



CONVENTION SUR ESPÈCES MIGRATRICES

Distr.
GENERAL

PNUE/CMS/Conf. 8.5/Add1
9 november 2005

FRANÇAIS
ORIGINAL: ANGLAIS

HUITIEME SESSION DE LA
CONFERENCE DES PARTIES
Nairobi, 20-25 novembre 2005
Point 9 (b) de l'ordre du jour

ANALYSE ET SYNTHÈSE DES RAPPORTS NATIONAUX *(Préparé par le Secrétariat de la CMS en consultation avec PNUE-WCMC)*

Arrière-plan

1. L'article VI (3) de la convention sollicite que les parties informent la conférence des parties, par le biais du Secrétariat, au moins six mois avant la tenue de chaque réunion ordinaire de la conférence, concernant les mesures à prendre pour les dispositions de la convention. Par conséquent, la Conférence des Parties a adopté lors de sa 7^{ème} réunion un rapport à format standard qui sollicite aussi des informations relatives à l'implémentation de divers objectifs dans le Plan Stratégique de la Convention. Ces rapports fournissent les moyens par lesquels les Parties peuvent soumettre l'état d'implémentation de la Convention et décider de futures actions.

2. Pour la préparation des Rapports Nationaux, Les parties ont été approvisionnées en versions électroniques des Rapports Nationaux en format auparavant complété d'informations que les parties ont, elles-mêmes fourni en 2002 et qui n'ont vraisemblablement pas changé depuis, dans le but de simplifier et minimiser l'effort de réalisation de rapports entrepris par les autorités nationales.

3. Ce document offre une vue d'ensemble synoptique relative à l'état d'implémentation de la Convention tel que cela se dégage de l'information fournie par les 47 rapports reçus à la date limite étendue du 31 Août 2005. Il serait bon de relever qu'il ne s'agit pas d'une révision globale, mais plutôt d'un résumé de points principaux, tendances et modèles émanant des rapports reçus. L'Annexe I de ce document fourni un résumé plus détaillé de l'information contenue dans les thèmes principaux soulevés par les rapports nationaux. De la même manière, l'Annexe II de ce document offre un résumé de l'information relative à chacune des 107 espèces citées à l'Appendice I. Comme cela a été le cas avec les rapports fournis en 2002, les Rapports Nationaux reçus des Parties en 2005 sont en cours d'incorporation dans le Système de Gestion de l'Information (CMS MIS) disponible à partir de la page web de la CMS <http://www.cms.int/species/index.htm> dans le but de faciliter l'accès au public ainsi que l'analyse thématique de l'information.

VUE D'ENSEMBLE DES GROUPES TAXONOMIQUES GENERAUX

4. Un résumé des différents obstacles à la migration ainsi que les facteurs menaçants auxquels chacun des principaux groupes taxonomiques doit faire face (par ex. chauves souris,

mammifères marins, mammifères terrestres autres que les chauves souris, tortues marines et autres groupes taxonomiques) sans oublier les mesures de mitigation correspondantes entreprises, est fourni dans le tableau 1. En plus des actions spécifiques qui y sont répertoriées, les Parties ont rapporté les activités générales applicables à tout groupe taxonomique et impertinentes à tout obstacle y compris l'élaboration d'une meilleure législation, l'élaboration de techniques de gestion et de plans de redressement ainsi que l'implémentation d'études.

5. **La capture en mer apparaît, notamment, comme étant la menace aux espèces migratrices** la plus fréquemment rapportée, elle est commune aux oiseaux, animaux marins et tortues marines. Divers efforts ont été rapportés afin de mitiger les effets de cette menace à échelle nationale ; par ailleurs, encourager dès maintenant, l'élaboration de mesures applicables aux eaux internationales semble particulièrement souhaitable. D'autres importantes menaces d'ordre général concerne la destruction et la fragmentation de l'habitat, problème qui touche les mammifères terrestres et les oiseaux. Des plans visant à la création d'aires protégées ou à l'amélioration dans la gestion de celles-ci sont souvent considérées comme étant des mesures de mitigation. Néanmoins, ces efforts pourraient se voir améliorer par une coordination internationale afin de faciliter la création de corridors internationaux protégés ; **des difficultés relatives au renforcement des législations nationales est aussi un obstacle habituel** (ex. dans le contrôle de la chasse, le braconnage, la pollution et destruction d'habitats). Toutefois, il demeure aussi un manque distinct de lois visant à l'application de la Convention à échelle national.

6. Le détail par groupe pour l'interdiction légale que les Etats de l'aire de répartition doivent entreprendre concernant les principaux taxons est comme suit : oiseaux (84%), mammifères marins (81%), tortues marines (57%), mammifères terrestres (autres que les chauves souris) (71%), chauves souris (57%), autres groupes taxonomiques (11%). **Il semblerait nécessaire de considérer l'établissement de législations nationales relatives aux tortues marines ainsi qu'aux chauves souris, et en particulier à deux sortes de poissons et un reptile actuellement répertoriés dans le groupe dénommé autres taxons.** Étant donné que, à titre d'exemple, l'un des facteurs de menaces majeur souvent rapporté en ce qui concerne les tortues marines (voir au dessous) est celui de la prise des œufs, le manque rapporté en matière de législations visant à la régulation de cela est remarquable. Des exceptions ont été accordées aux parties rapportant avoir des lois pour trois raisons majeurs, principalement : (a) objectifs scientifiques, (b) utilisation par les groupes autochtones, (c) protection des personnes ainsi que leurs propriétés.

7. Des actions rapportées visant au contrôle de l'invasion des espèces exotiques se rapporte essentiellement aux efforts fournis afin d'éradiquer les rats des écosystèmes des îles ainsi qu'à ceux d'éviter le croisement, en Europe, du canard roux *Oxyura jamaicensis* avec l'érismature à tête blanche *O. leucocephala*.

8. Presque toutes les parties rapporteuses autres que les Etats Membres de l'UE ont souligné le besoin en assistance financière et technique relatives aux actions aidant à venir à bout des obstacles à la migration ou d'autres facteurs menaçants.

Table1. Obstacles à la migration et autres facteurs menaçant les espèces migratrices, ainsi que la mitigation correspondante rapporté par les parties

Groupe	Obstacle/facteurs menaçants	Mesures atténuantes
Oiseaux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture • Destruction de l'habitat, principalement des zones dûe à des niveaux d'eaux bas • Chasse • Commerce illégal • Braconnage • Lignes électriques (électrocution) • Pollution, des zones humides en particulier • Collision avec les éoliennes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemas d'observation intégrés • Création d'aires protégées, en particulier les zones humides/Ramsar sites • Sensibilisation • Contrôle d'armes et des licences • Contrôle des frontières • Législation • Isolation de pylônes, de déflecteurs visibles afin d'empêcher que les oiseaux s'y heurtent • Production of Environmental Impact Assessments
Mammifères marins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture, relative en particulier à la pêche à la palangre, débris marins, et autres équipements de pêche (filets) • Pollution marine • Collisions avec le trafic de navigation • Chasse illégale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schémas d'observation intégrés • Identification de la source d'abandon des équipements de pêche • Appareils acoustiques sur les filets pour requins (afin d'alerter la migration des baleines à bosse) • Sensibilisation des pêcheurs; substitution des filets pour requins par des patrouilleurs • Renforcement des législations, interdiction en particulier des filets dérivants • Création d'aires marines protégées • Reconnaissance aérienne afin d'évaluer des modèles de mouvements de baleines
Tortues Marines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture, relative en particulier à la pêche à la palangre, débris marins, et autres équipements de pêche (filets) • Collecte des oeufs • Prédation des oeufs • Destruction des plages de nidification • Pollution marine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification de la source d'abandon des équipements de pêche • Sensibilisation des pêcheurs; substitution des filets pour requins par des patrouilleurs • Dispositifs d'exclusion des tortues • Rétablissement des tortues captures par accident • Gestion de la collecte d'oeufs • Eradication des rats
Mammifères terrestres (chauves souris exclus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manque d'informations relatives aux modèles de migration • Fragmentation et perte d'habitats • Braconnage • Lois insuffisantes • Manque de gestion transfrontalière • Communication insuffisante entre les Etats de l'aire de répartition • Maladies • Barrages fait par l'Homme • Changements climatiques et sécheresse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Création de parcs sur les frontières et des corridors de migration • Création d'aires protégées
Chauves souris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalisme dans les caves de chauves souris 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensibilisation
Autres taxons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manque de lois 	

APPENDICE I. INFORMATION SUR LES ESPECES

9. Neufs espèces répertoriées à l'Appendice I de la Convention ne comptent toujours pas de parties de la CMS parmi leurs rangs : six espèces d'oiseaux (*Diomedea albatrus*, *Pterodroma sandwichensis*, *Ciconia boyciana*, *Haliaeetus pelagicus*, *Grus japonensis*, *Synthliboramphus wumizusume*) ; un mammifère marin (*Eubalaena japonica*) ; un mammifère terrestre (*Bos sauveli*) ; et le poisson (*Pangasianodon gigas*). De plus, 15 espèces de l'Appendice I n'ont été rapportées par aucune des parties : onze espèces d'oiseaux (*Spheniscus humboldti*, *Pterodroma phaeopygia*, *Puffinus creatopus*, *Pelecanoides garnotii*, *Egretta eulophotes*, *Gorsachius goisagi*, *Platalea minor*, *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, *Grus nigricollis*, *Sterna bernsteini*, *Brotogeris pyrrhopterus*) ; un mammifère marin (*Platanista gangetica gangetica*) ; une espèce de tortue

(*podocnemis expansa*) ; et deux espèces de mammifères terrestres (*Gorilla gorilla berengei*, *Bos grunniens*). Par conséquent, aucune information n'était disponible concernant le point 24 de l'Appendice I sur les espèces (22% du total).

10. L'analyse de la liste des Etats de l'aire de répartition actuels démontre qu'un nombre de pays représentant un intérêt particulier étant donné qu'ils font partie du nombre substantiel des espèces répertoriées à l'Appendice I de la Convention ne sont pas encore parties de celle-ci. Le tableau 2 montre les non-Parties qui font partie du rang des vingt ou plus espèces que compte l'Appendice I de la CMS sur les espèces. A titre comparatif, le tableau 2 répertorie les parties à la Convention qui sont censées être inscrites au rang des vingt ou plus espèces que contient l'Appendice I.

Tableau 2. Pays (Parties ou non-Parties) faisant partie du rang des 15 ou plus de l'Appendice I sur les espèces

Parties	Nbre Espèces	Non-Parties	Nbre Espèces
Argentine	28	Chine	42
Inde	27	Russie	40
Maroc	27	Corée, République de	30
Egypte	26	Japon	30
France	25	Brésil	26
Pakistan	24	Corée, RDP	26
Algérie	23	Etats-Unis	25
Chili	23	Irak	22
Royaume-Uni	23	Iran (République Islamique d')	22
Tunisie	22	Soudan	21
Espagne	22		
Israël	21		
Mauritanie	20		

11. La liste des Etats de l'aire de répartition manque de références relatives au type de présence de chaque espèce dans chaque pays, il n'est pas non plus soutenu par les références bibliographiques disponibles. L'incorporation, par le biais du MIS de la CMS, des références fournies par les Parties dans leurs rapports nationaux ainsi que des références bibliographiques disponibles, à titre d'exemple, lui apporterait plus de validité.

12. A des exceptions non négligeables, l'information rapportée et relative à la taille de la population, ses mouvements et sa distribution était vague ou anecdotique, ce qui va de paire avec le nombre limité de rapports disponibles et le nombre insuffisant des Parties à la CMS faisant partie du rang de l'Appendice I sur les espèces, et rend l'évaluation générale de l'état des populations recensées à l'Appendice I virtuellement impossible. Il est donc douteux que les rapports nationaux soient le meilleur moyen d'obtenir ce genre d'information, il serait traité de façon plus appropriée, à titre d'exemple, par le Conseil Scientifique ou par un service personnalisé.

