

Tabular Review of Implementation of the 2000-2005 Strategic Plan

(as at 14 November 2005)

Prepared by the Secretariat

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

1.1 Birds

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

Performance indicator(s):

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Humboldt penguin* <i>Spheniscus humboldti</i> Field studies focusing on population status in Peru were completed in 2004 (contract with APECO). Status report prepared by UNEP-WCMC on behalf of CMS, submitted to ScC12 for review.	Parties Secretariat	Results from field survey available, including recommendations on monitoring, capacity building, fishery interactions and habitat management.	Proposals for follow-up action expected from APECO/INRENA
Albatrosses and petrels (various Appendix I species) <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</i> (particularly in the Southern Hemisphere) signed by 7 Range States in June 2001; entered into force 1 Feb. 2004; 8 Parties Study of albatross-fisheries interactions in Uruguayan waters was to have been completed in 2001.	Australia Range States Secretariat Consultant Secretariat	ACAP entered into force on 1 Feb. 2004; Permanent Secretariat established in Hobart ; CMS Secretariat shares information to the ACAP Secretariat on demand	Final report is still overdue.
Dalmatian Pelican <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , White Pelican <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Parties	No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date under CMS or AEWAs.	ScC to review the status of the species, and initiatives undertaken on these species in other frameworks, to determine the appropriateness of current listing and desirability of specific action under the Convention.
Storks, Ibises, Spoonbills Ciconiiformes Black-faced spoonbill <i>Platalea minor*</i> listed on CMS App.I and designated for concerted action by COP7. A study aimed at examining high mortality of European Spoonbills <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> in Mauritania is being undertaken in the framework of AEWAs. Action plan for the Bald Ibis <i>Geronticus eremita</i> elaborated and adopted within AEWAs.	Parties	Action Plan for the Black-faced spoonbill <i>Platalea minor</i> to be developed by BirdLife Asia with co-funding from CMS, under the co-ordination of Mr. N. Ichida, appointed councilor for Asiatic fauna.	ScC to review the status of <i>Egretta eulophotes</i> , <i>Gorsachius goisagi</i> and <i>Ciconia boyciana</i> , and initiatives undertaken on these species in other frameworks, to determine the appropriateness of current listing and desirability of specific action under the Convention.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Andean Flamingo* <i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>, Puna Flamingo* <i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i> A winter census funded by CMS has been completed. Follow-up project on priority actions for the conservation of High Andes flamingos in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru approved for funding by ScC10, contract signed with CONAF in June 2003. Project completed in 2005.</p>	<p>Pachamama Foundation GCFA CONAF Secretariat Parties</p>	<p>Activities undertaken allowed to identify priority sites for flamingos' conservation. Using information generated in the projects, GFCFA is designing a network of protected wetland areas to be designated under the Ramsar Convention. An agreement on the conservation of high Andes flamingos has been established among Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru.</p>	<p>IUCN Flamingos Specialist Group is working on the elaboration of Action Plans for the species, in close consultation with the CMS Secretariat. CMS to consider co-funding of the initiative.</p>
<p>Lesser White-fronted Goose* <i>Anser erythropus</i> Awareness campaign funded by CMS undertaken in 1999-2002 in several eastern European Range States. Project aimed at locating wintering areas for LW-fG migrating through Kazakhstan by means of satellite telemetry started in September 2003, currently being implemented. Status report prepared by UNEP-WCMC for CMS, submitted to ScC12. Status report on the species prepared by UNEP-WCMC on behalf of CMS. Single Species Action Plan prepared by BLI, with support <i>inter alia</i> from AEWa.</p>	<p>Norwegian Ornithological Society WI Geese specialist Group</p>	<p>Migratory paths of the species between breeding grounds in Ferrosandia and Russia and wintering grounds in eastern Europe and Asia being discovered.</p>	<p>ScC to review diverging approaches as to the strategy to conserve the species (ie. <i>in situ</i> protection versus captive breeding/introduction) and recommend future direction for any necessary CMS intervention.</p>
<p>Ruddy-headed Goose* <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> Field studies funded by CMS aimed at clarifying the status of the species in Tierra del Fuego completed. Follow-up project funded by CMS aimed at implementing priority conservation action for the species also completed in early 2004. MoU between Argentina and Chile under development.</p>	<p>Wetlands International Parties</p>	<p>Critical habitats and main threats on the population identified.</p>	<p>Agreement/MoU between Argentina and Chile to be finalized. ScC to consider the need of further initiatives under the Concerted Action for the species.</p>
<p>White-headed Duck* <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> Project funded by CMS to assess the status of the Central Asian population of <i>O. leucocephala</i> and to produce recommendations for its conservation was completed. BLI prepared international species Action Plan, with financial and technical support from EC, CMS and AEWa.</p>	<p>Wetlands International BirdLife Int. Secretariat</p>	<p>Information on the status of the species in Central Asia updated and compiled. Previous European Action Plan for the species updated and extended to cover the whole range of the species; Revised Action Plan formally adopted by AEWa MOP3.</p>	<p>ScC to consider the revised Action Plan at its 13th meeting. Range States and other stakeholders to implement actions recommended in the plan.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Ferruginous Duck* <i>Aythya nyroca</i> CMS and AEWA-project mainly aimed at producing a status report on the species and an action plan for the world population was started in August 2002. International workshop on the species held in October 2002. Proceedings of the workshop published in 2003. Network of experts on the species was created (Ferruginous Duck Conservation Team FDCT), and web site on the species established (http://bspb.org/nyroca/). Status Report and Action Plan finalized.	Parties Secretariat AEWA Sect. BirdLife	Comprehensive overview of the status of the species available; Existing European Action Plan for the species updated and extended to cover the whole range of the species; Revised Action Plan formally adopted by AEWA MOP3.	ScC to consider the revised Action Plan at its 13 th meeting, and advise on concrete actions to be undertaken within the Concerted Action, arising from the recommendations of the Action Plan. Range States and other stakeholders to implement actions recommended in the plan.
Red-breasted Goose <i>Branta ruficollis</i> , Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> , Steller's Eider <i>Polysticta stelleri</i> . .	Parties	No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date under CMS or AEWA.	ScC to review the status of, and initiatives undertaken on these species in other frameworks, to determine the appropriateness of current listing and desirability of specific action under the Convention.
Raptors (various Accipitridae) SCMS participated in VI World Conference on Birds of Prey and Owls (May 2003). Conference invited CMS to consider the development of CMS multilateral agreement for the conservation of African-Eurasian migratory raptors, and of a CMS tool for the conservation of the lesser-spotted eagle. Possible development of CMS instruments for the conservation of migratory raptors considered by ScC12. Study on migratory raptors in the African-Eurasian region, addressing the merits of a possible agreement under CMS produced by DEFRA (UK) for consideration by COP8.	Parties	Improved awareness of CMS among raptor scientists and conservationists. CMS Secretariat has provided comments on the draft UK raptors study; study will be presented to ScC13 and COP8.	Depending on COP8 deliberations.
Lesser Kestrel* <i>Falco naumanni</i> Action Plan prepared for CMS by BirdLife International and distributed to Range States.	BirdLife	Action Plan covering the range of the species available.	ScC to advise on concrete actions to be undertaken, arising from the recommendations of the Action Plan.
Siberian Crane* <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> CMS Memorandum of Understanding in place (signed by 10 Range States); related GEF PDF-B wetland conservation project completed, full GEF project beginning implementation; 4 th Meeting of MoU Range States held in May 2001 (Baraboo, Wisconsin). CMS-sponsored project in Poyang Lake started in February 2003, and implemented by ICF. 5 th Meeting of MoU Range States held in April 2004 (Moscow); Site network meeting held 13 June 2005 (Delhi).	Range States ICF Secretariat UNEP/GEF	Flyway officer co-funded by CMS for 2 years until end of 2005. Site network for the western and central sibe crane populations (and other waterbirds) conceptualized; criteria for nominations and site selections proposed; interim review committee established.	Strengthen innovative <i>in situ</i> recovery programme; continue modest co-funding (CMS-ICF) of a Flyway Officer to coordinate activities in western/central Asia; develop site network concept within framework of the MoU; Seek endorsement of the site network concept at 6 th Meeting of MoU in 2006 or 2007.
Other Cranes, Rails, Bustards Gruiformes <i>Grus japonensis</i> , <i>Grus nigricollis</i> , <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> *, <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (NW African populations)	Parties	No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date under the Convention. Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan for cranes published by IUCN.	ScC to review the status of, and initiatives undertaken on these species in other frameworks, to determine the appropriateness of current listing and desirability of specific action under the Convention.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Great Bustard* <i>Otis tarda</i>: MoU for Middle-European population became effective 1 June 2001; 12 signatories as of 18.9.2002. First meeting of signatories 17-18 September 2004 (Illmitz, Austria).</p>	<p>Range States Secretariat</p>	<p>First MoU meeting endorsed a reporting format and medium term international work programme</p>	<p>Secretariat to encourage implementation and seek funding for conservation measures. Confirm with Austria that it will fund an MoU coordinator; invite Italy, Serbia/Montenegro and Russian Federation to consider joining the MoU.</p>
<p>Houbara Bustard <i>Chlamydotis undulata macqueenii</i> (Asiatic populations) COP7 took note of information provided by the representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that an updated text of an Agreement and Action Plan on the Asiatic populations of the Houbara is ready for distribution and that two meetings were planned for 2003 to (i) review the updated text and (ii) conclude the Agreement. CMS Secretariat had translated the texts into Russian. When meetings did not take place CMS Secretariat made new proposal to lead country on way forward in May/June 2004. Secretariat undertook a mission to Saudi Arabia in December 2004 and worked with lead country to finalise a proposal to the Range States for official comments; Proposal circulated officially by KSA in March 2005 for comments.</p>	<p>Saudia Arabia Secretariat</p>		<p>Process comments received in anticipation of revising the draft Agreement and holding a meeting to conclude the Agreement as a special session during COP8.</p>
<p>Slender-billed Curlew* <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> CMS MoU in place (signed by 18 Range States). Working group is operational; BirdLife International has provided secretariat services with CMS financing.</p>	<p>Range States Secretariat BirdLife IRSNB</p>	<p>AEWA and CMS have funded field expeditions. Expert meeting was held in Kiev in April 2001. Working group finalized a new, consolidated version of the Action Plan in the third quarter of 2002.</p>	<p>Revised Action Plan to be circulated by CMS Secretariat to the MoU Signatories for consideration. Renew BLI contract in anticipation of the need to process comments. Project concepts and concrete proposals to be developed from the revised Action Plan; further consideration to be given to eventual integration of MoU activities within framework of AEWA.</p>
<p>Sociable Plover <i>Vanellus gregarius</i>, Eskimo Curlew <i>Numenius borealis</i>, Buff-breasted Sandpiper <i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>, various Gulls, Japanese Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus wuzizusume</i></p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.</p>	<p>ScC to review the status of, and initiatives undertaken on, these species in other frameworks, to determine the appropriateness of current listing and desirability of specific action under the Convention.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Passerines (various) - CMS-funded project aimed at assessing the status and habitat requirements of 5 grassland passerine species in Argentina commenced May 2002 was completed. - Project aimed at assessing conservation status, identifying breeding areas and evaluating seasonal movements of Saffron-cowled blackbird <i>Agelaius flavus</i> commenced April 2003 was completed. - Three Neotropical passerine species designated for Cooperative Action by COP7. - COP8 to consider proposals for the listing of seven Neotropical passerine species on App. II</p>	Parties AA/AOP AGP	Improved knowledge of the status of threatened grassland passerine species in South America.	If listing proposals agreed by COP8, Range States to consider development of an Agreement on grassland passerines in South America. ScC to consider the migratory status of passerine species to identify possible candidate species for CMS Appendix listing.
<p>Blue Swallow* <i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i> Designated for Concerted Action by COP6. Rapid review of the status and conservation action for the species undertaken by UNEP-WCMC for CMS, for consideration by ScC12 and ScC13.</p>	Parties Secretariat	Review available.	ScC to determine and recommend desirable action under the Convention
<p>Aquatic Warbler* <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> MoU concluded, signed and entered into effect in Minsk, Belarus (30 April); 11 Signatories.</p>	BirdLife Range States Secretariat	BLI project funded by DEFRA to identify wintering grounds completed and results available. A coordinator for activities under the MoU/AP secured by BLI in April 2004 with funding from Michael Otto Foundation. LIFE project proposals submitted for consideration with assistance of AW Coordinator.	Develop and implement projects under the Action Plan. Consideration to be given to eventual integration of MoU activities within framework of AEWa; Project proposal for the study of migratory routes of Ukrainian population of the species approved in principle by ScC12. Financial resources to implement the project to be identified. Possible MoU Range State meeting in 2006; finalise national reporting format; secure coordinator functions post-2006.
<p>Syrian Serin <i>Serinus syriacus</i> Field survey, training, habitat rehabilitation in Jordan completed (1999)</p>	Consultant Secretariat		ScC to review the status of, and initiatives undertaken on this species in other frameworks, to determine the appropriateness of current listing and desirability of specific action under the Convention.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>General activities, not focused on specific Appendix I species:</p> <p>Africa-Eurasia: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds</i> (AEWA) (in force November 1999; currently 49 Parties). Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on under this CMS Article IV(3) AGREEMENT; AEWA MOP2 was organized in conjunction with CMS COP7 (Bonn, September 2002</p> <p>East Asia: Continuous CMS inputs provided towards the development of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy; revised Strategy (2001-2005) circulated by Wetlands International in April 2001. CMS sits on the MWCC;</p> <p>Central Asia: Wetlands International received Netherlands' funding to draft an action plan for the Central Asian Flyway, and to finance a Moscow-based flyway officer (since March 2001); a first Range State meeting was organized in Uzbekistan in August 2001 in close collaboration with CMS and AEWA. India declared in Tashkent that it would take the lead in finalizing the Action Plan. Meeting took place 13 June 2005 (Delhi) to finalise the AP, to agree interim implementation activities and to sound out a regional preference for a legal and institutional framework.</p>	<p>AEWA</p> <p>Wetlands International</p> <p>CMS WI Range States Secretariat AEWA</p>	<p>SEWA MoP3 (Dakar) met from 23-27 October 2005.</p> <p>APMWCS currently serves as a framework for the three flyways of the Asia-Pacific region; has provided the basis to develop species group action plans (Anatidae, cranes and shorebirds) and site networks that currently include 85 sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds in 13 countries in the East Asian-Australasian region</p> <p>Action Plan finalised</p>	<p>APMWCS is not foreseen to be renewed after 2005; Instead, the East Asian-Australasian Flyway initiative will probably move forward as a cooperative partnership for the 2006-2010 period under the WSSD Type II Partnership Initiative framework, led by Australia and Japan. CMS will continue to engage on behalf of regional members, to maximize links between a Partnership, the Convention, and other Agreements including AEWA and CAF (see below).</p> <p>Explore with the Range States various options for more formal regional collaboration including a self-standing agreement or expansion of the AEWA agreement area. Develop basis for interim AP coordination mechanism; fundraise for a future intergovernmental meeting.</p>

