



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

23rd Meeting of the CMS Standing Committee

Bonn, 13-14 December 2001

CMS/StC.23/Doc.10

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2000-2005

1. The Standing Committee, at its 22nd meeting, reviewed and expressed general satisfaction with the table developed by the Secretariat for reviewing implementation of the Strategic Plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting through its Resolution 6.4 (Cape Town, 1999). A revised version of the table was also presented to the 10th meeting of the Scientific Council, in May 2001. Since the last meeting of the Committee, the Secretariat has developed the table further taking into account comments from members of the Standing Committee and Scientific Council, as well as the Performance Working Group (PWG).
2. Apart from a slight reformatting, to make better use of space, the following substantive changes have been introduced:
 - Most significantly, the document now embraces the concept of “performance indicators” as advocated by the PWG, whereby a measurable performance indicator has been identified for each operational objective.
 - Equally important, the table now includes a new column to try to reflect *outcomes* or *results* of interventions made, rather than simply describing the *activities* undertaken. As the PWG noted, while in principle it should not be difficult to document what has been done (providing information is supplied in a timely manner through national reports etc.), it is more difficult to measure the consequences of those actions, which is vitally important in determining whether or not the objectives of the Strategic Plan are being met.
 - As far as possible, all existing entries have been updated to take into account developments – and there have been many – over the past year.
 - More emphasis has been placed on further specific actions to be taken, some with financial implications, which warrant inclusion in the Secretariat’s work programme for 2002.
3. When reviewing the table, a number of points should be kept in mind:
 - The activities and outcomes reported are by no means exhaustive, and the table should continue to be regarded as a *working draft*. The Secretariat would welcome the opportunity to work intersessionally with an interested sub-group of the Standing Committee to try to fill in more of the detail.
 - The activities presented in the table are primarily a reflection of specific initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat or other organizations on its behalf (through consultancies etc.) or more general initiatives not attributed to any single Party. No attempt has been made at this stage to identify activities undertaken by individual Parties. However, it is expected that a revised document to

be circulated prior to the Conference of the Parties in September 2002 will integrate, or at least reflect in summary form, the results of the major review and synthesis of national reports conducted by UNEP-WCMC (document CMS/StC.23/Doc.11 Addendum refers). Therefore, while for a number of species it has been noted that “No specific actions are reported to have been undertaken to date”, this clearly excludes activities taken at a national level which might or might not have been mentioned in the reports of CMS Parties.

- At present, the reports submitted by Parties contain little information on which to assess their implementation of the Strategic Plan in certain key areas (for example, with regard to operational objectives 2.1, 2.2, and 4.2). It is expected that the proposed new format for national reports (document CMS/StC.23/Doc.11 Annex 1) will address this important shortcoming.
- The column “Further specific actions to be undertaken” is indicative only; it is expected that the Standing Committee will give further guidance as to which further actions should and may be undertaken within the available resources agreed by COP6, and the priority ascribed to them.
- The information presented in the table is necessarily abbreviated, and no attempt is made to give a thorough description of each of the activities, nor for that matter, the precise outcomes achieved.

4. The Standing Committee is requested to review the document and offer comment and advice, preferably submitted to the Secretariat in writing, in the following areas:

- Proposals for amending the definitions of the “performance indicators” associated with each of the operational objectives;
- Information that would complement that already given in the “activities” or “outcomes” columns of the table;
- Advice on further specific action to be undertaken in relation to each of the operational objectives;
- Consideration of the desirability of setting up a small group of interested members to assist the Secretariat to develop the table further in advance of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Ultimately, it may be desirable to establish a permanent sub-committee to monitor implementation of the Convention, and this could be a topic for discussion at COP7.

5. Finally, the Committee may wish to consider inviting Parties and other CMS stakeholders to report on the contributions they have made and propose to make towards implementation of the Strategic Plan.