13. De manière générale (tableau 3), les mammifères terrestres autres que les chauves souris étaient sujets au niveau moyen le plus élevé d'activités parmi les Etats de l'aire de répartition rapporteurs en ce qui concerne le contrôle (avec 89% des Etats de l'aire de répartition), la protection de l'habitat (87%), et la recherche (68%).

14. En moyenne, un pourcentage élevé d'Etats de l'aire de répartition a rapporté l'implémentation d'activités de contrôle en faveur des tortues marines (61%), néanmoins et contrastant avec ce chiffre, un bas niveau d'activités a été rapporté concernant la restauration de l'habitat (12%), ou le rétablissement des espèces. Ce groupe est aussi sujet au second niveau le

plus bas en termes d'actions relatives aux activités de protection des espèces (39%) en comparaison à d'autres groupes taxonomiques généraux.

Tableau 3. Pourcentage moyen d'Etats de l'aire de répartition rapporteurs indiquant qu'ils ont conduit des actions, par groupe taxonomique général et type d'action.

Groupe	Recherche	Suivi	Protection d. Espèces	Restauration des Espèces	Protection de l'Hab.	Restauration de l'Hab.	Autres
Chauve-Souris (<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>)	50	17	67	0	33	0	0
Mammifères Terrestres (autres que les Chauve-Souris)	68	89	56	15	87	19	29
Mammifères Marins	32	29	41	4	25	5	16
Oiseaux	42	53	51	6	59	9	16
Tortues Marines	38	61	39	10	40	12	25
Autres Espèces de l'Appendice I	15	12	23	4	12	0	4

15. De façon plus évidente, trois des sept types d'activités rapportées comme ayant été menées à bien par les Parties durant la période du rapport, l'Action Concertée sur les espèces (Résolution 7.1) semble être sujette à moins d'actions, de manière générale, que la moyenne rapportée à l'Appendice I sur les espèces. Ainsi, à titre d'exemple, seulement une moyenne de 37% des Etats de l'aire de répartition rapporte avoir entrepris des activités de recherche, alors qu'une moyenne de 44% avaient indiquées avoir mené à bien des activités de recherches relatives aux espèces contenues à l'Appendice I, de manière générale. De la même manière, il y a en moyenne moins d'actions rapportées relatives à la protection des espèces, concernant en particulier l'Action Concertées sur les espèces (44%) que pour l'Appendice I sur les espèces dans sa totalité (49%).

16. Il semblerait que les Actions Concertées relatives aux espèces migratrices aient fait l'objet de niveaux d'actions supérieurs à ceux rapportés pour toutes les espèces de l'Appendice I en ce qui concerne le suivi des activités, la restauration de l'habitat, et autres actions avec respectivement des moyennes de 59, 11 et 25% des Etats rapporteurs de L'aire de répartition menant à bien ce genre d'activités. De manière générale, les moyennes figurant à l'Appendice I sont de 54,8 et 18% d'actions reportées en ce qui concerne ces actions.

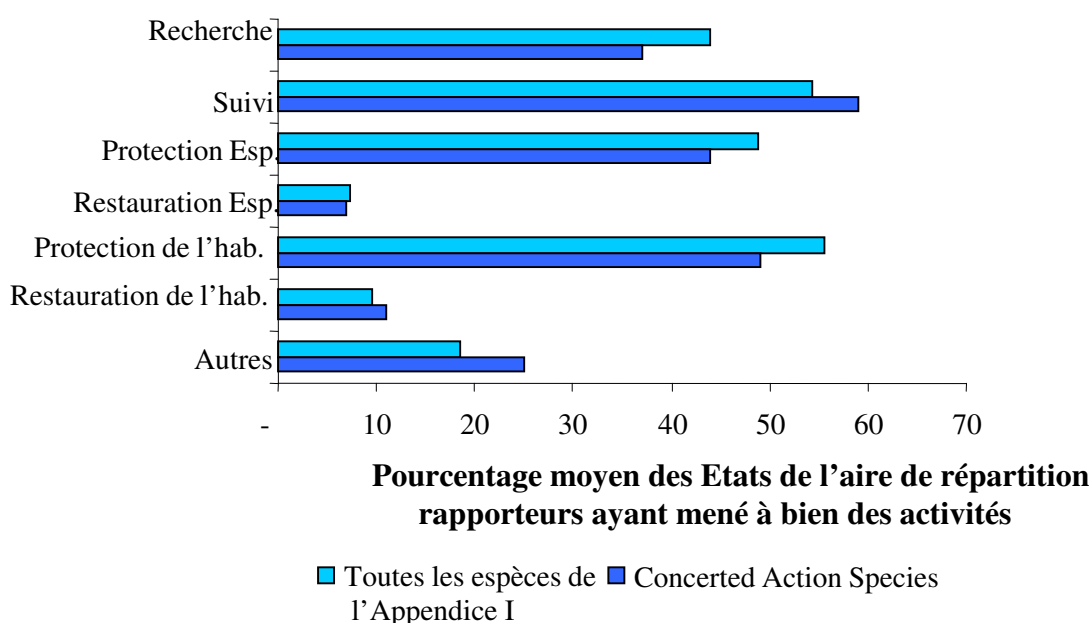


Figure 1. Pourcentage moyen d'Etats de l'aire de répartition ayant rapporté avoir conduit des activités pour les espèces à l'Appendice I, par type d'activité.

LISTINGS POTENTIELS DE NOUVELLES ESPECES

Listing d'autres espèces migratrices menacées à l'Appendice I

17. Treize Parties rapporteuses de 47 (28%) ont affirmé être Etats de l'aire de répartition pour les espèces migratrices en danger pouvant bénéficier de leur ajout à l'Appendice I. D'autre part, une Partie a recommandé la révision des listings relatifs aux Albatros et pétrels contenus dans l'Appendice I à la lumière de la réévaluation en cours des groupes taxonomiques menée par l'ACAP. Six Parties ont, de même fourni des informations indiquant une prise de mesures relative à la proposition d'ajout de quelques ou toutes les espèces répertoriées ci-dessus dans l'Appendice I. Des propositions formelles d'ajout d'espèces dans l'Appendice I ont jusqu'à présent été mises à l'étude par la CdP8 concernant cinq de ces taxons.

Listing d'espèces migratrices dans l'Appendice II

18. Quinze de 47 Parties rapporteuses (32%), ont affirmé être Etats de l'aire de répartition pour les espèces migratrices ayant un état de conservation défavorable, mais elles ne sont actuellement pas répertoriées dans l'Appendice II et peuvent bénéficier de la conclusion d'un Accord pour leur conservation. Des suggestions spécifiques ont été fournies pour : sept taxons mammifères ; 26 espèces d'oiseaux ; et deux espèces de poissons. Dix de ces espèces sont aussi répertoriées dans l'Appendice I de la Convention. Un certain nombre d'espèces suggérées sont déjà répertoriées dans l'Appendice II au sein d'un taxon plus élevé.

19. Six des Parties ayant proposé des ajouts spécifiques dans l'Appendice I, ont indiqué qu'elles sont en cours de prise de mesures afin de proposer le listing de quelques ou toutes ces espèces. Des propositions formelles relatives à l'ajout d'espèces dans l'Appendice II ont été mises à l'étude par la CdP8 pour au moins 12 de ces taxons.

Elaboration d'Accords

20. Vingt-sept Parties ont répondu qu'elles ont entrepris des actions relatives à l'initiation et à la participation dans l'élaboration d'un nouvel Accord/ MdE, ou qu'elles ont des plans futurs dans ce sens.

Des Actions relatives à l'initiation de nouveaux Accords ont été rapportées pour:

+ L'Outarde Houbara (*Chlamydotis undulata*);

+ Les rapaces de la région Afro-eurasienne;

+ Dugong (*Dugong dugon*);

+ Les mammifères marins du Pacifique Sud;

+ Les Tortues Marines du Pacifique Sud; et

+ L'Eléphant d'Afrique (*Loxodonta africana*) de l'Ouest Africain.

Les animaux migrants ayant été identifiés comme ayant **besoin de l'élaboration de futurs d'Accords** incluent:

+ L'Hippopotame (*Hippopotamus amphibius*);

+ L'Eléphant d'Afrique (*Loxodonta africana*) dans l'Ouest et l'Est africain;

+ Les Gorilles des forêts d'Afrique Centrale ;

+ La Gazelle de Mongolie (*Procapra gutturosa*), la Gazelle à goitre (*Gazella subgutturosa*), l'Âne sauvage (*Equus hemionus* ssp. *Hemionus*), en Asie;

+ Les mammifères marins du Golf de Guinée ;

+ Les cétacés du Bénin, le Ghana et le Togo ;

+ Les Falconiformes d'Afrique et de l'Ouest Eurasien ;

- + Les oiseaux de l'Est africain ;
 - + Les Tortues Marines du Pacifique ;
- La participation à l'élaboration d'Accords/ MdE s'applique principalement aux Fauvettes Aquatiques *Acrocephalus paludicola* ainsi qu'à un potentiel Accord/ MdE sur les antilopes sahélo- sahariennes.

PLAN D'ACTION RELATIF A LA TELEMETRIE PAR SATELLITE

21. Vingt trois Parties ont rapporté l'usage de la télémétrie par satellite et onze d'entres-elles ont fourni des explications relative à l'usage de cette technologie. Cette dernière peut être incluse dans quatre groupes généraux : la caractérisation de modèles de migration et de distribution, ainsi que l'identification de zones importantes au sein d'un itinéraire migratoire afin d'améliorer les bases de comportement et les bases écologique pour la gestion de la conservation ; la caractérisation d'interaction avec des zones faisant l'objet d'exploitation humaine ; le suivi de la réintroduction de spécimens en captivité dans leurs milieux naturels ; et enfin la sensibilisation et l'éducation.

22. Neuf Parties ont rapporté l'existence de mesures visant à minimiser les risques de porter atteinte au bien-être des animaux en étude, y compris : des lignes directrices et protocoles ; l'implication des autorités dans la supervision d'aspects visant à sauvegarder le bon fonctionnement des projets ; ou encore l'utilisation d'équipements à poids minimal et coûts abordables spécialement conçus à cet effet attaché à l'animal ou qui s'en détache par lui-même après un certain temps.

23. Il est rapporté que la télémétrie par satellite a été utilisée sur tous les groupes taxonomiques à l'exception des Chauves-souris.

Mobilisation de ressources

24. trente quatre Parties rapporteuses (72%) ont indiqué **avoir mis des ressources à la disposition des activités de conservation à l'intérieur des pays**. Les Parties ont surtout rapporté les activités menées à bien plutôt que de fournir des détails concernant les ressources financières impliquées. Aucune Partie n'a fait de commentaires relatifs aux excellentes contributions, de la même façon, aucune Partie n'a fait de commentaires concernant l'augmentation ou la diminution des prestations en comparaison à celles fournies à précédente période de reporting. Les parties ont relevé l'existence d'une gamme d'actions fondé auparavant et ayant un impact positif sur la conservation des espèces répertoriées par la CMS.

Ceci inclus :

- + La gestion d'aires protégées ;
- + La conservation ;
- + La recherche ;
- + Un travail de recensement ;
- + La gestion/ restauration de l'Habitat y compris l'implication des populations autochtones dans la gestion;
- + Des plans de redressement/ plans de gestion ;
- + Des activités de sensibilisation de la population / éducation ;
- + L'élaboration de publications scientifiques ;
- + Le contrôle de la chasse.

25. La Finlande, l'Allemagne, le Togo et le Royaume-Uni ont rapporté avoir fourni des contributions volontaires au Fond d'affectation spéciale de la CMS ; sachant que la Finlande et le Royaume-Uni ont remarqué que ces contributions étaient destinées à aider les délégués des pays en voie de développement à assister à la CdP7 ou à la CdP8. de même que quatre Parties ont rapporté avoir reçu des contributions du Fond d'affectation spéciale de la CMS. Et ceci afin

d'encourager les activités de conservation des cétacés (la Guinée) ; des antilopes (le Mali) ; des chameaux (la Mongolie), et des Albatros et Pétrels (l'Uruguay).

