



CMS Bulletin 9-11 2013

Editorial

*By Dr. Bradnee Chambers,
UNEP/CMS Executive Secretary*

Once again, the negotiations on establishing marine protected areas in Antarctica have failed. Representatives of 24 states and the European Union participated in the negotiations during the thirty-second meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) in the Tasmanian city of Hobart, Australia.

A historic chance to establish the world's largest international marine protected areas in Antarctica has been missed because no consensus could be reached. Two proposals were tabled to ban fishing in areas five times the size of France. To protect these areas, the EU and Australia wanted to set up a reserve of 1.6 million square kilometres in the East Antarctic, the United States and New Zealand for an area of 1.25 million square kilometres in the Ross Sea on the Pacific side of the Antarctic.

Why are marine protected areas so important? The Pew Environment Group recently named ten reasons for creating marine reserves in Antarctica, among which are: this

» p. 2

Contents

- **Editorial** 1
- **Conservation News** 3
 - Project of the Month - November
The Saiga Resource Centre 3
 - Project of the Month - October
Participatory Community Monitoring of
Humpback Whales in Costa Rica 5
 - Project of the Month - September
Addressing Data Gaps to Improve
Green Turtle Monitoring in Tanzania 7
 - Strengthening Community Participation to
Save the Cross River Gorilla from Extinction 9
- **Conservation Policy** 11
 - Saker Falcon Task Force Defines Steps
to Save the Saker Falcon 11
 - CMS Week Dedicated to Science and Conservation 12
 - CMS Scientific Council Undergoing Reform 12
- **Ambassadors' Brief** 13
 - Vecotourism: Virtually being there 13
- **Capacity Building** 15
 - Training Manual Workshop in Africa –
Capacity Building to Implement
the Convention Effectively 15
- **News from the Secretariat** 16
 - CMS Family Meetings 16



Editorial

region is vital to sustaining the majority of the planet's marine life; overfishing has caused a dramatic decline of toothfish in the Antarctic and of fisheries on a global scale; the Ross Sea and Eastern Antarctic zones would have doubled the area of fully protected ocean covered by marine protected areas to two per cent; marine protected areas have proved to revitalize the health of aquatic life not only in the reserves themselves but also in adjacent waters; and in addition, protecting Antarctic waters could contribute to mitigating the impact of climate change on the marine environment by building ecosystem resilience.