1.2 Marine Mammals

Operational Objective: To stimulate concerted actions in favour of each of the endangered marine mammal species listed in Appendix I that are not adequately covered by other instruments, and to facilitate the development and implementation of Agreements to address the conservation needs of these and other marine mammals on a regional or broader scale, as appropriate.

Synergies should be sought with other organizations involved with marine mammal conservation, including UNEP, and attention given to putting in place or strengthening conservation measures at the national level (without necessarily requiring the development of new Agreements).

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Cetaceans</p> <p>Baleen whales: Following the inclusion of several whales species in CMS appendices and the designation of whale species for Concerted Actions, an initiative aimed at exploring the possibility of developing a CMS instrument for whales in the South Pacific was started under the leadership of the Government of Australia. In this context, the South Pacific Environment Programme (SPREP) hosted a workshop, sponsored by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, in Apia, Samoa, from 3 - 4 March 2003 on regional marine mammal conservation under CMS. A second workshop sponsored by Australia, New Zealand and CMS took place in Apia 17-19 April 2004. Thirteen Pacific countries and territories were represented. A drafting group was formed and developed a first MoU draft by correspondence; the first formal meeting of the drafting group met 5-7 May 2005 (Nadi, Fiji) and produced a proposal for consideration by Range States and Territories; the meeting was organized by SPREP and CMS with financial and in-kind support from Australia, New Zealand, CMS and SPREP.</p>	<p>Australia New Zealand SPREP Secretariat</p> <p>Range States Secretariat</p>	<p>Process initiated to develop MoU for the Pacific. First proposal circulated to Range States and Territories for comment</p>	<p>Consider comments, revise MoU and aim to conclude and open for signature in early 2006. Also, review the SPREP process to revise the existing Whale and Dolphin Action plan which will expire in 2007 to ensure harmony with MoU process.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Small Cetaceans: CMS COP Rec. 7.3 encourages regional coordination in Central and West Africa; CMS Parties to consider establishing an MoU (would also address sirenians). A series of projects aiming at promote the study and conservation of small cetaceans in West African Countries (mainly Senegal, Gambia, Ghana, Togo) has been undertaken with financial support from CMS (WAF CET 1, 2, 3). A workshop on the conservation of small cetaceans in West Africa was held in Conakry (Guinea) in 2000 with CMS support. WWF also agreed to develop an Action Plan for the Conservation of small cetaceans in the area covered by its programme for the West Africa Marine Eco-Region (WAMER). Other potential partners are being approached by the Secretariat to extend the initiative to other West African riparian countries.</p>	<p>Secretariat UNEP/RSP Abidjan Conv. WWF Range states</p>	<p>Increased awareness and capacity in selected West African states. Improved knowledge on the status of some species, including main threats.</p>	<p>Secretariat to approach other potential partners and donors to extend the WWF WAMER initiative to other West African riparian countries.</p>
<p>Rec 7.4 encourages Parties and Range States in South-Southeast Asia to consider an appropriate instrument; countries to designate a lead country as coordinator. A survey and training initiative in the Timor and Arafura seas was undertaken by WWF, with main support from CMS and Environment Australia. The Second Conference on the biology and Conservation of Small Cetaceans and Dugongs of South-East Asia was convened in Dumaguete, Philippines in July 2002. The outputs of the Conference, which include a draft Regional Action Plan to address by-catch of small cetaceans and dugongs in fisheries of South-East Asia and a draft Regional Agreement on Small Cetaceans and dugongs of South-East Asia, have been published as CMS Technical Series No. 9 and circulated to Range States and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Secretariat W. Perrin WWF-Philip.</p>	<p>Increased awareness on, and capacity for small cetacean conservation in South-East Asia countries. Improved knowledge on the status of some species, including main threats.</p>	<p>Explore interest in the region to develop a CMS instrument on the conservation and management of small cetaceans (and dugongs) in south-East Asia. If positive, identify lead country for the further development of the initiative. Clarify relationship with the proposed Dugong MoU being developed pursuant to Rec. 7.5.</p>
<p>Franciscana / La Plata Dolphin <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i> Publication produced in 2001 with the support of CMS. CMS-sponsored project commenced in Nov. 2002, . CMS supported publication of special issue of the Latin American journal of Aquatic Mammals on the biology and conservation of Franciscana.</p>	<p>FVSA Parties</p>	<p>Improved knowledge and awareness of the conservation status of the species.</p>	<p>Range States to consider the desirability of some type of intergovernmental agreement on the conservation of the species.</p>
<p>Mediterranean Monk Seal <i>Monachus monachus</i> Recovery plan for the Mediterranean Monk Seal in the Eastern Atlantic developed under the leaderships of Spain.</p>	<p>ScC Spain</p>	<p>Formal endorsement of the Plan by the competent authorities of the Range States (Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain) took place in 2005.</p>	<p>CMS to provide advice as appropriate to Range States as they develop an MoU.</p>
<p>Southern Marine Otter* <i>Lontra felina</i> Population density and distribution survey in Peru (Reserva Nacional de Paracas) carried out in 2004.</p>	<p>Peru</p>		<p>Proposals for follow-up action expected from APECO/INRENA</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Southern River Otter* <i>Lontra provocax</i>	Parties	No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Candidate species for a status report to be prepared under contract to CMS.
West Indian Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> (Honduras / Panama)	Panama	No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.	Panama, the proponent of this listing at COP6, should be encouraged to develop an appropriate instrument for the population it shares with Honduras.
West African Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> . Joint initiative among CMS, UNEP/RSP, Abidjan Convention, WWF and Wetlands Int. being undertaken to produce a status report and a conservation strategy for the species.	Range States UNEP/RSP Abidjan Conv. WWF, WI	Mentioned initiative due to start in late 2005. No results at the moment.	To be considered on the basis of the finalized conservation Strategy.
Dugong <i>Dugong dugon</i> Australia and Thailand co-organised and hosted a meeting to consider elements for a Dugong MoU pursuant to Rec. 7.5. Consideration given to extending geographic scope to Western Pacific.	Range States Australia		Negotiation meeting expected in 2006.
Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas</i> (ASCOBANS) (in force March 1994; currently 9 Parties) [Ref. www.ascobans.org]. Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands have been cooperating within the framework of the <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea</i> since October 1991. Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on under both of these CMS Article IV (4) Agreements.	Range States ASCOBANS Secretariat Wadden Sea Secretariat		MOP4 agreed extension of Agreement Area.
Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area</i> (ACCOBAMS), a CMS Article IV (4) Agreement (in force June 2001; currently 17 Parties); First Meeting of Parties in Monaco (February 2002). Second Meeting of Parties in Spain (November 2004.) [Ref. www.accobams.mc] Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on under this CMS Article IV (4) Agreement.	Range States ACCOBAM Secretariat		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Support for other conservation actions not specifically directed at Appendix I-listed cetaceans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review report prepared (April 2001) on small cetacean distribution, behaviour, migration and threats (Culik report); Report update undertaken between August 2002 and April 2003. Report available on CMS web site; A print version of the report published in collaboration with UNEP/RSP. - West African cetacean research and conservation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WAF CET-1 Survey of status of cetaceans in Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau: completed, report published in 2000; WAF CET-2 Field survey and capacity building in Senegal and Gambia: completed, final report published in 2003; WAF CET-3 Assessment of small cetacean capture in fisheries off Ghana; capacity building and awareness in Ghana and Togo: completed, final report received. - Training workshop held in Guinea in May 2000 - Training course/survey of marine mammals in Gulf of Tonkin (final report received in September 2000) - Survey of cetaceans in Australian/Indonesian waters: completed -Second International Conference on Marine Mammals of South-East Asia convened in the Philippines in July 2002, under technical supervision of W. Perrin and with funding from CMS. Report published as CMS Technical Series No 9. - CMS workshop on the conservation of aquatic mammals in Latin America, convened within the 4th SOLAMAC Conference (Valdivia, Chile, Oct. 2002). 	<p>Consultants</p> <p>Secretariat</p> <p>ScC (Perrin)</p>	<p>WAF CET reports instrumental to the development of an initiative of WWF on small cetaceans in the West Africa Marine Eco-Region.</p> <p>Proceedings of the conference, including draft Action Plan to address small cetacean by-catch in SE Asia and draft agreement on small cetacean and dugong conservation in SE Asia widely disseminated within and outside the region.</p>	<p>Parties/ScC should review Culik report for possible candidate species/populations for listing in CMS Appendices.</p> <p>Possibility of publication of WAF CET-3 report to be considered.</p> <p>Identify additional partners/resources to complement WWF initiative.</p> <p>Further development of draft Action Plan and Agreement, if Range States express their interest.</p>
<p>Review of the Conservation Status of Small Cetaceans in southern South America published in October 2000.</p>	<p>ScC (Schlatter)</p> <p>Secretariat</p>		
<p>Regular contributions made towards development of UNEP Marine Mammal Action Plan. In particular, CMS is participating in the production of the Global Atlas on Marine Mammals.</p>	<p>Secretariat</p>		<p>Explore the need and potential for the development of CMS Agreements on marine mammals in selected regions.</p>

