



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

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14TH MEETING OF THE CMS SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Bonn, Germany, 14-17 March 2007

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**SELECTED RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY
THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
RELEVANT TO THE WORK OF THE 14TH MEETING
OF THE CMS SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL**

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**SELECTED RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY
THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
TO THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF
MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS**

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**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

Distr: GENERAL

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 8.1*

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUSTAINABLE USE

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Aware of the special requirements and fragility of CMS-listed migratory species and the need to engage all countries and peoples in their conservation throughout the world;

Emphasizing that CMS prohibits the taking of Appendix I species except in specific circumstances as specified in Article III, paragraph 5;

Recalling that CMS Article V, paragraph 4 (f) in the Guidelines for Agreements prohibits the taking of migratory species of the order Cetacea where such taking is not permitted for that migratory species under any other multilateral agreement;

Further recalling Resolution 7.9, which reaffirms the interest of CMS to develop strong collaborative arrangements with other biodiversity-related instruments and international organisations;

Acknowledging that sustainable use (both consumptive and non-consumptive) may provide incentives for conservation and restoration because of the social, cultural and economic benefits that people could derive from that use and that, in turn, sustainable use cannot be achieved without effective conservation measures;

Further acknowledging that the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines (AAPGs) and that Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) have initiated studies of the potential roles of the AAPGs in contributing towards implementation of CITES requirements for species included in the CITES Appendices; and

Recognizing that the implementation of the CBD AAPGs by Parties, where appropriate, could contribute to reducing many of the causes of loss of migratory species (e.g., by-catch, unsustainable harvesting, overexploitation, unsustainable hunting and other negative impacts) and lead to better conservation of habitats for migratory species;

* Revised version March 2006.

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

1. *Instructs* the Scientific Council to examine the applicability and usefulness of the AAPGs within the context of CMS for improving the conservation status of relevant migratory species listed under the CMS Appendices;
2. *Urges* the Scientific Council to liaise with other Conventions, Parties and NGOs to gather and share information on relevant studies on the AAPGs;
3. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, international organizations and other relevant organizations to support the aforementioned work, *inter alia*, by providing appropriate financial assistance and relevant data and information; and
4. *Requests* that the Scientific Council reports its findings to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: GENERAL

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 8.5

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IMPLEMENTATION OF EXISTING AGREEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT OF FUTURE AGREEMENTS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Recognising that Objective 2 of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 is to “ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures”, and that migratory species can best be conserved through joint international cooperative efforts, linking species- and ecosystem-based approaches at national levels, coordinated across a migratory range;

Emphasising that Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), are one of the key operational tools of CMS as recognised respectively by Article IV and Resolution 2.6 (Geneva, 1988) and that joint international cooperative efforts manifested by these instruments will contribute to achieving Objective 2 of the Strategic Plan;

Noting with satisfaction the progress made since the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Bonn, 2002) with regard to the conclusion and implementation of Agreements under CMS auspices;

Conscious that the Convention’s support for these initiatives assists not only the species targeted and their habitats, but demonstrates CMS’s commitment to the region in which the instrument will be implemented, raises CMS’s profile as a practical and operationally-oriented framework convention and introduces non-Parties to the benefits of membership in the Convention;

Recalling Strategic Plan Resolutions 4.4 (Nairobi, 1994), 5.4 (Geneva, 1997) and 6.4 (Cape Town, 1999) that *inter alia* stimulate the conclusion of Agreements and MoUs to conserve migratory species listed in the Convention’s appendices, call for Parties to take the lead and, where applicable, establish partnerships between developing and developed Party countries and that the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 builds further on these precedents;

Welcoming the Secretariat’s increased efforts pursuant to Resolution 7.7 (Bonn, 2002) to foster partnerships with collaborating organisations and governments to support the coordination of MoUs concluded under CMS auspices;

Recognising that effective coordination to support the implementation of MoU action plans, and regular Range State meetings to monitor MoU implementation and conservation outcomes, are cost effective means that will make a significant contribution to the Convention’s achievement of the 2010 biodiversity targets;

Further recognising that Agreement development and servicing under the Convention will be subject to the availability of necessary funds;

Acknowledging with gratitude the generous financial and in-kind contributions made, as well as developmental support provided, in the last triennium by a number of Parties, non-Parties and organisations to support Agreement development, the establishment of MoU coordinators and regular meetings of MoU Range States as noted in document UNEP/CMS/Conf.8.10; and

Referring to the report of the Secretariat as reflected in document UNEP/CMS/Conf.8.10, as well as the reports* of the Secretariats of the various Agreements concluded under CMS auspices;

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1. With regard to Agreements already concluded:
 - (a) *Expresses* its satisfaction with the achievements made to conclude and implement CMS Agreements;
 - (b) *Endorses* the conclusion of the:
 - (i) Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the West African Populations of the African Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), and *welcomes* its signature by eleven Range States during this meeting as evidence of their strong commitment to elephant conservation efforts at regional and national levels; and
 - (ii) Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (*Saiga tatarica tatarica*), *emphasises* the importance of its early entry into effect and *urges* all Range States to join the MoU and to implement its Action Plan as soon as possible;
 - (c) *Calls upon* Range States that have not yet done so, as appropriate, to sign, ratify or accede to CMS Agreements and to contribute to their implementation;
 - (d) *Invites* Agreements as a contribution to achieving Target 4.2 of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 to:
 - (i) Develop their own strategic or implementation plans linked, as far as possible, to the Convention's Strategic Plan through a system of cascading logical frameworks that show how their work contributes to the attainment of CMS objectives and targets;
 - (ii) Use an effective national reporting system fully harmonized with the system for the Convention;
 - (iii) Make their information available through the CMS Information Management System; and

* UNEP/CMS/Inf.8.14.1-5.

