF	✓		
Estonia	EU	✓	✓#	*
Ethiopia	AF		✓	*
European Union	EU			
Fiji	OC		*	*
Finland	EU	✓	✓	✓
France	EU		✓	✓
Gabon	AF			*
Gambia	AF	✓		✓#
Georgia	EU		✓#	✓
Germany	EU	✓	✓	✓
Ghana	AF	✓	✓	
Greece	EU			
Guinea	AF		✓	✓
Guinea-Bissau	AF			✓#
Honduras	SCA	✓	✓	✓
Hungary	EU	✓	✓	✓
India	AS	✓	✓	✓
Iran, Islamic Republic of	AS		✓	*
Ireland	EU			
Israel	AS	✓	✓	
Italy	EU	✓	✓	✓
Jordan	AS			
Kazakhstan	AS		✓	
Kenya	AF	✓	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan	AS	*	*	*
Latvia	EU	✓	✓	✓
Liberia	AF			✓
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	AF			
Liechtenstein	EU	✓	✓#	
Lithuania	EU			✓#
Luxembourg	EU			
Madagascar	AF	✓	✓	
Mali	AF	✓	✓	✓#
Malta	EU			
Mauritania	AF		✓	
Mauritius	AF		✓	✓
Monaco	EU		✓	✓
Mongolia	AS		✓	✓
Montenegro	EU		✓	*
Morocco	AF		✓	✓
Mozambique	AF		✓#	*
Netherlands	EU	✓	✓	✓
New Zealand	OC	✓	✓	✓
Niger	AF	✓		

Country	Region	2014	2011	2008
Nigeria	AF			
Norway	EU	✓	✓	✓
Pakistan	AS	✓	✓	✓
Palau	OC			*
Panama	SCA		✓	✓
Paraguay	SCA		✓	✓
Peru	SCA	✓		✓
Philippines	OC		✓#	
Poland	EU	✓	✓	✓
Portugal	EU	✓		✓
Republic of Moldova	EU	✓	✓	
Romania	EU	✓	✓#	✓#
Rwanda	AF			
Samoa	OC	✓	✓	
São Tomé and Príncipe	AF			
Saudi Arabia	AS	✓	✓	✓#
Senegal	AF		✓	✓
Serbia, Republic of	EU	✓	✓	✓
Seychelles	AF			
Slovakia	EU	✓	✓	✓#
Slovenia	EU		✓	✓
Somalia	AF	✓		
South Africa	AF	✓	✓	✓#
Spain	EU	✓	✓#	✓
Sri Lanka	AS		✓	
Swaziland	AF		*	*
Sweden	EU	✓	✓	✓
Switzerland	EU	✓	✓	
Syrian Arab Republic	AS	✓		
Tajikistan	AS	✓	✓	✓#
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	EU	✓	✓	✓
Togo	AF		✓	✓
Tunisia	AF			
Uganda	AF	✓		
Ukraine	EU	✓	✓	✓#
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	EU		✓	✓
United Republic of Tanzania	AF		✓	
Uruguay	SCA	✓	✓	✓
Uzbekistan	AS		✓#	
Yemen	AS			
Zimbabwe	AF		*	*

Key: # National report was submitted, but was not received in time to be included within the *Analysis* for that year (as of 27th July 2014). *Not a Party to CMS prior to the deadline for submission of national reports. Regions: AF= Africa; AS= Asia; EU= Europe; OC= Oceania; SCA= South and Central America and the Caribbean.

2. Appendix I species overview

7

Birds

Legal protection

Fifty-four Parties (92% of reporting Parties) reported that the taking of all Appendix I bird species is prohibited by national implementing legislation; one additional Party reported that other relevant legislation is in place. Ten Parties reported that exceptions had been granted to the prohibition of take, primarily for scientific research or conservation purposes.

Obstacles to migration

The main obstacle to migration reported by Parties was habitat destruction (50 Parties), as identified in previous reporting periods (Figure 2.1). This was followed by electrocution (33 Parties) and pollution (28 Parties). The most commonly cited obstacles under the category 'Other' included illegal hunting and taking of eggs (12 Parties); anthropogenic disturbance, such as changes to water regimes (eight Parties); climate change (six Parties); predation by or competition with invasive alien species (three Parties); and illegal poisoning (three Parties), amongst others.

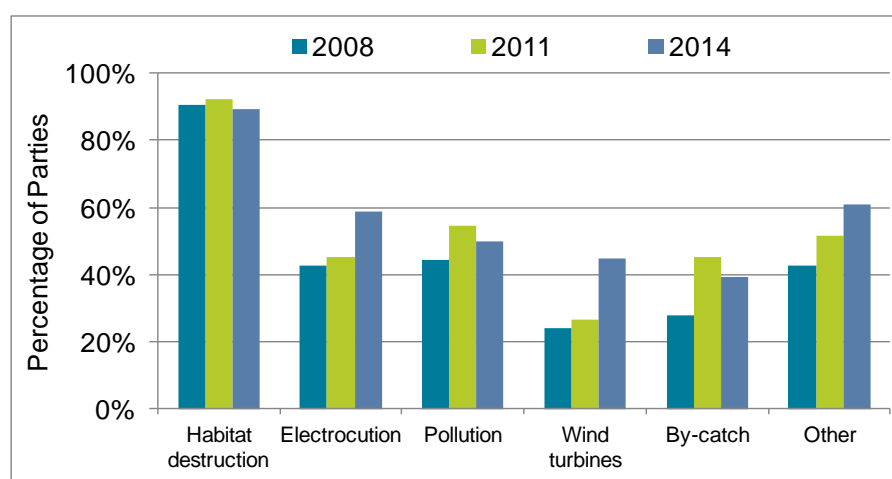


Figure 2.1. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of obstacle to migration for Appendix I birds, as recorded within the 2008, 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 54 in 2008, 64 in 2011 and 56 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one obstacle.)

Actions to overcome obstacles

Actions to overcome the aforementioned obstacles were recorded by 53 Parties (90% of reporting Parties). The most widely reported was the creation or expansion of protected areas (27 Parties). Other frequently-reported actions included new laws or improved implementation of existing legislation (21 Parties); monitoring and research activities, including tracking projects and studies investigating the efficiency of by-catch mitigation strategies (18 Parties); awareness raising activities (16 Parties); implementation of impact assessments for wind turbines and other developments (13 Parties); habitat restoration activities (11 Parties) and the implementation of management plans (eight Parties). Other actions included mitigation measures to overcome the impacts of marine pollution and fisheries, invasive species eradication schemes and the introduction of financial incentives for agri-environment schemes, amongst others.

Progress of actions taken

Successes frequently reported by Parties included the creation or expansion of protected areas (12 Parties), mitigation of electrocution (eight Parties), the creation of new legislation or improved implementation of existing legislation (seven Parties) and increased community involvement in conservation (six Parties). Costa Rica and Syria noted an increase in the number of species observed in the country, while Ecuador reported increased international cooperation, in particular the development of a bilateral agreement with Peru and Chile to conserve Peruvian Tern *Sterna lorata*. Four Parties reported slow or limited progress with further efforts required (Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana and Tajikistan).

Assistance required to overcome obstacles

Amongst the 40 Parties that reported a need for assistance, financial support was the most frequently cited form of assistance required (Table 2.1), with 25 Parties requiring funds for a number of activities, including for research and monitoring, management plans and implementation of various conservation measures.

Table 2.1. Assistance required by Parties to overcome obstacles to migration for Appendix I birds.

Assistance required	Parties
Financial	Armenia, Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, FYR Macedonia, Ghana, Honduras, Kenya, Mali, Madagascar, Moldova, Pakistan, Serbia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Uganda
Technical/material	Belgium, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Mali, Pakistan, Serbia, Tajikistan
Training/capacity building/human resources	Benin, Burkina Faso, Congo, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Madagascar, Mali, Moldova, Niger, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic
Sharing of best practice/guidelines	India, Italy, New Zealand, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sweden, Ukraine
International cooperation	Bolivia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan
Other	Congo, Cyprus, Hungary, Madagascar, New Zealand, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, Uruguay

Major pressures

The most commonly identified threat to Appendix I bird species was poaching (33 Parties), followed by illegal trade (18 Parties) and habitat destruction (15 Parties; Figure 2.2). Pressures identified by Parties other than those presented in Figure 2.2 included invasive species, urban development, wind turbines, fishing pressure, pesticide application and electrocution.

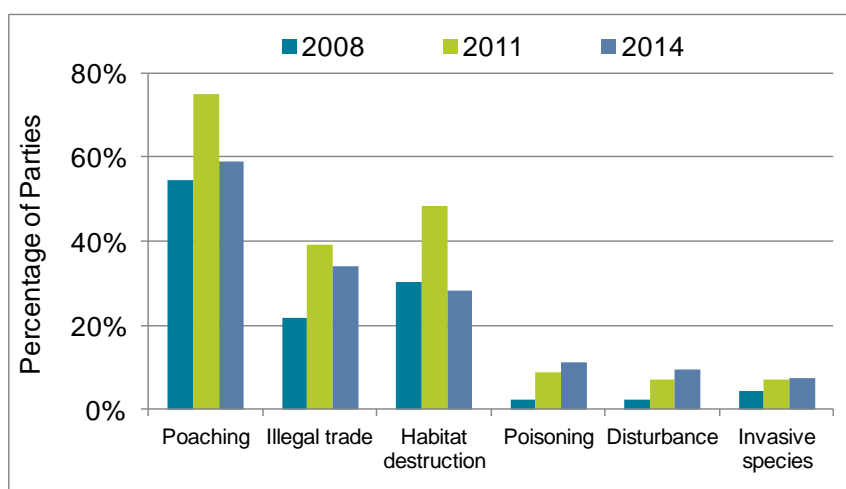


Figure 2.2. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat to Appendix I birds, as recorded within the 2008, 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 46 in 2008, 56 in 2011 and 53 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one pressure.)

Actions to overcome pressures

Actions to overcome the aforementioned pressures were recorded by 54 Parties (92% of reporting Parties). Actions frequently reported included the creation or revision of legislation or improved enforcement of existing legislation (23 Parties), awareness raising and education (22 Parties), implementation of management or action plans (12 Parties), establishment of protected areas (11 Parties) and research/monitoring (11 Parties). Increased collaboration with stakeholders was reported by nine Parties, with Kenya reporting that increased collaboration between various stakeholders had improved the implementation of legislation to mitigate threats such as pollution. Further actions reported included habitat and species protection measures (seven Parties), activities to mitigate against the impact of invasive species (five Parties), habitat restoration (five Parties) and anti-poaching campaigns (four Parties), amongst others.

Progress of actions taken

Four Parties reported the stabilisation or increase in bird populations, with the Congo reporting a 40% increase in the population of migratory birds in one protected area. Ongoing research and monitoring, an increase in protected area coverage and/or effectiveness, and community and stakeholder involvement were each cited by four Parties as areas in which progress had been made. Three Parties reported improved enforcement resulting in increased prosecutions, while both Ecuador and New Zealand highlighted successful invasive species eradication schemes. Other successes included implementation of management and action plans, increased awareness and reductions in electrocutions. Two Parties (Eritrea and Ghana) reported limited progress.

Limiting factors

The most common limiting factor was lack of financial resources, reported by 20 Parties, while limitations relating to legislation (including weak enforcement and trivial penalties) were reported by 10 Parties. Other limiting factors reported include lack of capacity (six Parties), lack of logistical and operational resources (five Parties); lack of equipment (four Parties); and an unfavourable political situation (four Parties). More than 20 additional factors were noted by Parties, which ranged from a lack of political will, climate change, poverty and famine, to more specific factors such as public resistance to toxin use to control invasive species, conflict with outdoor recreation activities and the high value of species for the pet trade.

Assistance required

Amongst the 38 Parties that specified a requirement for assistance in overcoming the aforementioned threats, the majority (22 Parties) reported a need for financial assistance; funding is reportedly required for a range of actions including research, preparation of action plans, educational programmes, training and compensation to farmers. Eighteen Parties reported a requirement for knowledge exchange and training, while 13 Parties reported a need for technical assistance, material support or equipment. Other reported requirements for assistance included improved coordination and collaboration between Range States, for example for investigations into illegal activity; Hungary requested the support of CMS to take steps against the use of Diclofenac; while New Zealand called for support to explore collaborative funding opportunities for pest eradication schemes.

Aquatic mammals

Legal protection

Thirty-eight Parties (64% of reporting Parties) reported that the take of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited by national implementing legislation; the vast majority of the remaining Parties are land-locked. Five Parties had reportedly granted exceptions to the prohibition of take

and three gave further details: Australia reported that national legislation provides for the traditional take of marine wildlife by Native Title holders, Eritrea mentioned that exemptions were allowed for exhibition purposes and New Zealand noted that the incidental take of marine mammals during fishing operations is not an offence, provided required mitigation measures have been adopted and the fishing gear was legally deployed.

Obstacles to migration

As in previous years, the main obstacle to the migration of aquatic mammals was by-catch (26 Parties; 74% of the 35 Parties responding to this question; Figure 2.3). The most commonly reported obstacle under the 'Other' category was underwater noise/sound pollution (five Parties), commonly as a result of hydrocarbon exploration; other obstacles reported included climate change, disturbance from whale watching or other unregulated tourism, habitat deterioration and increased navigational activities.

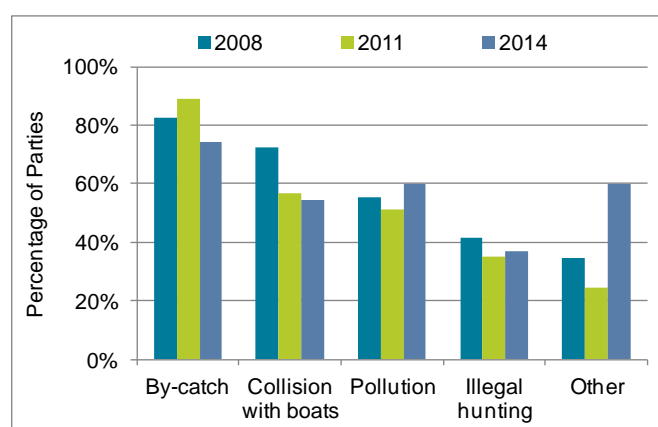


Figure 2.3. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of obstacle to migration for Appendix I aquatic mammals, as recorded within the 2008, 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 29 in 2008, 37 in 2011 and 35 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one obstacle. In 2008 and 2011, this section related to marine mammals only.)

Actions to overcome obstacles

Twenty-eight Parties (47% of reporting Parties) reported on actions taken to overcome the aforementioned obstacles. The most widely reported action taken was continued or increased research and monitoring (12 Parties), covering a range of topics including the impact of disease and other causes of mortality and the effectiveness of mitigation measures; several Parties noted the existence of national databases to record the data collected. Other actions reported include awareness-raising (10 Parties); the creation and implementation of national legislation (nine Parties); enforcement of legislation (nine Parties), including deployment of security patrols and observers); the development or implementation of management/action plans (eight Parties); measures to mitigate interactions between marine mammals and fisheries (five Parties), including by-catch mitigation; programmes to rescue entangled or stranded animals (five Parties); creation of protected areas (five Parties) and pollution control (four Parties). Two Parties reported the development of new guidelines, covering seismic surveys (Australia) and strandings (Samoa).

Progress of actions taken

The most common successes of the aforementioned activities reported by Parties were decreased take of animals (four Parties), increased data collection and knowledge gained through research (four Parties), increased release of entangled or stranded animals (three Parties) and increased public awareness (three Parties). For example, Australia reported the success of several projects

that involve indigenous communities and schoolchildren in monitoring marine debris, noting that the national profile of marine debris issues has been considerably raised. However, Ghana reported little success and Eritrea noted that actions taken were not sustainable; Samoa mentioned that lack of communication means was a limitation to reporting of strandings by local communities.

Assistance required

Twenty-three Parties reported a need for assistance in overcoming the obstacles identified (Table 2.2). As in 2011, the most frequently reported form of assistance required was financial, reported by 11 Parties. Two of the Parties that noted a need for guidance specified that shared experiences from other Parties would be useful.

Table 2.2. Assistance required by Parties to overcome obstacles to migration for Appendix I aquatic mammals.