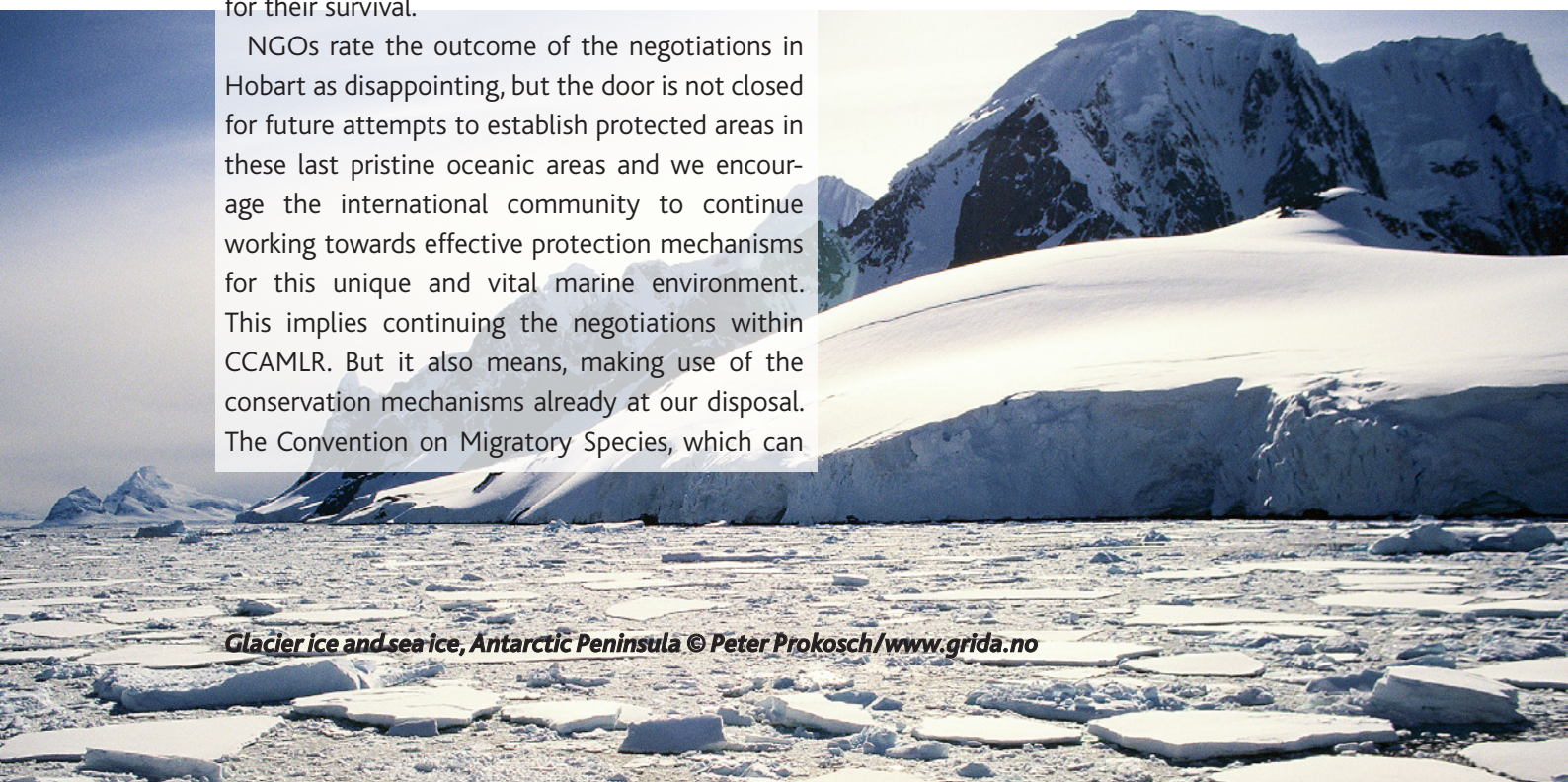
Scientists estimate that over 10,000 known species, including whales, seals, albatrosses, penguins and rare species of fish live in the designated areas. Krill is especially abundant in the Antarctic food web. Scientists estimate that three-quarters of all marine life is maintained by the nutrient-rich waters from the Antarctica's Southern Ocean. Protecting it would be essential for marine life including migratory species; whales in particular depend on healthy krill populations for their survival.

NGOs rate the outcome of the negotiations in Hobart as disappointing, but the door is not closed for future attempts to establish protected areas in these last pristine oceanic areas and we encourage the international community to continue working towards effective protection mechanisms for this unique and vital marine environment. This implies continuing the negotiations within CCAMLR. But it also means, making use of the conservation mechanisms already at our disposal. The Convention on Migratory Species, which can

point to achievements to conserve whales and albatrosses that migrate to the Antarctic region, is one of these mechanisms. Parties to the Convention can make a major contribution to improving the conservation status of Antarctic marine species by fully complying with their obligations to protect migratory species listed on CMS Appendix I and their habitats. ■



Dr. Bradnee Chambers





Conservation News

■ Project of the Month - November The Saiga Resource Centre

The Saiga Antelope is a CMS Appendix II listed species, which suffered a dramatic population decline from the early 1990s onwards as a result of poaching for meat and horn. Today it is listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List.

The *Saiga Resource Centre* (SRC) is a new website funded by Switzerland and through the CMS Small Grants Programme. The SRC has been developed by the Saiga Conservation Alliance (SCA) and the Association for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of Kazakhstan (ACBK) as a forum to share Saiga information for anybody interested in this remarkable migratory species. Additionally the website serves as an international coordination mechanism for the implementation of the Saiga MOU. The site has been designed in a way that provides information to a broad range of users,



Saiga © Navinder Singh

from the general public to representatives of Saiga Range States. The website was launched in June 2013 in Astana, Kazakhstan.