- (iv) Provide, in a timely manner, the information and inputs required for achieving the targets and milestones of the CMS Strategic Plan;
 - (e) *Encourages* the Secretariat to continue exploring partnerships with interested organizations specialised in the conservation and management of migratory species for the provision of developmental support and coordination services for selected MoUs;
 - (f) *Further encourages* Parties, non-Parties and organisations to work closely with the CMS Secretariat in the coming triennium and to generously contribute financial and in-kind resources beyond whatever funds may be provided in the core CMS budget to support:
 - (i) Conservation activities elaborated in the action plans of MoU's concluded under CMS auspices;
 - (ii) Coordination mechanisms for the following instruments: African Atlantic Coast Marine Turtles, Aquatic Warbler, Central Asian Waterbirds Flyway, Great Bustard, Indian Ocean - South-East Asia Marine Turtles, Saiga Antelope, Siberian Crane, Slender-billed Curlew and West African Elephants; and
 - (iii) Regular MoU Range State meetings for the following instruments: African Atlantic Coast Marine Turtles (2007), Aquatic Warbler (2006), Great Bustard (2007), Indian Ocean - South-East Asia Marine Turtles (2006-08), Saiga Antelope (2006/2008) and Siberian Crane (2007); and
2. With regard to Agreements under development, and in support of achieving Target 2.5 of the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011:

BIRDS

- (a) ***Andean Flamingos***
 - (i) *Welcomes* the progress that has been made to draft a Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of Andean Flamingos and their Habitats in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru and *encourages* the Range States involved to conclude it expeditiously;
 - (ii) *Calls* on the Secretariat to support this initiative as appropriate; and
 - (iii) *Looks forward to* the early adoption and implementation of the MoU as a key initiative in the conservation of the three species of flamingos in the high Andes region of South America;
- (b) ***Grassland Bird Species in Southern South America***

Supports the development by the Range States in Southern South America of a Memorandum of Understanding on the conservation of grassland bird species and their habitats pursuant to Recommendation 8.26;

(c) *Asian Houbara Bustard*

- (i) *Welcomes* the positive outcomes of the first meeting to conclude the Agreement on the Conservation of the Asian Houbara Bustard Agreement (*Chlamydotis undulata macqueenii*) (Nairobi, 23 November 2005);
- (ii) *Appreciates* the leading role played by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in developing a draft Agreement;
- (iii) *Welcomes* the offer of the lead country to host no later than mid-2006 a final meeting to conclude the draft Agreement and open it for signature; and
- (iv) *Urges* Party and non-Party Range States to ensure conclusion of the draft Agreement recognizing the urgent need for its subsequent rapid entry into force;

(d) *Central Asian Flyway*

- (i) *Welcomes* the finalisation of the Central Asian Flyway Action Plan to Conserve Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats in New Delhi (June 2005);
- (ii) *Urges* the Range States to officially adopt the Action Plan through a correspondence procedure initiated by the CMS Secretariat in collaboration with India, the lead country, if another intergovernmental meeting is found to be impractical;
- (iii) *Recognises* the need to establish an appropriate legal and institutional framework to support the Action Plan's implementation and *notes* the Range State participants' preference at the New Delhi meeting for the Action Plan to be appended to a legally binding instrument, and for this instrument to be the African-Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA);
- (iv) *Requests* the Secretariat, in consultation with the lead country, to consider the most appropriate and cost effective means to solicit the official views of the Range State governments with regard to a legal and institutional option;
- (v) *Endorses* the establishment of a coordination mechanism to support the Action Plan's interim implementation until such time as a legal and institutional framework is concluded;
- (vi) *Appeals* to all Range States, other interested States, AEWA, other intergovernmental organisations and interested international non-governmental organisations to generously support these efforts by providing financial and in-kind resources; and
- (vii) *Encourages* Range States to provide an uninterrupted flow of water to downstream States to guarantee conducive habitat for migratory waterbird species;

(e) ***Raptors***

Supports the development of an appropriate CMS instrument on raptors for the African-Eurasian region pursuant to Recommendation 8.12;

FISH

(f) ***Sturgeons***

- (i) *Takes* note of the recommendations of the Scientific Council;
- (ii) *Invites* the lead country, Germany, in consultation with the Scientific Council and the Range States, to undertake a review of existing conservation initiatives to identify options for CMS's further action regarding an appropriate instrument;
- (iii) *Urges* the resumption of cooperative activities amongst the lead country, IUCN, the CMS Secretariat and the CITES Secretariat, as appropriate; and
- (iv) *Calls* on all CITES Parties to fully implement the provisions of CITES Resolution Conference 12.7 (Rev. CoP13) as a matter of urgency;

(g) ***Migratory Sharks***

- (ii) *Endorses* the development of a global instrument on migratory sharks under CMS auspices pursuant to Recommendation 8.16;
- (iii) *Notes* that a number of Range States including Australia, India, Philippines, Seychelles and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are willing to cooperate to support the instrument;
- (iv) *Urges* that the work to date on a Whale Shark cooperative action could continue in the form of the development by interested Range States of a species-specific action plan for the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia which could act as a possible contribution to the proposed global instrument; and
- (v) *Invites* Parties, interested States and organisations to generously support these efforts by providing financial and in-kind resources;

MARINE REPTILES

(h) ***Marine Turtles***

- (v) *Supports* the development of an appropriate CMS instrument on marine turtles for the Pacific Islands region pursuant to Recommendation 8.17;
- (vi) *Requests* a Range State Party to act as the lead country to support the instrument's preparatory phase as a threshold condition of CMS's continued support for the initiative; and

- (vii) *Urges* Parties, interested States and organisations to generously support this effort by providing financial and in-kind resources;

MARINE MAMMALS

(i) *Small Cetaceans and Sirenians in West Africa*

- (i) *Reiterates* its support for the development of an appropriate CMS instrument on small cetaceans and sirenians in West Africa pursuant to Resolution 7.7 and Recommendation 7.3 if the region's Range States agree;
- (ii) *Acknowledging* the interest of Guinea to act as the lead country to support the instrument's preparatory phase; and
- (iii) *Urges* Parties, interested States and organisations to generously provide financial and in-kind support to these efforts, notably with a view to extending the existing CMS initiative to other West African riparian Range States;

(j) *Small Cetaceans in South-East Asia*

- (i) *Reiterates* its supports for the development of an appropriate CMS instrument on small cetaceans in South-East Asia pursuant to Resolution 7.7 and Recommendation 7.4 if the region's Range States agree;
- (ii) *Requests* Range States of the region to identify a lead country to support the instrument's preparatory phase as a condition of CMS's continued support for the initiative; and
- (iii) *Urges* Parties, interested States and organisations to generously provide financial and in-kind support to these efforts;