Assistance required	Parties
Financial	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Honduras, Pakistan, Samoa, Somalia, Spain, Uruguay
Technical/material	Benin, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Pakistan, Peru, Samoa
Training/capacity building/human resources	Benin, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Eritrea, Niger, Pakistan, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay
Research/monitoring/scientific support	Australia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Peru, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay
International cooperation	Australia, India, Norway, Pakistan, Ukraine
Awareness raising/education	Burkina Faso, Honduras, Kenya, Samoa
Guidance/best practice	Ghana, Israel, New Zealand, Ukraine

Major pressures

As in 2011, the most commonly identified threat to aquatic mammals was by-catch (19 Parties; 63% of the 30 respondents to this question) followed by pollution (13 Parties), although the proportion of respondents identifying each of these threats decreased slightly compared to 2011 (Figure 2.4). The most frequently reported threat under the category of 'Other' was noise (five Parties); tourism (three Parties) and lack of food (two Parties) were also reported as major pressures, amongst others.

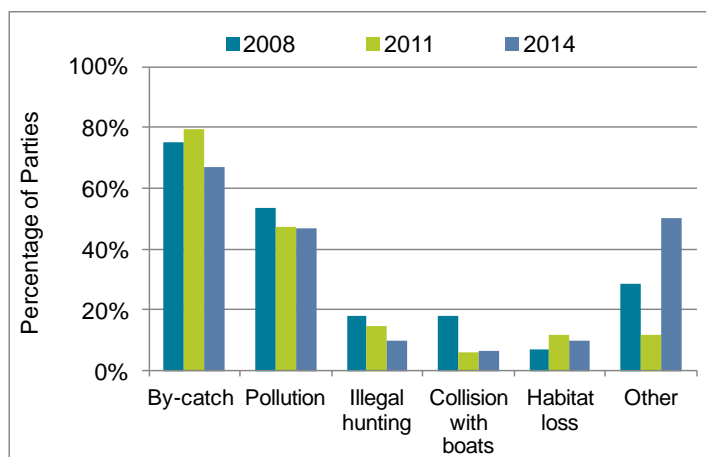


Figure 2.4. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat to Appendix I aquatic mammals, as recorded within the 2008, 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 28 in 2008, 34 in 2011 and 30 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one threat. In 2014, Parties reporting collisions with boats, illegal hunting and habitat loss did so under the broader category of 'Other'. In 2008 and 2011, this section related to marine mammals only.)

Actions to overcome pressures

Twenty-six Parties (44% of reporting Parties) reported on actions taken to address the threats identified. The most commonly reported actions were legislative, with 12 Parties reporting the implementation and/or enforcement of relevant legislation. Other reported activities include education and awareness-raising (ten Parties), research and monitoring (eight Parties), development of management strategies and action plans (six Parties), the creation or expansion of protected areas (six Parties), rescue measures to deal with entanglements/strandings (five Parties), delivery of training (four Parties), development of best practice guidelines (four Parties) and use of EIAs for new developments (three Parties), amongst others.

Progress of actions taken

Successes most frequently reported by Parties included increased research and knowledge gained (three Parties), the creation of new protected areas (two Parties), improved success of disentanglement measures (two Parties) and reduced by-catch (two Parties); for example, Peru reported that use of acoustic alarms had reduced by-catch by 37%. Other reported progress included reductions in poaching, stranding-related mortality and pollution. However, slow or limited progress was reported by three Parties (Egypt, Eritrea and Ghana).

Limiting factors

The limiting factor most frequently reported by Parties was lack of financial resources (11 Parties). Other factors commonly cited included lack of human resources/capacity (six Parties), lack of research and data (five Parties), lack of technical resources (four Parties) and law enforcement issues (four Parties); for example, South Africa noted inadequate enforcement in areas beyond national jurisdiction while Benin noted non-compliance of international legislation by foreign fishermen. Other limitations reported by Parties included lack of political will and lack of communication between industries and government agencies, amongst others.

Assistance required

The most common form of assistance reportedly required by Parties was financial support (11 Parties); other forms of assistance frequently reported include technical support (six Parties), human resources/training (six Parties), support for research (four Parties) and international cooperation (three Parties); South Africa noted a need for knowledge-sharing from developed countries.

Reptiles

Legal protection

Thirty Parties (51% of reporting Parties) reported that the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by national implementing legislation; a further two Parties provided details of other relevant legislation. Four Parties reported that exceptions had been granted for the take of reptiles. Australia noted that indigenous people have customary access to native species under national legislation; in Costa Rica, national legislation permits the extraction of eggs of Olive Ridley Turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea*; and in Italy, exceptions can be granted in accordance with the EU Habitat Directive for a number of purposes including research, public health and safety, damage prevention and education. The fourth Party, Egypt, gave no further details.

Obstacles to migration

The main obstacles to migration reported by Parties were by-catch (25 Parties) and pollution (19 Parties; Figure 2.5). Other obstacles frequently reported by Parties included interactions with marine debris (both entanglement and ingestion), reported by seven Parties; hunting of adults

and/or juveniles (five Parties), harvesting of eggs (four Parties), ship strikes (four Parties) and habitat destruction, including trawling (three Parties). Other reported obstacles included human development, uncontrolled tourism, oil exploration and climate change.

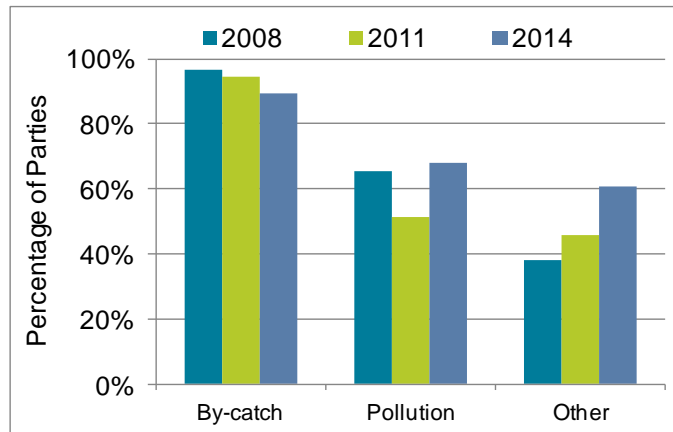


Figure 2.5. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of obstacle to migration for Appendix I reptiles, as recorded within the 2008, 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 29 in 2008, 35 in 2011 and 28 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one obstacle. In 2008 and 2011, this section related to marine turtles only.)

Actions to overcome obstacles

Twenty-four Parties (41% of reporting Parties) reported on actions undertaken to overcome the aforementioned obstacles; awareness-raising and education activities were the most commonly reported actions (17 Parties), followed by legislative actions including enforcement measures such as patrols (10 Parties). Other frequently-reported actions included research and monitoring (seven Parties), for example studies into the impact of mitigation methods; measures to combat marine debris, such as beach clean-ups (six Parties); development of conservation and management strategies and action plans (five Parties); measures to reduce by-catch, such as Turtle Exclusion Devices (TEDs); anti-poaching and trafficking measures (three Parties); regional cooperation (three Parties) and the establishment of protected areas (two Parties). Other actions reported include reduction in plastic bag use, implementation of closed harvest periods and impact assessments for offshore oil exploration.

Progress of actions taken

Progress reported by Parties included increased awareness amongst fishermen and the public (four Parties), with Benin reporting that turtles were increasingly taken into account in development strategies as a result; three Parties reported a decrease in poaching, with Costa Rica reporting a 60-75% decline in capture; three Parties reported successful turtle rehabilitation, with Croatia noting the establishment of a new rescue centre; two Parties reported a reduction in by-catch, for example Australia reported that use of TEDs by trawl fisheries had led to a substantial reduction in turtle by-catch and mortality; and two Parties noted an increase in reporting of captured turtles. Other successes reported included the removal of marine debris from beaches, a decrease in turtles ingesting plastic, increased research and monitoring and stronger government support. However, three Parties (Eritrea, Ghana and South Africa) reported limited progress.

Assistance required

Amongst the 18 Parties that requested a need for assistance in order to overcome the aforementioned obstacles, the most commonly reported form of assistance required was capacity building/training, for example with regard to species biology and the implementation of turtle-

friendly fishing methods (eight Parties; Table 2.3). Other forms of assistance reportedly required that are not included in Table 2.3 include support to develop alternative sustainable practices that do not put pressure on species populations (Honduras), lobbying to reduce or ban the use of plastic bags (Kenya) and strengthened coordination amongst local governments (Peru).

Table 2.3. Assistance required by Parties to overcome obstacles to migration for Appendix I reptiles.

Assistance required	Parties
Capacity/training/knowledge exchange	Benin, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Eritrea, India, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay
Financial	Congo, Eritrea, Madagascar, Pakistan, Samoa, Uruguay
International cooperation/compliance	India, Norway, Pakistan, South Africa
Technical/logistical	Congo, Eritrea, Pakistan, Uruguay
Research/monitoring	Benin, Costa Rica, Honduras, Samoa
Other	Honduras, Kenya, Peru

Major pressures

Destruction of nesting beaches was the most common threat highlighted (17 Parties), followed by collection and predation of eggs (both noted by 12 Parties; Figure 2.6). Threats frequently cited under 'Other', in addition to those presented in Figure 2.6, included habitat loss and degradation such as coastal erosion (five Parties); coastal development and tourism (three Parties); climate change (three Parties); ship strikes (two Parties) and disease (two Parties).

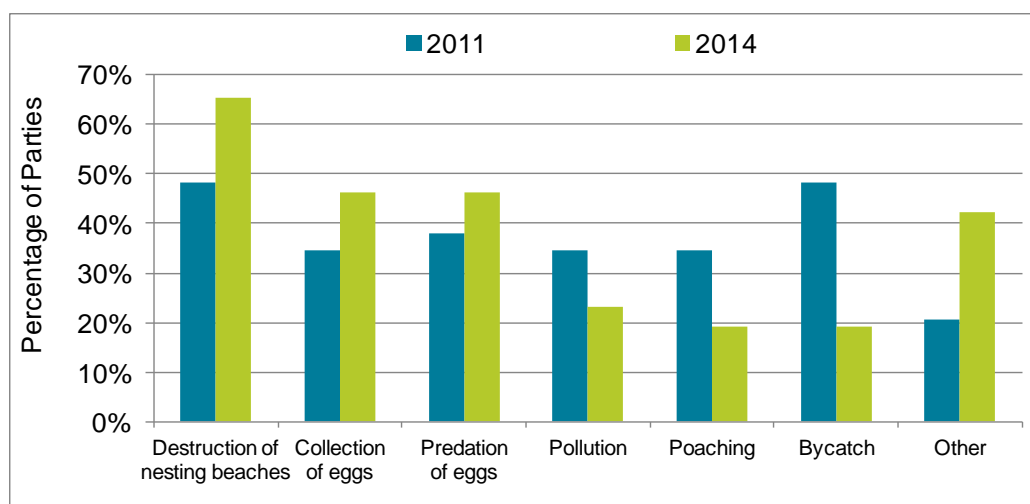


Figure 2.6. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat to Appendix I reptiles, as recorded within the 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 29 in 2011 and 26 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one threat. In the 2011 reporting form there were discrepancies in the options provided depending on the language, and this section related to marine turtles only.)

Actions to overcome pressures

Twenty-eight Parties (47% of reporting Parties) reported actions taken to overcome the aforementioned pressures; awareness-raising activities were the most frequently reported (16 Parties). Other commonly reported actions included research and monitoring (eleven Parties); actions to protect nests and nesting beaches, including the establishment of protected areas, patrols and anti-predation measures (11 Parties); legislative measures, including increased enforcement (ten Parties); the development of management strategies or action plans (five Parties); efforts to mitigate the impact of by-catch, including TEDs and the establishment of turtle release tanks at ports (four Parties); and training, for example in by-catch mitigation (four Parties). Other reported actions included the mandatory use of EIAs for development projects in

critical coastal habitats (Pakistan), implementation of 'Go Slow' areas in marine reserves to reduce the impact of ship strikes (Australia) and regional cooperation through the Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention (the Netherlands), amongst others.

Progress of actions taken

The most frequently reported measure of progress was increased awareness of the public (five Parties). Three Parties reported an increase in the number of nesting turtles, for example Cyprus reported significant increases in nesting of Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta* in the last five years; two Parties reported a reduction in the impact of by-catch/net entrapment, while two additional Parties reported an increase in the number of rescued/released animals; three Parties noted an increase in research or knowledge generated through research, for example on migration routes; and two Parties reported increased participation and empowerment of local communities, for example through Indigenous Protected Areas in Australia. Other reported successes included a decline in egg extraction (Costa Rica), a reduction in poaching of female turtles (Congo) and an increase in reporting of illegal activity (Kenya). However, three Parties reporting little or no progress (Eritrea, Ghana and South Africa), while Congo noted that despite successes there was still much work to be done.

Limiting factors

The most commonly reported limiting factor was lack of financial resources (nine Parties); an additional two Parties noted that poverty was a limiting factor. Other factors frequently reported included a lack of human resources/capacity (seven Parties), a lack of motivation of stakeholders including local populations, governments and traditional leaders (three Parties), difficulties regarding law enforcement (three Parties) and lack of knowledge/awareness (two Parties). Pakistan noted that increasing fishing pressure was a limiting factor, while Kenya noted the need to develop alternative livelihoods to reduce the dependency on fishing.

Assistance required

Of the nineteen Parties that specified a requirement for assistance, the majority (thirteen Parties) reported a need for financial assistance (Table 2.4); funding was reportedly required for a range of activities including the establishment of protected areas (Benin), the development of alternative livelihoods (Kenya) and awareness-raising activities (Samoa).

Table 2.4. Assistance required by Parties to overcome threats to Appendix I reptiles.

Assistance required	Parties
Financial	Bolivia, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Honduras, Israel, Kenya, Madagascar, Netherlands, Pakistan, Samoa
Technical	Croatia, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Honduras, Pakistan
Monitoring/research	Benin, Costa Rica, Netherlands, Samoa
Capacity-building/training	Bolivia, Costa Rica, Saudi Arabia
Sharing information/experiences	Bolivia, India
Coordination between Range States	Pakistan

Terrestrial mammals

Legal protection

Nineteen Parties (32% of reporting Parties) reported that the take of Appendix I terrestrial mammals is prohibited by national implementing legislation. Exceptions to the prohibition were reported by two Parties: Burkina Faso noted that exceptions are granted for scientific purposes only, while Bolivia reported that the National Programme for Conservation and Management of Vicuña allows the sustainable use of *Vicugna vicugna* by the communities that manage it.

Obstacles to migration

Habitat fragmentation was the most commonly reported obstacle to the migration of terrestrial mammals (15 Parties; Figure 2.7); other obstacles reported in addition to those presented in Figure 2.7 included electrocution (three Parties), wind turbines (two Parties) and bush fires (two Parties), amongst others. Several Parties cited a number of human activities that contributed to habitat fragmentation, including agriculture and construction of infrastructure.

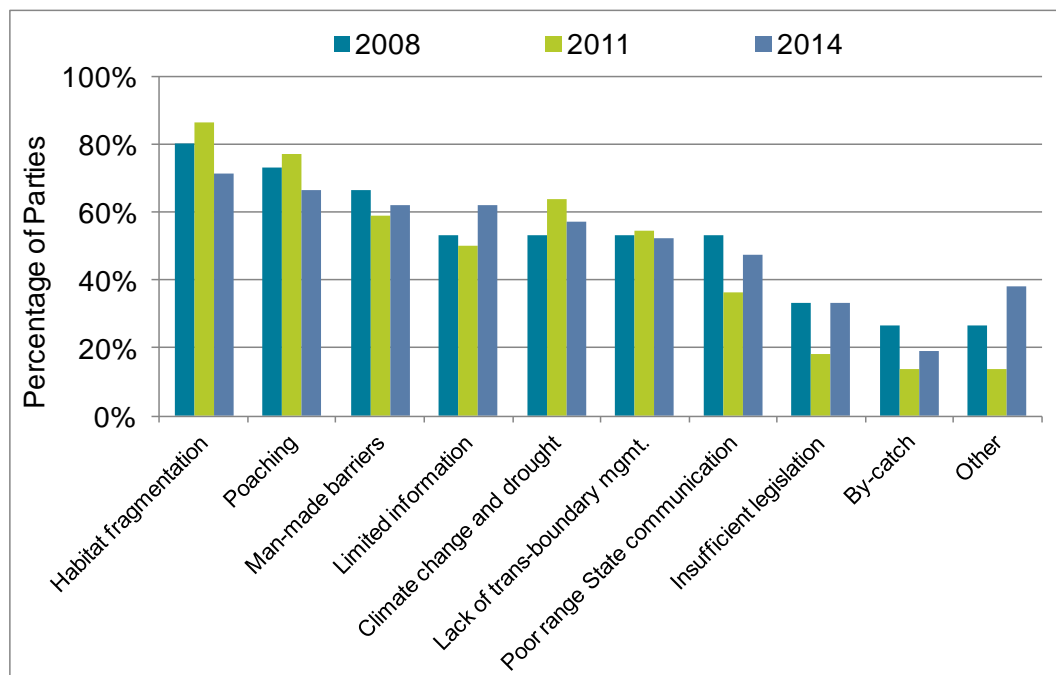


Figure 2.7. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of obstacle to migration for Appendix I terrestrial mammals, as recorded within the 2008, 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 15 in 2008, 22 in 2011 and 21 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one obstacle. In 2008 and 2011, this section related to terrestrial mammals excluding bats.)