Review of Implementation of the 2000-2005 Strategic Plan

(as at November 2001)

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): 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
Humboldt penguin* <i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Parties Secretariat		Field studies focusing on population status to be conducted in Peru starting at the end of 2001
Albatrosses and petrels (various Appendix I species) <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels</i> (particularly in the southern hemisphere) concluded under CMS auspices and opened for signature in June 2001; pending entry into force Study of albatross-fisheries interactions in Uruguayan waters to be completed in 2001 (report overdue)	Australia Range States Secretariat Consultant Secretariat		Entry into force of the Agreement and beginning of implementation of its provisions anticipated by the time of COP7
Dalmation Pelecan <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> , White Pelican <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date, however both are AEWA-listed species and might have benefitted from the provisions of that Agreement.	Parties		
Storks, Ibises, Spoonbills Ciconiiformes No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date. A number of the species are covered by AEWA and might have benefitted from the provisions of that Agreement.	Parties		
Andean Flamingo* <i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i> , Puna Flamingo* <i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i> Winter census in progress and various other activities planned (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru)	Pachamama Foundation Secretariat		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Lesser White-fronted Goose* <i>Anser erythropus</i> Awareness campaign undertaken in several eastern European Range States	Norwegian Ornithological Society		
Ruddy-headed Goose* <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> Field studies completed, awareness campaign in progress (Argentina Chile)	Wetlands International		New project on nesting colonies to start at the end of 2001
White-headed Duck* <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> Project to assess the status of the Central Asian population of <i>O. leucocephala</i> and to produce recommendations for its conservation was approved in principle by ScC10.	Wetlands International Secretariat		Full project proposal under development by Wetlands International Asia-Pacific.
Red-breasted Goose <i>Branta ruficollis</i> , Marbled Teal <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> , Ferruginous Duck* <i>Aythya nyroca</i> , Steller's Eider <i>Polysticta stelleri</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date, however all are AEWA-listed species and some might have benefitted from the provisions of that Agreement.	Parties		
Raptors (various Accipitridae) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		Explore through a consultancy the need and potential to develop one or more Agreements under CMS for raptors (e.g. in Southeast Asia)
Lesser Kestrel * <i>Falco naumanni</i> Action Plan prepared for CMS by BirdLife International and distributed to Range States	BirdLife		
Siberian Crane* <i>Grus leucogeranus</i> : CMS Memorandum of Understanding in place (signed by 8 Range States); related GEF PDF-B wetland conservation project completed and awaiting approval of full project; 4 th Meeting of MoU Range States held in May 2001 (Baraboo, Wisconsin)	Range States ICF Secretariat UNEP/GEF		
Other Cranes, Rails, Bustards Gruiformes <i>Grus japonensis</i> , <i>Grus nigricollis</i> , <i>Sarothrura ayresi*</i> , <i>Chlamydotis undulata</i> (NW African populations) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		
Great Bustard* <i>Otis tarda</i> : MoU for Middle-European population became effective 1 June 2001; 9 signatories as of 28.11.2001.	Range States Secretariat		Secretariat to encourage implementation and seek funding for conservation measures

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Slender-billed Curlew* <i>Numenius tenuirostris</i> CMS Memorandum of Understanding in place (signed by 18 Range States); BirdLife International support for secretariat services, working group, action plan development and field expeditions; expert meeting held in Kiev in April 2001. Training course held on identification and monitoring; Russian-language observation protocol distributed.</p>	Range States Secretariat BirdLife IRSNB		Survey of Crimean coastal areas planned in Spring-Autumn 2001. Harmonization of action plans; organization of a Range State meeting (possibly in conjunction with AEWA MOP2 in 2002); eventual integration of MoU activities within framework of AEWA
<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> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	Parties		
<p>Passerines (various) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date, apart from those species listed below</p>	Parties		
<p>Blue Swallow* <i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i> Designated as “Concerted Action” species by COP6; no specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	Parties		
<p>Aquatic Warbler* <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> Draft MoU among 15 Range States under development by BirdLife International (consultations ongoing)</p>	BirdLife Range States Secretariat		Once the MoU has been finalized, an Action Plan should be developed.
<p>Syrian Serin <i>Serinus syriacus</i> Field survey, training, habitat rehabilitation in Jordan completed (1999)</p>	Consultant Secretariat		