(k) *Dugong*

- (i) *Welcomes* the positive outcomes of the First Meeting on Dugong Conservation and Management in the Indian Ocean South-east Asia Region (Bangkok, Thailand 23-25 August), co-hosted by the Governments of Australia and Thailand, including the agreement to further develop and conclude under CMS auspices a Memorandum of Understanding and an associated Conservation Plan on Dugong conservation encompassing the Dugong's entire range;
- (ii) *Encourages* Parties to continue to cooperate amongst themselves and with other non-Party Range States to further develop and conclude the MoU and Conservation Plan; and
- (iii) *Urges* all partners, such as national governments, international and non-governmental organisations, including regional economic and environmental bodies to provide appropriate assistance towards the conclusion and subsequent implementation of the MoU;

(l) *Cetaceans of the Pacific Islands Region*

- (i) *Welcomes* the significant progress made to date to develop the Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Islands Region;
- (ii) *Urges* Party and non-Party Range States to ensure its early conclusion and entry into effect as a key initiative to conserve cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region;
- (iii) *Endorses* the joint approach by CMS and Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to develop this instrument and *invites* their further close collaboration once the implementation phase begins;
- (iv) *Supports* the Secretariat's commitment to work closely with the Range States and the SPREP Secretariat to revise the SPREP Whale and Dolphin Action Plan (2003-2007); and
- (v) *Urges* Parties, interested States and organisations to generously support these efforts by providing financial and in-kind resources;

(m) *Monk Seal*

- (i) *Welcomes* and *endorses* the Action Plan for the Recovery of the Mediterranean Monk Seal in the Eastern Atlantic;
- (ii) *Invites* the Range States under the leadership of Spain to consider developing an accompanying Memorandum of Understanding to support the Action Plan's implementation; and
- (iii) *Supports* the Secretariat's intention to provide advice to the Range States if they decide to develop an MoU;

TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

(n) *Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes*

- (i) *Acknowledges* the progress made to date to implement the revised Action Plan adopted in Agadir (2003);
- (ii) *Welcomes* the initiation of the first phase of the CMS/FFEM (Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial) Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes Project described in document UNEP/CMS/Conf.8.24;
- (iii) *Supports* the call of the Agadir Declaration for the Range States to develop and conclude an appropriate instrument under CMS auspices to provide a legal and institutional framework for the species' long-term conservation and management;
- (iv) *Invites* the Range States to form a working group, as proposed in the Agadir Declaration, to support the preparation of the instrument; and

- (v) *Endorses* the creation of a WSSD Type II partnership and *invites* the Secretariat, the Sahelo-Saharan Working Group, Range States and other interested States and organisations to consider joining it;

(o) *Mongolian Gazelle*

Supports the Secretariat's intention to continue to provide advice to the Range States as they develop an action plan and a cooperative arrangement for the Mongolian Gazelle;

(p) *Bats*

- (i) *Welcomes* the study on the feasibility of developing appropriate instruments on bats presented to the 11th and 12th meetings of the Scientific Council;
- (ii) *Notes* the interest expressed during the 13th meeting of the Scientific Council to develop an appropriate instrument for migratory bats in Africa under CMS auspices; and
- (iii) *Invites* the Range States to form a working group in consultation with the Scientific Council, the EUROBATS Secretariat and the CMS Secretariat to explore how such an instrument could be prepared;

(q) *Gorillas*

- (i) *Endorses* the outcomes of the First Intergovernmental Meeting on Great Apes and the First Council Meeting of the Great Apes Survival Project (Kinshasa, September 2005), including the Global Strategy for the Survival of Great Apes and their Habitat; and
- (ii) *Notes* the progress made by the CMS Secretariat to develop a jointly funded project within the framework of the GRASP Partnership by preparing an appropriate instrument on gorilla survival and conservation under CMS auspices in conjunction with the species' ten Range States as a contribution to the CMS concerted action for *Gorilla gorilla*.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: GENERAL

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF CMS IN ACHIEVING THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Recognizing the relationship between, and emphasis given to contributing migratory species indicators of success in achieving the 2010 target, while measuring the Convention's overall effectiveness in achieving the objectives expressed in the Strategic Plan 2006-2011;

Further recognizing the need to develop supporting outcome-oriented targets and indicators under the new Strategic Plan;

Acknowledging that the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011, together with future associated implementation plans for the various CMS bodies, represents the Convention's planned contribution to achieving the 2010 target, and that the Strategic Plan will be the primary framework through which the Convention will contribute to achieving the target; and

Stressing the important link between the CMS budget, the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the achievement of the 2010 target;

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

1. *Requests* the CMS Secretariat to continue to liaise with the CBD Secretariat and the other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant institutions with a view to adopting suitable indicators to measure the achievement of the 2010 target;
2. *Requests* the CMS Secretariat in collaboration with the Scientific Council to develop a Migratory Species Index within the context of Living Planet Index in collaboration with BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, WWF and other relevant institutions;
3. Further requests the CMS Secretariat in collaboration with the Scientific Council to study the suitability of other instruments and methods for assessing the Convention's effectiveness using the example of Ramsar and the existing instruments such as GROMS and review papers; and
4. Decides to take action within the framework of the Strategic Plan so as to help contribute effectively to the 2010 target, and to report to the next Conference of the Parties on the effectiveness of these actions.

* Revised version March 2006.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

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UNEP/CMS/Resolution 8.10

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CMS INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Recalling Resolution 6.5 (Cape Town, 1999), outlining the objectives of the Information Management Plan and identifying the priority actions to be carried out by the end of 2004;

Noting with satisfaction, the progress made by the Secretariat and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in implementing many of the identified priority actions, including a synthesis of the Party reports to CMS and its related Agreements, and the development of the CMS Information Management System bringing together information from Party reports, knowledge generated within CMS and other biodiversity agreements, and data from various expert organizations;

Acknowledging the support by the German Government and all other cooperating institutions to the development of GROMS, which is complementary to the Information Management System and provides information not only for the Convention, its Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding, but also for other biodiversity-related conventions with which cooperation is ongoing or intended;

Noting that the CMS Information System already interconnects through GROMS databases of several expert organizations so that users of the system can gain immediate access to the information available within these organizations on any given species;¹

Recognizing that the Information Management System brings together the information provided by the Parties to CMS through their National Reports, the knowledge generated within CMS and other biodiversity-related agreements, and the data from various expert organizations;

Appreciating the potential of the information analysed in the syntheses of the National Reports to bring together in a synoptic manner a wealth of information on the activities, knowledge, strengths and needs of the CMS Parties, and to identify relevant issues across regions or about CMS-listed taxa requiring special attention;

¹ Systems currently interconnected through the CMS Information Management System include: Fishbase; Species 2000; IOSEA on-line Data Base; IUCN Red List; International Taxonomic Information System; and GBIF information.