26. Dix-neuf Parties ont rapporté avoir bénéficié **d'une assistance technique/scientifique d'autres pays**. Les Etats rapporteurs membres de l'Union Européenne ainsi que le Tchad ont rapporté recevoir des fonds émanant de l'UE. De même, six Parties ont rapporté recevoir de l'assistance d'une ou de plusieurs autres Parties le Congo de la France; la Croatie de Monaco; Ex République Fédérale de Macédoine, de la Grèce; la Mongolie des Etats-Unis, du Japon, d'Autriche, et d'Allemagne; le Maroc de l'Allemagne; Sénégal de la Belgique et d'Italie).

27. Neuf Parties ont rapporté recevoir **des fonds de sources internationales**, y compris : le Tchad (FFEM, Wetlands International, WWF, IFAW), le Kenya (CITES, Ramsar, UNESCO et le PNUE); le Mali (La Banque Mondiale, Wetlands International, UICN, UNESCO, etc.); le Maroc(FFEM); la Mongolie (FFEM/PNUE); le Pakistan (Ramsar et FFEM); le Sénégal (UICN); Sri Lanka (FFEM, ADB Projects, Ramsar); Royaume-Uni (Les îles Cayman.).

Résolutions/Recommandions de la CdP

28. En réponse à des questions relatives à l'élaboration de résolutions et recommandations spécifiques émanant de la CdP6 et la CdP7, les Parties ont fourni des informations détaillées relatives à une gamme de mesures pratiques entreprises dans le cadre des problèmes relatifs à la capture, la pollution par les hydrocarbures, l'électrocution et les éoliennes, afin de limiter la mortalité accidentelle des espèces migratrices. De plus, étant donné que les acteurs à l'origine de ces problèmes sont susceptibles d'augmenter, la prise en compte par les Parties à la CMS des mesures de contrôle existantes rapportées déjà en place ou en cours d'élaboration dans d'autres pays semble être un pas pratique vers l'avant.

29. Quinze parties ont indiqué que **la capture** est un problème majeur affectant les mammifères marins, les tortues marines et les oiseaux. Le Royaume-Uni a rapporté que le Conseil pour l'Agriculture et la pêche de l'Union Européenne a accordé une nouvelle régulation de la Communauté Européenne (812/2004) relative à la capture des cétacés qui prévoit l'usage obligatoire de « pingers » acoustiques sur la couche de fond des filets déployés à partir des bateaux de pêche de plus de 12m de long.

30. Onze Parties parmi les Parties rapporteuses, ont mentionné l'existence d'activités relatives à **la pollution par les hydrocarbures** et les espèces migratrices. Aussi, le Danemark et l'Allemagne ont noté qu'en 2004, l'Organisation Maritime Internationale a désigné la Mer Baltique comme étant « une Zone Maritime particulièrement Sensible » afin de minimiser le risque de pollution par les hydrocarbures. La Finlande, le Kenya, le Nigeria et l'Arabie Saoudite ont mentionné l'existence d'activités relatives aux déversements d'hydrocarbures. Le Nigeria a créé « l'Agence de Détection et D'action contre le Déversement d'Hydrocarbures » afin de venir à bout des déversements d'hydrocarbures dans les zones d'exploration et d'exploitation du pétrole dans le delta du Nigeria. L'Arabie Saoudite a souligné que des mesures préventives ainsi que des mécanismes de restauration sont en place. De même, la Suède a constaté une augmentation d'opérations de supervision et persécution de délinquants menées par les gardes-côtes. Le Royaume-Uni a rapporté l'élaboration d'un Atlas regroupant les sites côtiers sensibles à la pollution par les hydrocarbures.

31. Douze parties ont rapporté l'existence d'activités relatives aux mesures visant à contrôler l'électrocution des oiseaux migrateurs. Ceci inclus :

- + Les législations
- + L'isolation des câbles
- + L'usage de déflecteurs visibles afin de minimiser le risque d'oiseaux qui s'y heurtent
- + Des enquêtes afin d'évaluer la magnitude des problèmes dans des zones où ces problèmes sont méconnus.

+ Des mesures afin de s'attaquer au problème particulier des cigognes blanches qui construisent leurs nids sur les pylônes électriques.

32. Treize Parties ont rapporté l'existence d'activités relatives aux **éoliennes** et aux espèces migratrices, sachant que l'usage des éoliennes a augmenté. La plupart des Parties rapportent l'importance de l'évaluation de l'impact sur l'environnement à cet égard. La Suisse et le Royaume-Uni ont fourni des détails de rapports relatifs aux conséquences des éoliennes sur les oiseaux et sur l'environnement marin.

AUTRES INFORMATIONS FREQUEMENT RAPPORTEES

Rôles des populations autochtones/ communautés locales

33. Des commentaires relatifs au rôle des populations autochtones/ communautés locales ont été approuvés comme étant des thèmes de sciage dans les rapports, même s'il n'avait pas été des Parties de rapporter à ce sujet. Cinq Parties ont souligné l'importance de l'implication des populations autochtones/ communautés locales dans la gestion des ressources naturelles y compris les espèces migratrices.

34. De la même façon, l'Australie ainsi que la Bolivie ont rapporté l'existence de provisions législatives spéciales permettant aux populations autochtones/ communautés locales d'essayer de poursuivre dans l'utilisation traditionnelle des ressources naturelles y compris les espèces migratrices.

35. Le Congo a affirmé le besoin de réconciliation avec les chefs traditionnels afin de résoudre les conflits existants et de promouvoir des projets de conservation ainsi que actions impliquant la communauté locale autour des aires protégées. Le Kenya a de même souligné l'insuffisance de la participation de la communauté dans la gestion des terres, citant ceci comme un obstacle à la migration ; notant aussi le besoin d'assistance en matière de formation des groupes locaux. Le Togo a, à son tour, retenu le besoin d'aide à l'élaboration d'activités génératrices de revenus qui permettrait aux communautés locales vivant à proximité de gares fluviales de dépendre moins des ressources naturelles.

CONCLUSIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

36. **Législations nationales.** Des législations nationales adéquates semblent manquer pour la plupart des groupes, les Parties rapporteuses considère cela comme étant un obstacle à l'application de la Convention à échelle nationale. Néanmoins, il semblerait que quelques Parties présentes dans certaines régions couvertes par la CMS bénéficie d'instruments législatifs appropriés déjà en place. Des mesures simples visant à faciliter l'échange d'expériences et l'accès à des exemples de bons instruments légaux au sein des Parties d'une région s'avérerait être fructueux. De la même manière, il s'avérerait peut être utile qu'un échange d'expériences avec d'autres organes internationaux préoccupés par la promotion de législations internationales pour la protection des espèces (par ex. CITES et son projet de législations soit opéré.

37. **Actions Concertées sur les espèces.** Ces espèces semblent souffrir d'un manque d'actions relevant de certains domaines si elles sont comparées à l'ensemble des actions rapportées pour toutes les espèces de l'Appendice I. Les parties devraient être amené à agir de manière urgente afin d'identifier et d'élaborer les actions nécessaires à la protection de ces espèces. La désignation d'une Partie à agir en tant que « champion » volontaire en faveur de chacune des espèces répertoriées à la résolution 7.1 serait souhaitable. Cette Partie/correspondant pourrait être responsable de l'encouragement et la coordination d'actions appropriées pour la protection de ces espèces au sein des Etats de l'aire de répartition. De la même manière, l'établissement de groupes de travail (par ex. sous la forme de groupes de débats électroniques quand cela est possible) pour chaque espèce pourrait s'avérer un utile catalyseur d'actions.

38. **Capture.** La capture et en particulier la capture en milieu marin est citée comme étant une menace majeure pour les mammifères marins, les tortues marines et les oiseaux.

39. Un groupe de travail sur la capture a été élaboré au sein du Conseil Scientifique de la CMS. Etant donné la magnitude et l'envergure du problème, il serait approprié de prolonger son mandat et son appartenance au Conseil afin de permettre l'échange d'expériences et d'encourager l'élaboration d'actions coordonnées pas seulement au sein de la CMS comme tel, mais aussi au sein de la famille d'Accords à la CMS traitant de ce problème (y compris l'ACAP, ACCOBAMS, ACOBANS, le MdE IOSEA sur les Tortues Marines, le MdE sur les Tortues Marines d'Afrique). Une collaboration étendue avec des organes externes à la famille de la CMS ayant des mandats les autorisant à opérer dans ce domaine, particulièrement ceux qui abordent le problème des eaux internationales (telle que la Convention sur la Conservation des Ressources Marines Vivantes de l'Antarctique, la Convention des Nations Unies sur le Droit de la Mer, l'Accord des Nations Unies sur les Stocks de Poissons, parmi d'autres) serait aussi souhaitable.

40. **Télémétrie par satellite.** Cette technologie a un rôle important à jouer en ce qui concerne le contrôle de la migration et la distribution des populations animales, ainsi que dans l'identification d'importantes zones pour la gestion de la conservation. Etant donné que les équipements sont devenus plus abordables en terme de coûts et plus petits en terme de taille, il est devenu possible d'élargir l'exploitation de cette technologie et de promouvoir le travail sur un nombre supérieur d'espèces. Ceci aidera à garantir que les efforts fournis en matière de protection de l'habitat ciblent les emplacements les plus critiques. Néanmoins, la principale préoccupation de la CMS, exprimée dans le Plan Stratégique 2000-2005, relative aux plans d'actions de la télémétrie par satellite concerne l'examen de projets impliquant les espèces de l'Appendice I afin d'assurer leur conformité avec les lignes directrices accordées. Toute fois, relativement peu de choses sont rapportées à cet égard, ce qui laisserait entendre que la sensibilisation des Parties et la promotion de lignes directrices appropriées (par le biais, à titre d'exemple, de la page web de la CMS), serait peut être utile.

41. **Aires protégées.** La fragmentation de l'habitat, la pollution et la destruction, en général, des zones humides en particulier, était souvent citée en tant que menace principale pour les espèces migratrices, de la même manière, l'élaboration d'une meilleure gestion des aires protégées a souvent été rapporté comme étant une action atténuante à cet effet. Néanmoins, les Parties ont souligné le manque de coordination internationale en matière de sélection d'aires protégées appropriées permettant l'élaboration de corridors migratoires internationaux. Il s'agit d'un domaine qui pourrait bénéficier de débats futurs recommandés au sein du Conseil Scientifique.

42. **Trafic marin.** La collision avec le trafic marin a été citée comme étant un problème significatif pour les mammifères marins. La Nouvelle Zélande a souligné le besoin d'établir des contacts avec d'autres pays afin d'élaborer une meilleure pratique internationale visant à limiter la collision des navires avec les grandes baleines.

43. **Electrocution et éoliennes.** Des techniques efficaces ont été élaboré par quelques Parties afin de limiter les problèmes dues à l'électrocution. De la même manière, il a été rapporté que des études ont été menées concernant l'impact des éoliennes sur les espèces migratrices. Les meilleures pratiques ainsi que les leçons acquises peuvent être partagées par les Parties dans le Système de Gestion de l'information de la CMS.

44. **Pollution par les hydrocarbures.** Les Parties à la CMS pourraient suivre une approche similaire que celle proposée pour le contrôle de la capture et débattre des tactiques pour le contrôle de la pollution marine par les hydrocarbures sous la direction de la Conférence des

Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer. L'échange d'études de cas de bonnes pratiques via le Système de Gestion de l'Information de la CMS, serait utile.

45. **Listings des espèces des Appendice I et II.** Diverses espèces bénéficiant potentiellement de leur ajout dans les Appendices, auraient fait l'objet de propositions de leur ajout dans les Appendices I et II lors de la 8^{ème} Réunion de la Conférence des Parties. Une fois les parties auraient examiné ces propositions, le Conseil Scientifique souhaiterait peut être examiner la liste fournie à l'Annexe I de cette synthèse et sélectionner celles qui pourraient faire l'objet de futures délibérations.

46. **Albatros et pétrels.** Une révision du listing d'Albatros et Pétrels devrait être réalisée à la lumière de la récente réévaluation des groupes taxonomiques que l'ACAP mène à bien.

