



# Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme



## 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Strategic Plan Working Group

Bonn, 7 - 8 November 2016

UNEP/CMS/SPWG4/Doc.3

### PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPANION DOCUMENT ON IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR MIGRATORY SPECIES

1. In adopting the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023, COP11 acknowledged the need for additional inter-sessional work to strengthen the suite of materials to support implementation of the Strategic Plan, including:

- a) indicators for the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, drawing as far as possible from existing work, such as that under the global Biodiversity Indicators Partnership; and
- b) a Companion Volume on Implementation for the new Strategic Plan, based on available tools, to provide guidance on implementation of the Plan.

2. COP11 also decided to extend the mandate of the Strategic Plan Working Group (SPWG) to include the tasks of elaborating the indicators and Companion Volume during the triennium 2015-2017.

3. The 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the SPWG (SPWG3) took place in Bonn on 12-13 October 2015 back-to-back with StC44. The meeting discussed and agreed plans towards the elaboration of the Companion Volume on Implementation, on the basis of a compilation of programmes of work, action plans and other tools adopted under CMS and CMS Family Instruments, produced by the Secretariat. In particular, given the large amount of documents and instruments to include, it was decided to explore the possibility to develop the Companion Volume as an online toolkit, with a view to

- i. making the Companion Volume an evolving toolkit
- ii. allowing for regular updating and additions as new information becomes available
- iii. providing the Parties and other stakeholders with all the guidance currently available within the CMS Family to help them implementing the Strategic Plan
- iv. providing information for each Target, in particular regarding all tools within the CMS Family in support of that Target
- v. Encouraging use of Strategic Plan and Targets widely throughout the Family

The Secretariat was requested to prepare a draft for consultation. Further information about the meeting and its documents can be found at <http://www.cms.int/en/meeting/third-meeting-strategic-plan-working-group>.

4. The outcomes of the meeting were reported by the SPWG Chair to StC44, which endorsed them. Based on the discussion held at SPWG3, the Secretariat worked towards the development of a zero draft of the Companion Volume on Implementation under the guidance of the SPWG Chair. A principal part of the work consisted in an analysis of the relevance of the instruments, tools and

programmes that exist within the CMS Family with respect to Strategic Plan targets. The outcome of this work at the time this document is being finalized is included in Annex 1.

5. A prototype of the online tool was also developed, and was released for a first round of consultations on the basis of a partially filled draft Companion Volume in English, French and Spanish. The prototype was made accessible through the CMS website at <http://www.cms.int/en/page/spwg-companion-volume>. In consultation with the chair of the SPWG, it was agreed to limit this first consultation to the members of the SPWG, the members of the CMS Standing Committee and the members of the Scientific Council. A call for comments was sent on 28 September 2016, with the request to provide comments by 28 October. At the time of writing, no comments have been received by the Secretariat.



## **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023**

# COMPANION VOLUME

Draft, October 2016

# TARGET 1

People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.

*Note:* “Awareness” here is intended to be more than passive, and to include positive support and engagement at political levels, as well as among the public. It includes awareness of the values represented by the phenomenon of migration itself. The values concerned may be socio-economic, including cultural, as well as ecological.

## EXPECTED RESULT

This target does not in fact define a change, but looks instead simply for an (undefined) level of awareness to exist.

Awareness, support and engagement generate the levels of understanding and appreciation that are necessary conditions for changed behaviours by individuals, and for democratic mandates to governments for changed policies in society. It is implied that these changes are necessary to achieve the other targets in this Plan. The *implication* therefore is that Target 1 seeks *higher and more widespread levels* of awareness, support and engagement in 2023 than existed in 2014.

Several aspects of this change would be expected, according to the target:

- Greater awareness by any one individual or group than before (“*depth*”).
- Awareness being widespread among more people than before (“*breadth*”).
- The content of the awareness to include the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems.
- The content of the awareness to include also the steps people can take to conserve migratory species and ensure the sustainability of any use.
- Awareness apparent among individuals.
- Awareness apparent at the level of institutions.