1.3 Marine turtles

Operational Objective: Taking account of document CMS/ScC.8/Doc.10 (Recommendations on future CMS activities for marine turtle conservation): to stimulate concerted actions in favour of the endangered marine turtle species listed in Appendix I and to catalyse appropriate arrangements to address their conservation needs on a regional level, in such a way that these initiatives may eventually be linked to form a comprehensive global framework.

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p><i>Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa</i> concluded in May 1999 and signed by 19 of 26 Range States. Entry into effect 1 July 1999. Second meeting of Range States held in Nairobi in May 2002; comprehensive Conservation Plan completed. The technical series on Marine Turtles, the Conservation Plan and the MoU text were distributed to Range States in 2005 on CD.</p>	<p>Range States Secretariat</p>	<p>Field activities are underway through Marine Turtles networks supported by the French Committee of IUCN, active in the Gabon's region. WWF Regional Office of Dakar, Senegal is activating a regional strategy based on MoU's Conservation Plan. An MoU Coordination Unit will be established within the NEPAD Environmental Programme (SINEPAD/Env.); a Memorandum of Cooperation was signed in Dakar in October 2005 between the CMS Secretariat and the Senegalese Ministry of Environment. To support the Coordination Unit's activities. CMS and UNEP are committed to respectively provide \$75,000 each, over the next three years. Other pledges are expected to complete the whole amount of \$450,000, from UNEP/ROA and other partners (IFAW, France, NEPAD, etc.).</p>	<p>After signing the Memorandum of Cooperation, CMS and SINEPAD/Env. will elaborate annual programmes to implement activities under the MoC allowing more efficiency in the coordination with Signatories to the MoU. CMS anticipates the Abdjan MoU will smoothly function due to the collaboration between CMS and NEPAD, with a strong synergy and experience exchange with IOSEA.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p><i>Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia</i> concluded in June 2000; Conservation and Management Plan adopted in July 2001. Entered into effect 1 September 2001; 23 signatories to date. Voluntary contributions secured to establish a secretariat in Bangkok (April 2003) and fund conservation initiatives. Second Meeting of the Signatory States Bangkok, 16-19 March 2004; Third Meeting of the Signatory States (Bangkok, 29-31 March 2005)</p>	<p>Range States IOSEA MoU Secretariat</p>	<p>The goal of promoting information exchange and stimulating collaboration is closely linked to the further development of a comprehensive IOSEA website (www.ioseaturtles.org). An online reporting function has been developed; advanced analysis of implementation progress continues; planning for a site network linked to the MoU is underway; preparation of guidelines on hatchery management are underway; enhancing functional linkages with relevant IGOs/NGOs is progressing; initial planning for a 2006 "Year of the Turtle" campaign; and securing additional key signatures to the MoU are underway.</p>	
<p>Development in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC of an innovative web-based mapping application (Marine Turtle Interactive Mapping System – ImapS), as a tool for facilitating collaborative work and decision-making. Extensive enhancements, including new data sets for the Indian Ocean-Australasia region, were incorporated in 2003. System was formally launched in February 2004.</p>	<p>UNEP-WCMC IOSEA MoU/CMS Secretariats</p>	<p>The Marine Turtle Interactive Mapping System (IMapS) is at the forefront of technological advances in this area, on account of the breadth of data already incorporated in the system.</p>	<p>Upgrades of data and functionality, and possible extension to other regions expected during course of 2004-05 (subject to availability of funding).</p>
<p>Publication and widespread distribution in mid-2001 of a groundbreaking bilingual publication on African marine turtles: <i>Biogeography and Conservation of Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa</i> (J. Fretey)</p>	<p>Consultant Secretariat</p>	<p>Report identifies important gaps in knowledge that warrant further investigation; recommendations give sound basis for prioritizing conservation actions</p>	<p>Transform the principal recommendations into actions that can be pursued in the framework of national/regional plans; adapt the report for posting on the CMS Web site in an interactive/searchable format. (Contacts made in the framework of the IOSEA MoU might facilitate the latter.)</p>
<p>CMS co-sponsored national marine turtle workshop in Vietnam in July 2001</p>	<p>Vietnam, IUCN, others Secretariat</p>	<p>Enhanced awareness among relevant agencies and decision-makers of marine turtle conservation issues; helped to secure funding for a national marine turtle project funded by DANIDA.</p>	<p>Consider other opportunities for similar low-cost, high impact interventions. These are expected to become apparent during 2003 as gaps in implementation of the IOSEA MoU are identified.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
First-ever Mediterranean conference on marine turtles convened in October 2001 on the proposal of CMS. Joint initiative of CMS, Barcelona Convention (RAC/SPA) and Bern Convention. Second Conference convened in May 2005 under the auspices of the same conventions.	Secretariat	Promotion of linkages among Mediterranean marine turtle researchers, exchange of current information, identification of priority issues that need to be addressed by research and policy.	Examine further a proposal generated by the Bern Convention to establish a Mediterranean sea turtle clearing-house mechanism. Third Mediterranean Conference tentatively scheduled for 2008 in Tunisia.
Sponsorship of Sri Lanka turtle by-catch survey / tagging project (Completed, final report published).	TCP Secretariat	Identification of the nature of the threats and estimation of their magnitude, leading to the development of a national action plan.	Implementation of key elements of the national action plan.
Support for various other project activities - Training/policy workshops (South Africa, November 1995; India, January 1997; U.A.E. November 2000). - Indo-Pacific marine turtle genetic research (final report received) [University of Queensland, Australia]. - Co-sponsorship of technical training manual (IUCN/MTSG), French language identification posters (WIDECASST).	Range States Secretariat Consultants		Explore potential for collaboration with other organizations on various marine turtle conservation initiatives, such as an international workshop on by-catch mitigation; co-sponsorship on a strategic planning workshop on Pacific marine turtles etc. Various specific project proposals to be submitted to ScC for evaluation.
Project aimed at identifying migration routes of green turtles nesting in Guinea-Bissau co-sponsored by CMS. Completed, final report received.	MTRG	Feeding areas of Guinea-Bissau nesting population identified	Coordination in the management of the population among range states (mainly Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania) to be promoted.
Project aimed at monitoring the status of marine turtles at key sites along the Indian mainland coast and islands, elucidating their migratory routes and promoting local and regional awareness started in 2003 with CMS support. In progress.	MCBT IOSEA Secretariat CMS Secretariat		
Project aimed at promoting awareness and conservation at the local level in Kenya started in 2004.	Kescom IOSEA Secretariat		
Sponsorship of project aimed at assessing by-catch of marine turtles in Peruvian fisheries. Project started in 2003, in progress.	APECO		
Project aimed at elucidating trans-oceanic migration of leatherback turtle in the Atlantic through satellite tracking started in 2005	WWF	Migration of tagged turtles being monitored online, contributing to awareness raising.	Use data obtained to identify and implement fishery policies aimed at reducing by-catch of Leatherback turtles.
Leatherback Turtle: ScC invited to develop guidelines to manage sustainable and humane harvest of leatherback turtles and eggs (Rec. 7.6).	ScC Secretariat		

1.4 Terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

Operational Objective: To stimulate concerted actions in favour of each of the terrestrial marine mammal species listed in Appendix I, and to facilitate the development and implementation of regional Agreements to address the conservation needs of these and other terrestrial mammals.