47. **Aide technique.** Les Parties ont exprimé le manque en matière de sensibilisation relatif au besoin en élaboration de propositions visant à inclure les espèces dans les Appendices de la Convention. A cet effet, des lignes directrices pourraient être fournies par le biais de la section FAQ de la page web de la CMS.

48. **Population autochtones/ communautés locales.** L'implication des populations autochtones/ communautés locales dans le processus d'exploitation et/ ou gestion des espèces migratrices a été identifié comme étant un thème de sciage dans les rapports. Il serait bénéfique à la CMS de se mettre en liaison avec le groupe de travail de la Convention sur la diversité biologique prévu à l'Article 8j *Connaissances traditionnelles, innovations et pratiques*, afin de garantir que les problèmes soulevés et les expériences acquises sous la direction de la CDB et la CMS, soient partagés à cet égard.

Analysis of National Reports to the CMS

2005

Annex I: General Themes

Prepared and produced by: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK on behalf of the Secretariat to the CMS.



About UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
www.unep-wcmc.org

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre is the biodiversity assessment and policy implementation arm of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organisation. UNEP-WCMC aims to help decision-makers recognize the value of biodiversity to people everywhere, and to apply this knowledge to all that they do. The Centre's challenge is to transform complex data into policy-relevant information, to build tools and systems for analysis and integration, and to support the needs of nations and the international community as they engage in joint programmes of action.

UNEP-WCMC provides objective, scientifically rigorous products and services that include ecosystem assessments, support for implementation of environmental agreements, regional and global biodiversity information, research on threats and impacts, and development of future scenarios for the living world.

The contents of this report do not necessarily reflect the views of policies of UNEP-WCMC, or the editors, nor are they an official record. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNEP-WCMC concerning the legal status of any country or territory, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Contents

GENERAL TAXONOMIC OVERVIEW	1
Birds	1
Marine Mammals	2
Marine Turtles	2
Terrestrial Mammals (other than bats)	3
Bats.....	4
Other Taxa.....	4
DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AGREEMENTS	5
Birds	5
Marine Mammals	5
Marine Turtles	6
Terrestrial Mammals (other than bats)	6
Bats.....	6
Other Taxa.....	7
POTENTIAL NEW SPECIES LISTINGS	8
Listing of other endangered migratory species in Appendix I (Section II.7)	8
Listing of migratory species in Appendix II (Section III.3)	12
POLICIES ON SATELLITE TELEMETRY	16
Use of satellite telemetry	16
Scientific justification for the research.....	17
Measures taken to minimise risks to the welfare.....	17
Animal groups reported as subject of projects using satellite telemetry	18
Future use of satellite telemetry	20
Animal groups reported as subject of future projects that use satellite telemetry	21
Impediments on the use of satellite telemetry on future projects	21
MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES	22
Provision of resources for in-country conservation activities	22
Voluntary contributions to CMS Trust Fund.....	23
Voluntary contributions or technical and/or scientific support	23
Receipt of contributions from CMS Trust Fund.....	24
Receipt of technical/scientific assistance from other countries.....	25
RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	26
Res. 6.2 By-Catch, and Rec. 7.2 – Implementation of Res. 6.2 on By-Catch.....	26
Res. 7.2 Impact Assessment And Migratory Species	26
Res. 7.3 Oil Pollution And Migratory Species	26

Res. 7.4	Electrocution of Migratory Birds	27
Res. 7.5	Wind Turbines And Migratory Species.....	27
Res. 7.9	Cooperation With Other Bodies and Processes	27
Res 7.10	Implications For CMS of the WSSD.....	27
Res. 7.15	Future Action on the Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales.....	27
Recom. 7.5	Range State Agreement for Dugong Conservation	28
Recom. 7.6	Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle	28
Recom. 7.7	America Pacific Flyway Programme	28
Other Resolutions/Recommendations	29

GENERAL TAXONOMIC OVERVIEW

Objective 1 of the 2000-2005 Strategic Plan of the CMS is to promote the conservation of migratory species included in major animal groups listed in the CMS Appendices. Parties were asked to report on legislation prohibiting the taking of these species, obstacles to migration and other endangering factors on migratory species, as well as on activities to counter these factors.

BIRDS

Forty-five of the 47 Parties that reported are Range States for Appendix I listed birds, and all reported on general activities taken in relation to them. Thirty-nine Parties (87%) confirmed that taking of birds is prohibited by **national legislation**, and of these, seven reported that exceptions to the prohibition were permitted for scientific research. New Zealand noted that by-catch from fisheries was not illegal provided the correct procedures had been followed.

A wide range of **obstacles to migration** were reported, the most frequent being some form of habitat destruction (22 Parties), with damage to wetlands, particularly through low water levels being noted as a specific issue (7 Parties). Hunting/poaching (13 Parties) and pollution, particularly of wetlands (9 Parties) were other common factors. Electrocution by power lines, killing in wind turbines and oil pollution, were also listed as endangering factors (further details of these are provided in the analysis of Resolutions and Recommendations from COP6 and COP7).

Parties reported in detail on a wide range of **actions being undertaken to overcome obstacles** to bird migration. Identification and establishment of protected areas, particularly wetlands/Ramsar sites was most frequently mentioned (12 Parties), with education/awareness raising, particularly of hunters, mentioned in 11 instances. Six Parties noted activities to control hunting/poaching, with Albania reporting a new approach involving sealing rifles at the end of each hunting season. Rifles may then be unsealed under permit, the following season. It is too early yet to assess the results of this approach.

The most commonly reported factor limiting action being taken to counter endangering factors was the lack of financial or technical support for: development of management plans; restoration plans; surveying/research/information; education campaigns; surveillance equipment (vehicles, boats); IT equipment. Hungary noted the need for international action and the prosecution of hunters in their own countries and more stringent control of illegal trade and possession of these birds. Togo noted the need for support for revenue-generating activities that will allow waterside communities to depend less on natural resources.

With regards to the threats posed by exotic species and measures to eliminate or control those threats, Denmark, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom reported actions to control the invasive Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* which threatens the White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* by hybridisation. Guinea reported control facilities at their international airport, and the training of customs officers over the introduction of exotic species. Hungary stated that studies were needed on the impact of Grass Carp *Ctenopharyngodon idellus* on Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* populations. Latvia stated that the hunting season for two invasive bird species remained open all year.

MARINE MAMMALS

Thirty-two Parties of the 47 that reported are Range States to Appendix I listed marine mammals, and 26 of these Parties (81%) confirmed that the taking of marine mammals is prohibited under their **national legislation**. Parties that reported that exceptions may be granted indicated most commonly that this is done for scientific research/education purposes. New Zealand noted that incidental take is not an offence provided mitigation measures have been taken and reported. In addition, tissue samples may be taken from whale species using biopsy darts, and permits are granted to indigenous groups to hold whale bones from naturally stranded whales.

Thirteen Parties report on **obstacles to migration**, and each also provides details of actions being taken to overcome these obstacles. Obstacles include: marine debris (Australia); pollution; by-catch through fishing (including lack of awareness amongst fishermen), particularly by international fisheries (Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Croatia, Ecuador, Kenya, New Zealand, Spain); collisions with marine traffic (Croatia, Kenya, New Zealand); coastal and marine pollution/oil exploration (Congo, D.R. Congo, Ecuador, Kenya, Pakistan).

Mitigation measures reported include: efforts to raise public awareness, particularly amongst fishing communities; attempts to control marine debris, especially the identification of the source of ghost nets; installation of acoustic devices on shark nets, to alert migrating humpback whales to their presence (Australia); strengthening legislation, especially prohibition of drift nets (Spain); creation of protected areas (Kenya); aerial surveys to assess patterns of whale movements (New Zealand); control of illegal hunting (Uruguay).

Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Ecuador, and Panama specify the need for financial support to help address obstacles to migration. Kenya identifies practical activities for which assistance is needed. Pakistan mentions the need for cooperation with other countries, and New Zealand stated the need to liaise with other countries to develop best international practice to mitigate against vessel collision with large whales.

Other activities to limit factors that may endanger marine mammals reported include systems to monitor and address the problem of accidental by-catch (Argentina, United Kingdom), specific management/recovery plans/legislation (Australia); general research/monitoring/education (Congo, Croatia, Kenya); creation of marine protected areas (Australia, Congo, New Zealand, Portugal, Saudi Arabia); imposition of levies on the fishing industry to mitigate effects of fisheries on marine mammals (New Zealand). No problems or mitigation measures were reported with regards to exotic species affecting this group.

MARINE TURTLES

Thirty-five of the 47 Parties that reported are part of the distribution range of marine turtles. Twenty of these Parties (57%) confirmed that **national legislation** prohibited the taking of these species.

Exceptions granted to the general prohibition on taking included scientific reasons (Argentina, Guinea). Australia mentioned special legal dispensations at federal and state level in relation to indigenous groups, allowing customary access to native species, including turtles. The United Kingdom reported that legislation differed in its overseas territories, with taking being permitted in some territories, under specified conditions relating to season, turtle size, and type of weapon.

The most frequently reported **endangering factor** was by-catch, with 15 Parties citing this as a problem. Australia emphasised the particular problem of marine debris on by-

catch. Six Parties also identified marine pollution as an issue. Other endangering factors reported include collection of eggs and destruction of nesting beaches.

Actions to mitigate the problems of by-catch include: awareness raising amongst fishermen; on-board observers and register of by-catch; marine debris control; use of turtle-exclusion devices; recovery of turtles caught accidentally.

Additional activities to overcome other endangering factors include: awareness raising, in relation to fishing communities and tourism (Albania, Australia); eradication of introduced species in nesting areas (Ecuador - Galapagos); nesting site surveillance (Guinea); monitoring beach development (Kenya); banning sale of turtle shells (Morocco, Saudi Arabia); limiting shark protection nets around bathing sites and replacing them with patrol boats (South Africa), management of indigenous harvest and creation of community reserves.

Concerning threats posed by exotic species and measures to mitigate them, the United Kingdom mentioned a project to eradicate the invasive Black Rat in the Chagos Archipelago where it is present on about 75% of the beaches; a database TURTLE to record information on turtle sightings and strandings; a draft law regarding control of lighting on beaches, which can disorientate turtle hatchlings. Thirteen Parties reported the need for financial and technical support to implement activities.

TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

Fourteen of the 47 Parties that reported are Range States to Appendix I listed terrestrial mammals other than bats. Ten of those (71%; Argentina, Bolivia, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo) reported that taking of these species is prohibited under **national legislation**.

Two Parties report instances where exceptions may be made to a general prohibition on taking. Bolivia, under its National Programme for the Conservation and Management of the Vicuña *Vicugna vicugna*, established in 1997, grants care of the species to the communities managing it and permits its exclusive exploitation by those communities. The exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat. In Mali exceptions are allowed for scientific reasons and to protect people and their property.

Obstacles to migration and other endangering actions are identified as: lack of protected biological corridors to facilitate migration (Argentina); habitat fragmentation and loss (Bolivia, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal); poaching (Chad, Mali, Mongolia, Senegal); droughts and climate change (Chad, Mali, Mongolia); insufficient trans-boundary management (Kenya, Togo); insufficient legislation (Kenya); poor communication amongst Range States (Kenya); diseases (Mongolia); man-made barriers (Pakistan); invasion of migration sites by refugees (D.R. Congo).

Various **actions to overcome obstacles to migration** are reported. These include: development of biological corridors and creation of border parks (Argentina, Kenya); awareness raising and education (Bolivia, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, Togo); participation in initiatives to relaunch ecotourism, e.g. in the National Park of Virunga, home of the Mountain Gorilla *Gorilla gorilla beringei* (D.R. Congo); habitat management (Chad); anti-poaching measures (Chad); improved legislation and policy (Kenya, Mali); research to identify key areas (Kenya); monitoring (Mongolia, Senegal); undertaking of environmental impact assessments (Nigeria); habitat restoration (Senegal).

Argentina, Chad, Mali, Mongolia, Pakistan, Senegal, Togo provided details of financial and technical support needed.