## T1-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

In the case of Target 1, the Target itself is focused on awareness: hence implementation mechanisms and opportunities relating to “outreach, promotion and uptake” in this context constitute part of the actual delivery of the Target, and are addressed under section B of the Companion Volume rather than here. These include a CMS Communication Strategy (under

developments) the elements of which are expected to provide a significant part of the delivery framework.

## T1-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

- ▶ *CMS Communication, Information and Outreach Plan 2015-2017*
  - [COP Resolution 11.8](#) (2014) and
  - [Communication, Information and Outreach Plan 2015 - 2017](#)

outlines the top-priority activities designed to enhance the strategic focus and overall CMS and CMS Family communications over the course of the 2015-2017 triennium.

The *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) will be designed explicitly to support the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species. Under this Strategy the communication work of the CMS Family as a whole will continue to contribute directly to the achievement of Target 1, and to outreach in respect of all the other targets. The communication strategy will be accessible on the CMS website along with a suite of communication materials, such as template powerpoint presentations, fact sheets and posters which NFPs can adapt and use to promote the Convention and the wider CMS Family in their national contexts.

The platform for communication of the CMS Capacity Building Unit is workshops in different regions. Capacity building outreach activities also engage with the broad public to raise awareness on migratory species. Events are planned e.g. at schools in the framework of the yearly World Environment Day.

The Capacity-Building Unit also prepares documents outlining the benefits of CMS to be distributed to Non-Parties with the aim to recruit them. Two manuals produced by the Capacity Building Unit that provide guidelines for National Focal Points to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species), contain relevant elements to support Target1.

- ▶ The [Manual for the National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments](#) . 2013. UNEP / CMS Secretariat and UNEP/ AEWA Secretariat, Bonn, Germany.)
- ▶ The [Guidelines on the Integration of Migratory Species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans](#) (NBSAPs)(UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.27) (see also Target 13).

The following CMS instruments provide elements in support of implementing Target 1 which can guide Parties to those instruments to developing awareness raising strategies.

## ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- ▶ The [CMS Resolution 11.30 \(2014\) - Management of Marine Debris](#) includes:
  - Objective 3- Public Awareness and Education Campaigns
    - 18 Strongly encourages Parties to note the examples of successful campaigns provided in UNEP/CMS/ScC18/10.4.3 when considering campaigns to address the most pressing needs in their area of jurisdiction, and to support or develop national or regional initiatives that respond to these needs;

- 19 Recommends that Parties planning to implement regulatory measures or economic instruments in order to reduce the amount of waste entering the environment to accompany these with behavioural change campaigns aiding their introduction by communicating the rationale for introducing the measure, and therefore increasing the likelihood of support;
- 20 Encourages Parties and the Secretariat to cooperate with organizations currently campaigning on marine debris, and seek to engage organizations dealing with migratory species to promote campaigns and raise awareness of marine debris amongst their members;
- 21 Further encourages Parties, the Secretariat and stakeholders to develop marine debris campaigns of specific relevance to migratory species;
- 22 Invites industry bodies to promote debris prevention measures across their industries; and
- 23 Calls on campaign organizations to survey the campaign reach, message recognition and impact upon the target behaviour or levels of marine debris in order to evaluate the success of a campaign and readily share that information to enable future campaigns to be effective.

Details supporting the recommendations in the above-mentioned Resolution 11.30 (2014) on Management of Marine Debris and providing guidance on ways to implement them can be found in [UNEP/CMS/COP11/ Inf.29 Report III: Marine Debris: Public Awareness and Education Campaigns](#)

- ▶ The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

#### Measures- Knowledge exchange and capacity-building

- Increase awareness of the impacts of climate change on migratory species.

#### AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 1- Information, Awareness/Education and Communication

Objective 2- Increase awareness and understanding of whales and dolphins in the region

- 1.5 Implement educational and awareness tools in schools and/or communities using relevant networks and methods.
- 1.6 Provide materials and information to mass media in-country to inform public.
- 1.7 Disseminate educational materials targeted at recreational / private boaters to ensure minimum impact”.