The SRC is designed as an information and communication platform including all relevant data regarding the critically endangered Saiga Antelope, its history, biology, geographical range and related conservation policy. It has been made available in **Chinese, English, Kazakh and Russian** to promote communication and make the site accessible to a wide audience. One of the site's objectives is to share information on the progress towards implementing the CMS Saiga MOU, and to invite Saiga Range States as well as countries that consume or trade in Saiga products, to share information. It aims to facilitate reporting of activities related to Saiga conservation and how those contribute to the implementation of the Medium-term International Work Programme 2011-2015.

The site now has several key functions. The first is to introduce Saiga and their conservation status reaching out to a broad range of users. Those discovering Saiga Antelopes for the first time can learn about the species and key conservation topics. The Centre also comprises a comprehensive

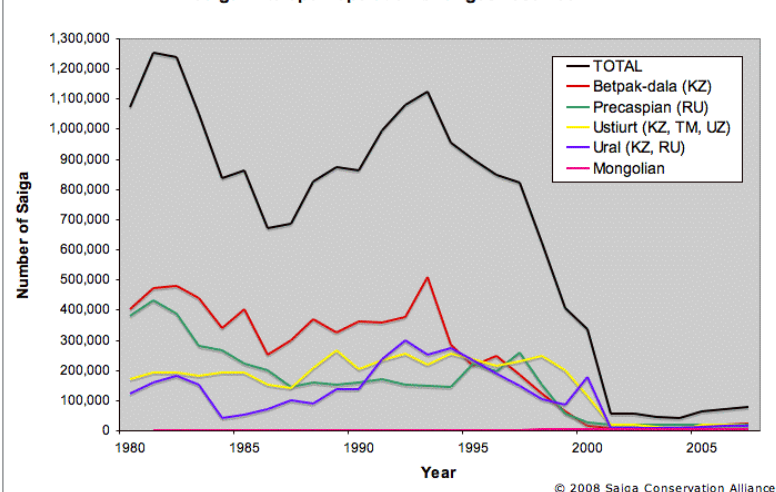


Saiga Resource Centre website,
<http://www.saigaresourcecentre.com/>



Conservation News

Saiga Antelope Population Changes 1980-2007



database of literature, educational tools, images and videos for use by the Saiga conservation community. The "Saiga News" newsletter can be downloaded as well.

The perhaps most important section of the site is the Specialist Resources Section. This password-



Weighing Saiga calf © Caroline Howe



Education campaign in Uzbek schools
© Alexander Esipov

protected area of the site is designed for the use of all Saiga professionals to facilitate the exchange of information. Government officials, NGOs, experts as well as interested individuals involved in Saiga conservation will have access to this section and be able to add their own expertise and projects. In addition, they can access the CMS online reporting tool and information about other activities and experts.

All registered users within the Specialist Resources section can sign up to join a directory of Saiga professionals and create a personal profile outlining their specific areas of work and interests. Additionally a forum is currently being developed which will permit Range State representatives, researchers and practitioners around the world to collaboratively discuss news, developments and ideas. Comments and ideas for improvements for the new Saiga Resource Centre are welcome and can be sent to saigaresourcecentre@gmail.com. It is intended to be a tool for the entire Saiga community to facilitate learning, sharing and effective conservation of the Saiga Antelope worldwide.

Please access this following [link](#) for information on the CMS Saiga MOU



Conservation News

■ Project of the Month - October Participatory Community Monitoring of Humpback Whales in Costa Rica

The Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) is listed on CMS Appendix I and is the most common species of baleen whale in the Pacific coastal waters of Costa Rica. Animals from both the southern and northern populations have been observed migrating from their feeding grounds in colder, temperate waters to the tropical waters of Costa Rica to breed and reproduce in coastal areas. As they tend to concentrate in their breeding grounds, they are exposed to coastal development and tourism. Their regular, predictable presence represents an economic asset for the whale watching industry. Whale tourism provides jobs in many rural communities. However, extensive marine tourism activities could pose a threat to the whales.