Actions to limit other endangering factors include: import/export restrictions (Togo); education; re-introductions (Bolivia, Senegal); working with local communities to reduce pressures (Bolivia); anti-poaching activities (Chad); inclusion in or improved legislation (Kenya, Mongolia); habitat management (Kenya); public awareness (Kenya).

Reported **constraints to effective action** include: physical inaccessibility of areas, making monitoring difficult (Bolivia); lack of financial resources (Bolivia, Mali, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal); ignorance of legislation (Chad); illegal exploitation (Chad); armed conflict (D.R. Congo); insufficient staff capacity (Togo).

Reports on assistance needed were quite specific. In addition to general comments on the need for financial and technical support made in nine reports, Parties stated the need for: help with research (Bolivia, Mongolia, Pakistan); surveillance equipment (Kenya); capacity building, including with community groups (Kenya); awareness raising workshops at governmental level (Nigeria); development of identification guides and control of products and by-products (Togo).

BATS

Seven Parties of the 47 Parties that reported are Range States to the one bat listed on Appendix I (Mexican Free-tailed Bat *Tadarida brasiliensis*): Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, United Kingdom (on behalf of its overseas territories: Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands).

Four of these Parties (57%) report that the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited under **national legislation** (Bolivia, Paraguay, United Kingdom, Uruguay). Bolivia, Paraguay and United Kingdom provide details of relevant national legislation, other than the national implementing legislation.

Bolivia notes that vandalism in breeding caves is a problem. Bolivia also reports the existence of the “Programme for the Conservation of the Bats of Bolivia” and the activities relating to conservation of bats in general, but no specific activities seem to exist to address the threats to migratory bat species. Bolivia states that lack of staff and budget limit actions and that assistance is needed to undertake an in-depth study of migratory species.

OTHER TAXA

Twenty-six of the 47 Parties that reported are Range States to Appendix I listed taxa other than birds, mammals, and marine turtles. Three of these Parties (11%), (Bolivia, Chad, Paraguay) reported the existence of **national legislation** to prevent the taking of these animals. The United Kingdom noted that the Great White Shark *Carcharodon carcharias*, is not covered by any legislation for metropolitan United Kingdom.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AGREEMENTS

Operational objective 1 of the 2000 – 2005 Strategic Plan of the CMS sets out *inter alia* for the Convention to facilitate the development and implementation of Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding to address the conservation needs of endangered migratory species, on a regional or broader scale. Actions reported by the Parties in relation to this are summarised below, by major animal group.

BIRDS

Seventeen Parties reported actions concerning the development of new agreements for birds.

Four Parties reported activities in relation to the **initiation** of new agreements, including the Asia population of the Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata* (Saudi Arabia); AWVA National reporting (Sri Lanka); migratory raptors in the African-Eurasian region (United Kingdom); and Albatrosses and Petrels - ACAP (Uruguay).

In turn, twelve Parties reported actions in relation to **participation** in new agreements. Five Parties noted action in relation to the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* MoU (Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Ukraine, United Kingdom). Other actions reported their participation in the Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (New Zealand, South Africa); the Great Bustard *Otis tarda* (Germany); the Ruddy-headed Goose *Chloephaga rubidiceps* (Argentina); the Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus* (Mongolia); and all regional threatened migratory species (Kenya).

Hungary, Kenya, Mongolia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Togo noted the need for **assistance** to participate in the development of new agreements, with Pakistan and Saudi Arabia making particular reference to the Houbara Bustard MoU.

Regarding **future plans**, both Kenya and the United Kingdom mentioned the need for a regional MOU for migratory birds of prey in Africa and western Eurasia.

MARINE MAMMALS

Ten Parties reported action concerning the development of new agreements for marine mammals.

Four Parties reported activities in relation to the **initiation** of or **participation** in new agreements. Australia is cooperating with Thailand regarding a MoU for Dugong range states in the Indian Ocean and Pakistan reported that it expects to be part of the final agreement. Australia also initiated discussions on a regional agreement on South Pacific marine mammals. Guinea reported on helping on the initiation and having participated in an agreement for the conservation of small cetaceans on the Atlantic coast of Africa. Monaco is involved with work to protect the Atlantic Mediterranean Monk Seal.

Five of the Parties noted the need for assistance in the initiation of or participation in new agreements. Guinea, Morocco and Togo specified the need for financial assistance, and Australia and New Zealand specified the need for support from CMS Secretariat.

Concerning **future plans for new agreements**, Congo reported that they, like other countries of the Gulf of Guinea, experience intense activity of offshore petroleum exploitation. They note that certain marine mammals (dolphins, whales, manatees) are exposed to the pollution from this and specific measures should be taken to protect these species. Monaco reported that they could provide support, if needed, to other

regions. Senegal stated that they would like to establish a strategy to protect marine species, and Togo noted the need to conserve cetacean populations between Benin, Ghana and Togo.

MARINE TURTLES

Ten Parties reported on regional efforts concerning the development of new agreements for the conservation of marine turtles.

Eight Parties provided comments regarding **initiation** of or **participation** in new agreements, or **future action** needed in relation to these agreements. Australia has begun gauging the level of interest among Pacific countries in enhancing regional cooperation for the conservation of marine turtles in the Pacific. Should Pacific countries respond positively to the proposed development, they will assist in the development of a regional arrangement for the conservation of marine turtles under the CMS. Kenya, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, and Sri Lanka became signatories to the Marine Turtles IOSEA MoU and South Africa reported participation in a sub-regional workshop which proposed establishment of Marine Turtle Task Force to implement the IOSEA MoU. Guinea and Togo noted that they had participated in the development of the Marine Turtles Africa MoU.

Guinea, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Togo reported the **need for technical assistance** for meeting implementation, awareness raising, conservation management, planning, implementing appropriate institutional and legal framework, and monitoring. Congo noted the need for conservation action in the region, and Uruguay reported that research and monitoring activities were being carried out on four (unspecified) species.

TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (OTHER THAN BATS)

The only Party reporting **initiation** of new agreements for the conservation of terrestrial mammals (other than bats) was Côte d'Ivoire in relation to a Memorandum of Understanding on the African Elephant. Belgium, Mali, Morocco reported **participation** in the Sahelo-Saharan Antelope MoU. Mali also reported involvement in an elephant agreement. Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria and Senegal, expressed need for **financial or technical support**.

Congo stated the need for an agreement for gorillas. Kenya noted the possibility to initiate development of an MoU for the African Elephant within the Eastern African region; Mongolia reported the need for agreements/MoUs for Mongolian Gazelle, Goitred Gazelle and Wild Ass involving Mongolia, Russia and China. Nigeria noted the need for an agreement for terrestrial mammals. Togo reported the need for agreements on Hippopotamus of Benin and Togo and elephant populations of Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana and Togo.

BATS

No Parties reported **initiation** of new agreements. Belgium noted **participation** in EUROBATS, cooperation in scientific research projects, inventories and monitoring, financial and technical support in educational programmes. Mali reported a **need for technical and financial assistance** in order to initiate or participate in agreement development. Congo and Kenya noted the need to monitor bat populations in their countries.

OTHER TAXA

No relevant information was provided regarding other taxa.

POTENTIAL NEW SPECIES LISTINGS

LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

Thirteen of 47 (28%) Parties reporting indicated that they were Range States for endangered migratory species that are not currently listed in Appendix I. Twelve Parties provided further details of the taxa in question. These comprised: seven mammal taxa (three species of Great Whale [taxa not specified], *Loxodonta africana africana*, *Camelus bactrianus*, *Gazella rufifrons* and *Taurotragus derbianus derbianus*); 20 bird taxa (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, *Ardeola idae*, *Platalea leucorodia*, *Anser cygnoides*, *Anas formosa*, *Oxyura maccoa*, *Hieraaetus fasciatus fasciatus*, *H. pennatus*, *Falco biarmicus feldeggii*, *F. b. tanypterus*, *F. cherrug*, *F. vespertinus*, *Crex crex*, *Recurvirostra americana*, *Pluvialis dominica*, *Numenius americanus*, *Calidris canutus*, *Acrocephalus griseldis*, *Zoothera guttata* and *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*); one species of fish (*Anguilla anguilla*); and a crustacean taxon (*Macrobrachium* sp.). Two-thirds of these taxa are also listed in Appendix II of the Convention (see Table 1 below). Nine species are considered to be globally threatened according to the IUCN Red List, namely: *Camelus bactrianus* (Critically Endangered); *Ardeola idae*, *Anser cygnoides*, *Falco cherrug*, *Acrocephalus griseldis* and *Zoothera guttata* (Endangered); *Loxodonta africana*, *Gazella rufifrons* and *Anas formosa* (Vulnerable).

In addition to the specific suggestions detailed above, the United Kingdom recommended the review of listings of albatrosses and petrels in Appendix I in the light of the taxonomic reassessment currently being undertaken by the ACAP, noting that this might best be undertaken for CMS COP9 in 2008, following the discussion of the issue at the ACAP MOP in 2006.

Six Parties provided information to indicate that they were taking steps to propose the listing in Appendix I of some or all of the above species. Formal proposals for the addition of species to Appendix I have so far been submitted for consideration by COP8 for five of the above-mentioned taxa: *Ardeola idae*, *Oxyura maccoa*, *Calidris canutus rufa*, *Acrocephalus griseldis* and *Zoothera guttata*. Three species (*Camelus bactrianus*, *Anser cygnoides* and *Anas formosa*) have already been added to Appendix I by COP7.

Nine Parties indicated that they would require some assistance to initiate the listing of species. Various forms of assistance were mentioned, including: support for further research on species; equipment, scientific and technical support; co-operation with specialists from other Range States to prepare proposals; and lobbying and political support for listings.

One Party that did not propose new species for addition to Appendix I (Bolivia), indicated that – to address current gaps in knowledge and facilitate better decision-making – studies were required to characterise fully the biodiversity (in particular migratory species) occurring within the country.

Table 1: New taxa proposed for listing in CMS Appendix I

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
<i>MAMMALIA</i>			
Three species of Great Whale [taxa not specified]	Australia	No	None
<i>Loxodonta africana africana</i> *	Togo	Yes – Willing to adopt the MoU project for African Elephant populations in West Africa	Support for research to improve knowledge of the populations in Togo
<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Gazella rufifrons</i>	Senegal	No	Technical and scientific support
<i>Taurotragus derbianus</i> <i>derbianus</i>	Senegal	No	Technical and scientific support, as well as funds for detailed studies of the status of the species in Niokolo-koba
<i>AVES</i>			
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> *	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
<i>Ardeola idae</i> *	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i> *	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
<i>Anser cygnoides</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Anas formosa</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Oxyura maccoa</i> *	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
<i>Hieraaetus fasciatus fasciatus</i>	Israel		
<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> *	Hungary	Yes – Should be included in Appendix I in the near future	Co-operation with specialists from other Range States to prepare proposal in next two years (2006–2007)

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
<i>Falco vespertinus</i> *	Hungary	Yes – Should be included in Appendix I in the near future	Co-operation with specialists from other Range States to prepare proposal in next two years (2006–2007)
<i>Falco biarmicus feldeggii</i> * and <i>F. b. tanypterus</i> *	Israel		
<i>Falco cherrug</i> *	Hungary	Yes – Should be included in Appendix I in the near future	Co-operation with specialists from other Range States to prepare proposal in next two years (2006–2007)
<i>Crex crex</i> *	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
<i>Recurvirostra americana</i> *	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i> *	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
<i>Numenius americanus</i> *	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
<i>Calidris canutus</i> *	Argentina	Proposed for inclusion on Appendix I during the 12th Meeting of the Scientific Council (2004)	
	Panama	No	Financial support for detailed research into the causes of the decline
<i>Acrocephalus griseldis</i> *	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
<i>Zoothera guttata</i> *	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been put forward for the inclusion of the species in Appendix I	Intense lobbying to get the species listed
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Argentina	Efforts are being made to gather information to assess the species' status	Funding for a project to assess the level of threat faced by the species in Argentina
PISCES			

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> **	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources
<i>MALACOSTRACA</i>			
<i>Macrobrachium</i> sp.	Congo	In the near future	Funding for research into the biology and ethology of the species

* Species already listed in Appendix II of the Convention.