Theme 6- Cultural Significance and Value

- 6.1 Document the range of cultural practices, values and knowledge associated with whales and dolphins and encourage a more cohesive approach in policies and legislation.

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU)

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.5 Prohibit the direct harvest (capture or killing) of, and domestic trade in, marine turtles, their eggs, parts or products, whilst allowing exceptions for traditional harvest by communities within each jurisdiction provided that: such harvest does not undermine efforts to protect, conserve and recover marine turtle populations and their habitats; and the marine turtle populations in question are able to sustain the harvest

Objective 4- Increase public awareness of the threats to marine turtles and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities

- 4.1 Establish public education, awareness and information programmes.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa: Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 4 - Increase public awareness to threats facing marine turtles and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities.

- 4.1 Establish public education programs for awareness and information exchange
  - 4.1.2 Set up information centers for villages, small museums for schools and tourists;
  - 4.1.3 Develop and implement rigorous media programs;
  - 4.1.4 Develop and undertake education and awareness programs for targeted groups (e.g. for the relevant authorities and politicians, students, teachers, fishing communities, beach owners, the media);
  - 4.1.5 Encourage the integration of biodiversity themes, especially marine turtle biology and conservation, into school curriculum;
  - 4.1.6 Organize special events on the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats (e.g., day of the turtle, festival or year of the turtle, publicized releases of accidentally captured turtles, etc.);
  - 4.1.8 Provide information at airports and through travel agencies, about national and international restrictions on the sale, purchase, export and import of marine turtle products.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugong dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range \(Dugong MOU\)](#) includes:

Objective 5 – Raise awareness of dugong conservation

- 5.1 Establish education, awareness and information programmes
- 5.2 Consult with local communities to encourage their active participation in conservation efforts

Objective 6 – Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 6.2 Develop and implement mechanisms for effective exchange of information
- 6.4 Develop and implement a regional database of relevant information in relation to dugong conservation and management

The website: <http://www.dugongconservation.org/> which aims to promote dugong and seagrass conservation globally, has been developed with Global Environment Facilities funding by the Dugong MOU Secretariat for the GEF Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Objective 7- Education and Awareness

- 7.1 Develop communication strategies, education programmes and protocols for key issues within the Small Cetacean Action Plan.
- 7.2 Increase awareness, sensitivity and understanding of small cetaceans in the western African region.
- 7.3 Promote awareness of the value of traditional knowledge and practices in the management of small cetaceans.

- ▶ The [ASCOBANS Communication, Education and Public Awareness \(CEPA\) Plan](#) (Annex 10 of AC17 Report) includes:

Objective 2- Coordination between Secretariat and hosts of MOP/AC to promote ASCOBANS activities

- 1.2.2 IDBHP (International Day of the Baltic Harbour Porpoise): maximise involvement & target group Publicise AC & MoP in national media
- 1.4.2 Countries attending relevant meetings should look for opportunities to promote ASCOBANS and also opportunities for joint outreach. Suitable material for distribution should be provided to any person who can represent or publicise ASCOBANS activities at such meetings

Objective 5- Enhance visibility of CMS family

- 5.9.1 Promote cooperation with ministerial press departments to distribute joint press releases



- 5.9.2 Focal point to translate press releases into national languages and pass them to national media
- 5.9.3 Improve visibility of CMS and Agreements at a national level
- 5.9.4 Provide the Secretariat with relevant articles issued in the national press

- ▶ The [ASCOBANS Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises](#) includes:

***[NOTE: a revised version of the Recovery Plan is under preparation and will be presented for adoption at ASCOBANS MOP8 in August 2016]***

Objective 15- Develop a comprehensive public awareness campaign, based on the elements outlined below:

- 1 While acknowledging national programmes in raising public awareness, ASCOBANS should develop and promote a regional approach to Baltic harbour porpoise conservation.
- 2 Explicit efforts should be made to enlist the help of the general public and people related to the sea in obtaining reports of porpoise observations throughout the Baltic. This can be expected to improve understanding of porpoise distribution and relative abundance, while at the same time enhancing public support for recovery efforts. However, it is important that opportunistic reports by untrained observers be interpreted cautiously, and that the need for documentary evidence (e.g. photographs, tissue samples in the case of strandings) be stressed when soliciting such reports.
- 3 The ASCOBANS Secretariat should establish direct communications links with Baltic fishermen and seek their assistance in determining how to reach fishing communities more effectively, e.g. via newsletters, tabloids, displays at fishing exhibitions, etc.
- 4 The Baltic Range States should establish national focal points, with responsibility for coordinating public awareness efforts. These focal points would be responsible for establishing and maintaining working relationships with fishing communities and other target groups.
- 5 Parties are requested to provide assistance to maintain an interactive Baltic harbour porpoise website for the storage of GIS-based porpoise observation data. This web page should incorporate other existing possibilities to report sightings of harbour porpoises. The page should be designed for use throughout the Baltic region. This website may provide further opportunities for collaboration with relevant bodies such as HELCOM.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) (Annex 3) includes:

Objective 4- Increasing public awareness of threats to sharks and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities.

- 12.1 Increase knowledge of the ecosystem services provided by sharks and knowledge about sharks in their marine environment.
- 12.2 Raise public awareness of threats to sharks and their habitats.
- 12.3 Raise public awareness of this Memorandum of Understanding and its objectives.

## AVIAN SPECIES

The most significant campaign to raise awareness on migratory birds is [World Migratory Bird Day](#), which is run on a yearly basis and each year selects a different topic to focus on.

► [CMS Resolution 11.9](#) (2014) as well as ► [AEWA Resolution 5.5](#) (2012) address this and seeks to develop a variety of activities to support awareness raising campaigns. Specifically, *Resolution 11.9* invites Parties, the CMS and AEWA Secretariats, the United Nations Environment Programme and other global, regional and sub-regional organizations, as well as other relevant stakeholders, including civil society, non-governmental organizations and individuals, to celebrate and raise awareness of World Migratory Bird Day to be held in May or at other appropriate times of the year.

► The [African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan \(AEMLAP\)](#) includes:

### Objective 2- Taking and Trade

- 44 Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information, and where appropriate regulate access to congregatory sites or bottlenecks
- 48 Raise public awareness of the poisoning risk migratory landbird species face from direct and indirect targeting by hunters, farmers, developers and other land users

### Objective 4 - Research and monitoring

- 58 Support and encourage public participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP), an initiative that will use online social media to provide a forum for all interested in and who care about migratory landbird species to follow, support and contribute to the work of the AEML-WG

Under the *African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)* a tool has been created to promote the action plan and raise awareness, known as the *Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan (FLAP)*.

► The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia](#) (Raptors MOU) includes:

### Objective 8 - General Conservation Measures

- 8.8 develop and maintain programmes to raise awareness and understanding of conservation issues relating to birds of prey and

their habitat as well as of the objectives and provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding”.

- ▶ The [Action Plan](#) annexed to the *Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard* includes:

Objective 8- Increasing awareness of the need to protect Great Bustards and their habitat

- 8.3 The public should be informed about the problems of the Great Bustard, the need for its protection and the conservation measures being undertaken. The media as well as the political decision makers and local and regional authorities should be addressed regularly to raise the profile of the Great Bustard as an outstanding feature of European plains and as an invaluable asset to the European natural heritage.

- ▶ The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats](#), adopted within the [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#)

Objective 3- To raise awareness on the importance of natural grasslands and endangered species.