Actions to overcome obstacles

Amongst the 18 Parties (14% of reporting Parties) that reported on actions taken to overcome the aforementioned obstacles, activities frequently reported included research and monitoring (ten Parties), education and awareness raising (eight Parties), legislative action, including enforcement (seven Parties), the establishment or expansion of protected areas (five Parties), anti-poaching measures (four Parties), the development of action or management plans (four Parties), the creation of habitat corridors (four Parties) and habitat restoration (two Parties). Five Parties noted that activities had involved international collaboration; for example, Argentina highlighted collaboration with Chile to develop a Binational Action Plan for Huemul *Hippocamelus bisulcus*, while South Africa reported work with Botswana and Zimbabwe to harmonise conservation efforts for Cheetah *Acinonyx jubatus* and African Wild Dog *Lycaon pictus*.

Progress of actions taken

Successes reported by Parties included increased monitoring of species movements and habitat fragmentation (Benin), strong public support and improvement in attitudes to conservation (Mali), a reduction in use of wild specimens in exhibitions following a successful awareness raising campaign (Bolivia), and successful law enforcement resulting in confiscations of live

specimens and prosecutions (Egypt). Congo reported an increase in the population of Gorilla *Gorilla gorilla* as a result of improved protection for the species from poaching.

Assistance required

Amongst the 15 Parties that reported a requirement for assistance in overcoming the aforementioned obstacles, financial support was the most commonly reported form of assistance required (10 Parties), followed by capacity building (seven Parties; Table 2.5); India highlighted a need for exchange of knowledge amongst Range States.

Table 2.5. Assistance required by Parties to overcome obstacles to migration for Appendix I terrestrial mammals.

Assistance required	Parties
Financial	Argentina, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Uganda
Capacity/training/knowledge exchange	Bolivia, Congo, Honduras, India, Mali, Niger, Uruguay
Technical/material/logistical	Burkina Faso, Egypt, Eritrea, Mali, Pakistan
Research/monitoring	Bolivia, Congo Mali, Uganda
International cooperation	India, Tajikistan
Political support	Argentina, Kenya, Uganda

Major pressures

The most frequently reported pressures to Appendix I terrestrial mammals were habitat fragmentation (18 Parties), poaching (15 Parties), illegal trade (13 Parties) and lack of information (13 Parties; Figure 2.8); for example, Argentina reported that there was a lack of knowledge regarding the causes of local extinction of Huemul *Hippocamelus bisulcus*. Reported threats other than those presented in Figure 2.8 included predation and disturbance by dogs (Argentina), climate change (Mali), disturbance from tourists (the Netherlands) and poisoning (Niger).

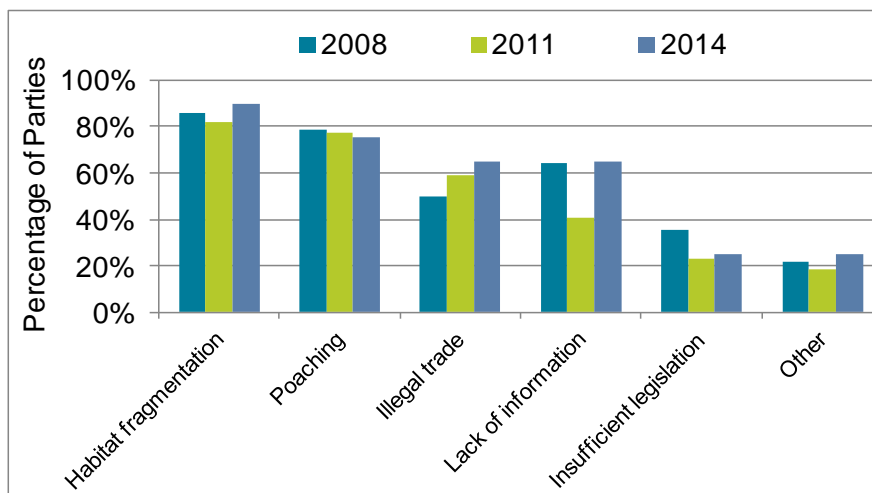


Figure 2.8. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat to Appendix I terrestrial mammals, as recorded within the 2008, 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 14 in 2008, 22 in 2011 and 20 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one threat. In 2008 and 2011, this section related to terrestrial mammals other than bats.)

Actions to overcome pressures

Seventeen Parties (29% of reporting Parties) reported on actions to overcome the aforementioned pressures, the most frequently reported being protected area creation and management (nine Parties). Other frequently reported actions included the creation of new legislation and/or strengthened enforcement (eight Parties), awareness raising activities (five Parties), research and

monitoring (four Parties), the development of management plans (three Parties) and actions to mitigate conflict with livestock (two Parties); for example, Tajikistan reported the use of predator-proofed livestock enclosures to minimise conflict with Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia*. In addition, Kenya reported the development of breeding programmes and use of benefit sharing mechanisms to encourage species conservation.

Progress of actions taken

Successes reported by Parties included a decrease in road collisions with Huemul *Hippocamelus bisulcus* following installation of signs in protected areas (Argentina), a decrease in conflict between livestock and Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia* as a result of predator-proofing measures (Tajikistan), the establishment of corridors by communities as a result of increased appreciation of the importance of migratory species (Kenya) and increased governmental coordination (Bolivia). However, two Parties (Israel and Honduras) reported slow or minimal progress.

Limiting factors

The most commonly reported factor limiting action was lack of funding, noted by ten Parties. Four Parties highlighted issues relating to weak governance, including lack of government unity, lack of enforcement and corruption. Other limiting factors included lack of capacity, lack of awareness, proliferation of weapons for hunting, changing land use practices and exponential population growth.

Assistance required

Responses in this section largely reflected those in the section relating to obstacles to migration (see Table 2.5 above); of the 16 Parties specifying a requirement for assistance, a need for financial support was again reported by the majority (12 Parties).

Fish

Legal protection

Twenty-four Parties (41% of reporting Parties) reported that the take of all Appendix I fish species is prohibited by national implementing legislation; a further four Parties provided details of other relevant legislation. Four Parties reported that exceptions had been granted to the prohibition of take. Eritrea and Ukraine noted that exceptions were granted for exhibition and conservation purposes, respectively; New Zealand noted that incidental take is not illegal provided that the animal is released immediately and the appropriate reporting protocols are followed. Australia noted that a temporary exception had been granted until 30th April 2014 in response to seven fatal shark attacks over the past three years in Western Australia.

Obstacles to migration

The most commonly reported obstacles to migration for fish were physical barriers in rivers (five Parties), followed by lack of legislation (four Parties) and illegal trade/by-catch (four Parties; Figure 2.9).

Actions to overcome obstacles

Of the 18 Parties (31% of reporting Parties) that reported on actions undertaken to reduce the aforementioned obstacles, legislative measures were reported by seven Parties, with Peru noting the listing of certain shark species in Appendix II of CITES, while six Parties reported research and monitoring activities. Other actions frequently reported include the removal of physical barriers to migration and construction of devices to overcome barriers (four Parties), development of action plans for particular species (three Parties), awareness-raising activities (three Parties) and measures to control trade, including illegal trade (three Parties). Measures were also reported to

reduce the impact of by-catch and strandings and to improve water quality; Australia noted that knowledge had been shared with south-east Asian countries regarding the ecological impacts of marine debris.

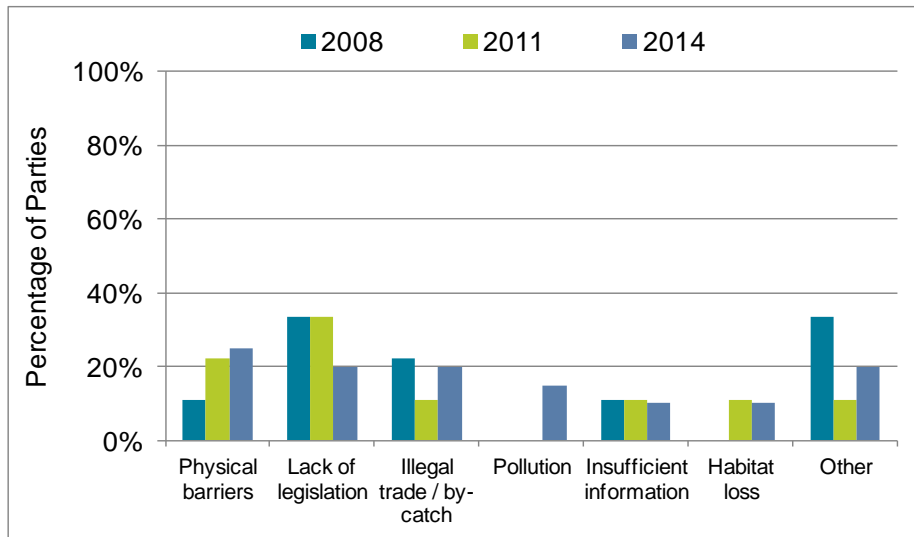


Figure 2.9. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of obstacle to migration for Appendix I fish, as recorded within the 2008, 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 9 in 2008, 9 in 2011 and 20 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one obstacle. In previous years responses in this section fell under the broader heading 'Other taxa', which included one non-fish taxon.)

Progress of actions taken

Three Parties reported progress with regard to monitoring and research, covering a range of areas including identification of migratory routes and marine debris. Progress relating to legislative measures was reported by three Parties, with Egypt noting successful law enforcement in several cases. Both Germany and the Netherlands reported progress in the removal of physical barriers in rivers and also the re-introduction of sturgeon species. Other reported successes included a reduction in seizures at the border reported by Benin, while Australia reported the success of several community projects in raising the national profile of marine debris issues. However, little or no progress was reported by Ghana and Eritrea.

Assistance required

Technical support was the most commonly reported form of assistance (four Parties). Other frequently reported forms of assistance included financial support (three Parties); increased capacity, in particular for monitoring (three Parties); and cooperation with other Parties (three Parties) for various activities including prohibition of take of shark species across their range, defragmentation of rivers and joint research projects. Both Benin and Eritrea expressed a need for equipment; India noted a requirement for consultative meetings to prevent illegal trade.

Major pressures

Directed take and by-catch were the most frequently reported threats to Appendix I fish species, each reported by four Parties (Figure 2.10). Other commonly cited threats included pollution (three Parties), marine traffic (two Parties), habitat loss/alteration (two Parties) and lack of information/ resources for identification (two Parties). Physical barriers, overfishing and insufficient legislation were identified as further pressures, amongst others.

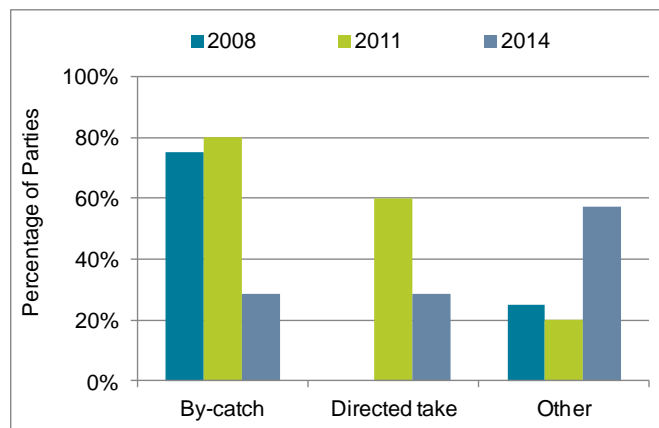


Figure 2.10. Percentage of Parties reporting each type of threat to Appendix I fish, as recorded within the 2008, 2011 and 2014 national reports. Percentages are based on the total respondents for this question: 4 in 2008, 5 in 2011 and 14 in 2014. (Note: Parties can select more than one threat. In previous years responses in this section fell under the broader heading 'Other taxa', which included one non-fish taxon.)

Actions to overcome pressures

Amongst the 14 Parties (24% of reporting Parties) that reported on actions taken to overcome the aforementioned pressures, the most frequently reported included the creation of new legislation and increased enforcement of existing legislation (seven Parties), awareness-raising activities (three Parties), the development of action plans (three Parties), protected area creation and management (two Parties) and monitoring of by-catch (two Parties). Peru reported actions to control international trade in shark fins, while Romania reported actions to eliminate illegal national trade in sturgeon products.

Progress of actions taken

Successes reported by Parties included a significant improvement in the sustainable management of fisheries (Australia), and increased awareness of the impact of sturgeon overexploitation amongst the public, fishermen and enforcement officials (Romania). The Netherlands reported the proposed designation for a marine reserve for sharks, while Benin reported the creation of community associations to protect species against poachers. Ghana reported 'quite significant' progress towards threat mitigation, while Saudi Arabia observed some progress and India reported that the situation is improving. However, little or slow progress was reported by Egypt and Eritrea.

Limiting factors

The most frequently reported limiting factors were lack of data and knowledge (three Parties) and financial limitations (three Parties). One Party, Peru, noted a general lack of resources to carry out control and monitoring activities, while an additional two Parties mentioned limitations relating to enforcement. Other limiting factors reported included gaps in legislation, lack of awareness from fishermen and economic interest in sturgeon.

Assistance required

Assistance reportedly required by Parties included technical/material support (four Parties); capacity-building (three Parties) and financial support (two Parties). India reported the need for a consultative meeting with Range States and experts, as reported in their 2011 national report.

3. Potential new species listings

Parties were asked to name any endangered migratory species for which they are a Range State that are not currently listed in each CMS Appendix. Parties identified a total of sixteen endangered migratory taxa that are not currently listed in Appendix I, and sixteen taxa that are not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for their conservation. Although the majority of the taxa identified were birds, there was a notable increase in the number of fish species identified compared to 2011.

Appendix I listings

Twelve Parties indicated that they are Range States for endangered migratory taxa that are not currently listed in Appendix I. Of these, eight Parties listed a total of 16 taxa not listed in Appendix I. Details of these taxa, including any steps taken to propose the listing and assistance needed, are included in Table 3.1. Of the remaining four Parties, one (Costa Rica) mentioned birds in the Northern Hemisphere but did not specify any particular species, while three Parties mentioned five taxa that are already listed in Appendix I³. The majority of reporting Parties (32) gave a negative response to this question, while 16 Parties gave no response.

The number of taxa mentioned by Parties in this section decreased slightly compared to 2011, when 20 taxa were put forward by ten Parties. There was, however, a notable increase in the number of fish species mentioned, from two in 2011 to six in 2014. Nine of the same taxa were mentioned in 2014 as in 2011, by the same Parties in all but one case. One of these taxa, European Roller *Coracias garrulus*, has been formally proposed for listing in Appendix I at COP 11 by the European Union and its Member States. Gazelles were mentioned by Somalia, and a proposal for inclusion of Red-fronted Gazelle *Eudorcas rufifrons* in Appendix I has been submitted to COP 11 by Niger and Senegal. European Eel *Anguilla anguilla* has been proposed for listing in Appendix II at COP 11 by Monaco. The majority (12) of the taxa included in Table 3.1 are already listed in Appendix II.

Six Parties responded that they are taking steps to propose the listing of species in Appendix I. Four parties described conservation activities that had been undertaken but did not specify what steps they had taken to propose listing in Appendix I whilst a fifth referred to the listing proposal for European Roller *Coracias garrulus* at COP 11.