** Species proposed for addition to both Appendix I and II.

LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

Fifteen of 47 (32%) Parties reporting indicated that they were Range States for migratory species that have an unfavourable conservation status, but are not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for their conservation. Thirteen Parties provided further details of the species in question. Specific suggestions were provided for: seven mammal taxa (*Miniopterus schreibersi* (African population), *Otomops martiensseni*, *Eidolon helvum*, *Trichechus senegalensis*, *Equus hemionus*, *Gazella subgutturosa*, *Procapra gutturosa*); 26 species of bird (*Ixobrychus minutus*, *Vultur gryphus*, *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Grus vipio*, *G. monacha*, *Tetrax tetrax*, *Glareola nuchalis*, *Gallinago gallinago*, *Rynchops flavirostris*, *Caprimulgus europaeus*, *Streptopelia turtur*, 'Pigeon Vert' [presumably *Treron calva*], *Alectrurus risora*, *A. tricolor*, *Lanius excubitor*, *Saxicola rubetra*, *Melanocorypha calandra*, *Lullula arborea*, *Alauda arvensis*, *Anthus pratensis*, *Sporophila zelichi*, *S. cinnamomea*, *S. hypochroma*, *S. palustris*, *Agelaius flavus*); and two species of fish (*Rhincodon typus*, *Anguilla anguilla*). Ten of these species are also listed in Appendix I of the Convention (see Table 2 below). A number of species suggested are in practice already listed in Appendix II within a higher taxon (e.g. *Vultur gryphus*, *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, *Circus pygargus*, *Grus vipio*, *G. monacha*, *Gallinago gallinago*).

More general proposals were also made by a number of Parties. Ukraine indicated that several raptor species have an unfavourable conservation status, but noted that this could be addressed by the proposed Agreement on African–Eurasian migratory raptors. Germany observed that certain migratory species of the Strigidae (Owls) and Laniidae (Shrikes) families are on the national Red List. The United Kingdom recommended the review of listings of albatrosses and petrels in Appendix II in the light of the taxonomic reassessment being undertaken by ACAP (see earlier). Panama indicated that certain species of bird could be added to Appendix II, but the more information was needed on their conservation status.

Six of the Parties proposing specific additions to Appendix II indicated that they were taking steps to propose the listing of some or all of these species; five went on to provide further details. Formal proposals for the addition of species to Appendix II have been submitted for consideration by COP8 for at least 12 of the above taxa: *Miniopterus schreibersi*, *Otomops martiensseni*, *Eidolon helvum*, *Glareola nuchalis*, *Rynchops flavirostris*, *Alectrurus risora*, *A. tricolor*, *Sporophila zelichi*, *S. cinnamomea*, *S. hypochroma*, *S. palustris* and *Agelaius flavus*. Five taxa (*Trichechus senegalensis*, *Equus hemionus*, *Gazella subgutturosa*, *Procapra gutturosa* and *Streptopelia turtur turtur*) have already been added to Appendix II by COP7.

Four Parties indicated that they would require some assistance to initiate the listing of these species. This assistance could take a number of forms, including: equipment and technical support; financial assistance for studies of species and their habitats; and support from other Parties for the listing of species at the COP. Panama requested information on the requirements for making proposals. Two Parties that did not propose species for addition to Appendix II (Côte d'Ivoire and Morocco) indicated that they would require assistance with species inventories and the evaluation of the conservation status of the species in their countries.

Table 2: New taxa proposed for listing in CMS Appendix II

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
MAMMALIA			
<i>Miniopterus schreibersi</i> (African population)	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Otomops martiensseni</i>	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Eidolon helvum</i>	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Trichechus senegalensis</i>	Guinea	No	Technical and financial support for a conservation study of the species and its habitat
<i>Equus hemionus</i>	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Gazella subgutturosa</i>	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolia	Yes	
AVES			
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Ecuador	Yes – Co-ordinating the National Strategy for the Conservation of <i>Vultur gryphus</i> as a first step towards the proposal of an Agreement amongst Range States.	
<i>Haliaeetus leucoryphus</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	
<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Grus vipio</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	Parties requested to support the listing of the species at the COP

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
<i>Grus monacha</i> *	Mongolia	Yes	Parties requested to support the listing of the species at the COP
<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Ukraine	No	
<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	Kenya	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	Support from other Range States for successful listing of the species
<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
‘Pigeon Vert’ [presumably <i>Treron calva</i>]	Congo	Yes	
<i>Alectrurus risora</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Belgium	No – Most actions are developed for species groups, not for specific Appendix II species	
<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Hungary	Yes – Proposals will be prepared for the next meeting of the Scientific Council	
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Hungary	Yes – Proposals will be prepared for the next meeting of the Scientific Council	

Scientific name	Party	Steps taken to propose listing?	Assistance required
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Hungary	Yes – Proposals will be prepared for the next meeting of the Scientific Council	
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Hungary	Yes – Proposals will be prepared for the next meeting of the Scientific Council	
<i>Sporophila zelichi</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Sporophila cinnamomea</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Sporophila palustris</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
<i>Agelaius flavus</i> *	Paraguay	Yes – Proposals have been submitted for the listing of the species in Appendix II	
PISCES			
<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Guinea	No	Technical and financial support for a conservation study of the species and its habitat
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> **	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	No	Equipment and financial resources

* Species already listed in Appendix I of the Convention.

** Species proposed for addition to both Appendix I and II

POLICIES ON SATELLITE TELEMETRY

In order to ensure compliance with appropriate guidelines, operational objective 2.7 of the 2000 – 2005 Strategic Plan of the CMS sets out for the Convention to play a more active role in the scrutiny of conservation and research projects that propose the use of satellite telemetry, particularly those involving endangered species listed in Appendix I.

Parties were asked to provide information about the current use, and future plans for the use of satellite telemetry in research or conservation projects by the Parties to the Convention. While that operational objective is particularly concerned with Appendix I species, responses provided by Parties refer to animal groups listed in both Appendices. Moreover, only nine out of 23 Parties reporting to use the technology describe measures taken to minimise potential effects on the animals studied. The answers received, however, reveal the fairly extensive utilisation of this technology, now used to monitor most animal groups protected by the Convention and in all regions in which the Convention operates.

USE OF SATELLITE TELEMETRY

Of the 47 Parties reporting, 23 (49%) have indicated that they are undertaking research/conservation projects that use satellite telemetry. The largest number of Parties in any given region using this technology are in Europe, while the largest proportion of reporting Parties implementing projects that use satellite telemetry occur in Asia and Oceania (Figure 1). The lower regional proportion of Parties using satellite technology is observed in Africa and in the Americas. However, the highest proportion of unanswered questions in this section is also in these regions (23% and 17% respectively). Therefore, the total number of Parties using the technology in those regions may be higher than it appears from the current reporting exercise.

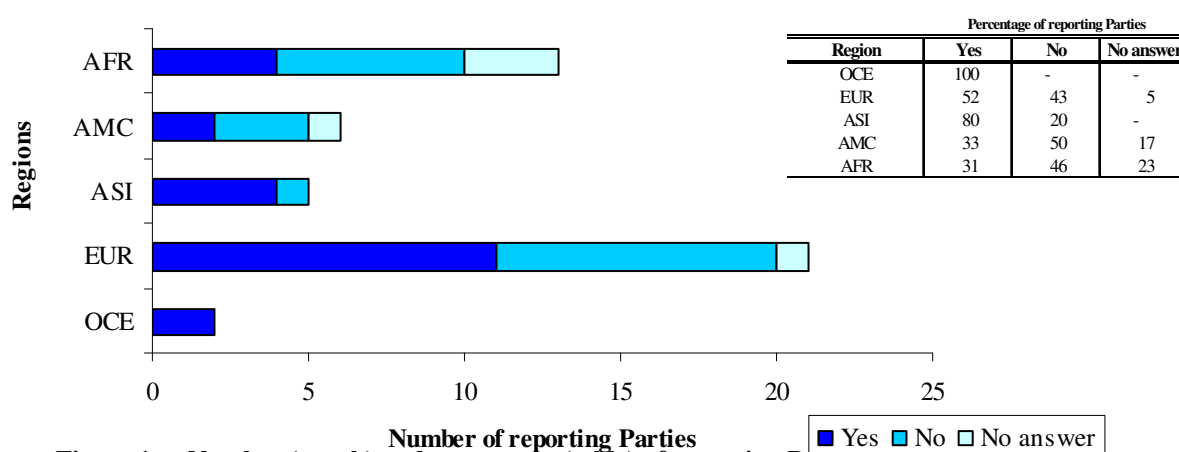


Figure 1. Number (graph) and percentage (table) of reporting Parties by region undertaking conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry

AFR Africa; AMC America & Caribbean; ASI Asia; EUR Europe; OCE Oceania

SCIENTIFIC JUSTIFICATION FOR THE RESEARCH

Projects reported were set up to fulfil a variety of purposes, and Parties often cite multiple purposes for the same project. Eleven out of twenty-three Parties reporting to use the technology provide a justification for the projects. Some of the project objectives described do not refer exclusively to scientific purposes, and fall within the following general categories:

- a) general **characterisation of migration and dispersion patterns, and identification of important areas** within a migratory route to enhance behavioural/ecological basis for conservation management, such as the work reported by Australia on Dugong *Dugong dugon*, Great White Shark *Carcharodon carcharias* and Whale Shark *Rhincodon typus*; by Belgium on Oriental White Stork *Ciconia boyciana* and White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*; by Chad on African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*; by Denmark on Pale-bellied Brent Geese (*Branta bernicla hrota*) and Pink-footed Geese *Anser brachyrhynchus*; by Ecuador on the Spectacled Bear; by Finland on wolves, bears and ospreys; by Kenya on Lesser Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor*, by Portugal (Azores) on the Blue Whale *Balaenoptera musculus*, the Sei Whale *Balaenoptera borealis*, and Loggerhead Turtle *Caretta caretta*; by Mongolia on Argali, Mongolian Gazelle *Procapra gutturosa* and Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia*, as well as on Black Stork *Ciconia nigra*, Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo*, Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*, Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*, White-naped Crane; and by Saudi Arabia on Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*.
- b) **characterisation of interaction with areas subject to human exploitation**, such as the work reported by Australia and by New Zealand on the interaction of fisheries with foraging areas of albatrosses and petrels.
- c) **monitoring re-introduction of captive specimens to the wild**, such as a project reported by Sweden to monitor the introduction of seals from captivity.
- d) **education and awareness raising** among the general public, such as the work of Australia with dugongs; by Belgium, on storks; or by the Czech Republic on Black and White Storks *Ciconia nigra* and *C. ciconia*, as well as on Common Crane *Grus grus*.

MEASURES TAKEN TO MINIMISE RISKS TO THE WELFARE OF ANIMALS

Of the nine countries reporting measures taken to minimise risks to the welfare of the animals under study, some referred to **specific guidelines or protocols** used to ensure animal welfare (such as the Code of Practice for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes used by Australia, or the IUCN guidelines, referred to by Ecuador), or the **involvement of authorities** supervising the welfare aspects of projects (such as the involvement of veterinary authorities in Finland, the use of a licensing system in the United Kingdom; or the assessment of projects by the Animal Ethics Committee in South Africa or the National Welfare Committee in New Zealand).

Other Parties, reported the use of **specially designed equipment** of minimal weight (e.g. Australia, Belgium), which is attached with precision (e.g. Belgium) or that detaches itself after some time (e.g. Denmark, Portugal).

ANIMAL GROUPS REPORTED AS SUBJECT OF PROJECTS USING SATELLITE TELEMETRY

Animals reported to be the subject of projects using satellite telemetry involve groups listed in both Appendices of the Convention as well as species not included in the Appendices. Some reports provide only very general information, and it has therefore not been possible to ascertain the Appendix to which the reported subjects of study belong.