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) has been in force since November 1999; currently has about 33 Parties. Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on under this CMS Article IV(3) AGREEMENT. [Ref. www.wcmc.org.uk/aewa]</p> <p>East Asia: Continuous inputs provided towards the development of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy; revised Strategy (2001-2005) circulated by Wetlands International in April 2001</p> <p>Central Asia: Wetlands International is overseeing a Central Asian-Indian Flyway co-ordination mechanism, in place as of March 2001; Range State meeting organized in Uzbekistan in August 2001 in close collaboration with CMS</p>	<p>AEWA</p> <p>Wetlands International</p> <p>WI Range States Secretariat AEWA</p>		<p>AEWA MOP2 will be organized in conjunction with CMS COP7 in September 2002</p>
<p>1.2 Marine Mammals</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Performance indicator(s): Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. decline in numbers halted or numbers increased); range (distribution) stabilized or increased; reduction in threats or pressures</p>			
Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Cetacea</p> <p>No specific actions with regard to large cetaceans are known to have been undertaken within the framework of CMS</p>	<p>Parties</p>		
<p>Franciscana / La Plata Dolphin <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i></p> <p>Publication produced in 2001 with the support of CMS. A follow-up conservation project was approved in principle by ScC10</p>	<p>Parties</p>		

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Mediterranean Monk Seal <i>Monachus monachus</i> Recovery plan for the Mediterranean Monk Seal in the Eastern Atlantic is being developed under the aegis of CMS, with Spain taking the lead. Advanced draft was presented at ScC10 (May 2001). Workshop was held in Spain in Nov. 2001, facilitated by IUCN/SSC/CBSG, to provide further input to the plan.</p>	<p>Scientific Council Spain</p>		<p>Once finalized, the Action Plan is expected to be endorsed by the competent authorities of the Range States (Mauritania, Morocco, Portugal, Spain)</p>
<p>Southern Marine Otter* <i>Lontra felina</i> Population density and distribution survey to be started in Peru at the end of 2001.</p>	<p>Peru</p>		
<p>Southern River Otter* <i>Lontra provocax</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	<p>Parties</p>		
<p>Manatee <i>Trichechus manatus</i> (Honduras / Panama) No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	<p>Panama</p>		<p>Panama, the proponent of this listing at COP6, should be encouraged to develop an appropriate instrument for the population it shares with Honduras</p>
<p>Europe: The <i>Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas</i> (ASCOBANS) has been in force since March 1994 and currently has 8 Parties [Ref. www.ascobans.org].</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Range States</p>		
<p>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(3) agreement, entered into force in June 2001. [Ref. www.accobams.mc]</p>	<p>Range States</p>		<p>MOP1 will be hosted and organized by Monaco at the end of February 2002.</p>

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) - West African cetacean research and conservation: 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 received by the Secretariat; WAF CET-3 Assessment of small cetacean captures in fisheries off Ghana; capacity building and awareness in Ghana and Togo; intensive field survey and training carried out in Oct-Nov 2001. - 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 (not yet started as of November 2001) 	<p>Consultants Secretariat</p>		<p>Parties/Scientific Council should review Culik report for possible candidate species/populations for listing in CMS Appendices</p> <p>Consider alternative use of funds if project cannot be started without further delay</p>
<p>Review of the Conservation Status of Small Cetaceans in southern South America published in October 2000</p>	<p>Scientific Council (Schlatter) Secretariat</p>		
<p>Development of an <i>Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans and manatees of tropical West Africa</i>. First outline of the Action Plan presented at ScC10, well received by the Councillors from the Range States present.</p>	<p>Range States Consultant Secretariat</p>		
<p>Regular contributions made towards development of UNEP Marine Mammal Action Plan</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): 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
<i>Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa</i> concluded in May 1999; draft Conservation Plan under development. Twelve signatories to date.	Range States Secretariat	The initiative has generated keen interest among researchers and conservationists, and has greatly stimulated and facilitated collaboration. Comparable enthusiasm on the part of governments has yet to be fully manifested.	Convene intergovernmental meeting to finalize Conservation Plan, and secure additional signatures. Develop in parallel a project for conservation actions in key countries, for submission to French Government and possibly GEF.
<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 force on 1 September 2001; nine signatories to date.	Range States Secretariat		Seek voluntary contributions from key governments to ensure the MoU becomes fully operational by beginning of 2002; secure additional signatures to the MoU.
Development in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC of an innovative web-based nesting beach mapping application, with potential to be a useful tool for facilitating collaborative work and decision-making.	UNEP-WCMC Secretariat	Thus far, limited feedback and “buy-in” of turtle researchers from the region (owing to limited publicity, level of confidence in the underlying data)	Refine the dataset and retool the application in collaboration with the Scientific Council expert on marine turtles to make it more responsive to user-needs
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)	Consultant Secretariat	Report identifies important gaps in knowledge that warrant further investigation; recommendations give sound basis for prioritizing conservation actions	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.
Co-sponsored national marine turtle workshop in Vietnam in July 2001	Vietnam, IUCN, others Secretariat	Enhanced awareness among relevant agencies and decision-makers of marine turtle conservation issues	