Nine Parties reported that they require assistance to initiate species listings, of which only five had indicated that they were a Range State for an endangered migratory species not already listed in Appendix I. Three Parties (Armenia, Costa Rica, Mali) reported that they require financial assistance; Costa Rica specified that funding was needed for training, equipment and research. Mali and Niger also noted a need for technical support/training, while Eritrea and Somalia specified the need for assistance with species status assessments/surveys. Two Parties reported a need for support from other countries, to develop listing proposals (Benin) and to share experiences (Bolivia). The Czech Republic requested to be recognised as a Range State for the Aquatic Warbler under the MOU for this species.

³ There was a small error in the English language version of the reporting form such that this question read “Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?”; certain countries may therefore have interpreted the question as posed.

22 Table 3.1. Endangered migratory taxa specified by Parties as not currently listed in CMS Appendix I.

Order	Family	Taxon	Common name (English)	CMS App.	IUCN Red List category	Party	Steps taken to propose listing	Assistance required
MAMMALIA								
Artiodactyla	Bovidae	-	Gazelles	-	-	Somalia	Yes	Surveys
Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Panthera onca</i> #	Jaguar	-	NT	Bolivia	No	Distribution data
Chiroptera	Phyllostomidae	<i>Lonchorhina aurita</i> #	Common Sword-nosed Bat	-	LC	Bolivia	No	Distribution data
Proboscidea	Elephantidae	<i>Loxodonta africana</i> ∅	African Elephant	II	VU	Benin	No	
AVES								
Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas sparsa</i> ∅	African Black Duck	II	LC	Kenya	No	
		<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i> ∅	Red-billed Duck	II	LC	Kenya	No	
		<i>Anas undulata</i> ∅	Yellow-billed Duck	II	LC	Kenya	No	
Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	African Skimmer	II	NT	Kenya	No	
Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	<i>Coracias garrulus</i> ♦∅	European Roller	II	NT	Hungary	Yes (listing proposal submitted by the European Union and its Member States to COP 11)	
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i> ∅#	African Goshawk	-	LC	Kenya	No	
ACTINOPTERYGII								
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> ∅#	European Eel	-	CR	Sweden	No	
Orectolobiformes	Rhincodontidae	<i>Rhincodon typus</i> ∅	Whale Shark	II	VU	New Zealand	No	
Acipenseriformes	Acipenseridae	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	Russian Sturgeon	II	CR	Romania	Yes	
		<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	Stellate Sturgeon	II	CR	Romania	Yes	
		<i>Huso huso</i>	Beluga	II	CR	Romania	Yes	
Siluriformes	Pimelodidae	<i>Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii</i> #	Gilded Catfish	-	LC	Bolivia	No	Distribution data

Key: In the column 'IUCN Red List category', 'CR' = Critically Endangered, 'VU' = Vulnerable, 'NT' = Near Threatened and 'LC' = Least Concern. ♦ = Species formally proposed for listing at COP 11. ∅ = Species highlighted as a potential candidate for listing in Appendix I within 2011 national reports. # = Species highlighted as a potential candidate for listing in both Appendices I and II within 2014 national reports.

Appendix II listings

Eleven Parties reported that they are Range States for migratory species with unfavourable conservation status that are not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for their conservation. Seven of these Parties provided details of a total of 16 species that may merit Appendix II listing. Details of these species, including any steps taken to propose listing and assistance needed, are given in Table 3.2. A further seven taxa were mentioned that are already listed in Appendix II. The remaining three Parties did not specify particular species in their responses, mentioning European grassland passerines (Hungary), threatened non-waterbirds migrating to Africa (the Netherlands) and sharks (Egypt). The majority of reporting Parties (36) gave a negative response to this question, with clarifications by Ecuador indicating that a thorough review was planned in future to propose a species listing and Australia reporting that details were to be advised; 12 Parties gave no response.

The number of species reported in this section represents a decrease compared to 2011, when 25 species were reported by 11 Parties. However, as was the case in the section on Appendix I listings, there was a notable increase in the number of fish species mentioned; from one in 2011 to five in 2014. Two of the same taxa were mentioned in 2014 as in 2011: Ortolan Bunting *Emberiza hortulana* and European Eel *Anguilla anguilla*.

Only one of the species included in Table 3.2 is categorized as 'threatened' according to the IUCN Red List, the European Eel *Anguilla anguilla*; this species has been proposed for inclusion in Appendix II at COP 11 by Monaco.

Four Parties reported taking steps to propose the listing of species in Appendix II, of which three gave no further details. Egypt reported consultations with Range States relating to the listing of sharks and has submitted a proposal for listing the Silky Shark *Carcharhinus falciformis* on Appendix II at COP 11, whilst a number of other shark species are also proposed for listing by other Parties. Hungary, having provided a negative response to this question, reported that further steps in listing species are dependent on outcomes of the Future Shape of CMS process and adoption of the proposed Action Plan for African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds.

Six Parties (Bolivia, Egypt, Eritrea, Costa Rica, Niger, Tajikistan) reported that they require financial and/or technical assistance with drafting proposals for listing species. Bolivia noted a need for standard methodological guidelines and funding for population studies, while Costa Rica also indicated that funding was needed for research.

Table 3.2. Endangered migratory taxa specified by Parties as not currently listed in CMS Appendix II.

Order	Family	Taxon	Common name (English)	IUCN Red List category	Party	Steps taken to propose listing	Assistance required
MAMMALIA							
Carnivora	Felidae	<i>Panthera onca</i> #	Jaguar	NT	Bolivia	No	Methodological guidance and financial assistance
		<i>Puma concolor</i>	Puma	LC	Bolivia	No	Methodological guidance and financial assistance
Chiroptera	Phyllostomidae	<i>Lonchorhina aurita</i> #	Common Sword-nosed Bat	LC	Bolivia	No	Methodological guidance and financial assistance
AVES							
Coraciiformes	Upupidae	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Eurasian Hoopoe	LC	Switzerland	No	
Charadriiformes	Alcidae	<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	LC	Norway	No	
		<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Guillemot	LC	Norway	No	
		<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Guillemot	LC	Norway	No	
	Laridae	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	LC	Norway	No	
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i> #	African Goshawk	LC	Kenya	Yes	
Passeriformes	Emberizidae	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i> ◇	Ortolan Bunting	LC	Switzerland	No	
	Hirundinidae	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Common House Martin	LC	Switzerland	No	
ACTINOPTERYGII							
Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> ◆◇	European Eel	CR	Denmark, Sweden	No (Denmark), No (Sweden)	
Characiformes	Characidae	<i>Brycon amazonicus</i>	Sabalo	LC	Bolivia	No	Methodological guidance and financial assistance
	Prochilodontidae	<i>Prochilodus lineatus</i>	Sabalo	-	Bolivia	No	Methodological guidance and financial assistance
	Serrasalminidae	<i>Colossoma macropomum</i>	Tambaqui	-	Bolivia	No	Methodological guidance and financial assistance
Siluriformes	Pimelodidae	<i>Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii</i> #	Gilded Catfish	LC	Bolivia	No	Methodological guidance and financial assistance

Key: In the column 'IUCN Red List category', 'CR' = Critically Endangered, 'VU' = Vulnerable, 'NT' = Near Threatened and 'LC' = Least Concern. ◆ = Species formally proposed for listing at COP 11. ◇ = Species highlighted as a potential candidate for listing in Appendix II within 2011 national reports. # = Species highlighted as a potential candidate for listing in both Appendices I and II within 2014 national reports.

4. Development of new Agreements

Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) are instrumental in achieving CMS Strategic Plan targets. Parties were asked to provide information on their activities relating to the development of new CMS Agreements and MOUs. Although 24 Parties reported their involvement in initiating, participating in or planning the development of new CMS Agreements, the details provided in many cases related to Agreements already in force; no new Agreements or MOUs have come into force during the current reporting period.

Overview

In total, 24 Parties (41% of reporting Parties) reported involvement in initiating, participating in or planning the development of new CMS Agreements, a reduction in the level of activity compared with the previous reporting period when 40 Parties (59% of reporting Parties) reported their involvement in the development of new Agreements. As in 2011, the greatest level of involvement reported in 2014 was for Agreements relating to birds (Figure 4.1). Five Parties reported involvement in the development of Agreements relating to bats, an increase from two Parties in 2011. There was also an increase in the number of Parties initiating and participating in the development of Agreements relating to marine turtles. However, the responses presented in Figure 4.1 may not be an accurate reflection of the level of activity relating to development of new Agreements as many Parties provided further details that related to Agreements already in force.

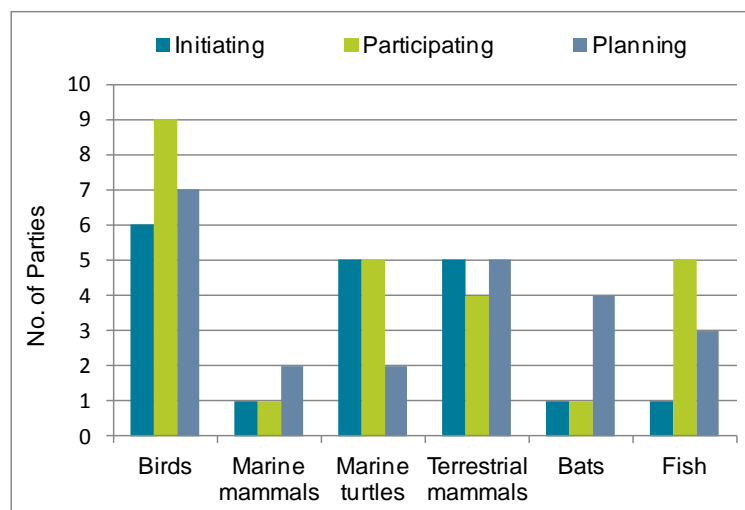


Figure 4.1. Number of Parties initiating, participating in or planning the development of future CMS Agreements or MOUs, by principal animal group.

Birds

Six Parties reported that they had initiated the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds. However, in all cases the details provided related to the signature of existing Agreements or other activities not related to new Agreements, in some cases outside the reporting period. Four Parties reported their involvement in existing MOUs, while Armenia reported that it was reviewing the occurrence and distribution of migratory species within its borders.

Nine Parties reported that they had participated in the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds. Croatia, Slovakia and Switzerland reported involvement in the development of the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan. South Africa mentioned involvement in the Grey-crowned Crane Single Species Action Planning Workshop and the intention to participate in the Benguela Seabirds Action Plan workshop. Five Parties noted existing MOUs, and India mentioned the Amur Falcon *Falco amurensis* but gave no further details.

Constraints to the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds were reported by five parties. Armenia, Congo, Mali and Uganda mentioned the requirement for financial and technical support; Mali specified that funding was required for monitoring Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* and its habitat. Samoa noted the requirement for background information regarding the main objectives and potential benefits and costs associated with new Agreements.

Seven Parties affirmed that they are planning to develop new Agreements relating to birds. Ecuador is exploring the possibility of collaborating with Peru to propose an Agreement concerning Grey-cheeked Parakeet *Brotogeris pyrrhopterus* (as reported in 2008 and 2011), and other species such as Peruvian Tern *Sterna lorata*; a cooperation agreement for the conservation of the latter was signed in 2013 with Chile and Peru. FYR Macedonia is planning to develop an MOU on endangered Mediterranean pelicans, as reported in 2011. The remaining Parties did not refer to new Agreements in the details they provided. Two Parties noted existing MOUs, and Costa Rica mentioned work with Honduras and Panama, as reported in 2011 and 2008, but gave no further details. Armenia reported that AEWA is now on the country's ecological policy agenda.

Marine mammals

One Party, Egypt, reported that it had initiated the development of a new Agreement relating to marine mammals, but referred to signature of an existing MOU. South Africa was the only Party to report participation in the development of a new Agreement, however the further details provided related to the existing MOU on Sharks. Two Parties (Armenia and Samoa) reported the requirement for technical and financial assistance with developing new Agreements. Two Parties reported that they were planning the development of new Agreements: Costa Rica again reported that it was working with Honduras and Panama, and South Africa did not provide further details.

Marine turtles

Five Parties reported that they had initiated new Agreements relating to marine turtles, of which three referred only to existing Agreements; for example, South Africa indicated its intention to evaluate the extent of the MOU on Atlantic Turtles, and proposed that this Agreement be discussed at the Benguela Current Commission. The remaining two Parties provided details of turtle conservation activities undertaken but did not refer to new Agreements.

Five Parties reported that they had participated in the development of new Agreements, none of which provided further details relating to such Agreements; Egypt mentioned workshops but gave no further detail. One of these Parties, and two additional Parties, reported a need for assistance in the development of new Agreements: Australia noted that support and coordination of the consultation process by the CMS Secretariat is helpful; South Africa requested that the Benguela Current Commission be formalized as a platform for CMS species; and Samoa mentioned the requirement for financial support and, as in 2011, indicated that they would like to propose the development of an MOU for marine turtles in the Pacific Island Region. Ecuador indicated the need for an MOU on Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*, as reported in 2011. Costa Rica and Honduras indicated that the development of new Agreements relating to marine turtles was planned in the future; Costa Rica again noted that it was working with Honduras and Panama, while Honduras noted an agreement involving studies on the impact of research, as reported in 2011.

Terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

Five Parties reported initiating the development of new Agreements to address the needs of terrestrial mammals. Tajikistan mentioned Argali *Ovis ammon* and noted the country's participation in developing an international action plan for its conservation, while Germany highlighted its activities in promoting the Central Asian Mammal Initiative; other Parties gave no further relevant details. Of the four Parties that indicated participation in the development of new Agreements, none gave any further details relating to such Agreements; for example, Niger noted the adoption of emergency protection measures for African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* in January 2014, and Switzerland mentioned supporting a website for sharing information on Saiga Antelope *Saiga tatarica*.

Four Parties reported the requirement for technical/logistical assistance with developing new Agreements (Burkina Faso, Mali, Kenya and Tajikistan), three of which also reported the requirement for financial support; two Parties (Eritrea and Niger) noted a need for increased capacity for conservation activities. Five Parties reported that they were planning the development of new Agreements, the majority of which gave no further relevant details. As in 2011, India reported that it planned to develop Agreements with neighbouring countries regarding Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia* and Indian Elephant *Elephas maximus* (the latter of which is not currently CMS-listed). Costa Rica again noted that it was working with Honduras and Panama.

Bats

One Party, Armenia, reported that it had initiated the development of new Agreements regarding bats, but simply noted that EUROBATS is now on the country's ecological policy agenda. Germany mentioned its role in fostering the enlargement of the scope and range of EUROBATS. Switzerland was the only Party to report participation in the development of new Agreements, although the details provided related to a non-bat species. Armenia and Eritrea mentioned a requirement for technical and financial assistance to develop new Agreements. Four Parties reported that they were planning the development of new Agreements, of which two commented only on the existing EUROBATS Agreement; Costa Rica again noted that it was working with Honduras and Panama and South Africa mentioned the possibility of developing an Agreement for migratory African bat species in the future.

Fish

One Party, Egypt, reported initiating the development of a new Agreement relating to fish, but the details provided related to signature of the existing Sharks MOU. Australia and Germany both highlighted their financial support for the Sharks MOU. Five Parties reported participation in the development of new Agreements, four of which provided details of their involvement in the development of the Sharks MOU; Egypt mentioned workshops but gave no further details. Eritrea reported the requirement for capacity building in order to develop new CMS Agreements. South Africa noted that another meeting of the signatories to the Sharks MOU is required to finalise documents related to the administration and implementation of the MOU. Three Parties reported that they were planning the development of new Agreements: Costa Rica again noted that it was working with Honduras and Panama, while the remaining two Parties gave no further details regarding new Agreements.

28 5. Protected areas

Parties were asked to provide information on protected areas in their country in relation to migratory species, and to describe the positive outcomes of actions taken. Migratory species are reportedly taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas within 56 of the reporting Parties. Positive outcomes reported by Parties included the establishment or expansion of protected areas, protection of vulnerable species and habitats, implementation of specific conservation measures, increased research and monitoring and greater public engagement.

Overview

Fifty-six of the 59 reporting Parties (95%) reported that migratory species are taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas. This proportion is higher than in both 2011 and 2008, when 91% and 93% of reporting Parties, respectively, gave a positive response to this question. Congo and Honduras gave a negative response; Honduras reported that it did not differentiate between migratory and non-migratory species. One Party did not respond.