Recognizing further that the strength of the conclusions of these syntheses depends crucially on the comprehensiveness and timeliness of the information submitted by all Parties to the Convention; and

Recognizing that the Standing Committee, at its 23rd meeting, reiterated the need to link GROMS with other CMS databases; that the Scientific Council, at its 11th meeting, linked its information needs to GROMS; and proposals for the future of GROMS considered at the Seventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (document UNEP/CMS/Conf.7.7);

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Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

Invites the CMS Secretariat to:

1. Continue to identify “partner organizations” for the collection, management and use of information relevant to migratory species;
2. Expand the CMS Information Management System to incorporate relevant information from the Strategic Plan, and further information available within Agreement Secretariats and other organizations;
3. Work with the Biodiversity Conservation Information System (BCIS) and others to share information and resources (e.g.GROMS) and to address the information needs of the Convention and its Agreements;
4. Strengthen linkages with the on-going global environmental assessments, particularly UNEP Global Environment Outlook (GEO), as well as explore opportunities to support the review process of the GEO-4 assessment, in order to facilitate the sharing of the latest, credible data and information on status, trends, emerging issues and challenges on migratory species;
5. Explore synergies between GROMS and the UNEP GEO Data Portal to enhance the mutual use of reliable data sets and information, in the form of maps, charts and graphics, in reporting on migratory species related issues;
6. Build on existing efforts to establish an up-to-date, comprehensive and authoritative database of listed species and range states, linked to other relevant species information and available on the web;
7. Develop a CMS and Agreements projects database to help in monitoring the contribution being made by the Convention to ongoing work on migratory species, and as an aid to project management;
8. Request the submission of Party reports and other official documents, including project reports, proposed amendments to the Appendices and reports on ‘concerted action species’ in electronic format in order to make them available through the internet;
9. Develop a mechanism for the sharing of experience on priority topics and establish list servers or web forums for discussion and exchange of information on key areas of interest to the implementation of the Convention and/or Agreements;

10. Finances permitting, develop a method for sharing information between the Convention, Agreement Secretariats and the Parties;
11. Finances permitting, develop an information system on a group of high-profile species in collaboration with partner organizations, to demonstrate the potential for a coordinated, web-based information system to support the Convention and Agreements; and
12. Continue the dialogue with information managers of other global biodiversity-related treaties on streamlining information management and reporting.

**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

Distr: GENERAL

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 8.13

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CLIMATE CHANGE AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Conscious of the findings of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change's *Third Assessment Report - Climate Change 2001*, especially in relation to the vulnerability of habitats and species to the direct and indirect consequences of unprecedented changes to the global climate;

Further conscious of the role that the Convention has in facilitating achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the need to work collaboratively with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

Also aware of the findings of the CBD Technical Report on interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change and that this Report is to be followed up by one issued in 2006 on the integration of biodiversity considerations in the implementation of climate change adaptation activities at the local level through to the international level;

Recognizing that climate change may significantly affect the behaviour, distribution and abundance of migratory species and may change the ecological character of their habitats;

Aware that climate change issues were considered at the 5th Conference of the Parties which resulted in a request that the Scientific Council establish a small working group to review, amongst other things, the scientific work done by other bodies on climate change;

Further aware that the Convention considers it important to base its decisions on the best and most recent scientific data available;

Noting that the desk study² into the effects of climate change on migratory species commissioned by the UK Government earlier this year found that:

1. migratory species have been, and will continue to be, adversely affected by climate change;
2. knowledge of the likely impacts of future climate change varies greatly between taxonomic groups, and confident predictions on breeding performance and survival need to be underpinned by more research; and

² Climate Change and Migratory Species, UNEP/CMS/Inf.8.19.

3. changes to water regimes and loss of vulnerable habitats are likely to affect the greatest number of migratory species, and in many cases a reduction in human impacts will help species adapt to these changes;

Further noting that the 13th Meeting of the Scientific Council considered the issue of the effects of climate change upon migratory species and supported Resolution 8.13 *Climate Change and Migratory Species*; in addition, a round table, convened after the Scientific Council to discuss these effects of climate change, heard detailed evidence of the extent of the likely impacts and the significant implications for conserving migratory species; and

Conscious that the possible effects of climate change with relevance to some migratory species and their habitats have also been recognized by other MEAs, notably the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance and the desirability for CMS to take account of the work done by them;

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

1. *Requests* the Scientific Council to afford climate change high priority in its future programme of activities, and to:
 - (a) Identify priorities for future research;
 - (b) Identify which migratory species, based on best available evidence, are particularly threatened by climate change;
 - (c) Review the range states list for CMS species as changes in distribution are seen as a consequence of climate change; and
 - (d) Strengthen links with other MEAs, including UNFCCC, that have undertaken research into the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and to take account of that research;
2. *Instructs* the Secretariat to work with the Scientific Council and secretariats of the CMS daughter agreements and their scientific advisory bodies on producing guidance that would help CMS Parties introduce adaptation measures to help counteract the effects of climate change on migratory species;
3. *Calls* on Parties and non-Party range states to implement, as appropriate, adaptation measures that would help reduce the foreseeable adverse effects of climate change on Appendix I species; and
4. *Encourages* the initiation of collaborative international research projects into the effects of climate change on migratory species and their habitats so as to better understand implications and appropriate policy responses.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: GENERAL
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BY-CATCH

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Concerned that by-catch remains one of the major causes of mortality of migratory species from human activities in the marine environment;

Recognising that by-catch has been highlighted as a priority threat to be mitigated in a number of CMS subsidiary Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding;

Noting that the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted Resolution 6.2 (By-catch) with a view to stimulating remedial measures by the Parties;

Further noting that the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted Recommendation 7.2 (Implementation of Resolution 6.2 on By-catch) with a view to guiding implementation of Resolution 6.2;

Recognising that Article II of the Convention requires all Parties to take action to avoid migratory species from becoming endangered and that Article III requires Parties to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species on Appendix I; and

Concerned that despite the progress made so far by the Parties, by-catch remains a key factor that is threatening many species listed on Appendix I and Appendix II of the Convention (including seabirds, sharks, turtles, marine mammals and sturgeons) and that significant additional efforts are required to ensure that by-catch is reduced or controlled to levels which are not threatening the conservation status of these species;

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1. *Invites* CMS Parties to endorse the proposed FAO ‘Technical Guidelines on the Interactions between Sea Turtles and Fisheries’ at the 27th meeting of the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and, in the meantime, implement, as appropriate, the by-catch elements of the draft guidelines as a priority;

* Revised version March 2006.