The CMS Small Grants Programme has decided to support a project of Costa Rica's Fundación Keto with a twofold aim: conducting research on the Humpbacks and collaborating with local communities as well as national authorities in order to increase awareness of marine conservation, ensuring sustainable ecotourism without affecting migratory whales.

During Humpback Whale surveys, the following information is recorded: date, start and end times, geographical position, engine type of survey vessel, sea state, behaviour of the group, group size, how the whales space themselves out, approximate area occupied by the group and the presence of calves and juveniles. Photos are taken to identify individuals by markings on the ventral surface of their flukes and the shape of the dorsal fin. This helps to determine distribution patterns and



Poster with Humpback Whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) © Fundación Keto



Conservation News



Educational talks
© Fundación Keto



Fluke of Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
© Fundación Keto

identify critical marine areas of concern. Furthermore, Keto trains community members and tour operators to ensure continuous research with a view to establishing a long-term data set in future. Numbers and types of vessels of whale watching operators and the response of whales to approaching boats are also recorded during sightings.

From November 2012 to August 2013 more than 130 sightings were recorded from both populations of Humpback Whales off the Osa peninsula. In most cases, mothers with a calf were spotted. More than 25 mothers have been identified

based on the shape of the dorsal fin and a further 25 adults due to the coloration in their flukes.

The outcomes of the project will be presented to international conservation organizations, national authorities, local communities and tour operators in order to enhance the need for existing and future marine protected areas and to strengthen the management of specific whale watching regulations in Costa Rica. This will also demonstrate that migratory species can benefit from cooperation between NGOs and local communities to regulate whale watching in such an important region. ■



Conservation News

■ Project of the Month - September Addressing Data Gaps to Improve Green Turtle Monitoring in Tanzania

Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) populations and their habitats in Tanzania are now benefiting from support through the CMS Small Grants Programme. The CMS – funded project which addresses gaps in data on the population of nesting Green Turtles and their habitats in Tanzania, seeks to facilitate the development of effective management and conservation plans.

A small population of nesting Green Turtles occurs in Tanzanian coastal waters. It is threatened by incidental capture in fishing gear and illegal exploitation for meat, oil and eggs. Degradation of the turtles' foraging and nesting habitats and unregulated tourism development pose additional threats to their survival. This is all the more serious as there are no data on the location of critical foraging grounds used by these Green Turtles.

In order to reverse the population decline of the species, a number of conservation programmes have been implemented in Tanzania. However, the true size of the Green Turtle nesting population in Tanzania is still unknown. Post-nesting migratory patterns of the females are yet to be studied.

The CMS – funded project in Tanzania aims to fill these data gaps. It is being implemented during the peak nesting season by Sea Sense in collaboration with the Fisheries Development Division of the Government of Tanzania. Sea Sense is the only NGO dedicated to the conservation and protection of the marine environment in Tanzania.

Since October 2012 the CMS funds for this project have been used to support the daily monitoring activities of the network of conservation officers engaged in field work. They relocated any nest at risk of predation by wild animals, poaching or inundation by high tides to a safe area.



Measuring turtle tracks to identify nesting species
© Sea Sense



Measuring curved carapace length © Sea Sense



Nesting female returns to the sea © Sea Sense



Conservation News

The number of nests has doubled since monitoring first began in Temeke District in 2004. This conservation success might be attributed to the dedicated patrol team. During the reporting period, 72 nests were relocated. Hatchlings from 68 of the nests have hatched successfully.

A flipper tagging programme was conducted during the peak-nesting season this year at the eight most commonly used nesting beaches in Temeke. A critical population of juvenile Green Turtles has been identified there, whose survival is threatened by high levels of fishing pressure. The field staff are collecting data to assess the status of the nesting population and determine the effectiveness of current conservation measures.