Twenty-seven Parties indicated that migratory species are taken into account in legislation or criteria pertaining to the designation of national protected areas. International protected area designations that consider migratory species are reportedly applied by 23 Parties. Eighteen of the reporting EU Member States noted sites established within the Natura 2000 framework (Special Protected Areas and Sites of Community Importance); other international designations reportedly applied by Parties that take into account migratory species include Ramsar Sites (eight Parties) and Important Bird Areas (four Parties).

Important sites for migratory species were identified by 53 Parties (90% of reporting Parties), the majority of which referred to specific sites and their particular relevance for migratory species. The protection status of the sites listed included national designations and international designations such as those mentioned above, as well as more specialised regional designations such as Antarctic Specially Protected Areas and Baltic Sea Protected Areas; private reserves were also mentioned by two Parties. Three Parties identified a total of eight sites that reportedly have no formal protection status.

Parties were asked to report on the coverage of terrestrial, aquatic and marine habitats within their protected areas. Table 5.1 summarises the information provided by Parties regarding each habitat type; further details are provided in the sections that follow. In total, 51 Parties provided information on 27 451 protected areas covering a total area of 6 383 634 km². However, these totals should not be considered an accurate representation of the total area under protection within the reporting Parties as i) not all Parties reported the number or coverage of protected areas, and ii) transboundary protected areas may have been reported by more than one Party.

Table 5.1. Combined number of protected sites and area covered by sites as reported by Parties.

Habitat type	No. of sites	Area covered (km ²)	No. of Parties reporting sites
Terrestrial	80	65 563	9
Aquatic	255	178 650	14
Marine	223	3 593 895	25
Unspecified/multiple habitat types	26 893	2 545 526	41
Total	27 451	6 383 634	51

Terrestrial sites

Fifty-five Parties (93% of reporting Parties) reported that their protected areas cover terrestrial habitats. However, only nine Parties reported on exclusively terrestrial protected areas (Table 5.1); the majority of Parties aggregated aquatic and terrestrial protected areas. Finland reported the greatest area of exclusively terrestrial protected areas, with over 37 000 km² under protection, while the Czech Republic reported the greatest number of terrestrial protected areas (41 sites).

Aquatic sites

Fifty Parties (85% of reporting Parties) reported that their protected areas cover aquatic habitats, of which 14 Parties provided further details on exclusively aquatic protected areas (Table 5.1). Bolivia accounted for a large proportion of the total reported area, reporting a total of 148 424 km² of protected aquatic sites in the country, while India reported the greatest number of aquatic protected areas (125 sites).

Marine sites

Thirty-seven Parties (63% of reporting Parties) reported that their protected areas cover marine habitats, of which 25 provided further details on marine protected areas (Table 5.1). India reported the greatest number of marine protected areas, with more than 119 sites comprising an area of over 20 000 km². Australia reported the greatest extent of marine protected area coverage with 3 244 100 km² of its waters designated as protected areas.

Agency responsible

Fifty-six Parties identified the agency responsible for action on protected areas which were mainly national government ministries charged with governance of the environment, forests, water and sustainable development, amongst other areas. Several Parties specified that regional governments had powers to take action on protected areas at a regional level.

Positive outcomes

Thirty-seven Parties described positive outcomes relating to protected areas. The most commonly reported positive outcomes are presented in Figure 5.1; other reported outcomes include increased and better managed tourism, livelihood benefits for local communities and increased resource allocation to protected areas. A number of Parties reported improved protection for particular migratory species as a positive impact of protected areas in their country, such as protection of nesting sites for Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Samoa); four Parties reported that population sizes of migratory species had increased as a result of protection, for example Uganda reported increased numbers of Mountain Gorilla *Gorilla beringei*.

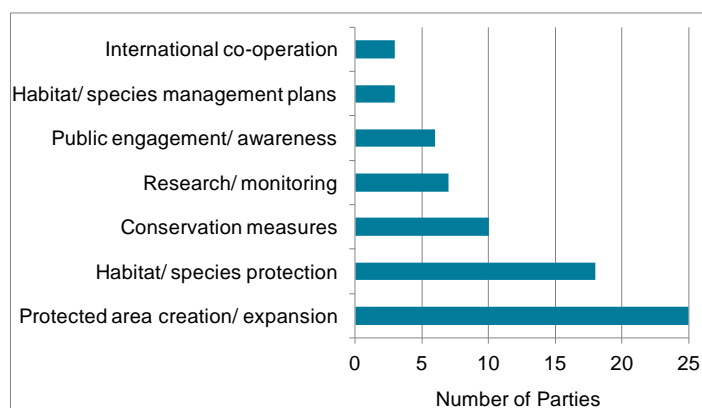


Figure 5.1. Positive outcomes of actions on protected areas most frequently cited by reporting Parties.

6. Satellite telemetry

Parties were asked to report on recent and future studies on migratory species utilising satellite telemetry, and to describe the positive impacts of these studies. Telemetry projects were reportedly carried out by 43 Parties during the reporting period, representing an increase compared to 2011; the number of CMS-listed taxa involved in reported studies also increased compared to 2011, from 61 to 66 taxa. The most commonly reported positive outcome of such studies was improved knowledge of migratory routes allowing the identification and prioritisation of conservation areas and activities.

Projects undertaken in the current reporting period

Forty-three Parties (73% of reporting Parties) reported that satellite telemetry projects were carried out during the current reporting period. This represents an increase compared to 2011 when 59% of the 68 reporting Parties reported on satellite telemetry projects. Fourteen Parties reported that no such projects had been undertaken and five gave no response. Ongoing projects were reported by 26 Parties, 11 Parties reported completed projects and three Parties noted projects in preparation.

Thirty-six Parties provided further details of satellite telemetry projects involving a total of 66 CMS-listed taxa (Table 6.1), potentially amounting to over 100 projects. A number of Parties included web links to extensive additional material in their responses, which was beyond the scope of this analysis to explore in detail, meaning that the number of studies and taxa involved is likely to be greater than is presented here. The number of taxa involved in satellite telemetry projects is a slight increase compared to the previous reporting period when 61 CMS-listed taxa were reportedly involved in such projects, despite the decrease in the number of reporting Parties.

As was the case in 2011, the majority of taxa subject to satellite telemetry studies (approximately two thirds) were birds, of which almost half were birds of prey. Notably, six Parties reported projects involving fish taxa (primarily sharks) in the current reporting period. Many species were reported as the subject of projects by more than one Party; in particular, projects involving White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*, Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina* and White-tailed Eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla* were each reported by four Parties. Several Parties noted that they were collaborating with other countries to conduct certain projects; for example, Hungary noted that it was working with FYR Macedonia, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine. Fourteen countries provided details on satellite telemetry projects involving non-CMS listed species.

Table 6.1. CMS-listed taxa reported as subjects of satellite telemetry projects in preparation, on-going or completed during the reporting period for the 2014 national reports.

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common name (English)	Party
MAMMALIA					
Artiodactyla	Camelidae	I/II	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	Vicuña	Bolivia
Carnivora	Felidae	I	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	Pakistan
		II	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey Seal	Netherlands
	Phocidae	I/II	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Monk Seal	Portugal
		II	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Common Seal	Netherlands
		I/II	-	Seals	Poland
Cetacea	Balaenidae	I	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern Right Whale	Australia

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common name (English)	Party
Cetacea (cont.)	Balaenopteridae	I/II	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale	Italy
		I	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	Australia
		I	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	Australia, Madagascar, Netherlands
		II	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise	Germany
Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	II	<i>Hypsugo savii</i>	Savi's Pipistrelle	Croatia
Proboscidae	Elephantidae	II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	Niger
Sirenia	Dugongidae	II	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	Australia
AVES					
Anseriformes	Anatidae	II	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	Hungary
		I/II	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Finland, Hungary, Sweden
		II	<i>Anser indicus</i>	Bar-headed Goose	India
		II	<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	Netherlands
		II	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Shelduck	Germany
		I/II	-	Geese	Norway
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	II	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	Germany
	Laridae	I/II	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Audouin's Gull	Italy
	Scolopacidae	II	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	Italy, Hungary
Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	II	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Belgium, Hungary, Slovakia, Switzerland
		II	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Estonia, Hungary, Latvia
		I/II	-	Storks	Israel
		I/II	<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>	Andean Flamingo	Bolivia
		II	<i>Platalea alba</i>	Spoonbill	Italy
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	II	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	Czech Republic
		I/II	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	Estonia, Poland
		I/II	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	Hungary, Slovakia
		II	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	Estonia, Germany, Romania, Slovakia
		II	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common Buzzard	Hungary
		II	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Eagle	Italy
		II	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Montagu's Harrier	Germany
		II	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture	Switzerland
		II	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Griffon Vulture	Cyprus
		I/II	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia
		II	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Germany, Italy, Switzerland
		I/II	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture	Italy
		II	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European Honey Buzzard	Finland
	Falconidae	II	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	Amur Falcon	India, South Africa
		I/II	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Hungary, Slovakia
		II	<i>Falco concolor</i>	Sooty Falcon	Madagascar
		II	<i>Falco eleonora</i>	Eleonora's Falcon	Cyprus, Croatia
		II	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Hungary
		I/II	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	Hungary
	Pandionidae	II	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Estonia, Finland, Latvia
Gruiformes	Gruidae	II	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	Estonia, Finland
		I/II	<i>Grus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Crane	India
	Otididae	I/II	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	Hungary
Rallidae	II	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Czech Republic	
Pelecaniformes	Pelecanidae	I/II	<i>Pelecanus</i> spp.	Pelicans	Israel
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	II	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross	South Africa
		II	<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	Light-mantled Albatross	South Africa

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common name (English)	Party
Procellariiformes (cont.)	Diomedelidae (cont.)	II	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	South Africa
		II	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross	South Africa
		II	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross	Australia
	Procellariidae	II	<i>Macronectes</i> spp.	Giant Petrels	Australia
Sphenisciformes	Spheniscidae	II	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	South Africa
REPTILIA					
Testudinata	Cheloniidae	I/II	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Australia, Portugal, South Africa
		I/II	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Australia, Uruguay
		I/II	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle	Australia
		I/II	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Turtle	Australia
		II	<i>Natator depressus</i>	Flatback Turtle	Australia
	Dermochelyidae	I/II	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	Honduras, South Africa
	-	I/II	-	Sea Turtles	Egypt, Costa Rica, India, Madagascar, Netherlands, Samoa
ACTINOPTERYGII					
Acipenseriformes	Acipenseridae	I/II	<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	European Sturgeon	Netherlands
ELASMOBRANCHII					
Lamniformes	Lamnidae	I/II	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark	Australia, New Zealand, South Africa
Orectolobiformes	Rhincodontidae	II	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Australia, India
-	-	I/II	-	Sharks	Costa Rica

Between 2011 and 2014 there was an increase in the number and proportion of reporting Parties undertaking satellite telemetry projects in all regions except Asia (Figure 6.1). European Parties accounted for approximately half of all satellite telemetry projects reported in 2014.

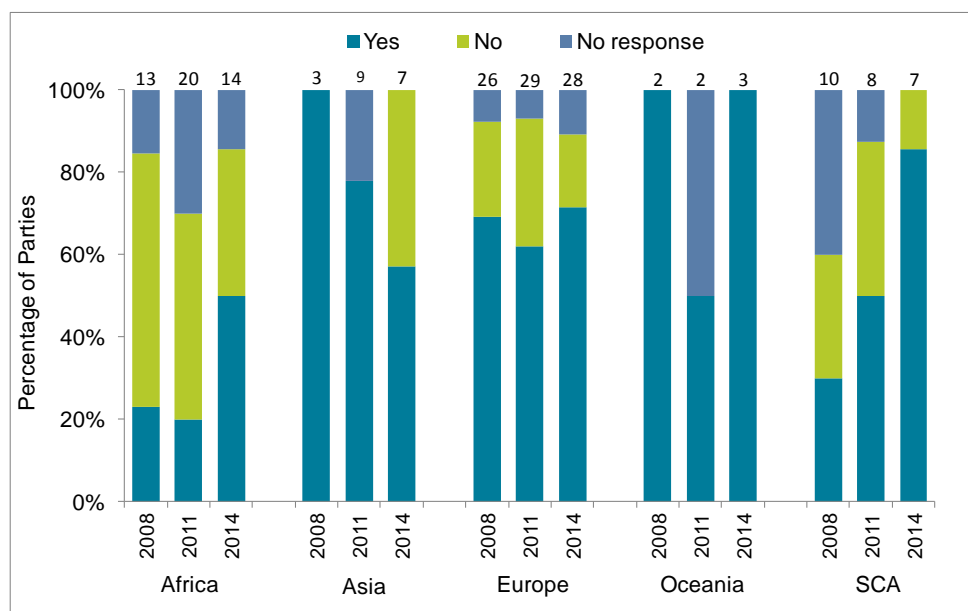


Figure 6.1. Percentage of Parties reporting projects that use satellite telemetry in 2008, 2011 and 2014, by world region. Percentage is based on the number of Parties submitting reports by region, shown at the top of each bar. SCA = South and Central America and the Caribbean.

Future projects

Thirty-four Parties (58% of reporting Parties) reported that future satellite telemetry projects were planned, although six of these Parties did not provide further information and three Parties

only noted that projects already described were ongoing. Thirteen Parties cited reasons for the lack of planned telemetry projects. The main reasons reported included financial constraints (eight Parties) and shortage of technical expertise and/or equipment (three Parties). Other reasons cited included awaiting results of ongoing projects to prioritise further needs and lack of suitable tags for small-bodied species.

Planned projects involving at least 37 taxa were reported by a total of 17 Parties; over half of the taxa involved are birds (Table 6.2). A further three Parties reported plans for satellite telemetry projects involving non-CMS listed species. Other Parties did not specify particular taxa in their responses; Switzerland reported that a new low-weight geolocator device had been developed by the Swiss Ornithological Institute that would allow satellite tracking of small bird species.

Table 6.2. CMS-listed taxa reported as subjects of planned satellite telemetry projects.

Order	Family	App. Taxon	Common name (English)	Party	Timeframe
MAMMALIA					
Artiodactyla	Camelidae	I/II <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	Vicugna	Bolivia	Not yet defined
Carnivora	Felidae	I <i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	Tajikistan	
	Phocidae	I/II <i>Monachus monachus</i>	Monk Seal	Portugal	
Cetacea	-	I/II Cetacean	Cetacean	Australia	
Chiroptera	Vespertilionidae	II <i>Hypsugo savii</i>	Savi's Pipistrelle	Croatia	2014
Proboscidea	Elephantidae	I <i>Loxodonta</i> spp.	African Elephants	Eritrea	
Sirenia	Dugongidae	II <i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	Australia	
AVES					
Anseriformes	Anatidae	I/II <i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Sweden	Autumn 2014
Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	II <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Woodcock	Hungary	2014-2015
		I/II <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Uruguay	
Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	II <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Czech Republic	
	Phoenicopteridae	I/II <i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>	Andean Flamingo	Bolivia	Not yet defined
		I/II <i>Phoenicopterus</i> spp.	Flamingos	Kenya	Continuing
	Threskiornithidae	I/II <i>Geronticus eremita</i>	Northern Bald Ibis	Syrian Arab Republic	
		II <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Spoonbill	Hungary	2014-2015
Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	II <i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	Hungary	2015-2019
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	I/II <i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	Portugal	
		I/II <i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	Hungary	2014-2019
		I/II <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	Latvia	
		II <i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Czech Republic	
	Falconidae	I/II <i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Hungary	2015-2019
		I/II <i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	Hungary	2015-2016
	Pandionidae	II <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Latvia	
Galliformes	Phasianidae	II <i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	Hungary	2014-2015
Gaviiformes	Gaviidae	II <i>Gavia arctica</i>	Black-throated Loon	Finland	2014 onwards
Gruiformes	Otididae	I/II <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	Saudi Arabia	
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	I/II -	Albatrosses	Australia	
REPTILIA					
Testudinata	Cheloniidae	I/II <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Samoa	
		I/II <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle	Samoa	
	-	I/II -	Sea Turtles	Australia, Croatia	

Order	Family	App. Taxon	Common name (English)	Party	Timeframe
ELASMOBRANCHII					
-	-	I/II -	Sharks	Australia	

Positive outcomes

Twenty-seven Parties reported on the positive outcomes of satellite telemetry projects. The most commonly reported positive outcome was an improved knowledge of migration routes (24 Parties), including the identification of important sites for particular species during migratory movements. For example, Madagascar reported new insights into Humpback Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* movements through the Mozambique Channel, while Kenya reported that flamingos migrating to Ethiopia were moving further afield than previously thought.