2. *Calls* on CMS Parties:

- (a) to implement the FAO International Plan of Action (IPOA) for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries and, the IPOA for Conservation and Management of Sharks, and develop and implement national plans of action as required by those IPOAs;
- (b) to require the implementation of proven by-catch solutions for these areas of work;
- (c) that are also members of relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (e.g., CCSBT, ICCAT, IOTC, WCPFC) to work within them to reduce by-catch in these fisheries through *inter alia* the development of by-catch action plans, independent observer schemes, assessments of the scale of the problem, awareness raising, and promoting technical mitigation; and
- (d) to agree to the appointment of a Scientific Councillor with expertise in by-catch to coordinate all of the Scientific Council's work on the subject;

3. *Requests* the CMS Secretariat to:

- (a) source funds for:
 - i. a study to assist developing countries to determine relative levels of by-catch in their commercial and artisanal fisheries when they so require; and
 - ii a series of specialist by-catch mitigation workshops in developing country Parties and non-Parties with substantial commercial fisheries in coordination with interested Parties;
- (b) report progress on these actions to the Standing Committee;

4. *Requests* the Scientific Council to:

- (a) identify emerging and best practice techniques of by-catch mitigation as a priority in coordination with relevant international competent bodies in order to avoid the duplication of effort; and
- (b) make this information readily available to key Range States for migratory species threatened by by-catch and report progress to the CMS Standing Committee; and

5. *Urges* the secretariats of Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding which include actions to address by-catch (such as ACAP, ACCOBAMS, ASCOBANS, the African Atlantic Coast Marine Turtles MoU and IOSEA) to identify any Range States not yet members to these instruments and encourage them to become parties or signatories, as appropriate, and report progress to the Standing Committee.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: GENERAL

UNEP/CMS/Resolution.8.22

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

ADVERSE HUMAN INDUCED IMPACTS ON CETACEANS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Recognising that, under Article II paragraph 1 of the Convention, Parties acknowledge the importance of Range States agreeing to take action for the conservation of migratory species whenever possible and appropriate, paying special attention to migratory species the conservation status of which is unfavourable, and taking individually or in cooperation appropriate and necessary steps to conserve such species and their habitats;

Recognising that, under Article II paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Convention, Parties acknowledge the need to take action to avoid any migratory species becoming endangered and, in particular, to endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species listed in Appendix I to the Convention;

Acknowledging Resolution 8.13 (Climate Change and Migratory Species) and Resolution 8.14 (By-catch) also adopted by the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

Recognising that Article III paragraph 4 (b) of the Convention requires Parties to endeavour *inter alia* to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimise, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of migratory species listed in Appendix I;

Recalling several resolutions and recommendations adopted in the framework of CMS, the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS), the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS) and the International Whaling Commission (IWC), that recognized ship strikes, marine noise, entanglement and by-catch, and pollution, as well as habitat and feeding ground degradation, as potential threats to the conservation of cetacean populations and recognizing the particular competence of ACCOBAMS and ASCOBANS in their respective regions;

Recalling the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 1992, and the Jakarta Mandate on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity adopted by the CBD Conference of the Parties in 1995;

Recalling that the Parties to the CBD committed themselves to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss (decision VI/26 adopted by CBD CoP6), and that this target has been endorsed in the Plan of Implementation adopted at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (paragraph 44);

Noting that the CBD has recognized CMS as the lead partner in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species over their entire range (decision VI/20 adopted by CBD CoP6);

Recalling the obligation of States Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to protect and preserve the marine environment (cf. art. 192 ff) and to cooperate on a global and regional basis to conserve marine mammals (cf. art. 65 and 120), paying special attention to highly migratory species, including cetaceans listed in Annex I of UNCLOS;

Taking into account the lack of data on the distribution and migration of some populations of migratory cetaceans and the adverse human-induced impacts on cetaceans;

Acknowledging that human induced impacts on cetaceans are increasing; and

Underlining that other marine migratory mammals, reptiles, birds or fish species will also benefit from this resolution;

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

1. *Urges* Parties and non-Parties which exercise jurisdiction over any part of the range of cetacean species listed on the appendices of CMS, or over flag vessels which are engaged outside national jurisdictional limits to cooperate as appropriate with relevant international organizations; and to promote the integration of cetacean conservation into all relevant sectors by coordinating their national positions among various conventions, agreements and other international fora;
2. *Encourages* the further use of CMS existing and future cetacean-related agreements by all relevant stakeholders;
3. *Requests* the CMS Secretariat and Scientific Council to:
 - a. Cooperate with the IWC which also has competency for the conservation and management of cetacean populations, working through the Memorandum of Understanding between the two bodies, by collaborating with the IWC work programmes which address human induced impacts to cetaceans, and by working with the organisation's Scientific and Conservation Committees to further identify priority impacts and regions requiring urgent attention;
 - b. Review, in collaboration with the scientific advisory bodies of CMS cetacean-related Agreements, the extent to which CMS and CMS cetacean-related Agreements, are addressing the following human induced impacts through their threat abatement activities:
 - i. entanglement and by-catch;
 - ii. climate change;
 - iii. ship strikes;
 - iv. pollution;
 - v. habitat and feeding ground degradation;
 - vi. marine noise;