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.	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 proposal to establish a Mediterranean sea turtle clearing-house mechanism. Consider CMS role in organization of a second conference in October/November 2003.
Sponsorship of Sri Lanka turtle by-catch survey / tagging project (completed, report due by end of 2001)	TCP Secretariat	Identification of the nature of the threats and estimation of their magnitude, leading to the development of a national action plan	Application of additional funding to begin to put in place effective mitigation measures
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 due) [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: eg. international workshop on by-catch mitigation, establishment of comprehensive database on Indian Ocean - Southeast Asian marine turtles Various specific project proposals to be submitted to Scientific Council for evaluation

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): 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
Mountain Gorilla <i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i> * Summary status report submitted to the Eighth meeting of the CMS Scientific Council (Nov 1999); possible CMS contributions within the framework of UNEP's Great Apes Initiative	Parties CMS ScC UNEP		
Snow Leopard <i>Uncia uncia</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date	Parties		

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)</p> <p>Major ungulate conservation project for 14 North African countries (beginning with a pilot project focusing on Tunisia, Mali and Niger) currently under development with French Government financing, to be administered through CMS Secretariat . Project in progress to develop national reports in Tunisia, Mali and Niger in order to finalize and submit the proposal for funding to FFEM in early 2002.</p> <p>Parallel survey in Chad being conducted by the Conservation & Research Center Foundation (CRCF) which will also implement long-range fund-raising efforts.</p>	<p>Range States</p> <p>IRSNB</p> <p>Secretariat</p>		
<p>Grevy's Zebra <i>Equus grevyi</i>, Vicugna <i>Vicugna vicugna</i>, Barbary Deer <i>Cervus elaphus barbarus</i></p> <p>No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	<p>Parties</p>		
<p>Huemul (South Andean) Deer <i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i></p> <p>Project to co-fund construction of an observatory in Los Glaciares National Park, Argentina, to complement awareness raising activities has been completed.</p>	<p>FVSA</p> <p>Secretariat</p>		<p>The official inauguration of the observatory is scheduled for December 2001/January 2002</p>
<p>Kouprey <i>Bos sauveli</i>, Wild Yak <i>Bos grunniens</i></p> <p>No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date</p>	<p>Parties</p>		
<p>African Elephant <i>Loxodonta africana</i></p> <p>Burkina Faso has agreed to host a meeting of Range States, with support from Government of France (in early 2002)</p>	<p>CMS ScC</p> <p>Burkina Faso,</p> <p>France</p> <p>Secretariat</p>		
<p>Other terrestrial mammals: Asian large herbivores (Bukhara Deer, Saiga Antelope, Wild Camel, Mongolian Gazelle). None is listed yet in CMS Appendix I or II, however the Secretariat is undertaking various activities to develop MoUs among Range States, raise public awareness (co-funding information brochure) etc.</p>	<p>Secretariat</p> <p>Range States</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): 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> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date.	Parties		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 Bats in Europe</i> (Eurobats) has been in force since January 1994, and currently has 24 Parties. Appropriate actions are being undertaken and reported on within framework of this CMS Article IV(3) AGREEMENT. [Ref. www.eurobats.org]	Range States		
Proposal for a feasibility study to examine the potential/need for bats agreements in other regions is under consideration.	Secretariat Consultant		If agreed, begin the consultancy in 2002 with a view to presenting recommendations to COP7