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Mountain Gorilla <i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i>* Summary status report submitted to the Eighth Meeting of the CMS ScC (Nov 1999); possible CMS contributions within the framework of UNEP's Great Apes Initiative. Updated, comprehensive status report prepared by UNEP-WCMC on behalf of CMS, submitted to ScC12. Proposal to extend the listing to the whole species <i>Gorilla gorilla</i> endorsed by ScC12.</p>	<p>Parties ScC UNEP</p>	<p>A Letter of Agreement is being developed with the UNEP and UNESCO GRASP Secretariat, the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (IRSNB), and the International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP), focusing on conservation actions for <i>Gorilla gorilla</i>.</p>	<p>2006-2008 development of Agreement with conclusion expected in Sept 2008.</p>
<p>Snow Leopard* <i>Uncia uncia</i> Secretariat participated in meeting of experts from Range States (Seattle, May 2002) to discuss strategies for improving the conservation status of the Snow Leopard; "Snow Leopard Network" was formed. Snow leopard listed as concerted action species by COP7. Tajikistan volunteered to lead concerted action.</p>	<p>Parties Secretariat International Snow Leopard Trust</p>		<p>ScC12 did not discuss focal point for the concerted action. Range States to determine the need for a CMS MoU/Agreement and Action Plan. ScC13 to discuss focal point for concerted action as well as how Snow Leopard would fit into a proposed multi-species mammals concerted action for Asian drylands.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Addax <i>Addax nasomaculatus*</i>, Cuvier's Gazelle <i>Gazella cuvieri</i>, Dama Gazelle <i>Gazella dama</i>, Dorcas Gazelle <i>Gazella dorcas*</i>, Slender-horned Gazelle <i>Gazella leptoceros</i>, Scimitar-horned Oryx <i>Oryx dammah</i></p> <p>Comprehensive Action Plan and status reports prepared and distributed (CMS Technical Series No. 3/4) applies to 14 North African countries. (Djerba Action Plan, adopted Feb. 1998)</p> <p>A major ungulate conservation project to support implementation of the Action Plan (beginning with a pilot project focusing on Tunisia, Mali and Niger) was developed for French Government financing, to be administered through CMS Secretariat. FFEM funding of EUR 1.35 million was approved in April 2002. Arrangements concluded for CMS Secretariat to act as Fund Management/Administrative Organisation for large projects.</p> <p>Second Range States workshop (Agadir, May 2003) updated status reports and Action Plan; projects to implement the Action Plan were developed. Proceedings published as CMS Technical Series 8.</p>	<p>Range States CRCF</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<p>Draft MoU developed; needs to be reviewed by SCMS and circulated to Range State focal points for consultation</p> <p>Finance assistant recruited for the FFEM project.</p> <p>It took some time for the Secretariat to start up the project. Now, all difficulties are surmounted, among which the coordination of field activities. Two MoUs are established with Tunisia and Niger, and activities programmes are elaborated for 2005 and 2006, namely to build capacities, enhance National Coordination Units, animal translocation, ecotourism approach, Termit Protected Area and specific surveys on threatened species.</p>	<p>Secretariat and Sahelo-Saharan Working Group to develop CMS Agreement as requested by the Djerba Workshop.</p> <p>Secretariat to recruit finance assistant for project fund management and administration. Project review group to be activated. Prepare and conclude LoAs with responsible authorities of project countries.</p> <p>Managing the project and attracting more donors and stakeholders are the main areas that need the attention of the Secretariat. At mid term, a legal and institutional framework (Agreement or MoU) is needed, to increase the cooperation between Range States.</p>
<p>The Government of France funded the SSA-CMS/FFEM project, as approved in April 2002, through the financial agreement signed with CMS in Agadir (Morocco) in May 2003. The first phase of the project involved implementing elements of the 1998 Djerba Action Plan using Tunisia, Niger and Mali as pilot countries for four years. Training and monitoring activities would involve four additional States, namely Chad, Mauritania, Morocco and Senegal The CMS Secretariat is implementing and developing the project within pilot countries and launching a WSSD Partnership to extend the project through the whole Range States.</p>			
<p>Grevy's Zebra <i>Equus grevyi</i>, Vicugna <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>, Barbary Deer <i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i></p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.</p>	<p>ScC to review the status of the species, and initiatives undertaken on these species in other frameworks, to determine the appropriateness of current listing and desirability of specific action under the Convention.</p>
<p>Huemul (South Andean) Deer <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i> Project to co-fund construction of an observatory in Los Glaciares National Park, Argentina, to complement awareness raising activities has been completed (inaugurated in January 2002).</p>	<p>FVSA Secretariat</p>		<p>ScC to consider the desirability of further initiatives under the Concerted Action for the species, and the possible removal of the species from the Concerted Action list.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Kouprey <i>Bos sauveli</i>, Wild Yak <i>Bos grunniens</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.</p>	Parties	No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	ScC to review the status of the species, and initiatives undertaken on these species in other frameworks, to determine the appropriateness of current listing and desirability of specific action under the Convention.
<p>African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i> In 1999 Burkina Faso volunteered to take the lead in organizing cooperative action that would have addressed West and Central African populations. Government of France had provided seed money towards the organisation of a first workshop, which did not take place. Lead country provided draft MoU. Lead country and CMS Secretariat coordinated with IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG) to confirm feasibility of combining new CMS MoU for the West African populations, with the existing IUCN West African Elephant Strategy (1999). 12 June 2003 meeting in Ouagadougou confirmed the CMS/IUCN collaboration clarified ECOWAS ability to support the process once all Range States signed the MoU. Revised MoU and Strategy circulated to Range States by CMS in late 2003; revised with comments and re-circulated in 2005 for conclusion.</p>	CMS ScC Burkina Faso, France Secretariat	MoU and action plan text for West African populations finalized. As of 8 November 2005 all Ranges States have confirmed their readiness to sign the MoU and the revised Strategy for West African Elephant Populations and it is expected to enter into effect on 22 November 2005.	Open West African Elephants MoU for signature at CMS COP8. Secure coordinator functions to support MoU/Strategy implementation. Central African Populations: Confirm with CMS Range State Parties from Central Africa whether there is a need for further CMS involvement with Central African populations considering IUCN is developing a strategy and organized a workshop in the region in Aug 2005; if yes, determine need to identify a lead country from Central Africa. CMS Secretariat to review with the IUCN AfESG practicability of combining an MoU development process with the existing IUCN process to develop a Central African Elephant Strategy.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Other terrestrial mammals: Asian large herbivores (Bukhara Deer, Saiga Antelope (II), Wild or Bactrian Camel (I), Mongolian Gazelle (II)). The latter three listed on CMS Appendix I or II by COP7. The Secretariat had undertaken various activities to develop MoUs among Range States, raise public awareness (co-funding information brochure), etc.</p> <p>Bukhara Deer: MoU and Action Plan entered into effect on 1 August 2002. All four Range States have signed. Signatures also from WWF International and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation as collaborating organisations. ScC12 endorsed a draft proposal to list Bukhara Deer on CMS App. II. Proposal</p> <p>Saiga Antelope: CMS contracted Russian Man and Biosphere Reserve Programme to develop a draft MoU and Action Plan and co-sponsored an international workshop in Elista, Russian Federation, in May 2002. Saiga listed on CMS Appendix II by COP7. Draft MoU and Action Plan circulated to the Range States in Sept 2004; revised version circulated in May 2004; subsequent draft circulated in Nov 2004; CITES COP13 (Bangkok, October 2004) adopted Decisions 13.27 to 13.35 on Saiga Antelope including support for MoU's early entry into effect; CMS and IUCN European Sustainable Use Specialist Group co-hosted a dialogue meeting on Saiga with governmental and civil society representatives from the Range States and China; revised. CMS & CITES Secretariats meet to discuss project funding to follow-up on CITES Decisions including first meeting of Range States in 2006. Informal meeting on Saiga activities held in margins of CITES StC 53. MoU will be opened for signature at CMS COP8. As of 12 November 2005 Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan have confirmed willingness to sign MoU.</p>	<p>Secretariat Range States</p>	<p>Mongolian Gazelle: CMS Secretariat sponsored a scientific councilor to attend the Workshop on Conservation and Management of Mongolian Gazelles (25-27 October 2004) in Ulaanbaatar to collect additional information on the species' conservation status, provide technical advice and to determine how the species could be integrated into a multi-species concerted action.</p> <p>Saiga Antelope: MoU and Action plan finalized and will be opened for signature at CMS COP8.</p> <p>Bukhara Deer: WWF Int'l Central Asian Programme has provided extensive support to Bukhara Deer conservation activities that pre- and post-date the CMS MoU (eg, existing and long running multi-year WWF-Netherlands project); CMS fund raising letter sent to solicit funds for activities under AP in December 2003; very limited response with approximately \$1000 contributed by WAZA and provided as a contribution to census work. MoU has been used by WWF to remind particular Range States of their conservation responsibilities. Period 1999-present has seen a doubling of deer populations to approx. , reintroduction at 2 sites and a number of human dimension activities.</p>	<p>Mongolian Gazelle: CMS Secretariat will be available to the Range States for technical and other advice if they decide to develop an MoU and Action Plan as a contribution to a cooperative activities that will support CMS's implementation; Scientific Council to assess the feasibility of bringing Mongolian Gazelle into a possible multi-species concerted action though it is only listed on CMS App. II.</p> <p>Bukhara Deer: Re-double fundraising efforts and identify possibilities for in-kind in partnership with WWF and CIC to support priority activities under the MoU Action Plan. Explore possibilities that future GEF projects could directly or indirectly support Bukhara conservation activities.</p> <p>Possible development of a Concerted Action in favour of desert and semi-desert mammals of Central Asia discussed at ScC12. Detailed proposal to be submitted at ScC13/COP8.</p> <p>Saiga Antelope: CMS anticipates first meeting of Range States in 2006 in joint collaboration with CITES. Follow-up on possible GEF project with UNDP Kazakstan.</p> <p>Possible development of a Concerted Action in favour of desert and semi-desert mammals of Central Asia discussed at ScC12 could incorporate Saiga.</p>

1.5 Bats

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Mexican Free-tailed Bat <i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	Parties	No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.	Possibly a candidate for removal from Appendix I (as the species is widely distributed in most of South America through to southern USA)
Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Bat Populations in Europe</i> (EUROBATS) (in force January 1993; currently 30 Parties). Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on within framework of this CMS Article IV (3) AGREEMENT. [Ref. www.eurobats.org]	Range States EUROBATS Secretariat		
Feasibility study to examine the potential/need for bats agreements in other regions presented to the ScC11 in Sept. 2002. Bats discussed by ScC12 after revision of original feasibility study. ScC12 reviewed draft bats listing proposals as follow-up to COP7 Res. 7.7. African populations of three species of bats proposed for listing on App. II by COP8	Secretariat Consultant EUROBATS	Study has led to the development of bats listing proposals for COP8.	CMS ScC13/COP8 will be used as an opportunity to explore with Range States the possibility to develop a bats Agreement for sub-Saharan Africa.

1.6 Fish

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
18 species of Sturgeons (Acipenseriformes) were listed in Appendix II in Nov. 1999; preliminary consultations about possible development of an Agreement for the conservation have not borne fruit. CITES Significant Trade Review process is still in progress. COP7 called upon CMS Party Range States to take the lead to develop an appropriate CMS instrument for sturgeons; it also called for the resumption of cooperative activities among the lead country, IUCN and the CITES and CMS Secretariats. International Action Plan for the Atlantic Sturgeon <i>Acipenser sturio</i> developed by WWF and World Sturgeon Conservation Society in 2004. Proposal for the listing of <i>A. sturio</i> on App. I submitted for consideration by COP8.	Parties IUCN CITES Secretariat CMS Secretariat	No action to date from CMS Party Range States as regards development of an instrument under CMS, however CMS and CITES Secretariats have included sturgeons on their 2005-07 joint activities list.	CMS Party Range States to provide guidance on possible next steps; CMS and CITES Secretariats to maintain a dialogue as per CMS Res. 7.7 and CMS/CITES MoU/Joint Activities List.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Mekong Giant Catfish <i>Pangasianodon gigas</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date (the Range States are not yet CMS Parties). ScC12 endorsed project proposal to convene a workshop on the species, and suggested the designation of the species for Concerted Action under the convention by COP8.</p>	<p>Range States IUCN</p>		<p>Potential exists for development of a resource management agreement among the Range States concerned (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam) if they were to join CMS.</p>
<p>Whale Shark <i>Rhinocodon typus</i>: Listed in Appendix II and for Cooperative Action in Nov. 1999. Proposal to hold a workshop in India had been approved by the Indian authorities, and was pursued by the Secretariat in 2003. Lack of response from Indian government led to a new proposal to broaden the scope of the proposed workshop to include discussion/negotiation of a draft MoU and Action Plan after Philippines expressed interest in advancing the Cooperative Action. SCMS and IUCN Shark Specialist Group co-hosted a dialogue session on Whale Shark at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Bangkok (Nov. 2004) to solicit comments on the desirability of an MoU and action plan.</p>	<p>ScC (Perrin) Secretariat Philippines Seychelles IUCN</p>	<p>Informal contact group, composed initially of the CMS Secretariat, the CMS Appointed Councillor for large fishes, the Philippines Scientific Councillor and Focal Point, the Chair of the IUCN Shark Specialist Group, a representative from both the Marine Conservation Society of Seychelles and from ECOCEAN discussed the elements of a possible MoU and action plan in 2004. Group expanded later to include a governmental representative from Seychelles (an interested non-Party to CMS at the time) and the CMS focal point from Australia.</p> <p>Summary report of Whale Shark dialogue session produced and circulated noting in particular that management measures needed are either strict protection or fisheries management based on sound science and RS cooperative activities.</p>	<p>Clarify what form a Cooperative Action would take with Range States.</p>
<p>White Shark <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>: listed on App. II in Sept. 2002; No specific action undertaken with in CMS to date; CMS Secretariat in contact with research group currently working on the migratory behaviour of the species.</p>			
<p>1.7 Other taxa</p> <p>Operational Objective: To ensure that appropriate consideration is given to other taxonomic groups traditionally not covered within the framework of CMS.</p> <p>Performance indicator(s): Indirect measures: Number and value of (geographically and taxonomically representative) projects started, underway or completed successfully (i.e. meeting objectives, on time, within budget). Direct measures: Populations stabilized or increasing (i.e. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures</p>			