- c. Prioritise the impacts and regions requiring most urgent attention and develop recommendations for how these priorities can be addressed by CMS;
 - d. Liaise with other relevant international bodies including the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), the Cartagena Convention and the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, the United Nations Informal Consultation on Protection of the Oceans and the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS) to determine their work programmes on these issues and to ensure that there is a full exchange of information and collaboration with CMS and its Scientific Council and that there is no duplication of effort or gaps between these bodies;
 - e. Make this information readily available to Parties and report progress to the CMS Standing Committee at its 2007 meeting; and
 - f. Propose a work programme to the ninth meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties of further strategic action that considers the work of the following organizations: CMS cetacean-related Agreements, IMO, IWC including its Scientific and Conservation Committees, OSPAR, UNICPOLOS, the UNEP Regional Seas Programme, and promotes collaboration and synergies between them;
4. *Instructs* the Secretariat and, where appropriate and feasible, the Chairperson and members of the Standing Committee and Scientific Council to draw this resolution to the attention of other relevant intergovernmental organizations, such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), namely its Governing Council and Regional Seas Programme, UNICPOLOS, IMO, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and its Committee on Fisheries Industries (COFI) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs), for the purpose of information and co-operation, and to keep the Parties informed of progress on this Resolution; and
5. *Invites* the Contracting Parties, without prejudice to their obligations under the Convention, to strive to ensure wherever possible that their activities within the scope of this resolution avoid harm to cetaceans.

**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

Distr: GENERAL

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 8.27*

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MIGRATORY SPECIES AND HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Aware that migratory species are victims and vectors of a range of contagious (e.g., viral, bacterial and fungal) diseases and some of these diseases may be transmitted to resident species, domestic stock, captive wild animals and humans. Some diseases have the potential to reduce biodiversity, especially in the case of threatened species;

Aware of the emerging issue of outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) (subtype H5N1), which have had major impacts on livelihoods linked to the keeping of domesticated birds (mainly poultry) and on nature conservation values (including mortality of waterbirds on at least four internationally important Ramsar sites in Eurasia, and *conscious* of the increasing number of countries in which HPAI has recently been detected following its westward spread through Eurasia;

Very conscious that, if the current subtype of HPAI either genetically reassorts or adaptively mutates into a form transmissible between humans, this could have the global health, social and economic consequences of a human influenza pandemic;

Mindful, however, that the limited number of currently known cases of human infection with the current strain of HPAI is restricted to certain parts of Asia and have been through contact with infected poultry and none through contact with wild birds, and *recognizing* that public attitudes and support for wetland and species (particularly waterbirds) conservation and sustainable use, could be negatively affected by concerns as to the possible role of waterbirds in the spread of HPAI (subtype H5N1);

Concerned, however, that in most countries there is a significant lack of information and, in some cases, public misinformation, on important issues related to the spread of HPAI, the risks it may pose, and how to anticipate and respond to outbreaks of HPAI, and *noting* in particular the difficulties that developing countries face in assessing and responding to the threat of HPAI, especially given the significance in many of these countries of both domesticated and wild birds as the basis of rural livelihoods;

Concerned also that ill-informed responses may have unfortunate and possibly disastrous long-term consequences for conservation, especially for some of the species which are globally threatened, and already have small or localised populations and particularly those species listed in Appendix I of the Convention and in Column A, Category 1 of Table 1 of the Action Plan of the Agreement on the Conservation of African Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds;

* Revised version March 2006.

Noting that HPAI is considered to have been spread between countries by a number of different known vectors, including through the movement of avian livestock, cage birds and bird by-products, legal and illegal trade in birds, equipment associated with these respective industries, and movement of people, and *noting* that the migration of waterbirds has been suspected to be a vector as well, although direct evidence is lacking and *aware* that the relative significance of these different modes of spread has varied and evidence of causal links in many cases is weak or lacking;

Welcoming the involvement in this issue of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the World Health Organisation (WHO), and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), notably through the publication in May 2005 of a *Global Strategy for the Progressive Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza* and its implementation, *inter alia*, through regional Technical Cooperation Programmes on Emergency Assistance for Early Detection and Prevention of Avian Influenza;

Aware of the Convention's leading participation in various coordinating mechanisms, including the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza convened in late August 2005 by the Convention, which comprises representatives and observers from nine international organisations, namely CMS, AEW, Ramsar Convention, FAO, WHO, Wetlands International, BirdLife International, International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), *recognising* the role of the IUCN Veterinary Specialist Group and *also noting* Resolution 3.18 on Avian Influenza of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds and Resolution IX.25 of the Ramsar Convention on managing wetlands and waterbirds in response to highly pathogenic avian influenza;

Recalling that the Global Flyways Conference (Edinburgh 2004) called, in particular, for urgent action to assess disease risk, and establish monitoring programmes in relation to migratory waterbird movements, the trade of wild birds, and implications for human health;

Acknowledging the opportunities for information exchange provided by the Special Round-Table on the spread of HPAI held on 19 November 2005 at Nairobi, Kenya, during the 8th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species, and *encouraged* by the participation of all African and other CMS Scientific Councillors;

Recognizing that exploration of possible scenarios of the current HPAI spread, including identification of areas of higher relative risk and development of possible policy responses to outbreaks will benefit from analysis of extensive and long-term data sets relating to bird movements, waterbird counts, trade and movements of people, but *noting* the urgency to access and analyze such data, networks, and other information, and to fill outstanding gaps in the scientific understanding of these factors;

Recalling also that, although outbreaks of H5N1 in Hong Kong in 1997, in Japan in 2004, of H7N1 in Italy in 1999, of H7N3 in Chile in 2002 and of H7N7 in The Netherlands, Belgium and Germany in 2003 were all successfully stamped out using rigorous control and biosecurity measures, HPAI now appears to be endemic in some parts of Asia, highlighting the practical difficulties of control in countries with limited veterinary capacity;

Recognizing the potential risk of transmission of HPAI between captive birds and other animals at wetland centres and zoological gardens and wild waterbirds visiting these sites, being mindful both of animal welfare requirements and the important role such sites play in wetland communication, education and public awareness;

Recognizing also ongoing national actions and plans for monitoring habitats and bird populations for HPAI; and also *noting* that, although development of surveillance schemes and contingency planning will need to be determined nationally, there are significant benefits from international cooperation;

Aware of the outcomes of the recent WHO/FAO/World Bank meeting in Geneva of 7-9 November 2005 on 'Avian Influenza and human pandemic influenza' which identified the significant gap of knowledge concerning the role that wild birds might play in the spread of HPAI, *noting* the need to strengthen research and monitoring related to waterbird migration and trade in birds, as well as disease processes in wild bird populations, especially research identified by the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza;