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): 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
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.	Parties		
Mekong Giant Catfish <i>Pangasianodon gigus</i> No specific actions reported to have been undertaken to date (the Range States are not yet CMS Parties)	Range States		Potential exists for development of a resource management agreement among the Range States concerned (Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam) if they were to join CMS

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Whale Shark <i>Rhinocodon typus</i>: Listed in Appendix II in Nov. 1999. Proposal to hold a workshop in India in 2002 has been given approval by the Indian authorities</p>	<p>CMS ScC (Perrin) Secretariat</p>		<p>Philippines, the proponent of this listing at COP6, should be encouraged to develop an appropriate CMS instrument for the populations concerned</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): Populations stabilized or increasing (ie. 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 (eg IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU); participation in regional workshops (eg. Latin America regional meeting, Peru)</p> <p>The Secretariat has had only limited interaction with pertinent international bodies (FAO, UNCLOS, regional fish management organisations etc)</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, ScC10 recommended to allocate USD30,000 as co-funding towards a workshop that would examine problems of long-line fishing and possible mitigation measures</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>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. (Secretariat to follow up on by-catch workshop with interested partners in 2002)</p> <p>Organize a workshop to which other relevant organizations (eg 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
			Commission a study to provide an overview of the magnitude and scope of threats to migratory species arising from particular sectors (eg fisheries) where these have not already been documented (and/or compile existing studies) and propose mitigation measures

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 powerlines, 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
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 a revised reporting format will address this shortcoming.	Parties Secretariat		<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 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 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 Scientific Council (Nairobi, June 1994) gives a basic introduction to the subject matter.</p> <p>Recommendation 5.5 of COP5 asked the Scientific Council 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.</p>	<p>CMS ScC Parties Secretariat</p>		<p>If the Scientific Council is not in a position, owing to its reliance on voluntary resources, to undertake the thorough review envisaged here, funds should be allocated for a comprehensive study to be conducted through a consultancy. The remit might be expanded to include the effects of climate change on migratory species. The work should, in any case, take advantage of and be guided by the Council's expertise.</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. 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.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>A <i>Summary review of CMS Appendix I</i> was prepared by WCMC and tabled at the Eighth Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council (Wageningen, June 1998): Document CMS/ScC.8/Doc. 6) Annex I (Rev. 1)</p>	<p>CMS ScC Parties Secretariat</p>		<p>The WCMC report should be reviewed by the Scientific Council, in particular with regard to its recommendations for possible inclusion of further species in Appendix I.</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>

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

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Periodic reviews have been carried out by the Scientific Council, and attempts made to prioritize the taxonomic groups in need of Agreements.	CMS ScC	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.	
At present, only a small number of new Agreements are actively being pursued, to some extent on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis. Germany is chairing 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 are being evaluated)	Parties Secretariat	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 which 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.	The results of the working group on CMS Agreements are to be reported to COP7.

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. Such proposals are scrutinized by the CMS Scientific Council prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties, 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 (as 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: March 2000) is submitted to the Scientific Council for review and amendment, as necessary, prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties	Parties CMS ScC Secretariat	A recent, comprehensive review of Party reports has revealed significant discrepancies in the CMS Range State list.	As a first step, the Range State list should be reviewed (through a consultancy) and validated.

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 projects that receive funding support from CMS are vetted by experts on the CMS Scientific Council.</p> <p>Three discussion papers prepared for the Eighth Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council 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 Scientific Council], and is to continue its work intersessionally under the chairmanship of Dr. Limpus.</p>	<p>CMS ScC Parties 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: 76 Parties (growth of nearly 40 percent since 1999)</p> <p>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 benefitted 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:</p> <p>North America: United States, Canada, Mexico South America: Brazil Europe: Russian Federation Africa: Algeria Asia: China, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakstan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam</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>Provide Standing Committee members and others with information materials to assist in promotional efforts</p>
<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 2002</p>	<p>Secretariat Parties</p>		<p>Seek resources, as necessary, to begin to implement in 2002 one or both project proposals submitted to UNEP and IUCN-ELC</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): 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.

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) including: CMS Bulletin (produced 2-3 times per year); Web site (updated regularly); CMS Technical Series, PowerPoint presentation, videos on different themes, colourful brochure, information packs, A5 poster.</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 more dynamic programme, appropriately targeted toward specific audiences, is needed to convey more effectively the aims and potential of CMS.</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 channelled through the Convention) that is made available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species.