Benefits for the conservation of migratory species following from improved understanding of migratory movements were also reported by several Parties, in particular prioritisation of areas for conservation and the development of targeted conservation and management measures. For example, both Argentina and Australia reported that priority conservation sites for albatross (Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris* and Shy Albatross *T. cauta*, respectively) were identified as a result of improved understanding of the movements of these species and their interaction with fisheries, while Hungary reported that results obtained from satellite telemetry projects had informed the development of agri-environment subsidy schemes. Improved understanding of the causes of mortality was reported as a positive outcome by three Parties.

Six Parties cited improved understanding of the biology and behaviour of species, in particular their use of different habitats, as a positive outcome. Knowledge of animal movements was also reported to have informed evaluation and planning of infrastructural developments such as wind farms (Hungary) and hydrocarbon exploration (India). Other positive outcomes reported include: strengthened capacity for wildlife monitoring and management (Mali), advances in technology (Finland), contribution to research on avian influenza (the Netherlands), improved knowledge of environmental conditions affecting migration (Switzerland) and raising public awareness of migratory species (the Netherlands).

7. Mobilisation of resources

35

Parties were asked to report on their mobilisation of resources for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species within their own country and in other countries, and any voluntary contributions to or support received from the CMS Trust Fund or from other sources for such activities. Financial resources were made available by 46 Parties for conservation activities in their own country; five Parties reported voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund and 16 Parties reportedly provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries. Receipt of financial assistance from the CMS Trust Fund was reported by ten Parties; 28 Parties reported the receipt of financial assistance from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species.

Resources for conservation activities

Forty-six Parties (78% of reporting Parties) reported that they have made financial resources available for conservation activities with direct benefits for migratory species in their country (10 Parties gave a negative response; three did not respond). This proportion is equivalent to the previous reporting period. Further details were provided by all but three of these Parties, of which 35 Parties specified taxa that had benefited from conservation activities (Table 7.1). Of the 74 taxa reported, 53 (72%) were birds.

Financial resources were reportedly made available for a wide range of conservation activities including: monitoring animal populations (11 Parties); establishment and management of protected areas (nine Parties); habitat restoration (five Parties); hosting workshops (five Parties); awareness-raising (four Parties); development and implementation of species action plans (three Parties); implementation of national environmental policies, for example on environmental planning and land use subsidies (three Parties); and targeted measures to reduce the impact of a number of threats including electrocution, invasive species, bycatch, strandings and poaching. Three Parties (Germany, Norway and South Africa) mentioned donations to the CMS Secretariat.

Table 7.1. Taxa benefiting from resources made available by Parties for in-country conservation activities.

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common name (English)	Party
MAMMALIA					
Cetacea	Balaenopteridae	I	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	Australia
		I	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	New Zealand
	-	-	-	Cetaceans	Costa Rica, Uruguay, Samoa, New Zealand, Croatia, Australia
Carnivora	Felidae	I	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	India, Pakistan
	Phocidae	II	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey Seal	Estonia
		II	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbour Seal	Estonia
Chiroptera	-	-	-	Bats	Belgium, Italy, Estonia, Slovakia
Proboscidea	Elephantidae	II	<i>Loxodonta</i> spp.	African Elephants	Niger, Mali, Benin, Uganda
Sirenia	Dugongidae	II	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	Australia, Madagascar, India
Artiodactyla	Bovidae	I	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax	Niger
		II	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	Barbary Sheep	Niger
		I	<i>Nanger dama</i>	Dama Gazelle	Niger

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common name (English)	Party		
Artiodactyla (cont.)	Camelidae	I/II	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	Vicuña	Bolivia		
Primates	Hominidae	I	<i>Gorilla beringei</i>	Mountain Gorilla	Uganda		
AVES							
Anseriformes	Anatidae	II	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon	Netherlands		
		II	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	Estonia		
		I/II	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Norway, Estonia, Finland		
		I/II	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	Slovakia		
		II	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	Estonia		
		I/II	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	Whiteheaded Duck	Spain		
		I/II	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	Estonia		
		I/II	Anatidae spp.	Geese	Netherlands		
		Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	II	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover	Estonia
			Laridae	II	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	Estonia
II	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>			Little Tern	Estonia		
II	<i>Sterna caspia</i>			Caspian Tern	Estonia		
II	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			Common Tern	Czech Republic, Estonia		
II	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>			Arctic Tern	Estonia		
II	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>			Sandwich Tern	Estonia		
Scolopacidae	II			<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Estonia, Finland	
	II			<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	Australia	
	II		<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	Estonia		
	II		<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Estonia		
	II		<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	Estonia		
	I/II		<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	Eastern Curlew	Australia		
	II		<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	Estonia		
	I/II		<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Uruguay		
	Ciconiiformes		Ardeidae	II	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia
Ciconiidae			II	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Estonia	
Phoenicopteridae		I/II	<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>	Andean Flamingo	Bolivia, Peru		
		I/II	<i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i>	James's Flamingo	Bolivia		
Coraciiformes	Coraciidae	II	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	Hungary		
	Meropidae	II	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	Slovakia		
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	II	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	Estonia		
		I/II	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	Spain		
		II	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	Estonia		
		I/II	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	Estonia		
		I/II	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	Hungary		
		II	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia		
		II	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier	Estonia		
		II	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture	South Africa		
		I/II	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	Austria, Latvia, Finland		
		Falconidae	I/II	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Saudi Arabia, Hungary, Slovakia	
	I/II		<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	Hungary, Slovakia		
	II		<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	Latvia, Estonia		
	Gruiformes	Gruidae	II	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	Estonia	
I/II			Gruidae spp.	Cranes	Uganda		
Otididae		I/II	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	Austria, Hungary, Slovakia		
Rallidae		II	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Latvia, Estonia		
		II	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crake	Estonia		
-		-	-	Birds of Prey	Pakistan, Israel		

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common name (English)	Party
Passeriformes	Muscicapidae	I/II	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	Latvia
		II	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	Estonia
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	I	<i>Diomedidae</i> spp.	Albatrosses	Uruguay
	Procellariidae	I	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater	Spain
	-	I	-	Petrels	Uruguay
Sphenisciformes	Spheniscidae	II	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	African Penguin	South Africa
REPTILIA					
Testudinata	Cheloniidae	I/II	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Cyprus
		I/II	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Cyprus
	Podocnemididae	I/II	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	South American River Turtle	Bolivia
	-	-	-	Marine Turtles	Australia, Benin, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Uruguay, India, Gambia, Kenya, Pakistan, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Croatia
ELASMOBRANCHII					
Lamniformes	Lamnidae	I/II	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark	Australia
Orectolobiformes	Rhincodontidae	II	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	India
Rajiformes	Mobulidae	I/II	<i>Manta birostris</i>	Giant Manta Ray	Ecuador

Voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund

Five Parties reported that they had made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Switzerland reported its contribution to the AEWA African Initiative and to various workshops. Finland reported its support for developing country participation in CMS and AEWA COPs/MOPs. Germany re-iterated its support for the Secretariat through voluntary contributions. In addition, Tajikistan reported its membership contribution and Burkina Faso noted that it is up-to-date regarding its voluntary contributions to the Fund.

Voluntary contributions to other countries

Twelve Parties reported that they had made voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries; these activities are summarised in Table 7.2. Two of the Parties that gave a positive response to this question, Burkina Faso and Congo, did not specify the recipient Party in their response and are not included in Table 7.2; both described activities relating to conservation of African Elephants *Loxodonta* spp..

Table 7.2. Voluntary contributions made by Parties for conservation activities in other CMS countries.

Donor Party	Recipient Party / Region / Activity
Australia	\$AU75 000 to implement key actions under Resolution 10.4 on Marine Debris \$AU20 000 to the IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU for conservation plan implementation \$AU20 000 to the Sharks MOU for conservation plan implementation \$AU20 000 to SPREP for Dugong <i>Dugong dugon</i> plan implementation
Belgium	Africa: Support to the Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes programme Burkina Faso: Conservation and protection of the forest around Sourou Mauritania: Restoring the green belt around Nouakchott Morocco: Mitigation of climate change impacts on cedar forests
Germany	Central Asia: Arid land mammals Africa: Support for the AEWA African Initiative
India	Capacity building of wildlife managers and biologists in neighbouring countries
Netherlands	Southern Africa: Albatross <i>Diomedidae</i> spp. conservation West Africa: Wetland bird population assessments Sahel: Studies on migratory birds Ukraine: Studies on overwintering eagles

Donor Party	Recipient Party / Region / Activity
New Zealand	Kiribati: Restoration of island habitats for seabirds and eradication of rats and rabbits from the Phoenix Islands Tuvalu: A capacity-building programme on large marine species Tonga, Fiji, the Solomon Islands and Kiribati : Turtle conservation, monitoring, education and awareness-raising
Saudi Arabia	Morocco: Houbara Bustard <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> captive breeding and release programme
South Africa	Co-hosted a workshop for National Focal Points to discuss the draft training manual for NFPs
Spain	Mauritania: Conservation of Lesser Flamingo <i>Phoeniconaias minor</i> Mauritania: Conservation of Monk Seal <i>Monachus monachus</i>
Switzerland	Eurasia: Mammals (including bats); birds

Technical/scientific assistance to developing countries

Sixteen Parties reported that they had provided technical or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species, although not all of these Parties gave full details regarding the recipient country, type of assistance provided or species involved; responses are summarised in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3. Technical/scientific assistance provided by donor Parties to developing countries for the benefit of migratory species.

Donor Party	Technical/scientific assistance
Australia	Financial and technical assistance for a meeting to develop a Single Species Action Plan for Loggerhead Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i> in the South Pacific Ocean
Benin	Elephants, marine turtles and migratory birds (type of assistance and recipient country unspecified)
Burkina Faso	Exchange of experience with countries involved in the WAPOC project
Costa Rica	Preparation of protocols for sea turtle nurseries in the region Coordination and hosting of a meeting of the CMS Working Group on Climate Change
Egypt	Technical assistance provided to countries in the Arab region
Germany	Support provided to a number of developing countries to facilitate initiatives that benefit migratory species, such as Argali <i>Ovis ammon</i> Support for CMS reporting in Central Asia Support for the AEWA African Initiative
Hungary	Fitting satellite transmitters to Amur Falcon <i>Falco amurensis</i> in India and Malawi
India	Capacity building of wildlife managers and biologists in neighbouring countries, benefiting Snow Leopard <i>Uncia uncia</i> , waterbirds and marine turtles
Israel	Support for establishment of a forensic DNA laboratory in Kenya to combat African Elephant <i>Loxodonta</i> spp. poaching
Netherlands	See Table 7.2
New Zealand	Sharing experiences of Sperm Whale <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> euthanasia methods, including the Sperm Whale Euthanasia Device, at a Whaling Commission Euthanasia Workshop Workshop on the conservation biology of Right Whales
Norway	Activities relating to the Lesser White-fronted Goose International Single Species Action Plan in countries along the species' flyway
Saudi Arabia	Houbara Bustard <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (type of assistance and recipient country unspecified)
South Africa	Engaging with experts, potential sponsors, African Union, west African countries and the CMS Secretariat to improve implementation of the Atlantic Turtles MOU Initiated contact with Namibia to join CMS
Spain	See Table 7.2
Switzerland	Various species through the AEWA African Initiative

Receipt of financial assistance from the CMS Trust Fund

Ten Parties reported the receipt of financial assistance from the CMS Trust Fund for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species. Nine Parties provided further information regarding these activities, which had reportedly benefited a total of twelve taxa, half of which are mammals (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4. Taxa benefiting from conservation activities funded through the CMS Trust Fund.

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common name (English)	Party
MAMMALIA					
Artiodactyla	Bovidae	-	-	Sahelo-Saharan antelopes	Niger
Cetacea	Balaenopteridae	I	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	Costa Rica
		-	-	Whales and dolphins	Samoa
Chiroptera	-	-	-	Bats	Slovakia
Sirenia	Dugongidae	II	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	India
AVES					
Anseriformes	Anatidae	I/II	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>	Ruddy-headed Goose	Argentina
Ciconiiformes	Phoenicopteridae	I/II	<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>	Andean flamingos	Peru
Procellariiformes	Diomedelidae	II	<i>Phoebastria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross	South Africa
		I/II	<i>Diomedelidae</i> spp.	Albatrosses	Uruguay
	Procellariidae	-	-	Petrels	Uruguay
REPTILIA					
Testudinata	-	-	-	Marine Turtles	India

Receipt of financial assistance from other sources

Twenty-eight Parties reported the receipt of financial assistance from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species. Nine EU Member States reported the receipt of financial assistance from European Union funding sources including the LIFE Programme and the European Regional Development Fund; Niger also reported the receipt of funds from the European Union. Seven Parties reported the receipt of funding from GEF/UNDP, while five Parties reported financial assistance from other countries including Denmark, France, Norway, Switzerland and the United States. Other sources of financial assistance reported by Parties included international NGOs and other agencies such as Birdlife International, Environmental Protection Fund, Sahara Conservation Fund, Wetlands International, WWF and FAO; two Parties reported financial assistance from other international agreements (AEWA and Ramsar). The 53 CMS-listed taxa cited by Parties as having benefited from the receipt of such funds are listed in Table 7.5; the vast majority are birds.

Table 7.5. Taxa benefiting from conservation activities funded from sources other than the CMS Secretariat.

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common name (English)	Party
MAMMALIA					
Artiodactyla	Bovidae	-	-	Gazelles	Mali
Carnivora	Phocidae	II	<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>	Grey Seal	Estonia
		II	<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbour Seal	Estonia
Cetacea	Phocoenidae	II	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise	Finland
	-	-	-	Cetaceans	Costa Rica, Samoa
Chiroptera	-	-	-	Bats	Belgium, Estonia, Slovakia
Perissodactyla	Equidae	I	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	Grevy's Zebra	Kenya
Primates	Hominidae	I	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla	Congo
Proboscidea	Elephantidae	II	<i>Loxodonta</i> spp.	African Elephants	Benin, Congo, Eritrea, Mali
AVES					
Anseriformes	Anatidae	II	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	Estonia
		I/II	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser White-fronted Goose	Estonia, Finland
		I/II	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck	Belarus, Slovakia
		I/II	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>	Ruddy-headed Goose	Argentina
		II	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	Estonia
		I/II	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	Estonia
Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	II	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover	Estonia
	Laridae	II	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern	Estonia
		II	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	Estonia

Order	Family	App.	Taxon	Common name (English)	Party
Charadriiformes (cont.)	Laridae (cont.)	II	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	Caspian Tern	Estonia
		II	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	Estonia
		II	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	Estonia
		II	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	Estonia
	Scolopacidae	II	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	Estonia
		II	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	Estonia
		II	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit	Estonia
		II	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Eurasian Curlew	Estonia
		II	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	Estonia
	I/II	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Uruguay	
Ciconiiformes	Ardeidae	II	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia
	Ciconiidae	II	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Estonia, Latvia
	Phoenicopteridae	II	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	Uganda
Coraciiformes	Meropidae	II	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	Slovakia
Falconiformes	Accipitridae	II	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	Estonia
		II	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	Estonia
		I/II	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	Belarus, Estonia
		II	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia
		II	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Western Marsh Harrier	Estonia
		I/II	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	Latvia, Belarus
	Falconidae	I/II	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Slovakia
		I/II	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	Red-footed Falcon	Slovakia
		Pandionidae	II	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey
Gruiformes	Gruidae	II	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	Estonia
	Otididae	I/II	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	Slovakia
	Rallidae	II	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake	Estonia, Latvia
		II	<i>Porzana porzana</i>	Spotted Crane	Estonia
	I/II	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	White-winged Flufftail	South Africa	
Passeriformes	Emberizidae	I/II	<i>Sporophila</i> spp.	Seedeaters	Uruguay
	Muscicapidae	I/II	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	Latvia, Belarus
		II	<i>Ficedula parva</i>	Red-breasted Flycatcher	Estonia
Pelecaniformes	Phalacrocoracidae	II	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	Buglaria
Procellariiformes	Diomedidae	I/II	Diomedidae spp.	Albatrosses	Uruguay
	Procellariidae	-	-	Petrels	Uruguay
REPTILIA					
Testudinata	-	-	-	Marine Turtles	Benin, Congo, Costa Rica, India, Kenya, Samoa, Uruguay

8. Implementation of Resolutions & Recommendations

There are currently 106 Resolutions in force, 29 of which were adopted at COP10 in 2011. Parties were asked to report on measures undertaken to address issues highlighted in 34 Resolutions and six Recommendations.