Recognising the need for rapid and continued sharing of information given the potential significance of this information in terms of bird conservation and population dynamics, so as to enable or improve risk assessments and be better prepared to improve conservation of waterbirds and future management of avian disease outbreaks; and

Aware of the decision of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (Resolution 3.6) to request the support of the CMS and other stakeholders to establish long-term funding regimes in order to develop long-term monitoring of waterbird populations *inter alia* via the International Waterbird Census and its derived outputs, and further to Ramsar Resolution VIII.38, as a means of informing a wide range of national and international conservation policies including risk assessment for HPAI;

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

1. *Calls* for fully integrated approaches, at both national and international levels, to address HPAI and other animal borne diseases by bringing ornithological, wildlife, and wetland management expertise together with those traditionally responsible for public health and zoonosis, including veterinary, agricultural, virological, epidemiological, and medical expertise;

Wild bird information (knowledge needs)

2. In response to the emerging issue of HPAI H5N1, given its potential significance for conservation of migratory species, and the need to be better prepared for the future management of avian disease outbreaks, *calls* upon Contracting Parties, non-contracting Parties, international and national organisations, in cooperation with FAO, OIE and other competent authorities in domesticated and captive birds, to support and build capacity for research (see annex) related to disease processes in migratory bird species, long-term monitoring of their movements and populations and rapid development of surveillance programmes for HPAI in populations of wild birds; and to strengthen ongoing efforts to improve, integrate and analyse existing data sets across different flyways to determine precise migratory routes, fluxes and population dynamics of species, and to disseminate the results;

Specific Instructions

3. *Supports* the conclusions of WHO, FAO and OIE that attempts to eliminate HPAI in wild bird populations through lethal responses such as culling are not feasible and may exacerbate the problem by causing further dispersion of infected birds;
4. *Emphasises* that destruction or substantive modification of wetland and other habitats with the objective of reducing contact between domesticated and wild birds does not amount to wise use as urged by Article 3.1 of the Ramsar Convention and Articles 1 and 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and may exacerbate the problem by causing further dispersion of infected birds;
5. *Calls* on Contracting Parties and urges non-contracting Parties to strictly apply internationally agreed quarantine and health standards for the cross-border transport of bird products and captive birds of all kinds and further *calls* for a crackdown on the illegal transport of bird products and captive birds of all kinds, both nationally and internationally;
6. *Suggests* that African Contracting Parties and non-contracting Parties coordinate their responses to the threats posed by the spread of HPAI through the New Partnership for Africa's Development amongst others;
7. *Urges* that hunting communities, in the framework of existing hunting activities, contribute to monitoring the spread of HPAI and co-operate actively with national authorities in the event that measures, *inter alia* special temporary hunting regulations are considered or put into force;

Strategic advice

8. *Notes* the overriding importance of enhanced biosecurity measures, including adequate farming and aquaculture standards, and the need for competent authorities to develop strategies that limit the risk of disease transmission between wild and domestic animals (through enhanced biosecurity measures) and humans;
9. *Underlines* the importance of developing and implementing national contingency or action plans related to the potential risk of disease transmission, and the need for national preparedness to respond effectively to instances of detection of HPAI in birds, notably in wetland-dependent species;
10. *Requests* Contracting Parties and urges non-contracting Parties to develop and implement programmes of education and public awareness on HPAI, especially aimed at actually or potentially affected stakeholders, in particular those engaged in outdoor activities and the poultry industry;

Funding Needs

11. *Urges* the Contracting Parties to:
 - (a) support the establishment of an internationally or regionally coordinated well-structured long-term monitoring and surveillance programme for migratory birds, as appropriate, to assess, *inter alia*, current and new disease risks, making best use of, and building on existing schemes; and

- (b) rapidly fill specific gaps in knowledge through provision of support to establish programmes to study migratory patterns of targeted species at flyway level (including bird-ringing/banding, colour-marking, satellite tracking and isotope study);

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to explore possibilities for establishing partnerships so as to support the development of long-term funding for monitoring schemes, including the International Waterbird Census and its derived outputs, that are relevant to the Convention's interests;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary working with the Scientific Council and in cooperation with the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza to approach urgently FAO, OIE and WHO in response to their call for further research into fully understanding the role of wild birds in spreading HPAI, and seek the necessary resources to perform this work;

CMS Engagement

14. *Requests* the Executive Secretary working with the Scientific Council and its Working Group on Migratory Species as Vectors of Diseases, to assist, with relevant international agencies and the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza, in sharing information, including practical advice that will assist countries to respond to this serious and rapidly developing situation, and to report back on progress on research and other relevant information to each Scientific Council meeting, to the Standing Committee and to COP9 and to publish this information on a regular basis on the CMS and partner websites for wider availability;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to ensure continued leadership of the Convention in the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza, through appropriate representatives of the Scientific Council and the Secretariat, and *urges* the Scientific Council, with and through the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza, to provide relevant input on practical measures to reduce the risk of disease transmission between wild, captive and domesticated birds, to those agencies developing contingency and wetland management plans related to HPAI; and

16. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, working with the Scientific Council and its Working Group on Migratory Species as Vectors of Diseases to make recommendations regarding the nature and extent of risks associated with other diseases in migratory species and possible areas of action to be taken by Contracting Parties in addressing this.

Annex: Key research needs related to the spread of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in relation to migratory birds and their habitats

1. Identification and mapping of the precise nature of migration routes, including stop over sites, flux and timing for key migratory waterbirds so as to expand and/or refine existing ecological monitoring of these populations.
2. Clarification of virus behaviour and survival in the aquatic habitats which are waterbird breeding, staging and non-breeding (wintering) areas.
3. Clarification of viral incubation periods, the infectious period in birds and the symptoms affecting individual wild birds, including implications for migratory movements, as well as determining survival rates of birds and persistence of viruses in birds.
4. Establishment of informed assessments of the possibility of transmission between populations of wild birds and domestic flocks, including by non-waterbird species found near poultry-keeping areas.
5. Surveillance of the prevalence of HPAI in wild bird populations.
6. Development of combined risk assessments based on the known epidemiological behaviour of the virus, risks of transmission, routes and timing of migratory species, as well as known poultry and captive bird husbandry techniques.
7. Research on methods for improvement of farming standards and the development of strategies to limit the risk of any disease transmission between wild and domesticated birds.