The coastal communities have been involved throughout the whole monitoring programme. Community members are responsible for collecting data and disseminating this information to the general public. Conservation officers liaise closely with village leaders to promote the sustainable management of natural resources. This approach raises public awareness of local resources and importance of their conservation.

The project contributes to the implementation of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA) of which Tanzania is a signatory state. These conservation efforts in Tanzania will also have a positive impact on migratory Green Turtle populations in the wider Western Indian Ocean. ■



Conservation Policy

■ Strengthening Community Participation to Save the Cross River Gorilla from Extinction

CMS has funded through its Small Grants Programme a project in Nigeria and Cameroon to conserve the critically endangered Cross River Gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*) and its habitat. With fewer than 300 individuals in the wild, the Cross River Gorilla is Africa's least known and most threatened great ape species. Its population has only been found in a small mountainous area straddling the border between Cameroon and Nigeria. The Cross River Gorilla's habitat is restricted to a complex landscape made up of fragmented forests, many of which are not formally protected at the moment. Hunting and increased demand for farmland and forest products pose key threats to this species and its remaining habitat.



Planning and community-based conservation for the Cross River Gorilla © WCS/TMLP



Cross River gorilla, Limbe Wildlife Centre, Cameroon. Photo taken by Arend de Haas, African Conservation Foundation/en.wikipedia

CMS funded this project to address these threats. It was implemented in Nigeria and Cameroon from 1 February 2012 to 30 June 2013. Community-based forest conservation in significant unprotected areas of the species' range was the main focus of the project.

Two international workshops were organized to develop a new five-year Regional Action Plan (2012-2016) to better protect the Cross River Gorilla in Cameroon and Nigeria. Government officials from Nigeria and Cameroon, representatives of international and local conservation groups and other stakeholders reviewed the 2007 Cross River Gorilla Action Plan and elaborated a set of priority actions to be implemented over the next five years. After this period, a first draft of the new Action Plan has just been completed.



Conservation Policy

Various education and outreach programmes were implemented in the Gorilla Guardian (GG) communities in and around key Cross River Gorilla habitat to raise support to address conservation needs and for the sustainable management of natural resources. Field missions to all GG villages in Cameroon were carried out to clarify the roles and functioning of the Village Forest Management Committees (VFMCs) to community members. Functioning VFMCs were created and installed in all ten GG communities to better manage key Cross River Gorilla habitat.

Monitoring is an important component of species conservation. A third field camp has been constructed at the eastern flank of the Mbe Mountains to discourage hunting by local communities. It helps protect the critical habitat corridor linking Mbe to the Cross River National

Park. This area was not previously accessible from the two existing camps in the central and southern parts of the Mbe Mountains. The new camp, which is permanently manned by two eco-guards, has significantly improved protection of the Cross River Gorilla in this area.

Former hunters from community managed forests across the species' range participated in training sessions for alternative livelihoods. In particular, training sessions on beekeeping were held to generate alternative income for them. A total of 117 Kenyan top-bar bee hives were constructed to support this. Several hunters voluntarily handed over their guns at the end of the training to show their commitment. CMS funding has thus greatly contributed to improving local people's livelihoods and fostered partnerships between local communities and government. ■



Cross River Gorilla habitat © WCS/TMLP



Conservation Policy

■ Saker Falcon Task Force Defines Steps to Save the Saker Falcon

The Saker Falcon Task Force convened a Stakeholders' Workshop 9 – 11 September in Abu Dhabi to develop a comprehensive plan for the recovery of the endangered Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*). The Workshop was organized by the Coordinating Unit of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU).