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

2.1 Sectoral / interdisciplinary approaches

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>CMS Parties, for the most part, have not availed themselves of the opportunity to appoint a second Focal Point from a sector other than the traditional “environment” area.</p> <p>Fisheries sector: Fisheries agencies have been invited to send representatives to intergovernmental negotiation meetings (e.g., IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU); participation in regional workshops (e.g., Latin America regional meeting, Peru)</p> <p>On account of insufficient capacity, the Secretariat had only limited interaction with pertinent international bodies (FAO, UNCLOS, regional fish management organisations etc); CMS Secretariat attended for the first time the FAO COFI meeting in February 2003 and introduced a statement.</p> <p>COP6 adopted Resolution 6.2 on By-Catch, drawing attention to this serious global problem affecting, <i>inter alia</i>, small cetaceans, marine turtles and sea birds. As regards marine turtles, COP7 adopted Rec. 7.2 on by-catch to support implementation of Res. 6.2.</p>	<p>Parties</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<p>Generally, certain sectors (eg. fisheries, forestry, agriculture, economic development, tourism) continue to have limited awareness of, and minimal involvement in, CMS activities</p>	<p>Parties should put in place measures to ensure adequate dissemination to relevant agencies of information pertaining to migratory species conservation; as well as measures to ensure adequate assimilation and discussion (eg through national committees or other means of their own choosing).</p> <p>Commission a study to provide an overview of the magnitude and scope of threats to migratory species arising from particular sectors (e.g., fisheries) where these have not already been documented (and/or compile existing studies) and propose mitigation measures</p> <p>Consideration should be given to having a review paper prepared on possible opportunities for introducing CMS into hitherto unexplored areas.</p> <p>Secretariat should participate more actively in fisheries fora (FAO, regional fisheries conferences, etc.) that provide opportunities to raise issues concerning conservation of marine species covered by CMS.</p> <p>Organize a workshop to which other relevant organizations (e.g. ICCAT, CCAMLR) would be invited, in order to sensitize them to CMS and explore possible areas of collaboration.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
COP7 adopted various sector or threat-based resolutions on oil pollution (Res. 7.3), electrocution (Res. 7.4) and wind turbines (Res. 7.5). Secretariat submitted papers on the impact of wind turbines and electrocution on birds to ScC12. ScC12 established a Working Group on threats to migratory species that should remain active intersessionally. Project aimed at disseminating guidelines for the construction of bird-safe power lines started with NABU in 2005.	Parties Secretariat ScC		Parties to provide information on their efforts to address these threats. Intersessional WG established within the Council to report to ScC13.
COP7 adopted Res. 7.2 on impact assessment; Secretariat transmitted the resolution to IAIA in June 2003; Secretariat submitted a paper to ScC12 on further steps; ScC12 formed threats working group whose responsibility would include the scientific evaluation of impact assessment work;	Parties Secretariat	Initial discussion by ScC12. CMS contacts established with IAIA.	IAIA and the CMS Secretariat to identify the main priorities for CMS activities based on CBD and Ramsar work; Secretariat to facilitate contacts between IAIA and individual councillors in geographical areas where IAIA works; Secretariat to report back to ScC13 on progress made in its collaboration with IAIA. Additional voluntary contributions may be needed.
CMS COP7 and CBD COP6 resolutions invited the respective secretariats to collaborate in generating guidance to integrate migratory species into national biodiversity strategies; concept developed; funding secured from UK DEFRA in 2004. After delays, UNU was chosen as the contractor for the project. Extensive discussions with SCBD outlined a procedure for introducing the work product into the CMS and CBD processes for endorsement. Project includes a component to revise the CBD/CMS Joint Work Programme.	CMS and CBD Secretariats Parties	Guidance submitted to COP8 for endorsement. Revised CBD/CMS Joint Work Programme submitted to COP for endorsement.	Continue project, including the commissioning of case studies, leading to the development of BSAP guidelines.
Recommendation 5.5 of COP5 asked the ScC to establish a working group to examine the issue of the impact of climate change on migratory species. The Secretariat submitted an overview paper to ScC10, which requested the Secretariat to commission a broader review to assist the Council to consider how to make its input into the wider debate. At ScC12, the UK government presented the specifications of a study aimed at reviewing the scientific evidence of effects of climate changes on migratory species, and offered to involve the ScC in the preparation of the study and to make it available to CMS bodies when completed. The study was completed in Sept. 2005 and is submitted to ScC13 and COP8 for consideration.	ScC UK		COP8 to decide follow up action.

2.2 National and regional priorities

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>A meaningful assessment of the extent to which this objective is fulfilled requires a more detailed reporting by Parties than is presently provided. It is hoped that the revised reporting format circulated prior to COP7 for discussion and adopted by the StC at its 26th meeting will address this shortcoming. The report format has been circulated to the Parties for COP8.</p>	<p>Parties Secretariat</p>		<p>Commission a study to develop proposals on how actions to conserve and manage migratory species can be included in the development cooperation activities of bilateral, supra-national and international organisations</p> <p>Prepare draft guidelines on the integration of migratory species concerns into national and regional planning, including, as appropriate, texts of model legislation and action plans</p> <p>Commission studies of how migratory species are utilised at the national level, assess the economic value of such activities and examine the potential for enhancing economic benefits through sustainable utilization (see also initiatives of CAFF in this regard)</p>

2.3 Mitigation of obstacles to migration

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>No systematic or comprehensive review of obstacles to migration has been carried out within the framework of CMS, although there are likely to be case studies documented elsewhere.</p> <p>Document UNEP/CMS/ScC.5.3, <i>The Significance of Artificial Barriers to Migration across International Borders</i>, submitted to the Fifth Meeting of the ScC (Nairobi, June 1994) gives a basic introduction to the subject matter. ScC12 established an intersessional Working Group on threats to Migratory Species, to consider inter alia the issue of obstacles to migration.</p>	<p>ScC Parties Secretariat</p>		<p>Working Group on threats to report on progress at ScC13/COP8.</p> <p>ScC to undertake a comprehensive review of obstacles to migration.</p> <p>CMS to participate in the development of an international working group on bird electrocution, and to seek involvement in an existing group on bird collision with man-made structures.</p>
<p>COP7 adopted various sector or threat-based resolutions, including Res. 7.2 (Impact Assessment) and Res. 7.5 (Wind turbines).</p>	<p>Parties CMS Secretariat</p>		<p>Additional voluntary contributions sought.</p>

2.4 Appendix I species

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
A <i>Summary Review of CMS Appendix I</i> was prepared by WCMC and tabled at the Eighth Meeting of the CMS ScC (Wageningen, June 1998); Document CMS/ScC.8/Doc. 6 - Annex I (Rev. 1)	CMS ScC Parties Secretariat	21 species added to App. I by COP7.	ScC to undertake comprehensive reviews by broad taxonomic groups within the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2006-2011
New national report format introduced on trial basis for COP7 to encourage provision of more information on actions for Appendix I species. COP7 approved new format with minor revisions and StC26 approved use the revised version's use for COP8. Secretariat more generally requested by Res. 7.8 to provide feedback to Parties to enhance national reports.	Parties Secretariat	WCMC synthesis report to COP7 indicates a very low response rate from Parties between 1988 and 2002; 25 App I species not reported on at all. As of 12 November 2005, 51 Parties have submitted their national reports (in the new format).	Parties need to improve the quantity and quality of information reported. Secretariat to provide feedback to enhance reports.
Status reports in the format recommended by Res. 3.1 prepared for several Concerted Action species. Draft review reports on status and conservation action for all Concerted Action species prepared by UNEP-WCMC and submitted to ScC12 and ScC13 for review.	WCMC CMS ScC Secretariat	Status reports, including recommendations for conservation action prepared.	ScC to provide further feedback on the format and content of review reports.
Action Plans for a few Concerted Action species prepared (Lesser kestrel, Corncrake, White-headed duck, Ferruginous duck, Slender-billed curlew, Monk seal, Marine turtle West Africa, Marine Turtle IOSEA) (see section 1 for further details)		Action/Conservation/Management Plans.	Promote implementation of priority actions by Range States, with support by NGOs/IGOs.

2.5 Appendix II species

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

Performance indicator(s):

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Periodic reviews have been carried out by the ScC, and attempts made to prioritize the taxonomic groups in need of Agreements.</p>	<p>CMS ScC</p>	<p>The main difficulty encountered has been the transformation of the results of such reviews into a commitment by one or more Parties to take the lead in the development of an appropriate instrument.</p>	<p>The COP should reach consensus on a short-list of taxa that ought to be the highest priority for the development of Agreements, identify Parties to take the lead in their elaboration, and earmark resources for this purpose.</p> <p>Efforts to develop new instruments should concentrate, as a highest priority, on those endangered species for which adequate conservation actions have yet to be undertaken, rather than duplicating or extending -- with little added value -- initiatives already underway in other frameworks.</p>
<p>At present, only a small number of new Agreements are actively being pursued, to some extent on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis. Germany chaired a working group examining why Parties have not been fulfilling their obligations in this regard, and how this can be overcome. The results of a questionnaire were presented to the Standing Committee at its 23rd meeting (Bonn, Dec. 2002) and were made available to COP7 as UNEP/CMS/Inf. 7.16).</p>	<p>Parties Secretariat</p>	<p>There remain very large gaps in CMS coverage, both in taxonomic and geographic terms. In recent years, there has been a tendency to adopt non-binding and/or single-species instruments that do not provide for financial backing. Non-binding instruments, while easier to conclude, may lack political and financial commitment to allow them to operate effectively over the longer term. While single-species instruments may potentially be useful and effective in some instances, a proliferation of them could drain resources better spent on more holistic approaches.</p>	<p>The results of the working group on CMS Agreements were reviewed at COP7 however no additional guidance was provided.</p>

2.6 Data required for decision-making

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Parties that wish to submit proposals to amend the Appendices of CMS are required to follow the format stipulated by Resolution 1.5. The CMS ScC prior to each meeting of the COP scrutinizes such proposals, and a recommendation made as to the scientific validity of each proposal.	CMS ScC Parties Secretariat	With some exceptions, most proposals tabled for the listing of species have been of a high caliber, and are worthy of publication (at least in a web-based “library”) as gray literature. Some proposals have not been as technically sound and/or have not be widely consulted among the Range States concerned.	Ensure implementation of the element of the Information Management Plan that provides for a systematic review of national reports, and synthesis of information from other sources, in order to improve the data needed for decision-making.
Range State list (latest version: May 2004) is submitted to the ScC for review and amendment, as necessary, prior to each meeting of the COP.	Parties CMS ScC Secretariat	A recent, comprehensive review of Party reports has revealed significant discrepancies in the CMS Range State list.	Need/feasibility of harmonizing different sources of information on range of species in CMS Appendices (Range State List, IMS, GROMS) to be considered.