- 7.1 Development of a logo that identifies the MOU and its objectives.
- 7.2 To develop educational campaigns to discourage species illegal trade.
- 7.3 To promote outreach and assessment campaigns on species and their environments.
- 7.4 Developing, producing outreach material on the species and their environments.
- 7.5 To promote organization of symposia on grassland birds in national/international ornithology meetings, conservation meetings and agricultural sector meetings

- ▶ The [Central Asian Flyways Action Plan for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats](#) includes:

Objective 4- Management of Human Activities

4.6.5 Range States shall:

- develop education and awareness activities,
- preferably in local languages, in order to improve the level of

awareness of the general public with regard to the value of wetlands and other habitats and the needs of waterbirds.

- E- producing CAF posters and leaflets
- organizing outdoor excursions, d
- e-signing a multi-lingual website, TV and radio programmes, and others.

These activities should be firstly targeted to people living in and around important wetlands, to users of these wetlands (farmers, hunters, fishermen, tourists, etc.), to local authorities, to community leaders and other decision-makers. Support and guidance should be sought from national and international organizations to maximize efforts.

## TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

► The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) (CAMI POW) includes:

Objective 1- To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders

1.2.4 Develop and promote awareness and educational programmes on wildlife protection among herding communities.

1.3.2 Increase public-awareness on barriers to migration, specifically:

1.3.2.a raise awareness of the broad public on benefits from migratory species,

1.3.2.b raise awareness of the broad public on impacts of barriers on migratory species and possible solutions, and

1.3.2.c conduct information campaigns targeted at decision makers in government, sector and technical agencies.

1.7.4 Increase awareness, specifically:

1.7.4.c promote the benefits of transboundary cooperation among governments and stakeholders, and

1.7.4.b provide positive examples for successful cooperation and share lessons learned

Objective 4- To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI

4.2.11 Initiate systematic awareness raising among private companies (Corporate Social Responsibility funds).

4.3.1 Raise awareness and understanding about the importance of the Central Asian region for migratory mammals at all levels through all means.

In addition, developing guidelines on how to address these issues for decision makers is foreseen under several objectives on CAMI POW. The benefit of sustainable use of the habitat

of migratory species is specifically addressed under the objectives to ensure sustainable grazing practices by livestock, which would ensure continued ecosystem services of pasture use (Objective 1.2. overgrazing and livestock competition).

- ▶ The [Medium-Term International Work Programme \(MTIWP\) for the Saiga Antelope \(2016-2020\)](#), includes:

#### Objective 5- Awareness

- 5.1 Continue an objective high-profile mass-media campaign at regional, national and local levels in both Range States and consumer countries, addressing saiga conservation, restoration and sustainable use, and explaining the relevant challenges, with a particular focus on local media outlets.
- 5.2 Continue to widely distribute information and educational materials on saiga biology and conservation aimed at local people, school children and decision-makers.
- 5.3 Support and regularly update existing web-sites about saiga conservation, restoration and sustainable use, including the creation and maintenance of the official CMS Saiga MOU website, and support of the online Saiga Resource Centre.
- 5.4 Expand the distribution and profile of Saiga News, both in hard copy at a local level and through other media, nationally and internationally.

#### Objective 4 -Work with local people

- 4.1 expand current incentive-based and conservation-linked livelihood-improvement projects and develop new programmes;
- 4.4 promote sustainable rangeland use to enable the cohabitation of people, livestock and saigas and
- 4.6 to promote photo-tourism.

- ▶ The [Action Plan concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer](#) includes:

#### Theme 2 -Reduce mortality

##### Objective 4- Increase public awareness

- 4.1 Involvement of mass-media (regional, state, local level) in the problem of BD restoration
- 4.2 Practical works of regional specialists with local people: lecture, excursions, involvement of local communities in practical works on BD restoration

- ▶ The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

##### Objective 1- To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends

- 1.2.11 Discuss among all stakeholders the possibility of sustainable use of argali in countries where trophy hunting does not exist at present.