Over 70 representatives of governments, nature conservation authorities and NGOs from more than 30 countries throughout the African-Eurasian range of the species worked on elaborating a Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) to address threats and conservation challenges. Delegates agreed that an adaptive management system for the species would include positive conservation action on the breeding grounds to enhance the population, improve monitoring, and establish a framework to allow for the legal harvesting of the species for falconry purposes. Information gaps were identified and a research programme will need to be developed to address them. Electro-cution by power lines and unsustainable taking of falcons from the wild for falconry purposes were recognized as key threats. These and other pressures have caused major population declines in the last 25 years.

A programme of placing artificial nests is already being implemented in Mongolia. Five thousand nest platforms have been erected and over 500 pairs of Saker Falcons have already adopted them. The purpose is to counteract illegal trade in Saker Falcons to meet demand from falconers on the Arabian Peninsula. An online information portal about the Saker Falcon is planned to be launched that will enhance knowledge transfer.

In addition, delegates called for ten falcon hospitals to network closely and actively join their



Saker Falcon (*Falco Cherrug*) © Andras Kovacs

conservation efforts. One hundred Saker Falcons from countries with breeding pairs should be tagged and tracked via satellite to better understand their migration patterns and wintering ecology. To boost numbers of breeding pairs, 1,000 artificial nest platforms should be erected in breeding Range States outside of Mongolia. One million existing or new electricity poles should be made safe for the Saker Falcon across its migration range. All the stakeholders have a role to play in conserving the species. The SakerGAP will identify the actions to promote the recovery of a flourishing wild population of Saker Falcons. Linking conservation and management activities all along the flyway is essential. Actions will be needed at international, regional, national and local levels to ensure the efficiency of this comprehensive approach.

The Saker Falcon is classified as globally 'Endangered' on the IUCN Red List, and listed on both CMS Appendices and CITES Appendix II. ■



Conservation Policy

■ CMS Week Dedicated to Science and Conservation

How can science better contribute to the conservation of migratory species? The CMS Secretariat invited scientific experts of multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and biodiversity-related organizations to a week of meetings to find solutions. The meetings took place in the city of Formia, Italy between 7-12 October 2013, at the generous invitation of the Regional Park Riviera de Ulisse and the Region of Lazio.

The series of meetings opened with the Sixth Meeting of the Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of the Biodiversity-related Conventions (CSAB) on 7 October. Representatives of CBD, CITES, CMS, the GEF, the Ramsar Convention and the World Heritage Convention, with observers from UNEP/WCMC, IUCN and AEWA attended the meeting of the body that normally convenes once a year.

Fernando Spina of the CMS Scientific Council, and Gemedo Dalle Tussie of CBD's SBSTTA, co-chaired the meeting. Discussions focused on scientific and technical needs for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The scientific advisory bodies are seeking to enhance their contribution to this overarching framework and promote synergies.

Participants also shared their experiences in the operations and structures of their advisory bodies and provided information about their activities with respect to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Closer scientific cooperation will further the implementation of the conventions within the biodiversity cluster. The next meeting of CSAB is planned for summer 2014. ■

■ CMS Scientific Council Undergoing Reform

A Strategic and Planning Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council took place between 9-11 October in Formia, Italy, to discuss among other things the restructuring of the body. Twenty participants, including the chair and vice-chair of the Scientific Council, COP-appointed councillors, and the chairs of the working groups, discussed strategic issues in the run-up to the meeting of the Council due to be held next year and ultimately to COP 11.

This included, pursuant to Resolution 10.9 on the Future Shape Process, brainstorming on how the structure and procedure of the Council could be adjusted to better meet the scientific needs and challenges of CMS.

Other themes of discussion were the gap analysis in the Convention as requested by the Future Shape process, including emerging threats and challenges to species conservation. Gaps in the CMS Appendices, and clear criteria for listing species on them were on the agenda as well as cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). Participants shared information on progress in the taxonomic and thematic working groups and reviewed the remaining tasks and activities of the Scientific Council until COP 11. The 18th Meeting of the Scientific Council will take place in mid-2014.