2.7 Policies on satellite telemetry

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

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

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

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

3.1 Membership

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Current membership: 93 (as of 1 November 2005); 28 States have joined CMS as Parties since 2000. Coverage: most of Europe, much of Africa, southern South America Gaps: North America, northern part of South America and Caribbean, southern Africa, South-East Asia and Oceania.</p> <p>All countries identified as priorities for recruitment (see list at right) have been contacted by the Secretariat, and virtually all have received "tailored" information and have benefited from comprehensive briefing sessions on CMS.</p>	<p>Secretariat CMS StC Depositary Parties UNEP</p>	<p>So far, intensive efforts to recruit "priority" countries have succeeded in only a few cases; further incentives to join CMS, such as those offered through bilateral assistance programmes, might bear more fruit, but they also take time to put in place.</p>	<p>Priorities for recruitment by region, as identified by the CMS Standing Committee: North America: United States, Canada, Mexico South America: Brazil Europe: Russian Federation Africa: Algeria Asia: China, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam</p> <p>High-level initiatives from regional Standing Committee representatives could complement efforts already undertaken by the Secretariat.</p>
<p>Regular contacts/briefing sessions are made with senior officials in non-Party States, with a view to encouraging membership; financial support given to facilitate translation of key texts into national languages</p>	<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>Numerous ad hoc briefings provided to individual countries and at international meetings.</p> <p>Brochure on "Why should SIDS join the CMS" prepared and delivered to all SIDS. Contact established directly with Ministries within SIDS. Samoa and Seychelles have joined in late 2005. Cuba is also expected within the year. Antigua and Barbuda and Haiti expected in early 2006.</p>	<p>Provide Standing Committee members and others with information materials to assist in promotional efforts</p> <p>Consider translating selected CMS briefing materials into other languages, where this has not already been done.</p> <p>Further work for the involvement of SIDS (in particular Pacific and Caribbean)</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>The Secretariat has not had the capacity to develop a proper induction programme for new Parties, though it has developed proposals to this effect, which are pending implementation in 2003. Pilot project developed in cooperation with, and funded by, UNEP/DPDL to assess non-Parties' preparedness to implement CMS will begin in August 2002. The completion of the project undertaken in the Seychelles is expected in 2003.</p>	<p>Secretariat Parties UNEP IUCN-ELC</p>		<p>Follow-up on the final results of the CMS-UNEP/DPDL study with a national or regional workshop in 2003.</p>

OBJECTIVE 4: TO FACILITATE AND IMPROVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

4.1 Global importance of CMS

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

Performance indicator(s):

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

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>The Secretariat has produced various information materials which are available for wide distribution, normally in English, French, Spanish (and sometimes German, Arabic and Russian) including: CMS Bulletin (produced 2-3 times per year until 2004); Web site (updated regularly); CMS Technical Series, PowerPoint presentation, videos on different themes, colourful brochure, information packs, A5 poster.</p> <p>The presentation and content of the CMS Web site have improved markedly in 2002 and has continued into the first half of 2004, and further improvements can be expected in the framework of the CMS Information Management Plan. Production of the CMS Bulletin and publication of reports arising from have lagged, on account of insufficient capacity within the Secretariat and limited financial resources.</p> <p>Little or no information has been compiled or is available on materials (e.g. brochures, posters, web sites) on CMS that may have been produced by Parties in different languages.</p>	<p>Secretariat</p> <p>Parties</p> <p>NGOs</p>	<p>A systematic survey of use of the CMS Webs site and other information materials has not been undertaken, to allow for a meaningful assessment of their effectiveness. However, a number of Technical Series publications have been frequently requested, suggesting they have served as useful information resources.</p> <p>25th Anniversary events organised and executed</p> <p>New brochure produced in five languages; new internet domain secured; logo protected as trademark; insert in IUCN Bulletin produced on migratory marine species; CMS exhibition translated into German with BMU funds for travel in Germany in 25th Anniversary; extension panels for regions finalized; web site restructured for more efficient document delivery in June 2004; messaging brain-storming session held; web site texts revised</p> <p>“On the move to 2010” campaign started. CMS video-clip produced (to be presented at COP8). Postcards, posters, calendar and other publicity material.</p>	<p>A more dynamic information programme, appropriately targeted toward specific audiences, is needed to convey more effectively the aims and potential of CMS. Such a programme should include a thorough assessment of the efficacy of existing methods of disseminating information.</p> <p>Parties are invited to provide feedback to the Secretariat on the usefulness of various media for communicating information, and to make available any materials they may have prepared to foster greater awareness of the Convention and its aims.</p> <p>The 26th meeting of the StC assessed a proposal for a CMS Communications Concept that addressed core informational needs, particularly in the context of CMS’s 25th Anniversary in 2004. Extra-budgetary and voluntary contributions were sought to support this work. Extra-budgetary money was approved in part by StC26 for information work. StC26 recommended that COP8 consider the Communications Concept because of its significant budgetary implications. A communications strategy has been drafted for consideration by COP8 (Res.8.8).</p>

4.2 Mobilize resources

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

Performance indicator(s):

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Direct external funding to the Secretariat for implementation of CMS-related activities has been modest. Matching contributions in cash or in kind have been provided by counterpart organizations and other supporting organizations for the implementation of a number of CMS-funded projects. Additional voluntary funding from various Parties has supported attendance of delegates at meetings, as well as selected project activities.</p>	<p>Parties Secretariat</p>	<p>Funds received have tended to be used for <i>ad hoc</i> purposes; with the exception of the Sahelo-Saharan ungulate project, efforts have not focused on the establishment of broader, longer-term funding programmes to benefit migratory species.</p>	<p>An indication from the Government of France of interest in contributing substantially to marine turtle conservation work in Africa will be pursued by the Secretariat.</p>

4.3 Institutions of CMS

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

Performance indicator(s):

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>The sixth and seventh meetings of the COP have been held in conjunction with the MOP of AEWA the largest CMS Agreement. This was designed to capture financial and administrative economies. Funding has been introduced in the core budget to assure the participation of delegates from developing countries; however this remains insufficient to provide for two representatives per country.</p> <p>COP7 proceedings produced in three formats: on-line, CD and hard copy. On-line version available April 2003; CD and hard copy distributed May 2003.</p>	COP	<p>The rationalized arrangements for meetings have resulted in cost saving and substantive benefits for both CMS and AEWA. Still, single person delegations to the COP/MOP have difficulty following all of the plenary and working group discussions. AEWA Secretariat solicited MOP3 invitations (early 2003) without reference to holding the MOP in conjunction with CMS COP8. CMS invitation distributed May 2003. Restructured website to be completed in June 2004 to aid document delivery for future meetings.</p>	<p>Consider whether any further provisions should be made to enhance delegate participation through core or voluntary funding.</p> <p>Clarify issues related to back-to-back COP/MOPs including delegate concerns about long meetings and the extra burdens placed on respective Secretariats.</p> <p>Greater use of the CMS Web site for posting and downloading documents should be encouraged.</p>
<p>The membership of the CMS Standing Committee was amended by COP6 to recognize the significant number of Parties from both Europe and Africa. Two members from each of these regions are now elected to serve on the Committee. The Committee was fully represented at its 23rd meeting (Bonn, December 2001) by members or alternates. This applies as well to StC 26-28.</p>	StC Secretariat	<p>Full participation and engagement of the Standing Committee, at meetings and intersessionally, has been achieved consistently since StC23.</p>	

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>The structure and operational arrangements for the ScC have changed little over the years, notwithstanding its potential growth to a membership of more than 75 scientists. Additional expertise, in the form of COP-appointed Councillors, has been a valuable complement to the core membership. Resolution 6.7 provides for observer status for ten bodies or organizations with which CMS has close working relationships, and Res. 7.12 extends observer status to the advisory bodies to CMS Agreements.</p>	<p>ScC Secretariat</p>	<p>The 10th meeting of the ScC (May 2001) revealed that the ever increasing range of important issues covered by the Council, and the diversity of interests within its growing membership, make it difficult to give adequate attention to all issues within the existing meeting format and time allocation.</p>	<p>The ScC is currently reviewing its working practice. Initial discussions were held during its 11th meeting, and work continued during the 12th Meeting (March 2004). In the triennium 2003-2005 the Council is also expected to elaborate a strategy to guide its scientific and conservation work. A draft implementation plan for ScC activities has been elaborated and considered by ScC12 and will be finalized by ScC13 and COP8.</p>
<p>With the additional personnel agreed by COP6 as from 2001, and COP7 from 2002, the Secretariat -- though still modest in size, in relation to comparable convention bodies -- has attained certain stability in terms of staff posts for the immediate future. A new organizational structure has been elaborated and job descriptions prepared for all posts. Insufficient capacity, owing to understaffing, still exists in the areas of management and dissemination of information, basic administration, and project management.</p>	<p>Parties Secretariat</p>	<p>The Secretariat has reached the full contingent of staff approved by COP6, but this did not occur until 2005; the shortfall impeded the pursuit of some activities, including full participation in global initiatives and strengthening linkages with other biodiversity-related instruments.</p>	<p>The Secretariat would benefit from the recruitment of junior professional officers and an internship programme with clearly defined objectives (the latter is in the process of being established).</p>

4.4 Linkages

Operational Objective: To strengthen orderly institutional linkages with partner organizations and in particular define jointly, under the umbrella of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), within a global context involving the main biodiversity related conventions, the scope of their responsibility and the ways to improve, in the most efficient way, their tasks and to enhance their synergetic effect.