Tables 3 to 7 provide details of the animal groups that have been the subject of projects involving satellite telemetry. As can be observed, the technology is reported to be used in all major taxonomic groups of CMS Species, except bats.

Of the cases reported, the smaller number of instances refers to projects involving Appendix I species. These include the Oriental White Stork *Ciconia boyciana*, Adalbert's Eagle *Aquila adalberti*, Imperial Eagle *A. heliaca*, Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata*, *Grus vipio* and Great Bustard *Otis tarda* among the birds; Blue Whale *Balaenoptera musculus* and Sei Whale *B. borealis* among the marine mammals; Snow Leopard *Uncia uncia* among the terrestrial mammals; marine turtles; and Great White Sharks *Carcharodon carcharias*.

Table 3. Marine mammals reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	Portugal
I/II	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale	Portugal
II	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugong	Australia
-	<i>Cephalorhynchus hectori</i>	Hector's Dolphin	New Zealand
-	-	Seals	Sweden
-	-	Cetaceans	Australia, United Kingdom

Table 4. Terrestrial mammals (not bats) reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	Snow Leopard	Mongolia
II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	Chad, Congo
	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolian Gazelle	Mongolia
-	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Common Wolf	Finland
	<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i>	Gorilla	Congo
	<i>Ovis ammon</i>	Argali	Mongolia
	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>	Spectacled Bear	Ecuador
	<i>Ursos arctos</i>	Brown Bear	Finland

Table 5. Birds reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	Oriental White Stork	Belgium
I/II	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Spanish Imperial Eagle	Spain
	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	Imperial Eagle	Hungary
	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	Houbara Bustard	Pakistan
	<i>Grus vipio</i>	White-naped Crane	Mongolia
	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Great Bustard	Spain
II	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose	Denmark
	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	Steppe Eagle	Mongolia, Saudi Arabia
	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Pale-bellied Brent Goose	Denmark
	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Belgium, Czech Republic, Mongolia
	<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	Black-browed Albatross	United Kingdom
	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	Saker Falcon	Mongolia
	<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	Czech Republic
	<i>Grus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane	Mongolia
	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Red Kite	Switzerland
	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	United Kingdom
	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Honey Buzzard	United Kingdom
	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	Lesser Flamingo	Kenya
-	-	Albatrosses	Australia
		Falcons	Pakistan
		Petrels	Australia
		Raptors	Israel
		Seabirds	New Zealand
		Storks	Israel
		Waterbirds	Australia
		Panama	

Table 6. Marine turtles reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I/II	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Australia
			Portugal
			Portugal
			Spain
			United Kingdom
	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green Turtle	Australia
			United Kingdom
	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Leatherback Turtle	United Kingdom
	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Hawksbill Turtle	Australia
	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive Ridley Turtle	Australia
-	-	Marine Turtles	Congo, Pakistan, Panama

Table 7. Other taxa reported as subject of conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.

Appendix	Species	Common name	Country
I/II	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark	Australia
II	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Australia, United Kingdom
-	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>	Basking Shark	United Kingdom

FUTURE USE OF SATELLITE TELEMETRY

The region with the largest proportion of reporting Parties planning to use satellite telemetry in the future was Asia, followed by Oceania and the Americas (Figure 2). As was the case for the current use of satellite telemetry, however, the regions with the largest proportion of reporting Parties reporting future activities were Africa and the Americas (31% and 33% respectively). The level of detail provided with regards to future plans to use satellite telemetry on projects involving taxa protected by the Convention was limited.

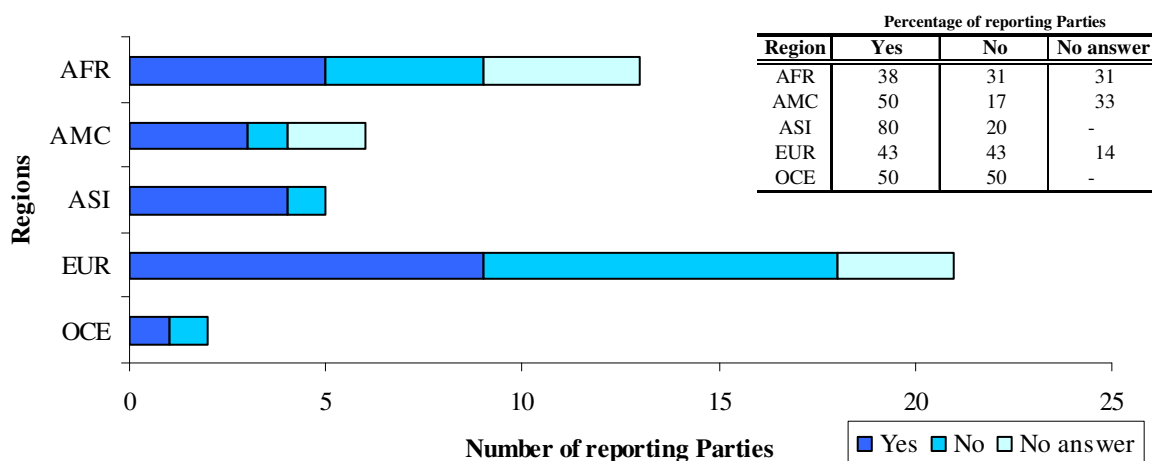


Figure 2. Number (graph) and percentage (table) of reporting Parties by region planning to undertake conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry

ANIMAL GROUPS REPORTED AS SUBJECT OF FUTURE PROJECTS THAT USE SATELLITE TELEMETRY

Of the taxa reported, the only two that appear to be listed in Appendix I (Table 8) are the Rorqual (reported by Portugal under by its common name, and assumed here to refer to *Balaenoptera physalus*, listed in both Appendices), and the marine turtles.

Table 8. Animal groups reported as subject of future conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry, and reporting Parties.

Group	Appendix	Species	Common name	Reporting Party
Marine mammals	I/II	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> (presumably)	Rorquals	Portugal
	II	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	Dugon	Australia
				Cetaceans
Terrestrial mammals (not Bats)	II	<i>Equus hemionus hemionus</i>	Asiatic Wild Asss	Mongolia
	II	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	African Elephant	Nigeria, Senegal
		<i>Lynx lynx</i>	Lynx	Macedonia, FYR
		<i>Ovis ammon</i>	Argali	Mongolia
	II	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	Mongolian Gazelle	Mongolia
		<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i>	Spectacled Bear	Ecuador
		<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown Bear	Macedonia, FYR
Birds	II	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	Bean Goose	Denmark
	II	<i>Anas acuta</i> (presumably)	Pintail	Denmark
	II	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	Belgium, Latvia, Spain
		<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle	Ecuador
	II	<i>Melanitta nigra</i> (presum.)	Black Scoters	Denmark
		<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	Andean Condor	Ecuador
		-	Albatross	Australia
			Seabirds	South Africa, Spain
		Birds	Nigeria, Saudi Arabia	
Marine Turtles	I/II	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Loggerhead Turtle	Croatia, Portugal
		-		Australia, South Africa, United Kingdom (Cayman Is.), Uruguay
Other taxa	II	<i>Rhincodon typus</i>	Whale Shark	Panama
			Sharks	Australia, South Africa

IMPEDIMENTS TO THE USE OF SATELLITE TELEMETRY ON FUTURE PROJECTS

Of those Parties that indicated that they do not have future plans to conduct projects using satellite telemetry, the impediments most commonly identified were **lack of financial resources** or **lack of adequately trained personnel** (Bolivia, Chad, Togo). In one instance the impediment has been **opposition from environmental groups** (to the attachment of satellite tags on the Hector's Dolphin, as reported by New Zealand).

MOBILISATION OF RESOURCES

In order to ensure compliance with appropriate guidelines, operational objective 4.2 of the 2000 – 2005 Strategic Plan of the CMS sets out for the Convention to mobilise resources needed for conservation actions and increase the level of funding support external to CMS (which may or may not be channelled through the Convention) that is made available for conservation activities showing direct benefits for migratory species. Six questions in the CMS National Report format aim to gather information about the mobilisation of resources.

PROVISION OF RESOURCES FOR IN-COUNTRY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

Of the 47 Parties reporting, 34 (72%) have indicated that they have made resources available for in-country conservation activities and most provide at least some details on the type of activities undertaken, and/or the taxa that benefit.

Six Parties noted that funding has been made available in support of **international conventions/EU LIFE nature projects**. Two Parties reported the size of the financial contribution to particular activities. Australia reported a study on **Dugong abundance and distribution** in the southern and northern Great Barrier Reef; and the United Kingdom reported funding **turtles in the Indian Ocean** and a donation to the **ACAP** budget in 2005. Australia has allocated A\$3.8 million to develop community-driven approaches to sustainable management of dugong and marine turtles across northern Australia. The project aims to have traditional owners engage in the development of a bottom-up approach to wildlife management based on indigenous customary values.

Parties noted a range of activities that have been funded that have a positive impact on the conservation of CMS listed species. These include: **protected area management** (9 Parties reporting), particularly **RAMSAR site management** (2 Parties); **conservation** (9 Parties); **research** (8 Parties); **census work** (7 Parties); **habitat management/restoration** (5 Parties), including involvement of indigenous people in management (1 Party); **recovery plans/management plans** (3 Parties); **public awareness** activities/education (3 Parties); production of **scientific publications** (2 Parties); **control of hunting** (1 Party). Twenty Parties mention the taxa benefiting from these resources. Taxa mentioned are listed in table 9.

Table 9. Taxa benefiting from management activity.

Group	Taxa	Appendix	Party
Marine mammals	cetaceans	-	Germany, UK
	dolphins	-	Croatia
	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	II	Australia
	<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	I	New Zealand
	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	I	New Zealand
	<i>Monachus monachus</i>	I/II	Croatia
	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	II	Germany
	<i>Physetus macrocephalus</i>	I/II	New Zealand
Terrestrial mammals (not bats)	antelopes	-	Mali
	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	I	Mongolia
	<i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i>	I	Congo
	<i>Ovis ammon</i>	-	Mongolia
	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	-	Congo
	<i>Procapra gutturosa</i>	II	Mongolia
	<i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i>	II	Mongolia

Group	Taxa	Appendix	Party
	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	I	Mongolia
	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>	I/II	Bolivia
Birds	albatrosses	-	New Zealand, United Kingdom
	<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	I/II	Belarus, United Kingdom
	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	I/II	Belarus
	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	I/II	Finland
	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	II	Portugal
	<i>Aquila clanga</i>	I/II	Latvia
	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	I/II	Hungary
	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>	II	Latvia
	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	I/II	Hungary
	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	II	Belarus, Belgium
	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	II	Belarus, Belgium, Latvia
	<i>Crex crex</i>	II	Latvia
	<i>Falco cherug</i>	II	Hungary
	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	I/II	Portugal
	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	II	Hungary
	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	I/II	Finland
	<i>Otis tarda</i>	I/II	Hungary
	petrels	-	UK
Marine turtles	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	I/II	Croatia
	marine turtles	I/II	Australia, Congo, United Kingdom
Bats	European bats	II	Croatia, United Kingdom
Other taxa	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	II	Georgia
	<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	I/II	New Zealand

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO CMS TRUST FUND

Finland, Germany, Togo and the United Kingdom reported to have provided voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund, with Finland and the United Kingdom noting that these contributions were **to assist delegates from developing countries attend COP7 or COP8**.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OR TECHNICAL AND/OR SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT FOR ACTIVITIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Details of Parties providing voluntary contributions to support activities in other countries or in support of Agreements are given in Table 10. Parties did not provide figures of the scale of contribution.

Seventeen Parties reported to have provided technical/scientific assistance to other countries. Support was provided to: various Agreements; regional activities (Baltic, East Africa, Asia/North Africa); and for work relating to taxa listed in Table 10.

Table 10. Supporting party and details of action supported.