Resolutions 6.2/8.14/9.18: By-catch; Resolution 10.14: By-catch of CMS-listed species in gillnet fisheries; Recommendation 7.2: Implementation of Resolution 6.2

Twenty-six Parties reported on the issue of by-catch. National legislation was enacted by several Parties to address this threat; some EU Member States referred to relevant EU Regulations. The Netherlands, for example, noted the EU Fisheries Policy, which prohibits the discarding by-catch from 1st January 2014. Honduras and Ecuador have banned shark fishing. A number of Parties reported the development of action plans to reduce by-catch: Argentina (reduction of seabird by-catch in longline fisheries), Australia, Costa Rica (sharks) and Spain (all vertebrates). In Australia, by-catch action plans are mandatory for its fisheries.

Turtle exclusion devices (TEDs) are mandatory in Honduras (shrimp trawlers) and Madagascar (commercial fisheries); use of seabird-scaring devices is mandatory in certain fisheries in New Zealand. South Africa applies gear restrictions and implements seabird by-catch reduction measures. Belgium has prohibited the use of trammel nets for recreational purposes and Germany is working towards introducing gear restrictions. Fishing gear that reduces by-catch is being developed by Australia, Estonia, Germany, the Netherlands and Poland. Romania and Croatia reported raising awareness to reduce by-catch. Australia and New Zealand reported a range of management measures, including the closure or restriction of fishing in certain areas and use of on-board observers. Poland reported the removal of ghost nets from the Baltic Sea. Six additional Parties reported taking measures to reduce by-catch from fisheries, but did not specify further details (Gambia, Kenya, Peru, Ukraine, Uruguay and Saudi Arabia). By-catch is being monitored in eight Parties (Australia, Estonia, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Latvia, Norway, and Poland).

Resolution 7.3: Oil Pollution and Migratory Species

Twenty Parties reported on activities relating to this Resolution. Belgium and Estonia reported regular monitoring by aerial survey; in the Netherlands and Sweden, the coast guard is responsible for monitoring; and oil exploration activities are monitored regularly in Uganda. Five Parties reported that relevant legislation is in place (Australia, Germany, the Netherlands, Romania and Slovakia). Twelve Parties reported on emergency response plans and six Parties (Belgium, Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and South Africa) have measures in place for cleaning oiled birds. In New Zealand, the polluter is liable for costs arising from responses to oil spills and an industry levy funds the pollution response. Three Parties reported taking precautionary measures, such as EIAs and raising public awareness. Kenya reported that seaports are managed stringently to prevent oil pollution.

Resolutions 7.4/10.11: Electrocution of Migratory Birds

Twenty-five Parties reported on the risk of electrocution to migratory birds, four of which noting that it is not a major issue for CMS-listed birds. South Africa reported that the construction and upgrading of power lines led to negative impacts on migratory birds. Three Parties reported on

ongoing monitoring of the impacts of power lines on birds (Latvia, Slovakia and Uganda). Measures taken to reduce the impact of electrocution included national measures or legislation, such as guidelines for the construction of poles and lines (Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland and Ukraine); design specifications, anti-electrocution devices or suitable insulation to protect birds from electrocution (Finland, Hungary, Israel, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain); and placing of medium/high tension lines underground (Estonia, Hungary, Kenya, Lichtenstein, the Netherlands). Seven Parties cited their EIA procedures to reduce the impacts of new projects (Estonia, Ghana, India, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Uganda). Latvia reported the removal of nests of White Stork *Ciconia ciconia* from vulnerable sites and construction of suitable alternative nesting platforms. Saudi Arabia reported that it is considering ways to reduce electrocution of migratory birds.

Resolution 7.5: Wind Turbines and Migratory Species

Twenty-three Parties reported measures in response to this Resolution. Fourteen Parties reported that EIA processes were required for wind farm developments, while ten Parties reported that farms were sited in areas where impacts on migratory species would be minimal. Nine Parties reported on measures taken to monitor the effects of wind turbines on migratory species. Egypt reported that turbines may be shut down during migration periods.

A number of Parties highlighted trans-boundary collaboration: Hungary reported working with Austria and Slovakia to assess trans-boundary impacts of wind farms on migratory birds, including Great Bustard *Otis tarda* and Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*. Estonia and Latvia collaborate to assess the impact of wind farms in the Gulf of Riga on migratory birds and seals. Switzerland called for international collaborative research to fully understand impact across larger areas.

Resolutions 8.27/10.22: Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Nineteen Parties reported on activities to address risks from avian influenza (AI). These included monitoring systems, including routine testing of wild and domesticated birds; testing of suspect carcasses; online reporting systems; improved biosecurity systems for poultry products; requirements for permits for import/export of all animal species; awareness-raising and drafting national action plans. For example, in Sweden, any outbreaks will be addressed through a fully operational response plan. The Netherlands reported on research into avian influenza. Some European Member States noted the measures in place within the EU to report and respond to AI. Egypt, Ghana and India reported that technical committees address issues relating to AI, and a number of other Parties reported that national focal points for AI were in place. Romania reported that information on AI was shared amongst bodies with relevant expertise. India recently issued an alert to all states and zoos following outbreaks of AI in neighbouring countries.

Resolutions 8.13/9.7/10.19: Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species

Nineteen Parties reported on their activities to address the impact of climate change on migratory species. The action most commonly reported was the drafting of national strategies/action plans (11 Parties). Four Parties (Estonia, Finland, Germany and the Netherlands) reported on improving habitat connectivity to facilitate migration and changing distributions of species in response to climate change; in Estonia and Finland, degraded habitats are being restored to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Netherlands highlighted the importance of the 'building with nature' concept to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Estonia, Germany and New Zealand reported monitoring migratory species and their responses to climate change; New Zealand noted a major decline in numbers of trans-equatorial migratory birds, which it considered partly attributable to climate change and habitat loss. India and Australia referred to

studies on the impacts of climate change on migratory species, while Romania reported research into the vulnerability of water systems to climate change. Costa Rica reported its coordination of the meeting of the Working Group on Resolution 10.19.

Resolution 10.4: Marine Debris

Seventeen Parties reported on measures undertaken to address marine debris. Shore clean-ups were reported by four Parties; Australia funded beach clean-ups to the value of AUD5 million. Surveys and retrieval of “ghost nets” were reported by New Zealand, Poland and Australia, including removal of over 20 000 kg of nets by Poland. Italy reported on a marine debris and microplastics project, while both India and New Zealand reported strengthening their national legislation to address the issue. Australia reported on training programmes for rangers, indigenous communities and schools nationwide, and provided funding (AUD75 000) to the CMS Secretariat to facilitate research by the Scientific Council into marine debris. Germany referred to international water purity agreements and Estonia reported the development of a monitoring program for marine debris under the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive. Other relevant international agreements cited by Parties include HELCOM, MARPOL, OSPAR and UNCLOS. Regional activities include the development of a regional action plan for the Baltic Sea (Finland) and control and surveys in the Black Sea (Romania).

South Africa provided detailed information on the sources and impact of marine debris and highlighted the global scale of the issue. It hosted an African summit on marine debris in Cape Town during 2013 which highlighted research advances and promoted the sharing of experiences to assess, reduce and prevent the impacts of marine debris. The South African plastics industry has made a number of commitments to reduce plastics in the environment (Box 8.1).

Box 8.1. Commitments of the South African plastics industry to reduce plastic debris in the environment.

Education: Working in public and private partnerships aimed at preventing marine litter.

Research: Work with the scientific community and researchers to better understand and evaluate the scope, origins and impact of and solutions to marine litter.

Advocacy: Promote comprehensive science-based policies and enforcement of existing laws to prevent marine litter.

Sharing best practice: Help spread knowledge regarding eco-efficient waste management systems and practices, particularly in communities and countries that border South African oceans and watersheds.

Recycling and recovery: Enhance opportunities to recover plastic products for recycling and energy recovery.

Plastic pellet containment: Steward the transport and distribution of plastic resin pellets and products from supplier to customer to prevent product loss and encourage customers to do the same.

Resolution 10.26: Poisoning Migratory Birds

Twenty-five Parties reported on this Resolution, six of which noted that poisoning of migratory birds is not an issue in their territory. Eight Parties (Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Germany, India, Israel, Serbia and Portugal) reported undertaking awareness-raising campaigns to highlight the issue. Five Parties cited national legislation, while enforcement was mentioned by two Parties. The poisoning of birds is illegal in Lichtenstein, Romania, Switzerland and Uruguay. In Ukraine, zinc oxide is banned as a pesticide while lead shot is banned in wetland areas in Estonia, Finland, Sweden, and throughout most of Germany. Four Parties (Kenya, Ghana, Uganda and Spain) control the distribution of poisons, and Serbia is working on a National Action Plan for the sustainable use of pesticides.

Resolutions 8.22/9.19/10.24: Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota

Fourteen Parties reported on this Resolution. A number of Parties reported activities relating to the impact of underwater noise. Research into the impacts of underwater noise on marine animals is ongoing or planned in the Netherlands, Finland and Poland. Australia reported on measures to mitigate marine noise and the impacts of seismic surveys, while New Zealand reported on its updated Code of Conduct for Minimising Acoustic Disturbance to Marine Mammals from Seismic Survey Operations. In Germany, mitigation measures are in place to address the impact of noise from off-shore wind farms on Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*.

Australia reported on work relating to avoidance of entanglements and promotion of better disentanglement practices; South Africa also reported on a disentanglement programme. Responses to strandings, ship strikes and marine debris were also reported by Australia. Costa Rica and Honduras reported that management of coastal solid waste was poor, although Costa Rica is looking into options for legislation. India reiterated that all cetaceans in its waters are protected and South Africa referred to its marine protected area network. Madagascar and Portugal reported on extending regulations for whale watching tourism.

Resolution 6.3: Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation

Six Parties reported on activities undertaken in response to this Resolution. Uruguay, Australia and New Zealand are implementing measures to reduce albatross by-catch, with ongoing monitoring of fisheries in New Zealand to identify species most at risk. Australia reported that all breeding sites are protected. Satellite telemetry research was mentioned by two Parties: Australia noted that pelagic distributions of some species are now better understood, while South Africa reported on research into breeding on Marion Island, noting that the population of Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross *Thalassarche carteri* is stable, while the population of Sooty Albatross *Phoebastria fusca* is declining, apparently due to mortality from longline fishing. New Zealand reported the collection of foraging data for Salvin's Albatross *Thalassarche salvini* at the Bounty Islands, and population data on Grey-headed Albatross *Thalassarche chrysostoma* at Campbell Island. The Netherlands reported support to the BirdLife International "Save the Albatross" project, while Argentina and Uruguay reported the adoption of ACAP into national legislation.

Resolution 7.2: Impact Assessment and Migratory Species

Twenty-nine Parties reported on this Resolution, of which the majority reported that their EIA process considers migratory species. However, South Africa reported that some EIAs primarily consider resident birds and not always flight paths. Australia reported that its national legislation requires stringent assessment of projects likely to have a significant impact on the environment, including all commercial fisheries. Egypt reported the preparation of an EIA for a wind farm, which resulted in obtaining funding from GEF for a project on soaring birds.

Resolution 7.15: Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales

Australia noted that there are no current abundance estimates for Minke Whale *Balaenoptera bonaerensis*, Bryde's Whale *Balaenoptera edeni* or Pygmy Right Whale *Caperea marginata*, but that comprehensive assessments were under way for the former two species. New Zealand noted that ship strikes are the main threat to Bryde's Whale and reported the development of a protocol for the Auckland shipping industry to reduce whale fatalities from ship strikes in 2013. The Netherlands expressed its support of a greater role of the IWC, particularly regarding the promotion of good management and threat mitigation measures.

Resolution 8.1: Sustainable Use

Twenty Parties reported on sustainable use, three of which have national strategies in place (Finland, Romania and Switzerland). Four Parties (Estonia, Hungary, Tajikistan and Ukraine) expressed their commitment to sustainable hunting practices; Tajikistan referred to the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity as a framework for the sustainable use of Argali *Ovis ammon*. Bolivia reported that sustainable use by indigenous communities is permitted for subsistence under a management plan, while Kenya noted that its policy aimed to ensure non-consumptive use through tourism. Gambia reported that it was working to promote benefit-sharing. Australia highlighted its role in developing and implementing regional conservation agreements. Uganda reported that the implementation of this Resolution is being developed, while Latvia noted that sustainable use is key to conservation.

Resolution 8.5: Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements

Nineteen countries reported on this Resolution. Two Parties reported signing MOUs: the Birds of Prey MOU (Slovakia) and Shark MOU (the Netherlands); Uganda noted that it is close to ratifying the Gorilla Agreement. Three Parties referred to their active participation in and/or support of Agreements (Hungary, India, New Zealand and Slovakia) and several Parties confirmed their commitment to the implementation of Agreements (Czech Republic, Kenya, Niger and Switzerland); Armenia reported that it is in the early stages of implementation of Agreements. Argentina reported making progress with the commitments for: the Ruddy-headed Goose MOU, South Andean Huemul MOU and Southern South American Grassland Birds MOU. New Zealand noted the provision of financial support towards an online workspace for the Technical Advisory Group for Cetaceans. India is in the process of implementing the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan, while the Netherlands reported that it is preparing an action plan for sharks.

Resolution 8.29: Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species

Fourteen Parties reported on actions for Appendix I species. Two Parties reported on EU LIFE+ funded projects, one on safeguarding the Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus* (Finland), and the other on "Aquatic Warbler and Biomass" (Poland). Slovakia reported on actions undertaken to benefit Great Bustard *Otis tarda* and Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca*, while Tajikistan reported that it is actively engaging in the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program. Uganda noted its action plan for Mountain Gorilla *Gorilla beringei*, while Argentina is advancing a bi-national plan under the Ruddy-headed Goose MOU and an action plan relating to the Southern South American Grassland Birds MOU. Germany noted its national implementation of the EU Birds Directive. Romania was involved in organising international seminars, workshops and working groups and Niger reported active involvement in the implementation of various Agreements and MOUs.

Resolutions 9.1/10.23: Concerted and Cooperative Actions

Fourteen Parties reported on these Resolutions, four of which reported on actions relating to bird species. Finland and Hungary reported on a European project for Lesser White-fronted Goose *Anser erythropus*. Hungary also reported actions for the conservation of Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* and Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, such as habitat protection, agri-environmental schemes and monitoring. Germany reported on the management of two sites for Corncrake *Crex crex*. In Slovakia, new projects were implemented for Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* and Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*. Three Parties reported on actions for marine species. Australia highlighted its strong support of the Pacific Island Cetaceans MOU and its work with the IWC and SPREP, and reported that changes to fishing practices had been implemented and that it was developing a formal strategy to limit dolphin by-catch. New Zealand reiterated its financial support for the

Technical Advisory Group on Cetaceans. Other taxa that were the subject of concerted action included Sterlet Sturgeon *Acipenser ruthenus* and Schreiber's Long-fingered Bat *Miniopterus schreibersii* (Slovakia). Two Parties referred to international cooperation: Bolivia worked with neighbouring countries on shared water bodies and Moldova signed a number of multilateral agreements for the conservation of riverine habitats with Romania, Switzerland, and Ukraine.

Resolutions 9.2/10.16: Priorities for CMS Agreements

Eleven Parties reported on these Resolutions. Germany reported that it has dedicated particular support to the Sharks MOU, the Gorilla MOU and the Central Asian Mammals Initiative. Slovakia reported that it had signed and actively takes part in the implementation of the Birds of Prey MOU, while Switzerland reported adoption of EUROBATS Agreement and signing the Aquatic Warbler MOU. Kenya reported its active participation in the MOUs to which it is a signatory and Costa Rica reported that Agreement priorities are incorporated into their annual work plans for implementation. Hungary provided financial support for a meeting of signatories to the Great Bustard MOU in 2013 and promoted the MOU to Serbia and Russia. New Zealand provided financial support for the Pacific Island Cetaceans MOU. Romania noted international cooperation aimed at the conservation of Spiny Dogfish *Squalus acanthias*.