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: GENERAL

UNEP/CMS/Recommendation 8.28

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COOPERATIVE ACTIONS FOR APPENDIX II SPECIES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Noting that there are species or populations of species listed in Appendix II that have an unfavourable conservation status and which require cooperation at the international level for their conservation and management;

Aware that not all such species are currently the object of an Agreement or can reasonably be expected in the short term, to become the object of an Agreement to assist with their conservation; and

Noting further the conclusions and recommendations of the 13th meeting of the Scientific Council (Nairobi, November 2005);

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

1. *Recommends* that the Parties undertake cooperative action to improve the conservation status of these species;
2. *Instructs* the Scientific Council to prepare for each meeting of the Conference of the Parties a list of such Appendix II species for which, or for populations of which, conclusion of an Agreement is not anticipated during the forthcoming triennium, but which require attention within the triennium;
3. *Directs* the Secretariat to assist the Scientific Council in establishing this review process, ensuring that a regular update of status is provided by the relevant focal point Councillor; and
4. *Endorses* the list of species to be the object of cooperative actions for the period 2006-2008, as it appears in the table attached to this recommendation.

SPECIES DESIGNATED FOR COOPERATIVE ACTIONS DURING 2006-2008

Scientific name
<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>
<i>Eidolon helvum</i>
<i>Lagenorhynchus australis</i>
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>
<i>Phocoena spinipinnis</i>
<i>Phocoena dioptrica</i>
<i>Cephalorhynchus commersonii</i>
<i>Cephalorhynchus eutropia</i>
<i>Neophocaena phocaenoides</i>
<i>Sousa chinensis</i>
<i>Tursiops aduncus</i>
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>
<i>Stenella longirostris</i>
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>
<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>
<i>Loxodonta africana</i> (Central African populations)
<i>Equus hemionus</i> (s.l.)
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>
<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>
<i>Crex crex</i>
<i>Coturnix coturnix coturnix</i>
<i>Cygnus melanocorypha</i>
<i>Acipenser baerii baicalensis</i>
<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>
<i>Acipenser mikadoi</i>
<i>Acipenser naccarii</i>
<i>Acipenser nudiventris</i>
<i>Acipenser persicus</i>
<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>
<i>Acipenser schrenckii</i>
<i>Acipenser sinensis</i>
<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>
<i>Huso dauricus</i>
<i>Huso huso</i>
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi</i>
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni</i>
<i>Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni</i>
<i>Psephurus gladius</i>



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Distr: GENERAL

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 8.29*

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONCERTED ACTIONS FOR APPENDIX I SPECIES

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its Eighth Meeting (Nairobi, 20-25 November 2005)

Recalling Resolution 3.2 regarding Appendix I species adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting (Geneva, 1991);

Recognising that Resolution 3.2 decided *inter alia* that at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties a formal review process would be established for a selected number of species listed in Appendix I;

Recalling further that Resolution 3.2, as updated by Resolution 4.2 (Nairobi, 1994), Resolution 5.1 (Geneva, 1997), Resolution 6.1 (Cape Town, 1999), Resolution 7.1 (Bonn, 2002) instructs the Secretariat and the Scientific Council to encourage and assist Parties to take concerted actions to implement the provisions of the Convention;

Noting that the Scientific Council, at its 12th and 13th meetings held in Glasgow (April 2004) and in Nairobi (November 2005) reviewed the implementation of concerted actions for Appendix I species; and

Noting further the recommendation of the Scientific Council at its 13th meeting that the following species be the subject of concerted actions: Terrestrial mammals: *Camelus bactrianus*, *Bos grunniens*, *Cervus elaphus bactrianus*, *Gorilla gorilla*, Birds: *Puffinus mauretanicus*, *Calidris canutus rufa*;

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

1. *Resolves* that the concerted actions and preparation of review reports envisaged within the framework of Resolution 3.2 be carried out for the above-mentioned species and others, as appropriate, during the 2006-2008 triennium, and that the Conference of the Parties review the results at its next meeting; and
2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Scientific Council at its 13th meeting that activities for species covered by Resolution 7.1 be continued for a further three years (2006-2008). The list of species for which concerted actions should either be continued or commenced, as appropriate, is as appears in the table attached to this resolution.

* Revised version March 2006.

SPECIES DESIGNATED FOR CONCERTED ACTIONS BY THE 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th
MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO CMS

Year of adoption	Resolution	Scientific name	Common name
1991	3.2	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	Addax
	3.2	<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	Dorcas gazelle
	3.2	<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	Slender-horned gazelle
	3.2	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara bustard
	3.2	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed curlew
	3.2	-----	Marine Turtles
1994	4.2	<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>	Ruddy-headed goose
	4.2	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed duck
	4.2	<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	Siberian crane
	4.2	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great bustard
	4.2	<i>Gazella dama</i>	Dama gazelle
	4.2	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	Scimitar-horned oryx
	4.2	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	Mediterranean monk seal
1997	5.1	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser kestrel
	5.1	<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>	Andean flamingo
	5.1	<i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i>	Puna flamingo
	5.1	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	Lesser white-fronted goose
	5.1	<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	La Plata dolphin, Franciscana
	5.1	<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i>	South Andean deer
1999	6.1	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	Whitewinged flufftail
	6.1	<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	Blue swallow
	6.1	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic warbler
	6.1	<i>Lontra felina</i>	Southern marine otter
	6.1	<i>Lontra provocax</i>	Southern river otter
	6.1	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Humboldt penguin
	6.1	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous duck
2002	7.1	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow leopard
	7.1	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale
	7.1	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale
	7.1	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale
	7.1	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	Southern right whale
	7.1	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale
	7.1	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale
	7.1	<i>Platalea minor</i>	Black-faced spoonbill
	7.1	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>	Spoon-billed sandpiper
	7.1	<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>	Chinese crested tern
2005	8.29	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Bactrian camel
	8.29	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	Wild yak
	8.29	<i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i>	Bukhara deer
	8.29	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla
	8.29	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic shearwater
	8.29	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Red knot