Objective 3- To fill knowledge and information gaps

- 3.1.8 Organize training, workshops and joint monitoring missions for management staff and scientists as well as local people

- ▶ The Medium Term International Work Programme supporting the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the West African Populations of the African Elephant (West African Elephant MOU MTIWP),([outdated link](#)) currently being revised, includes the objective to organize information, education and communication campaigns, involving local communities.
- ▶ The [Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna Action Plan](#) includes:

Theme 2- Reduce mortality

Objective 1- Increase public awareness

- 2.1.1 Conduct education programmes for local communities to increase consciousness and appreciation of heritage, and integrate those communities into conservation projects from the start
- 2.1.2 Provide documentation destined for tour operators to limit irresponsible hunting, killing or harassment
- 2.1.3 Provide information to diplomatic services to help them counsel cooperants to curb poaching and other disturbances
- 2.1.4 Locate companies that employ cooperants susceptible of presenting a considerable threat and enlist their assistance in curbing detrimental activities;

Websites for the [Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#), [Saiga MOU](#), [Saiga Resource Centre](#) serve as additional awareness raising tools by providing general information on the species and the ecological importance of migrations.

## T1-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

- ▶ The [CMS – CITES Joint Work Programme](#) includes:

Objective 4- Outreach and capacity building activities

- 4.1 investigate possibilities for coordinated outreach and joint capacity-building activities.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range \(Dugong MOU\)](#) and the [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013 - 2017](#).

Both Action Plans have been adopted by both the MOU Signatories and the members of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP). Implementation is expected to be carried out by the CMS and SPREP Secretariats and by their Signatories/Members.

[Add possible relevant sections of CMS instruments addressing partnerships with relevance to the Target]

## T1-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ The [CMS Capacity Building Strategy 2015-2017](#) (COP11 Doc 20.2) aims:
  - to create and extend Communication, Education and Public Awareness tools,
  - including guidelines and manuals for CMS MOUs and agreements.
  - Actions to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan have included regional workshops of three types to recruit new Parties to CMS,
  - Integrate CMS with the targets of other biodiversity-related MEAs, notably into the NBSAPs of the CBD, and
  - prepare developing countries to COP meetings to build their capacity in communication and negotiation. (See also Target 15).
- ▶ The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative \(CAMI POW\)](#) includes:
  - Objective 1- To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders.
    - 1.4.6 Create a 'best practice' policy guide for issues that affect migratory and transboundary species in CAMI countries.

This is not specific to any issue and can include guidelines for raising awareness on migratory species, and their habitats and the benefits from sustainable use, where appropriate.

- The [Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope \(2016-2020\) \(MTIWP\)](#) includes:

Objective 5- Awareness

- 5.2 Continue to widely distribute information and educational materials on saiga biology and conservation aimed at local people, school children and decision-makers".

- The [MoU for the Conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Island Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 1- Information, Awareness/Education and Communication

Objective 1- Develop communication strategies, training programmes and protocols for key

issues within the Whale and Dolphin Action Plan

- 1.4 Capacity building of government agencies and community trainers to [...] develop and deliver outreach programmes.

- The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia Annex II of MoU](#) includes:

Theme 7 - Education and Awareness

Objective 7.1- Develop communication strategies, education programmes and protocols for key issues within the Small Cetacean Action Plan.

- 7.1.3 Transfer capacity to government agencies and community trainers to [...] develop and deliver outreach programmes.

- The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa: Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 4- Increase public awareness to threats facing marine turtles and their habitats, and

enhance public participation in conservation activities.

- 4.1.1 Build local capacity in environmental education and collect, develop, and distribute educational material suitable for African culture (cartoons, coloring books, games, posters, T-shirts, etc.) in the 4 languages;

- 4.1.9 Train leaders from local communities.