Resolutions 9.9/10.15: Migratory Marine Species

Sixteen Parties reported on these Resolutions. Action or management plans were developed for African Penguin *Spheniscus demersus* (South Africa), Dugong *Dugong dugon*, Whale Shark *Rhincodon typus* and marine turtles (India). The development of action plans was underway in Madagascar (migratory turtles) and Estonia (seals). Finland and Poland reported conservation actions for Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena*, including acoustic monitoring and use of sonar deterrents to mitigate risks from fisheries. Germany noted that it fulfils its commitments within the framework of ASCOBANS. Egypt and Costa Rica reported signing the Sharks MOU. Kenya reported its active participation in the respective MOUs for Dugong, sharks and turtles.

New Zealand reported that it supports regional capacity building, including through information sharing and technical support, as well as habitat restoration, improving the sustainability of fisheries, and the development of regulatory measures. New Zealand also established marine reserves beneficial to migratory marine species and compiled and published data on southern populations of sharks, while Gambia reported that migratory marine species are monitored. Estonia and Romania noted that marine mammals are protected. The Netherlands reported that the protection of marine biodiversity was a key interest and reported on reducing marine litter, undertaking research and implementation of management measures.

Resolutions 9.20/10.28: Saker Falcon

Sixteen Parties responded, six of which reported contributing to the preparation of the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (Croatia, Hungary, Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Slovakia); Croatia also reported participation in the Stakeholders' Action Planning Workshop of the Saker Falcon Task Force. The species is strictly protected in the Czech Republic, India and Poland; the species and its habitats are also protected in reserves in Ukraine. Germany prohibits the breeding of hybrids. Egypt and Niger reported signing the Birds of Prey MOU, and Kenya noted participation in the latter MOU. Sweden reported its support for the species' listing in Appendix I.

Resolution 10.2: Modus Operandi for Conservation Emergencies

Three Parties provided information relating to this Resolution. New Zealand reported the establishment of a wildlife treatment and rehabilitation facility capable of housing 500 oiled birds in response to an oil spill in 2011. Switzerland reported that wild birds and farms are intensively monitored for AI, and Egypt reported on a national action plan for AI.

Resolution 10.3: Ecological Networks

Twenty-five Parties reported activities in response to this Resolution. Legislation addressing the establishment of ecological networks/connectivity was cited by four Parties (Belgium, Germany, Moldova and Ukraine) and six Parties referred to spatial planning systems to assess connectivity (Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Lichtenstein, the Netherlands and South Africa). Several Parties noted that strategies are in place to provide for the establishment of ecological networks.

Several EU Member States referred to Natura 2000 sites as part of an ecological network and Norway reported that it is designating sites for inclusion in the Emerald Network; Switzerland has already designated sites within this network. Germany reported that many of its protected areas include important stopover sites for migratory birds and habitats for migratory fish. Kenya reported linking Lakes Elementaita, Nakuru and Bogoria and listing as World Heritage sites. Slovakia and Niger reported trans-boundary cooperation to form ecological networks of connected protected areas. Australia expressed its support for the concept of ecological networks. New Zealand reported its involvement in the East Asia-Australasian Flyway Partnership; it also referred to its work under the Pacific Island Cetaceans MOU.

Resolution 10.10: Global Flyway Conservation

Fifteen Parties reported on a range of activities in response to this Resolution. Three Parties noted the relevance of their protected areas (Estonia, Hungary and Slovakia), while South Africa aims to have flyway conservation needs incorporated within national and trans-boundary protected areas. Australia and Switzerland reported on research and monitoring activities; Switzerland reported ongoing research on migration routes as well as possible temporal changes in and conditions affecting migration patterns. Germany and the Netherlands referred to their participation in AEWA while New Zealand reported participation in the EAAFP and South Africa is participating in the Flyways Working Group. India reported implementing measures under the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan.

A number of countries mentioned their international work; New Zealand, for example, is exploring bilateral collaboration on migratory bird-related activities with China, while Australia undertakes education initiatives across the East-Asian-Australian Shorebird Flyway. Egypt reported that the Soaring Bird Project mainstreamed migratory species conservation into other sectors such as tourism or agriculture. Gambia noted that they are planning to mitigate effects of climate change on habitats of migratory birds.

Resolution 10.12: Migratory Freshwater Fish

Seven Parties reported on actions relating to this Resolution. Germany reported actions for several species such as Baltic Sturgeon *Acipenser sturio*, including reintroductions and the creation and protection of spawning habitats. Slovakia reported monitoring fish populations, development of a regional Red List and work on invasive alien species. Finland reported national legislation enacted to support natural reproduction of threatened migratory fish. Bolivia reported assessing the impacts of Brazilian dams on national fish populations and control of non-native fish species. The Netherlands reported habitat restoration and plans to reopen major river links with the North Sea. Belgium also reported on the removal of obstacles to fish migration.

Resolution 10.27: Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region

Eleven Parties reported on this Resolution, four of which reported on monitoring bird populations (Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands and Slovakia). The Netherlands and Finland also referred to the benefits of Natura 2000 sites to species, while Hungary reported the designation of protected areas for the conservation of certain Appendix II listed species. Slovakia and Finland

mentioned improvements to habitats. Germany noted the recent publication of a national Red List of migratory birds, which assessed threats to the populations throughout the year. A number of migratory landbirds are also included in the Ukrainian Red List. Hungary reported work on the European Roller *Coracias garrulous*. Switzerland chaired and provided financial support to the working group on African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds and contributed to the development of the action plan. South Africa reported participating in relevant fora to enhance national and regional implementation of AEWA, while Moldova cited activities undertaken in relation to the Great Bustard MOU. Eritrea reported its intention to take actions in 2015-2020.

Resolution 7.9: Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes

Fourteen Parties reported on this Resolution. Estonia reported that actions for migratory species were implemented in the framework of the EU Directives on Birds, Habitats and Marine areas. Hungary has incorporated issues covered by the Aichi Targets within its National Biodiversity Strategy. South Africa's CMS team are involved in the revision of the NBSAPs and the country supported a side event on synergies at SBSTTA 17. Romania underlined the need to strengthen linkages with partner organisations to implement the CBD-CMS Joint Work Programme. Bolivia noted its association with the Andean Community of Nations and the Organization of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. Costa Rica noted the development of a strategic plan to coordinate activities related to the different conventions to which it is a Party. Belarus noted its cooperation with a number of international organisations including BirdLife International, UNDP, UNEP and Wetlands International. Moldova reported signing or ratifying nine separate international agreements during the reporting period, including *inter alia* the Nagoya Protocol. Switzerland noted the international conventions to which it is a Party and its membership of the EEA. The Czech Republic noted continuous cooperation; Egypt reported having made limited progress.

Resolution 8.2: CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011

Fourteen Parties reported on measures taken to implement the CMS Strategic Plan. Four Parties (Egypt, Hungary, New Zealand and Romania) reported incorporating the CMS Strategic Plan objectives into their NBSAPs. Slovakia reported that CMS activities were included in its annual work plans, while Costa Rica plans to incorporate a review of actions into its annual work plans. Kenya and the Czech Republic implement the requirements of the Strategic Plan continuously. New Zealand also sought to implement the Strategic Plan through participation in relevant Agreements, submitting comprehensive national reports and developing regional capacity. South Africa promoted awareness of CMS (including in local languages) through events such as World Migratory Bird Day, and participated in the Strategic Plan Working Group as well as hosting three CMS Family meetings. New Zealand and South Africa encouraged countries to join CMS and promoted the Convention to relevant organisations to encourage implementation. Norway and Uganda referred to their contribution in formulating the Plan. Argentina reported emphasis on expanding protected areas and the legal framework for the conservation of CMS-listed species.

Resolution 8.7: Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target

Fourteen Parties reported on this Resolution. India and the Netherlands noted that they are setting national targets in the context of Aichi Biodiversity Targets; Gambia has also developed a series of national targets. Serbia reported that the revision of its 2011-2018 NBSAP takes into account migratory species; Germany also referred to its National Strategy. Niger reported that it has benefitted from capacity building activities, including training on inclusion of indicators in its NBSAP. Australia, Estonia and Romania referred to the implementation of conservation measures benefiting migratory species; Uganda noted that all its conservation work has contributed towards the 2010 biodiversity target. Norway referred to publication of a report on the economic value of national ecosystem services.

Resolutions 8.11/9.11/10.21: Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions

Twelve Parties (Costa Rica, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, Kenya, Latvia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland) reported close cooperation between the national focal points of various international conventions. Serbia noted that its national strategy for biodiversity promotes coordination across international conservation instruments. Australia and Belgium underlined their support for fostering synergies between similar conventions. Poland, Hungary, New Zealand, Slovakia and Tajikistan reported integration of targets in national policies or strategies for achieving objectives across a range of international conventions. Argentina referred to its participation in the fourth Conference on Western Hemisphere Migratory Species. South Africa reported facilitating discussions between different MEA Secretariats, Parties and other institutions in support of the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. Estonia reported cooperation with Ramsar for the protection of wetlands, while Bolivia and Uganda noted affiliations with CBD, CITES and Ramsar. Switzerland underlined its support for UNEP's work on synergies among the biodiversity-related Conventions.

Resolution 8.24: National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

Twelve Parties reiterated that their reports were submitted. Two Parties reported not having submitted National Reports for the triennium 2006-2008.

Resolution 9.3: CMS Information Priorities

Both Australia and Kenya supported the move to an online reporting format; Germany, Romania and South Africa called for harmonised reporting procedures across MEAs, although South Africa recommended that the priority was to develop a common online reporting format across the CMS Family in the first instance. Australia expressed its support for the continued development and implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan.

Resolutions 9.5/10.7: Outreach and Communication Issues

Sixteen Parties reported activities relating to outreach and communication. Public awareness campaigns, popular events, publications and websites with information on migratory species were reported by several Parties. The Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia reported publicity campaigns for the International Year of the Bat (2012) and the EUROBATS Agreement. The Czech Republic also reported publicity to celebrate 35 years of CMS and 25 years of its membership in CMS. Slovakia reported publicity campaigns for events such as World Migratory Bird Day and International Bat Night; Costa Rica also reported involvement in Migratory Bird Day. Poland disseminated information on Baltic Harbour Porpoise *Phocoena phocoena* and the Aquatic Warbler MOU. New Zealand launched an online encyclopaedia of all New Zealand birds and Switzerland reported that the Swiss Biodiversity Information System provides detailed information about the CMS and AEWA. Egypt reported the promotion of protected areas through various materials. Hungary reported extensive communication associated with a number of projects, as well as annual events organised to raise awareness of migratory birds such as the Wild Goose Festival at Tata, and noted that an estimated 20,000 people annually visit the Miranda Shorebird Centre where there are extensive educational displays. Kenya, Niger and Romania reported national awareness-raising activities and engagement of stakeholders. Estonia reported cooperation between different governmental institutions, universities, NGOs and the wider public to improve awareness of CMS. Australia noted its support for the continued implementation of the CMS Outreach and Communication Plan. Ukraine reported that actions were taken in the context of EUROBATS and ACCOBAMS. South Africa reported involvement in discussions between the Secretariat and Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia.

Resolutions 9.12/10.6: Capacity Building Strategy

Twelve Parties reported on this Resolution. Kenya expressed its appreciation for capacity building opportunities and reported participating in several events led by the Secretariat in conjunction with the CBD. Costa Rica also noted participation in training sessions lead by CMS. India reported providing a training programme on satellite tracking and monitoring of marine turtles for Sri Lankan wildlife officials and hosting a workshop on Dugong *Dugong dugon* conservation. Romania reported organising training courses for protected area staff. Egypt reported that several workshops were held in the region. South Africa reported applying for funding for a “train the trainer” workshop on flyways. New Zealand reported on various fora aimed at sharing knowledge on wetland restoration and ornithology. Slovakia reported establishing the Carpathian Wetland Centre as a capacity building facility and training centre for Carpathian countries. Estonia reported cooperation between government agencies, universities, NGOs and the wider public to support the conservation of migratory species.

Resolution 10.1: Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund

Seven Parties reported having provided contributions, and South Africa urged all Parties to pay their contributions promptly. New Zealand made additional voluntary contributions in 2014 to support the MOU on Pacific Island Cetaceans.

Resolution 10.9: Future strategies of the CMS Family/“Future Shape”

Six Parties reported on activities relating to this Resolution. New Zealand reported involvement in the Strategic Plan Working Group and reported that engagement of the national CMS team with CBD, CITES and IWC led to benefits from synergies and information sharing. Both Egypt and Germany noted that activities relating to this Resolution would be implemented under NBSAPs. South Africa reported its participation in the “Future Shape” process and in the development of the new Strategic Plan, and reported the establishment of a sub-regional technical working group, the Western Indian Ocean Marine Turtle Task Force. Kenya reported that it had participated in meetings and discussions and Norway noted its contribution to workshops and draft texts.

Recommendation 7.6: Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea*

Nine Parties provided reported on this Recommendation. South Africa noted its participation in the IOSEA and Atlantic Turtles MOUs and the protection of sea turtles and nesting sites under national legislation. India also noted its implementation of the IOSEA MOU and indicated that turtles in Indian coastal waters are legally protected, but noted a number of threats; measures taken to address these threats include: amending and enforcing legislative protection; mandatory use of TEDs; prohibition on fishing during the breeding season; and monitoring turtle migrations using satellite telemetry. Costa Rica reported that there are several protected areas established for the conservation of marine turtles and noted management of sea turtle nurseries. The Netherlands reported protection and monitoring of the Leatherback Turtle in its Caribbean waters. Belgium noted that all turtles are strictly protected in the Belgian North Sea. Ecuador reported the development of conservation plans and maintenance of breeding habitat. Madagascar also reported the development and implementation of a conservation plan for this species and is monitoring its migration. In Peru, public institutions, NGOs and researchers are all involved in conservation activities relating to the species.

Recommendation 8.17: Marine Turtles

Twelve Parties reported on this Recommendation. South Africa reported on national legislation protecting marine turtles and ongoing research into the distribution of Hawksbill Turtle

Eretmochelys imbricata and Green Turtle *Chelonia mydas*. Australia reported financial and logistical support for the development of a Single Species Action Plan for Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta* in the South Pacific Ocean. The Netherlands reported that it is an active member of the Inter-American Convention for the Protection of Sea Turtles and hosted the 5th Conference of Parties of the Convention. Honduras reported on a turtle monitoring project and is working towards extending the closed harvest season for Olive Ridley Turtle *Lepidochelys olivacea*. Four Parties re-iterated their activities described in the section above.

Recommendation 9.1: Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals

Tajikistan noted their successful proposal to list Argali *Ovis ammon* on Appendix II at COP10. Germany reported the provision of financial support for workshops relating to these species.

Recommendation 9.2: Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna

No actions were reported by Parties.

Recommendation 9.3: Tigers and other Asian Big Cats

India reported that a task force for identifying potential trans-boundary protected areas for Tiger *Panthera tigris* identified five reserves that share boundaries with Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh. The signature of an MOU between India and the respective countries is underway. Tajikistan reported that it seeks to further trans-boundary cooperation through participation in the Global Snow Leopard Ecosystem Protection Program.

Recommendation 9.5: Cooperative Action for the Elephant *Loxodonta africana* in Central Africa

Germany reported engagement in anti-poaching activities and provision of development aid in the context of large national park developments which are likely to benefit the species.

Other Resolutions/Recommendations

Two Parties provided details relating to Recommendation 8.16 (Migratory Sharks): Argentina reported the approval for a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Chondrichthyans, and a National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; and Honduras reported work on a national assessment of the conservation status of Whale shark *Rhincodon typus*, as well as the development of regulatory guidelines for the observation of the species including a training manual for guides, with the aim of resolving conflicts between fishermen and whale watching operations.

List of acronyms

Acronym	Full name
ACAP	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area
AEWA	African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement
ASCOBANS	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COP	Conference of the Parties
EAAFP	East Asia-Australasian Flyway Partnership
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EUROBATS	Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HELCOM	Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area
IOSEA	Indian Ocean-South East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding
IPBES	Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWC	International Whaling Commission
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MOP	Meeting of Parties
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OSPAR	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
SPREP	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

List of country name abbreviations

Full name	Abbreviated name
Plurinational State of Bolivia	Bolivia
Republic of the Congo	Congo
Republic of Moldova	Moldova
Republic of Serbia	Serbia
Syrian Arab Republic	Syria
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	FYR Macedonia
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
United States of America	United States