Performance indicator(s): Concrete manifestations of inter-agency co-operation and programmatic co-ordination, in the form of regular consultations, cross-representation at meetings, mutual promotion and, especially, joint initiatives (e.g. co-organized/sponsored projects, meetings, mutually agreed division of responsibilities etc.), resulting in cost savings, added value (above and beyond separate initiatives), less duplication of effort, fewer conflicting policies etc.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Institutional working relationships are described in the report of the Secretariat submitted to each meeting of the COP. Specific linkages are summarized below. Consultations involving Convention representatives are organized fairly regularly, but usually in relation to particular issues of common interest, rather than inter-agency co-operation and coordination. While there are some examples of co-sponsored projects and meetings, cases of actual “co-organization” are quite rare. Cross-representation at meetings of convention bodies is improving, though still not fully adequate. It is hoped that the elaboration of sufficiently detailed joint work programmes (JWPs) (in progress), will help to clarify roles and better define responsibilities.</p>		<p>Generally speaking, there is still room for considerable improvement in enhancing synergies among the various biodiversity-related instruments.</p> <p>The budget adopted by COP7 provided for the creation of a new Inter-Agency Liaison Officer post from 2004 and she entered on duty in April 2005.</p> <p>Workshop at IUCN WCC (Nov 2004) entitled “Migratory Species: A passport to 2010” highlighted the work of CMS’s partners including AEWA, IOSEA, BirdLife International, WDCS, Wetlands International and WWF.</p> <p>Intense contacts established with a number of partners, which led to the organization of the Partnership Fair to take place at COP-8 and the signing of 4 Partnership Agreements with NGOs and 2 Memoranda of Cooperation with two regional organizations.</p>	<p>Development of specific joint work programmes with relevant organizations, including projects and joint activities.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Intergovernmental bodies/programmes: UNEP, GEF, CBD, Ramsar, CITES, IWC, World Heritage, UNCCD, UNESCO/MAB, Mediterranean Action Plan, Bern Convention</p>		<p>CMS is participating actively in work of the Biodiversity Liaison Group consisting of representatives of the secretariats of the five international biodiversity related conventions: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the World Heritage Convention (WHC).</p> <p>4 meetings held (last hosted by CMS in Bonn. Joint statements and work undertaken.</p>	<p>Options for enhanced cooperation among biodiversity-related Conventions to be considered at COP-8 (Conf.8.15 and Res.8.11)</p>
<p>UNEP: Regular contacts with Office of the Executive Director, Division of Environmental Conventions, GEF Coordination Unit, Environmental Law Branch. leading to co-operation in project development and co-sponsorship of some CMS project activities.</p>	<p>UNEP Secretariat</p>	<p>Substantial GEF funding for CMS-related wetland conservation projects to benefit CMS/AEWA-listed species. Substantial additional leveraged funding and in-kind contributions as a result of GEF funding. In 2004, CMS participated in 3 UNEP-sponsored workshops on enforcement and compliance; in 2005, 2 such workshops were attended. Substantial funding was received for the Central Asian Flyway Waterbirds Action Plan meeting in 2005 from ROWA, ROE and ROAP.</p>	<p>Explore further linkages with UNEP Regional Offices and Regional Seas programme; as well as other opportunities for GEF project development (e.g. marine turtles, ungulates).</p>
<p>WCMC (now under UNEP): Close collaboration, through regular consultancy work on behalf of CMS (e.g. information management, review of Appendices, synthesis of national reports, conceptualization on measuring CMS's achievement of the 2010 Target, marine turtle data mapping application). Presently hosts the CMS Web site.</p>	<p>WCMC Secretariat</p>	<p>Significant contributions made to CMS' work programme.</p>	<p>Ongoing involvement in the implementation of the CMS Information Management Plan, harmonization of national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions, support on indicators for 2010 target and further development of the CMS Web site.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>CBD: Memorandum of Understanding in place since 1996; study on complementarities between CBD and CMS completed in May 2000; CBD COP 6 (The Hague, April 2002) endorsed CBD/CMS JWP (2002-05); initial cooperation between the CMS and CBD Secretariats to implement the JWP began in May 2002; JWP endorsed by CMS COP7; formal JWP implementation consultations initiated with the CBD Secretariat in fourth quarter 2002; two case study requests in the fourth quarter of 2002 to over 1500 addresses (pursuant to CBD Dec. VI/20; CMS Res. 7.9) resulted in 71 responses (22 case studies; 49 summaries); case studies and summaries will be accessible through the CBD Clearinghouse Mechanism; discussions with the CBD Secretariat and WCMC on integrating migratory species-related questions into the third CBD national report format (CBD Dec. VI/20; CMS Res. 7.9) resulted in some questions being placed; CMS Secretariat regularly participates in CBD COP and SBSTTA meetings; CBD SBSTTA Chairs attended ScC11 and 12 meetings; CBD inland waters programme officer designated as the 4th CBD focal point for CMS in 24 months.</p>	<p>Parties CBD Secretariat Secretariat</p>	<p>Formal JWP implementation consultations initiated with the CBD Secretariat in fourth quarter 2002; two case study requests in the fourth quarter of 2002 to over 1500 addresses (pursuant to CBD Dec. VI/20; CMS Res. 7.9) resulted in 71 responses (22 case studies; 49 summaries); case studies and summaries will be accessible through the CBD Clearinghouse Mechanism; discussions with the CBD Secretariat and WCMC on integrating migratory species-related questions into the third CBD national report format (CBD Dec. VI/20; CMS Res. 7.9) resulted in some questions being placed; CMS Secretariat regularly participates in CBD COP and SBSTTA meetings; CBD SBSTTA Chairs attended ScC11 and 12 meetings; CBD inland waters programme officer designated as the 4th CBD focal point for CMS in 24 months.</p> <p>Project funded and initiated to develop guidelines for integrating migratory species into BSAPs. Guidance proposed to CMS COP8</p> <p>Proposal for a revised CBD/CMS Joint Work Programme to be considered by CMS COP8</p>	<p>JWP endorsement by the decision-making bodies of the Agreements concluded under the auspices of CMS has taken place for ACCOBAMS and EUROBATS; still outstanding, but has been considered by the ASCOBANS Advisory Committee (9th meeting). Cooperation with other bodies was on the agenda of AEWAs MoP2, but the JWP was not addressed.</p> <p>Project on guidelines for integrating migratory species considerations into national biodiversity strategies and revising the CBD/CMS JWP to be finalized by CBD COP8 (2006).</p> <p>Additional conceptualization needed for concretizing CMS's contribution to the 2010 Target.</p> <p>Mobilize greater CMS input, including tapping into the expertise of individual ScC members, into the CBD process and avoid lost opportunities from CMS Secretariat capacity limitations.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Ramsar: Memorandum of Understanding in place since 1997; JWP between the Ramsar Bureau and CMS and AEWA Secretariats under development (advanced draft circulated at CMS COP7 and AEWA MOP2, further elaborated text circulated at Ramsar COP8 (Nov. 2002); a further refined draft transmitted by the CMS Secretariat to the Ramsar Bureau at the beginning of June 2003; JWP signed in April 2004; fairly regular participation in respective meetings.</p>	<p>Ramsar Bureau</p> <p>CMS and AEWA Secretariats</p>	<p>JWP work programme signed in April 2004</p>	<p>Secretariats to initiate work under the JWP</p>
<p>CITES: Memorandum of Understanding between the CMS and CITES Secretariats signed at CMS COP7 (September 2002); CITES COP12 requested the CITES Standing Committee to keep the MoU under review (CITES Dec. 12.5); CMS and CITES Executive Secretaries met and identified key elements for a more detailed list of joint collaborative activities at the UNEP G/C in early February 2003; subsequent staff consultations in late February 2003 further elaborated a joint list; CITES Standing Committee (49th meeting, April 2003) considered the work to date and requested the possibility to make comments on the list when it is completed by the secretariats; joint activities list further refined by SCMS with CITES response early 2004.</p>	<p>CITES Secretariat</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<p>Joint activities list agreed in 2005 and presented to CITES StC53..</p> <p>Most tangible recent result has been a close dialogue on Saiga Antelope issues where CITES has raised funds for a RS meeting of the Saiga MoU in 2006 and has worked with CMS to encourage Range States to sign Saiga MoU.</p>	<p>Joint Activities List to be signed at CMS COP partnership fair.</p> <p>CMS and CITES Secretariats to implement joint activities list (2005-07).</p>
<p>UNCCD: CMS and UNCCD Secretariats initiated work on a memorandum of cooperation and a list of possible joint of activities in 2002; consultant hired by CMS in December 2002: (1) reviewed the complementarities between the conventions; (2) proposed a possible JWP between the flora (modeled on the CBD/CMS JWP); (3) drafted a possible MoC between the Secretariats; (4) proposed a list of joint secretariat activities; and (5) developed a concept for an initial joint project on the integration of migratory species considerations into national desertification action programmes; members from both secretariats took part in a joint awareness raising and brainstorming session as part of the project.</p>	<p>UNCCD Secretariat</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<p>MoC signed by CMS and UNCCD in September 2003.</p>	<p>UNCCD Secretariat's ability to undertake a joint project with CMS is limited because of financial restrictions; these need to be overcome or joint fund raising is needed.</p> <p>Project currently presented by CCD to DEC for consideration.</p> <p>A significant number of CMS Appendix I and II species are found in drylands.</p> <p>Further elaborate joint secretariat activities, including joint projects. Further the possibilities for a JWP between CMS and UNCCD.</p>
<p>UNESCO/MAB: A Memorandum of Understanding between the CMS Secretariat and UNESCO was signed at CMS COP7 (September 2003). The MoU provides the basis for CMS to develop cooperation with the World Heritage Convention and Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO.</p>	<p>UNESCO Secretariat</p>		<p>Further elaborate possible cooperative activities required.</p>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>IWC: Memorandum of Understanding concluded in July 2000; CMS participation in IWC Commission and Scientific Committee meetings (most recently the 54th IWC meeting in Japan and the 55th meeting in Germany); report of CMS developments/activities on cetaceans submitted; CMS Scientific Councillor(s) participated in the IWC Scientific Committee meetings and reported back to CMS Secretariat.</p>	<p>IWC Secretariat CMS ScC</p>		<p>CMS Secretariat, perhaps in partnership with CITES, to undertake an analysis of the respective roles and complementarities among various global conventions regarding large and small cetaceans and explore the legal implications of the concurrent listing of various species; Extra-budgetary funds approved by StC Chair (Apr. 2003) to support consultancy; additional co-funding or voluntary contributions sought.</p> <p>Secretariats to examine the potential for enhancing the substantive contributions of one convention to the other, possibly by developing a JWP aimed at substantiating the 2000 MoU.</p> <p>SCMS to participate in IWC 56 and actively monitor developments regarding the IWC Conservation Committee.</p>
<p>Regional instruments:</p>		<p>In the Caribbean Region, the Secretariat is currently working on a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Cartagena Convention in the Caribbean Region. In the Pacific, the Secretariat is working on a Memorandum of Cooperation with SPREP. It is envisaged the both MoCs will be signed at COP-8.</p>	<p>Development of specific joint programmes of work.</p>
<p>Bern Convention: Provides regular information to CMS on Bern Convention activities. CMS Secretariat involvement is limited mainly to participation in meetings, however a CMS Agreement Secretariat regularly represents CMS; co-organization of a successful marine turtle conference in October 2001.</p>	<p>Bern Conv Secretariat</p>		<p>Main contacts/potential for collaboration is expected to be through implementation of CMS Agreements/MoUs in Europe.</p>