Donor Party	Recipient Party/Region/Activity
Australia	Papua New Guinea (management of Kamiali nesting beaches), Wetlands International (Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Strategy), IOSEA MOU (funding)

Donor Party	Recipient Party/Region/Activity
	attendance of developing country range states). Samoa – whale research, Western Pacific (Hawksbill Turtle workshop), China (birds), Costa Rica, Malaysia and Philippines (sea turtles conferences)
Belgium	Tunisia, Wetlands International (AEWA wader atlas), CMS workshop Edinburgh, Sahelo-Saharan Antelope Range States
Denmark	Guinea-Bissau, Baltic States
Germany	CMS, AEWA, ASCOBANS, EUROBATS
Guinea	Benin, Burundi, Congo, Niger (preparation of national biodiversity monograph)
Hungary	Co-hosting Great Bustard MoP
Kenya	East Africa (inventories/surveys, elephant conservation systems), Tanzania (marine protected areas)
Monaco	Bulgaria (protected area action plan), Croatia, ACCOBAMS (training in monitoring)
Mongolia	Przewalski's Gazelle
New Zealand	Representatives of fisheries from other countries to attend meetings of the International Fishers Forum (to control by-catch of albatrosses and petrels); SPREP (advice on cetaceans, birds, alien invasives, turtles, dugongs)
Saudi Arabia	Regional activities. Kazakhstan, Iran, Morocco, United Arab Emirates, etc.
Spain	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> , <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i> , <i>Turnix sylvatica</i> , <i>Monachus monachus</i>
Sweden	Relevant work financed by Swedish International Development Agency
Switzerland	AEWA
Switzerland	AEWA and Wetlands International
Togo	Elephants – delineation of migratory corridors
United Kingdom	Kenya (FFI Indian Ocean turtles project), Caribbean (UK Overseas Territories), ACAP (secondment of officer to Secretariat), AEWA, European bats, whales in the Mediterranean and Baltic seas. Cayman Islands (hosting Overseas Territories marine turtle conference for Caribbean and Bermuda),.

RECEIPT OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM CMS TRUST FUND

Four Parties reported to have received contributions from the CMS trust fund. This was in support of activities for the conservation of **cetaceans** (Guinea); **antelope** (Mali), **camels** (Mongolia) and **albatrosses and petrels** (Uruguay).

RECEIPT OF TECHNICAL/SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Nineteen Parties reported being in receipt of technical/scientific assistance from other countries (Belarus, Congo, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Kenya, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Senegal, United Kingdom (Cayman Is.), Ukraine, Uruguay and Sri Lanka). Reporting European Union Member States and Chad reported receiving **funding from the EU**. Six Parties reported receiving **assistance from one or more other Parties** (Congo from France; Croatia from Monaco; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from Greece; Mongolia from the USA (Denver Zoo Foundation), Japan (Tokyo University), Austria, and Germany; Morocco from Germany; Senegal from Belgium and Italy).

Nine Parties reported receiving **funding from international sources**: Chad (French Global Environment Facility, WI, WWF, IFAW); Kenya (CITES, Ramsar, UNESCO and UNEP); Mali (The World Bank, Wetlands International, IUCN, UNESCO, etc.); Morocco (GEF); Mongolia (GEF/UNDP); Pakistan (Ramsar and GEF); Senegal (IUCN); Sri Lanka (GEF, ADB Projects, Ramsar); UK (Cayman Is.) (the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act NMBCA (2005) matched grant application is currently pending).

RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summaries of activities taken by reporting Parties in relation to CoP6 and CoP7 Resolutions and Recommendations are provided below.

RES. 6.2 BY-CATCH, AND RECOMMENDATION 7.2 – IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION 6.2 ON BY-CATCH

Fifteen Parties report measures to limit by-catch of: **birds** (Argentina, Australia, Belarus, United Kingdom); **reptiles** (Argentina); **marine mammals** (Denmark, Finland, Germany, Portugal, Sweden, Ukraine); **sharks** (Australia); unspecified taxa (New Zealand). Measures include:

- a) **monitoring** (Portugal, United Kingdom, Uruguay);
- b) methods to **limit the damage from long-lining** (Australia);
- c) assessment of mechanisms to **limit damage from marine debris** (Australia);
- d) development of more **selective fishing gear** (Australia, Kenya, Sweden) as well as turtle or sea mammal **exclusion devices** (Ecuador, Kenya, United Kingdom) and **pingers** on gill nets (Denmark, Sweden, United Kingdom);
- e) **reduction of wastage** through identification of markets for by-catch (Australia);
- f) establishment of **by-catch register** to assess the impact of fishing operations on marine fauna (Argentina);
- g) development/implementation of **legislation/policy** (Australia, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Portugal, United Kingdom), including **hunting controls** (Belarus, Kenya);
- h) **education** (Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya).

Six Parties reported **activities in relation to ACAP** (Argentina, Australia, Ecuador, New Zealand, South Africa, Uruguay), including: **ratification** of the agreement (New Zealand and South Africa); development of an **action plan** in support of ACAP (Ecuador, Uruguay); **training** of on-board observers (Argentina, Uruguay) and **development of mitigation measures** through collaboration of NGOs and fisheries (Argentina).

RES. 7.2 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Fifteen Parties reported activities in relation to environmental impact assessment and migratory species: (Australia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom). Most comments related to the relevant legislation establishing the need for Environmental Impact Assessments, relating apparently to species protection in general rather than being targeted specifically to migratory species.

RES. 7.3 OIL POLLUTION AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Australia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Kenya, Nigeria, Sweden, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, and the United Kingdom reported activities relating to oil pollution and migratory species. Two Parties (Czech Republic, Ukraine) commented that no progress had been made in this respect.

Australia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom reported **national plans or legislation** that deal with the problem. The United Kingdom also noted that a review was underway of **seismic survey techniques**. Denmark carries out **aerial surveys**. Denmark and Germany noted that in 2004 the International Maritime Organisation designated the **Baltic Sea as a “Particular Sensitive Sea Area”** to minimise the risk of oil pollution. Finland, Kenya, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia mentioned activities to deal with **oil spills**. Nigeria established the “Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency” to respond to oil spills in the Niger-Delta oil exploration and exploitation areas. Saudi Arabia noted that precautionary measures and mechanism for restoration are in place. Sweden noted increased

coastguard supervision and prosecution of offenders. The United Kingdom reported development of an **Atlas of Coastal Sites Sensitive to oil pollution.**

RES. 7.4 ELECTROCUTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Twelve Parties reported on activities in relation to measures to control the electrocution of migratory birds (Australia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom).

Four Parties noted the **legislation** or need for environmental legislation to limit the risk of electrocution. Some Parties reported that **wires** currently are (Finland), will be (Germany), or will be in some instances (Hungary, Kenya) **sufficiently insulated** to prevent any mortalities. The United Kingdom uses visible **deflectors** to minimise the risk of bird strike. Hungary, Portugal and Ukraine reported **work to survey the scale of the problem** to obtain information concerning the species killed and work underway to tackle the particular problem of White Storks building nests on electricity pylons.

RES. 7.5 WIND TURBINES AND MIGRATORY SPECIES

Thirteen Parties reported on actions in relation to wind turbines and migratory species (Australia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Kenya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom). Most report on the importance of **environmental impact assessments** in this respect. Switzerland and the United Kingdom provide details of **reports on the consequences of wind turbines** on birds and the marine environment.

RES. 7.9 COOPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES AND PROCESSES

Nine Parties provided names of other bodies and processes with which they cooperate, including: MEAs, UN bodies, donor Parties, international NGOs and national NGOs, but none detail description of what this cooperation involved. Names mentioned included: BirdLife International, CBD, DEFRA, GEF, Millenium Ecosystem Assessment, Ramsar, RSPB, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, Wetlands International, World Bank, Ukrainian Society for Bird Conservation, Ukrainian Centre for Bat Protection.

RES 7.10 IMPLICATIONS FOR CMS OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Two Parties provided comments. Australia, noted that with Japan and Wetlands International they had initiated a partnership arrangement under the WSSD for conservation of migratory **waterbirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway.** Monaco reported to have taken the **CITES** position (unspecified) on this matter.

RES. 7.15 FUTURE ACTION ON THE ANTARCTIC MINKE, BRYDE'S AND PYGMY RIGHT WHALES UNDER THE CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES

Five Parties reported action. Australia noted that the assessment agreed on by the IWC Scientific Committee for Antarctic Minke Whales for 1982-1989 is no longer current, and consequently there is no current abundance estimate. A **comprehensive assessment of abundance is currently underway** and it is most likely that an estimate will be ready next year. They also noted that there are no agreed abundance estimates for Bryde's Whales in the western north Pacific, however a comprehensive assessment is currently underway and an estimate is likely to be derived within the next two years. New Zealand reported that it is negotiating a **Memorandum of Understanding for the protection of marine mammals in the South Pacific.** Saudi Arabia noted that Information on Bryde's whale is scant, and that the species is protected. Switzerland has committed itself to the **protection and re-establishment of whale populations within the International Whaling Commission.** The United Kingdom stated that no further action is proposed at this time, although

the Falkland Islands will **attempt to formally record reliable sightings**, especially by fisheries observers on pelagic fishing boats.

RECOM. 7.5 RANGE STATE AGREEMENT FOR DUGONG (*DUGONG DUGON*) CONSERVATION

Two Parties reported. Australia has initiated contact with Dugong Range States in the Indian Ocean and South East Asia region on attending a **workshop to discuss Dugong biology, ecology, behaviour, threats, as well as conservation actions**. Australia has also had discussions with the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, and anticipates that a workshop will be held in Thailand in Bangkok in August 2005 with the aim of developing a draft **MoU under the CMS**. Saudi Arabia reported that **the species is protected from taking** and more of its habitats will be covered within the expanding **network of protected areas**.

RECOM. 7.6 IMPROVING THE CONSERVATION STATUS OF THE LEATHERBACK TURTLE (*DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA*)

Three Parties reported. Australia referred to information provided in section 2.3 in their report; Kenya reported the **monitoring** of marine turtles; existence of special turtle **conservation programmes** involving local communities; protection of turtle nesting sites through a **reward system** to the communities; **Marine Protected Areas** and **integrated coastal planning** to address marine turtles conservation/nesting sites and conservation/protection of their habitats; Saudi Arabia noted that the species and its key habitats are protected.

RECOM. 7.7 AMERICA PACIFIC FLYWAY PROGRAMME

The United Kingdom was the only Party to report. It noted that in April 2004, the UK, working with the Dutch Government and Wetlands International, organized a major **global conference *Waterbirds Around the World*** to address the conservation of waterbird flyways. This gave a forum to discuss many of the issues highlighted by Recommendation 7.7 and there were specific workshops on American and Pacific flyways. The UK is supportive of the development of the America Pacific Flyway Programme under CMS, and will work to identify if any of the UK's Overseas Territories have importance for relevant species under this programme. Although not related to the American Pacific Flyway Programme, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network offers some opportunities for involvement of the Falkland Islands. This is noted in the developing Falkland Islands Conservation Strategy.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Eleven Parties provided comments (Australia, Czech Republic, Israel, Latvia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Switzerland, United Kingdom).

Australia reported that it initiated discussions with **Agreement for the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels** Range States and has worked closely with the Group of Temperate Southern Hemisphere Countries on the Environment (the Valdivia Group – Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, New Zealand, South Africa and Uruguay) during the initial stages of the development of the ACAP, and that there are currently 11 signatories, and Australia hosts the ACAP Secretariat. The Czech Republic reported bird mapping activities relating to **Resolution 7.1 and Recommendation 7.1**, concerning concerted actions for Appendix I birds and cooperative actions for Appendix II birds. Israel was involved in the implementation of **Resolution 6.4**, concerned with the Convention's strategic plan, through the Performance Working Group established to set indicators and measures to the work and achievements of the Convention. Latvia noted that they were implementing strategic **environmental impact assessments**. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia provided details of the departments responsible for implementation of CMS. Switzerland noted that all Appendix I species are now protected, and the creation of additional **protected areas**. The United Kingdom reported on **Recommendation 4.6** – The Role of Non-governmental Organizations in the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, noting that there are good working relationships between the Government, statutory and non-governmental sectors and that the breadth of interested parties is a significant strength of conservation in the United Kingdom. Details are provided of relevant NGOs.