- The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 9 – Enhance national, regional and international cooperation on capacity building

- 9.1 Promote capacity building at all levels to strengthen conservation measures



## T1-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

- The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals](#) (CAMI POW) includes initiating systematic awareness raising among private companies (linked to Corporate Social Responsibility funds).
- The [Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope](#) (2016-2020) and the [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) aim to secure funding for implementation including for raising awareness, but do not specify how.
- ▶ The [Siberian Crane MOU Action Plan for Western/Central Asia Site Network](#) encourages submission of grant applications to support organizing mass education and public awareness events and CEPA-Communication, Education& Public Awareness-activities (to support a comprehensive conservation programme).
- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the MoU on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA) refers to promotion of public participation and implementation, where appropriate, of incentive schemes to encourage public participation (e.g. T-shirts for tag returns, public acknowledgement, certificates).
- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:
  - Objective 7- Promote implementation of the MoU
    - 7.3 Seek resources to support the implementation of the MoU

(For human resources, see also capacity development in Companion Volume Section D).

## T1-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:
  - Theme 1- Information, Awareness/Education and Communication
    - Indicators**
      - Community and school education programmes implemented.
      - Regionally relevant factsheets to inform governments and industries on key issues are produced
      - fisheries interaction, cultural practices, regulation, biology, natural history, species ID etc).

- Training programmes carried out in country for key government agencies and identified local
- community stewards.

- The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 1- Information, Awareness/Education and Communication

**Indicators**

- Community and school education programmes implemented.
- Regionally relevant factsheets to inform governments and industries on key issues are produced
- fisheries interaction, cultural practices, regulation, biology, natural history, species ID etc).
- Training programmes carried out in country for key government agencies and identified local community stewards.
- Presentations on whales and dolphins carried out in schools, village halls and annual festivities.
- Whales and dolphins are profiled through documentaries, interviews and regular spots in local media

Theme 6- Cultural Significance and Value

**Indicators**

- TK and other customary practices and values documented and incorporated where relevant.
- Review on gaps carried out and report published and disseminated.
- Artifacts and narratives (oral histories) documented and conserved in local museums.

- The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Objective 7- Education and Awareness

**Indicators**

- Community and school education programmes implemented.
- Regionally relevant fact sheets in commonly used languages to inform governments and

- industry on key issues are produced (e.g. fisheries interactions, cultural practices, regulations, biology and natural history). Made available online and as printed material.
- Training programmes carried out in-country for key government agencies and identified local
- community stewards.
- Awareness raising events organised, e.g. an annual international cetacean day.

► The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

Objective 1- To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends

**Indicators**

- Trophy hunting operations follow international good practice (IUCN 2012) Quotas are scientifically based and sustainable
- Process for setting quotas, licences and allocating concessions is transparent
- Community involvement in trophy hunting programmes

Objective 3- To fill knowledge and information gaps

**Indicators**

- Standard monitoring methods in use
- Monitoring programs for all argali populations in place
- Needs and resource assessments undertaken
- Genetic analysis completed

► The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats](#), adopted within the [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#)

Objective 3- To raise awareness on the importance of natural grasslands and endangered species.

**indicators**

- Logo defined and produced.
- Number of campaigns implemented
- Number of social groups made aware.
- Number of lectures and materials distributed in rural exhibitions and other events.

- Outreach materials produced,
- Number of symposia conducted per country.

T1-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 2

Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

*Note:* Actions towards this SPMS target may also contribute to SPMS target 13.

### EXPECTED RESULT

The target does not define a change, except by implication: it *implies* (justifiably) that the strategies and processes mentioned in the target currently do not integrate the “multiple values of migratory species and their habitats”, or that if they do, this integration is inadequate. The assumption therefore is that Target 2 seeks a *better degree of* integration of these values in 2023 than existed in 2014. The *content* of the strategies and processes mentioned in the target is therefore expected to change. This is a target intended to *enable* conservation impact, but it does not involve an expectation of that impact itself.

Target 2 makes a crucial link between migratory species conservation and sustainable development objectives, and hence it is connected to Target 11, which aims to ensure that the provision of relevant ecosystem services is maintained.