Performance indicator(s): 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 for CMS-related activities has been modest. There is not, for example, a CMS-equivalent of Ramsar's \$1.1 million "Evian Project". The Host Government (Germany) does provide a fixed voluntary contribution of DM100,000 (equivalent of about USD 45,000) per annum for conservation/implementation projects. Additional voluntary funding from various Parties has supported attendance of delegates at meetings as well as selected project activities.</p>	<p>Parties</p> <p>Secretariat</p>	<p>Funds received have tended to be used for <i>ad hoc</i> purposes; efforts have not focused on the establishment of broader, longer-term funding programmes to benefit migratory species</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 Secretariat (including related Agreements), is staffed with adequate numbers of personnel and financial resources to undertake the Strategic Plan work programme, and with due regard to geographic and gender balance.

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>The sixth and seventh meetings of the Conference of the Parties have adopted a similar format, with the COP being held in conjunction with the Meeting of the Parties of the largest CMS Agreement (AEWA). Funding has been introduced in the core budget to assure the participation of delegates from developing countries.</p>	<p>COP</p>	<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.</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.</p> <p>Africa was represented by only one member at the 22nd meeting; Asia was not represented at all, despite the invitations to members having been sent well in advance and alternates contacted.</p>	<p>StC Secretariat</p>	<p>Full participation and engagement of the Standing Committee, at meetings and inter-sessionally, has yet to be achieved.</p>	<p>Greater use of the CMS Web site for posting and downloading documents should be encouraged.</p>
<p>The structure and operational arrangements for the Scientific Council 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 now provides for observer status for ten bodies or organizations with which CMS has close working relationships.</p>	<p>ScC Secretariat</p>	<p>The 10th meeting of the Scientific Council (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>Create a small working group of interested Councillors to explore possible new models for the way the Council operates with a view to further enhancing its effectiveness; consider extending the duration of the pre-COP Scientific Council meeting from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 days.</p>

With the additional personnel agreed by COP6 as from 2001, the Secretariat -- though still modest in size, in relation to comparable convention bodies -- has attained a 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.	Parties Secretariat	The Secretariat still has not reached the full contingent of staff approved by COP6, and this shortfall continues to impede the pursuit of some activities, including full participation in global initiatives and strengthening linkages with other biodiversity-related instruments.	The Secretariat would benefit from the recruitment of junior professional officers and an internship programme with clear objectives (the latter is in the process of being established).
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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, 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.).

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
Institutional working relationships are described in the report of the Secretariat submitted to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties. 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 (in progress), will help to clarify roles and better define responsibilities.		Generally speaking, there is still room for considerable improvement in enhancing synergies among the various biodiversity-related instruments.	
Intergovernmental bodies/programmes: UNEP, GEF, CBD, Ramsar, CITES, IWC, World Heritage, UNESCO/MAB, Mediterranean Action Plan, Bern Convention			
UNEP: Regular contacts with GEF Coordination Unit, Biodiversity Unit, Environmental Law/Institutions Unit leading to co-operation in project development and co-sponsorship of some CMS project activities	UNEP Secretariat	Substantial GEF PDF-B funding for CMS-related wetland conservation projects to benefit CMS/AEWA-listed species	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)