In addition, a Meeting on Harmonization of Bird Taxonomy and a Scientific Symposium on the Economic Value of Migratory Species were held. Fernando Spina, Chair of CMS Scientific Council, played a key role in facilitating this week of science. It showed how different organizations can work together for the benefit of migratory species. ■



Ambassadors' Brief

- **Vecotourism: Virtually being there ...**



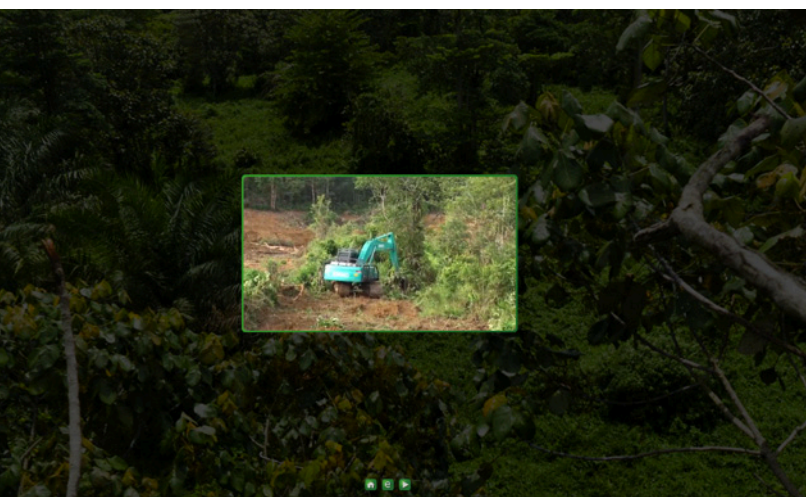
Homepage www.vEcotourism.org

By Ian Redmond OBE

Imagine you had the power of remote viewing, so you could visit places all over the world without even leaving home! You could look around amazing habitats, experience the sights and sounds of the wildlife and hear scientists and conservationists tell you about their work. For the past couple of years, I have been part of a small team that is

working to make this vision of virtual ecotourism a reality. The early results are now on-line at www.vEcotourism.org. Born Free is working with the American inventor of the concept, Mark Laxer, to use this new tool for immersive, interactive conservation education. Soon, anyone with internet access will be able to visit wildlife habitats and conservation projects around the globe virtually. This is being done using 'panos', or spherical panoramic photographs, which enable you to enter the photo and look up, down and behind you! With ambient sound from the location, it really feels like you are there. Moreover, if you see something interesting just click on it and up comes a short video – maybe of animal behaviour or an interview about the work being done – or you might be transported to the next pano that could be 50 paces or 50 miles away.

A good example of the power of this technology is the Sumatran orangutan nest pano, which gives you an orangutan's view of deforestation in the Tripa peat swamp, Sumatra, Indonesia – an important habitat for migratory birds as well as



View from Orangutan's nest www.vEcotourism.org



Ambassadors' Brief

the critically endangered orangutan and a myriad other resident species. I took the pano photos and videos by climbing up to an orangutan nest in the top of a tree to illustrate the problems facing Sumatran orangutans: as far as the eye can see, serried ranks of oil palms stretch in almost every direction and trucks rumble by. When the orangutan who built this nest was an infant, all this was forest. Now, as he awakes each morning the view has changed irreparably – his home has been replaced by oil palms. And yet this nest is in supposedly protected peat swamp forest, part of the Gunung Leuser ecosystem. Worse still, we shoppers pay for this destruction when we buy foods and cosmetics made with this profitable vegetable oil. Dr Ian Singleton, Director of the Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme, said, "Ecotourism will help people better understand the nature of the crisis facing Aceh's forest

and the future of Sumatran orangutans, rhinos, elephants and tigers." After the tour, you are invited to take action to help, by signing petitions, writing letters and shopping carefully to avoid products containing uncertified palm-oil resulting from deforestation. ■



*Ian Redmond at Mondika in Nouabale-Ndoli NP, Congo,
© Michael Stucker*



Capacity Building

■ Training Manual Workshop in Africa – Capacity Building to Implement the Convention Effectively

The joint CMS and AEWA Manual Workshop for African National Focal Points (NFPs) was held from 29 – 31 October in Cape Town, South Africa. In all 45 participants from 26 Parties in Africa attended the workshop.