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<p>Non-governmental Organizations: e.g. Wetlands International, IUCN, BirdLife International, International Crane Foundation, WWF, plus various other national NGOs and institutions.</p>		<p>CMS Secretariat worked to develop partnership agreements with a number of organizations, notably the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC), the Global Nature Fund (GNF), the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), and the Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS). Some or all these Partnerships Agreements are expected to be signed at COP-8.</p>	<p>Development of detailed joint work programme with those organizations.</p>
<p>Wetlands International: Memorandum of Agreement in place since 1997; regular co-operation on programmatic matters, participation in respective meetings; Letter of Agreement concluded in June 2000 with the Asia-Pacific office to undertake CMS promotional work in Asia; a comparable agreement with the International Coordination Unit was concluded in 2001 for promotional work in Europe and Africa; joint (CMS-AEWA-WI) work programme elaborated and signed by the three Secretariats (March 2003); JWP implementation inception meeting (June 2003) with AEWA and the WI Int'l. Coordination Unit; 2nd coordination meeting to review the implementation of JWP held in Bonn, Nov. 2003. WI leads the implementation of CMS Concerted Actions for the Ruddy headed goose and the White headed duck; CMS supported the Global Flyway Conference (Edinburgh, April 2004).</p>	<p>Wetlands International CMS and AEWA Secretariats</p>	<p>WI contributions have strengthened the content of the AEWA and could eventually underpin the elaboration of Agreements for migratory birds in other regions (e.g. Central Asia, Americas); greater awareness of CMS among potential CMS Parties in Asia (no accessions yet though)</p> <p>WI provided technical and logistical support to the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan Meeting (Delhi, June 2005).</p> <p>WI is actively participating in the CMS-led task force on Avian Influenza and providing scientific advice.</p>	<p>Wetlands International: WI support is essential to the further development of the CAF Action Plan; and to convince governments in East Asia of the merits of a legally binding Agreement for migratory birds under CMS.</p> <p>CMS Secretariat to monitor and support as appropriate activities concerning the America Pacific Flyway Programme led by WI (CMS Rec. 7.7).</p>

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<p>IUCN: Some historic collaboration with selected specialist groups and IUCN members (e.g. regarding marine turtles, cetaceans, etc) and the Environmental Law Centre (close collaboration through project work). A new initiative is underway to engage IUCN in more CMS activities and to raise awareness about CMS; CMS exhibition displayed at IUCN HQ for one week in February 2003 during CMS Secretariat mission; presentation on CMS made to IUCN staff; numerous contacts made with staff members from IUCN's global programme and regional/country offices; CMS letter to CMS main partners, focal points and scientific councilors distributed (June 2003) asking for their active participation on behalf of migratory species and CMS in IUCN regional programming activities as an input into the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC) (2004); revised draft MoC on future collaboration under review within IUCN and CMS; CMS Executive Secretary has met with the IUCN Director General twice in the first half of 2003 to discuss the MoC, the CMS 25th Anniversary and possible CMS activities at the WCC. IUCN DG agreed to support CMS in targeted recruitment activities in priority countries.</p>	<p>IUCN Secretariat</p>	<p>Indirect or direct contributions have strengthened the content of various CMS instruments (e.g. AEW, IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU); collaboration with IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group has resulted in combined MoU/Strategy effort for West African elephant populations and more expedient acceptance of the MoU by Range States.</p> <p>MoC signed in Durban (October 2004).</p> <p>Three donors provided funding for CMS workshop at IUCN World Congress (Nov. 2004)</p> <p>Dialogue meetings organized for Saiga Antelope and Whale Shark co-organised with IUCN specialist groups</p> <p>CMS insert for IUCN newsletter on marine species for 25th Anniversary.</p>	<p>Great potential for supporting and promoting CMS in all aspects of the IUCN programme.</p> <p>Confirm how IUCN African Elephant Specialist Group will support coordination of West African Elephants MoU</p>
<p>BirdLife International: Regular co-operation on programmatic matters and participation in the respective meetings; BirdLife is providing secretariat services to the Slender-billed curlew MoU; has contributed to the development of various CMS instruments and the inclusion of several species in the CMS Appendices. Most recently CMS worked closely with BirdLife and BirdLife partners (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and APB Belarus) to organize the final negotiating meeting for the Aquatic Warbler MoU (Minsk 2003). BLI secured funding for coordinator under Aquatic Warbler MoU in 2004; CMS/BLI Memorandum of Cooperation signed in 2004; BLI acted as technical advisor to CMS on the First Meeting of Great Bustard Range States (Illmitz, September 2005).</p>	<p>BirdLife Secretariat</p>	<p>Greater awareness of CMS among BirdLife partner organizations; freeing up of CMS secretariat resources for other tasks. AW Coordinator has raised awareness on the MoU via a new newsletter and has coordinated 3 LIFE applications for the 3 primary breeding countries (Belarus, Poland and Ukraine); Cooperation on Great Bustard MoU Meeting assured a well-executed meeting.</p>	<p>BirdLife International: Great potential for supporting and promoting CMS in the area of migratory bird conservation through its well-established network of partner organizations; requires further investment by CMS to supply suitable information materials. Additional fields of cooperation under consultation, and will be elaborated under the CMS/BLI MoC.</p>

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<p>International Crane Foundation (ICF): Close collaboration for many years in the Siberian Crane Concerted Action and initiative, and more recently the GEF wetland project and other activities. ICF successfully hosted the 4th meeting of Range States in May 2001, organized the 5th meeting in April 2004 and the Meeting to Endorse the Proposed Western/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Cranes (and other waterbirds) in June 2005 (Delhi). A Moscow-based Siberian Crane Flyway coordinator has been co-funded by ICF (2/3s) and CMS (1/3); she assists communications with the RSs; promotes public education and awareness and organizes the MoU's periodic RS meetings.</p>	<p>ICF Secretariat</p>	<p>Partnership with ICF has strengthened CMS' profile in Asia; collaboration on the Siberian Crane MoU has greatly enhanced the substantive contribution of all parties concerned.</p> <p>Sibe Crane Flyway coordinator hired and supported with CMS and ICF (GEF project) funds</p>	<p>ICF: Examine possible areas of more intensive collaboration with respect to other CMS-listed crane species (e.g., Sarus cranes in Southeast Asia.)</p>
<p>WWF: Virtually no direct involvement in CMS matters for several years, but some evidence of renewed interest in relation to Sahelo-Saharan ungulates, Asian large herbivores and marine turtles; WWF Director General participated in the CMS COP7 Opening Ceremony; CMS Executive Secretary met with WWF DG in February 2003; contacts made with the endangered seas programme (general CMS marine issues and high seas marine protected areas) and with the international species programme;</p>	<p>WWF Secretariat</p>	<p>Director of WWF International Species Programme met with CMS Agreements Officer in Feb. 2004;</p> <p>WWF participated in ScC12 for first time</p> <p>WWF co-organised with SCMS Migratory Species: A Passport to 2010 at the IUCN WCC (November 2004)</p>	<p>Ongoing consultations with WWF species programme with a view to encouraging more joint activities between WWF and CMS as part of an overall reconsideration of WWF's policy vis-à-vis CMS. Review cooperation on Asian large herbivores. Determine other areas of cooperation.</p>
<p>Processes</p>		<p>Actively participating in the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative (WHMSI) where CMS sits on the interim steering committee</p> <p>CMS Secretariat participated in the Steering Committee of the Conference 'Biodiversity Science and Governance' (Paris, January 2005).</p> <p>CMS Secretariat participated as a member of the Scientific and Programme Committee of the International Flyway Conference 'Waterbirds around the World' (Edinburgh, 3-8 April 2004)</p>	<p>CMS to participate in the Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Conference "Hands across the Hemisphere: Helping People to Help Wildlife" will be held in Costa Rica, in January 2006</p> <p>Participate in International Steering Committee (ISC) was established to launch an international multi-stakeholder consultative process to assess the need for and feasibility of an International Mechanism of Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity (IMOSEB)</p>

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<p>Millennium Ecosystem Assessment: CMS invited to join MA Board in February 2002. General information on the MA distributed to CMS Focal Points and Scientific Councillors. Call for experts distributed by the CMS and MA Secretariats to identify additional natural and social scientists with migratory species expertise to join MA working groups as lead or contributing authors, peer reviewers, etc; Three nominations received to date; CMS appointed councilors invited to contribute their expertise, two confirmations received to date. CMS participated in MA Board Meeting (Nairobi Feb 2004); MA representative participated in ScC12; SCMS provided comments to synthesis report outlines and biodiversity response options chapter in 2004. SMCS provided substantive comments on various chapters of the global assessment and coordinated with sub-global assessment leaders requesting information on App. I species be provided to CMS. The MA global report was released in 2005.</p>	<p>MA Secretariat Secretariat</p>	<p>Five migratory species experts integrated into the MA process</p> <p>Within limits of the MA's conceptual design, the chairs of the MA Assessment Panel concluded that the MA could provide CMS information on: (1) habitat extent, quality, and trends; (2) the forces of change, e.g., pollution, climate change, human needs and pressures on species; and (3) how ecosystem changes affect species, including migratory species. MA working groups will also take steps to increase the emphasis given to such issues as the role of migratory species in ecosystem structure and function, migratory species' contributions to human well-being and migratory species as indicators of ecosystem condition. The MA may also be able to provide CMS information on species population levels.</p>	<p>ScC13 to review how best to use the outputs of the MA process.</p> <p>MA reports to be distributed at CMS ScC and COP.</p>
<p>GEO-4. CMS Secretariat was invited to participate in the preparation of the GEO-4 report, notably to its chapter on biodiversity. A representative of the Secretariat participated in the First authors' meeting (Nairobi, June 2005). SCMS subsequently participated in, and contributed to organize GEO MEAs Collaboration Meeting (Bonn, October 2005)</p>	<p>UNEP/DEWA SCMS ScC</p>		<p>ScC13 and COP8 to consider participation in the elaboration of GEO-4 and other GEO reports.</p>

Abbreviations used in the text

AA/AOP	Aves Argentinas / Asociación Ornitológica del Plata	IUCN	The World Conservation Union
AGP	Asociación Guyrá Paraguay	IWC	International Whaling Commission
APECO	Peruvian Association for conservation of Nature	MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
CAFF	Program for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna	MCBT	Madras Crocodile Bank Trust
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	MOP	Meeting of the Parties
COFI	FAO Committee on Fisheries	MTRG	Marine Turtle Research Group - Swansea
CONAF	Corporación Nacional Forestal, Región Antofagasta, Chile	MTSG	Marine Turtle Specialist Group (of IUCN)
COP	Conference of the Parties	RAC/SPA	Regional Activity Center for Specially Protected Areas
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	Ramsar	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
CRCF	Conservation & Research Center Foundation	ScC	Scientific Council (of CMS)
DPDL	Division of Policy Development & Law (of UNEP)	StC	Standing Committee (of CMS)
ELC	Environmental Law Center (IUCN)	SSC/CBSG	Species Survival Commission/Captive Breeding Specialist Group (of IUCN)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
FVSA	Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility	UNESCO/	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
GFCFA	Grupo de Conservación Flamencos Altoandinos	MAB	Organization / Man and Biosphere Programme
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment	WAF CET	West African Cetacean Research and Conservation projects
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
ICF	International Crane Foundation	WIDECAST	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network
IOSEA	Indian Ocean and South East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding	WI	Wetlands International
IRSNB	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences	WWF	World Wide Fund For Nature