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>WCMC (now under UNEP): Close collaboration, through regular consultancy work on behalf of CMS (eg. information management, review of Appendices, 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>WCMC: Ongoing involvement in the implementation of the CMS Information Management Plan, harmonization of national reporting to biodiversity-related conventions and further development of the CMS Web site.</p>
<p>CBD: Memorandum of Understanding in place since 1996; study on complementarities between CBD and CMS completed in May 2000; CBD SBSTTA6 (March 2001) proposed a Joint Work Programme with CMS for endorsement by CBD COP6 in April 2002</p>	<p>CBD Secretariat Secretariat</p>		<p>Finalize more detailed joint work programme to promote implementation at a technical level. Decision of CBD COP6 and endorsement by CMS COP7 awaited.</p>
<p>Ramsar: Memorandum of Understanding in place since 1997; Joint Work Programme under development (4th draft exchanged between secretariats in November 2001); fairly regular participation in respective meetings</p>	<p>Ramsar Bureau Secretariat CMS ScC</p>		<p>Secretariats to finalize joint work programme currently under development in order to clarify roles, direction of future work etc.</p>
<p>CITES: Contacts so far limited mainly to CMS participation in meetings of CITES; opportunities for collaboration with CMS (e.g. in relation to sturgeon, marine turtles) have not been actively pursued by CITES. Memorandum of understanding under development.</p>	<p>CITES Secretariat Secretariat</p>		<p>Secretariats to finalize memorandum of understanding currently under development, containing enough detail to promote more active co-operation.</p>
<p>UNESCO/MAB: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been finalised between the CMS Secretariat and the responsible branches of the World Heritage Convention and Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO, and is pending formal endorsement and signature.</p>	<p>UNESCO Secretariat</p>		
<p>IWC: Memorandum of Understanding concluded in July 2000; CMS participation in Commission and Scientific Committee meetings of IWC</p>	<p>IWC Secretariat CMS ScC</p>		
<p>Regional instruments:</p>			
<p>Bern Convention: Provides regular information to CMS on Bern Convention activities; CMS involvement is limited mainly to participation in meetings; 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>

Activity / Progress	Main Actors	Outcomes (results) to date	Further specific action to be undertaken
<p>Non-governmental Organizations: e.g. Wetlands International, IUCN, BirdLife International, International Crane Foundation, WWF, Euronatur, plus various other national NGOs and institutions</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 in 2001 for promotional work in Europe and Africa is pending implementation. A joint (CMS-AEWA-WI) work programme is being elaborated (Nov 2001).</p>	<p>Wetlands International Secretariat CMS ScC</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, East Asia, Americas); greater awareness of CMS among potential CMS Parties in Asia (no accessions yet though)</p>	<p>Wetlands International: WI support is essential for the further development of a Central Asian flyway initiative; and to convince governments in East Asia of the merits of a legally-binding Agreement for migratory birds under CMS. Consider co-funding the international waterbird monitoring programme of Wetlands International</p>
<p>IUCN: Some collaboration with selected specialist groups and members (e.g. regarding marine turtles, cetaceans, etc) and the Environmental Law Centre (close collaboration through project work). Draft MoU on future collaboration under review with IUCN.</p>	<p>IUCN Secretariat</p>	<p>Indirect or direct contributions have strengthened the content of various CMS instruments (e.g. AEWA, IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU)</p>	<p>Finalize memorandum of understanding spelling out the nature of the support to CMS to be provided by IUCN, and under which terms.</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.</p>	<p>BirdLife Secretariat</p>	<p>Greater awareness of CMS among BirdLife partner organizations; freeing up of CMS secretariat resources for other tasks.</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.</p>
<p>International Crane Foundation (ICF): Close collaboration for many years in the Siberian Crane initiative, and more recently the GEF wetland project and other activities. ICF successfully hosted the 4th meeting of Range States in May 2001.</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>ICF: Examine possible areas of more intensive collaboration with respect to other CMS-listed crane species (eg 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, marine turtles</p>	<p>WWF Secretariat</p>		<p>Ongoing consultations with WWF species programme with a view to encouraging a reconsideration of WWF's policy vis-à-vis CMS</p>

Abbreviations used in the text

CAFF	Program for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCAMLR	Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources
COP	Conference of the Parties
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
CRCF	Conservation & Research Center Foundation
ELC	Environmental Law Center (IUCN)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IOSEA	Indian Ocean and South East Asia Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding
IRSNB	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IWC	International Whaling Commission
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOP	Meeting of the Parties
MTSG	Marine Turtle Specialist Group (of IUCN)
RAC/SPA	Regional Activity Center for Specially Protected Areas
Ramsar	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
ScC	Scientific Council (of CMS)
StC	Standing Committee (of CMS)
SSC/CBSG	Species Survival Commission/Captive Breeding Specialist Group (of IUCN)
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO/MAB	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization / Man and Biosphere Programme
WAF CET	West African Cetacean Research and Conservation projects
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WIDECAST	Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Conservation Network
WI	Wetlands International
WWF	World Wide Fund For Nature