Capacity Building workshop in South Africa
© Sivuyile Ngaba

The recently developed CMS Family Manual was introduced to participants for the first time. It is a capacity building tool offering guidance on the roles and responsibilities of NFPs for CMS and its instruments. The objective is to help NFPs contribute more effectively towards implementing the CMS Family instruments. The Manual provides background information on the Convention, responsibilities for NFPs and procedures for negotiating at meetings as well as national implementation and national reporting. It also helps them to prepare for CMS-related meetings.

Training is part of the capacity building strategy: As the conservation of migratory species requires transboundary collaboration, NFPs will need to initiate and engage in regional consultations to best ensure protection across the species' range.

In a simulated negotiation session, NFPs learnt how best to conduct negotiations on CMS related topics in order to represent and highlight the views of their countries.

A key topic was the importance of integrating migratory species in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Participants understood the importance of Communication Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) to engage the public and initiate conservation action. CEPA will form a substantial and integral part of the Parties' work to protect migratory species and their habitat.

The capacity building training workshop was supported by the Thematic Programme for Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources including Energy (ENRTP) Strategic Cooperation Agreement between the European Commission and UNEP under the project *Effective Implementation of CMS, AEWA and Other CMS Family Instruments across Various Regions and Languages through Capacity Building over the Period 2012-2014*. The main objectives of this project are developing learning tools and delivering complementary training to strengthen the capacity of NFPs for CMS Family instruments. The CMS Family Manual and accompanying training sessions are relevant for all regions. The funding available only allowed for one training workshop in the African region. Depending on additional funding, further complementary training workshops will possibly be held in other regions, such as Asia and Latin America.

A two-day AEWA NFP meeting for Eastern and Southern Africa, led by the AEWA Secretariat, was convened prior to the CMS Family NFP Capacity Building Workshop, to support the implementation



of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA) 2012-2017 at the sub-regional level.

A one-day Regional Consultation Meeting for African NFPs of CMS followed the training workshop. It was conducted by the inter-sessional Strategic Plan Working Group of CMS to obtain views and feedback from participants on the development of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

The six days of CMS Family sessions have significantly contributed to strengthening the capacity of NFPs for CMS Family instruments to implement CMS, AEWA and other CMS Family instruments effectively in the African region. ■



Participants at Capacity Building workshop in South Africa
© Francisco Rilla, CMS Secretariat



News from the Secretariat

■ CMS Family Meetings

Date	Event	Venue
25-26 November	Strategic Plan Working Group Meeting	Bonn, Germany
26 Nov (aft)	Budget and Finance Sub-Committee Meeting	Bonn, Germany
27-28 November	CMS: 41 st Standing Committee Meeting	Bonn, Germany
Events in 2014		
1-3 April	ASCOBANS: 10 th Meeting of the Jastarnia Group	TBD
7-10 April	EUROBATS: Joint 9 th Standing Committee Meeting (StC9) and 19 th Advisory Committee Meeting (AC19)	Heraclion, Greece
15-16 April	Joint WDC-CMS Workshop on Cetacean Social Complexity and Culture	London, UK
Mid-year	18 th Meeting of the CMS Scientific Council	Bonn, Germany
15-17 September	EUROBATS 7 th Meeting of Parties (MOP7)	Brussels, Belgium
October	AEWA 12 th Technical Committee Meeting	Israel
Last Quarter	CMS 42 nd Standing Committee Meeting	TBA
Last Quarter	CMS 11 th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties	TBA
Last Quarter	CMS 43 rd Standing Committee Meeting	TBA



Imprint

UNEP/CMS Secretariat
 Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1, 53113 Bonn, Germany
 T. +49 228 815-2401/2, F. +49 228 815-2449

secretariat@cms.int, www.cms.int
 Responsible editor: Veronika Lenarz
 Design: Karina Waedt