This target also needs to be read in conjunction with Targets 3 and 13. Target 3 seeks improvements in governance of any sector (environmental or otherwise) which affects migratory species. Target 2 seeks the integration of relevant values in processes that are specifically directed at development and poverty reduction. Target 13 expresses a similar idea in relation to strategies and plans addressing biodiversity (NBSAPs), and goes further by referring to implementation as well as planning.

A mere *mention* of migratory species/habitat values in the strategies and processes covered by Target 2 is unlikely to fulfil the target - what is sought instead is *integration* of those values, thus implying a deeper and more active level of reflection of the issue. As well as strategies and processes, the target also expects the same change to be seen in national accounting and reporting systems.

There are therefore several aspects to be considered in monitoring the achievement of this target, namely:

- Identification and listing of the international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes (including on livelihoods) in which the expected integration of values should be visible.
- Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats integrated (not merely mentioned) to a better degree than before in the strategies and processes identified.
- These same values also incorporated into national accounting, “as appropriate”.

- These same values also incorporated into national reporting systems.

## T2-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) will support the implementation of Target 2. It will help to direct and focus communication efforts to highlight the link between migratory species conservation and sustainable development and the issue of livelihoods. (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections most relevant to the target]

## T2-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- ▶ The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:

- 3 Encourages Parties to develop guidelines on measures needed to assist migratory species adapt to climate change;
- 12 Calls on Parties and the energy sector to make the post-construction monitoring of environmental impacts, including those on migratory species, a standard requirement for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, especially wind power, and to ensure that such monitoring continues for the duration of plant operation;
- 21 Urges Parties and encourages non-Parties to include the measures contained in this Resolution in their national climate change strategies, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other relevant policy processes, ensuring that mitigation or adaptation activities do not result in a deterioration of the conservation status of CMS-listed species;

### AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 9- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

- Objective 1- Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination, collaboration and partnership for whale and dolphin conservation in the Pacific Islands Region

- 9.7 Ensure integration of whale and dolphin conservation into national, regional and international initiatives including: NBSAPs; National Sustainable Development Strategies; Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy; Action Strategy for Nature Conservation, CROP Marine Sector Working Group; RFMOs; NBSAP Working Group). CTI, Micronesian challenge, Oceanscape, Funding opportunities e.g. GEF.

## AVIAN SPECIES

- The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats](#), adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats

Objective 4-To strengthen public policies for natural grasslands preservation

- 8.1 To draft the development of the legal framework for grasslands preservation in non-protected areas.
- 8.2 Develop and implement grasslands planning tools
- 8.3 Promoting and implementing regulations on the use of grasslands invasive alien species

- The [Action Plan - Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard](#) includes:

- 9 Economic measures, that State authorities, political decision makers, economic sectors and associations of land users (e.g. farmers, shepherds, hunters) should cooperate with the aim of developing economic activities which are not harmful to the Great Bustard and the biodiversity on which they depend in order to increase acceptance by local communities of Great Bustard conservation measures and to compensate for any damage land users may experience as a result of such conservation measures.

- The [African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan](#) (AEMLAP) includes:

Theme 1- Agriculture

Objective 1.1- Intensive agriculture

- 1.1.1.1 Conservation and/or design of such agricultural landscapes needs to be promoted through agricultural policy and advocacy, integrating considerations of biodiversity and the requirements of migratory landbird species with the provision of ecosystem services, and measures for combating poverty, desertification and the longer-term effects of climate change whilst taking account of food, water and energy security imperatives. Consideration of where to site new intensive agricultural development zones should therefore ideally

be addressed by national or regional Strategic Environmental Assessments that bring together all of these sectors.

## T2-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.17 \(2014\) on Migratory landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region](#) includes:

- 10 Calls on Parties and invites non-Parties and stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for the implementation of the Action Plan including, inter alia, by developing partnerships with the poverty alleviation community and developing training courses, translating and disseminating examples of best practice, sharing protocols and regulations, transferring technology, and promoting the use of online tools to address specific issues that are relevant to the Action Plan.

[Add links to the Aichi Targets and SDGs in the context of partnerships/supporting frameworks beyond the CMS that can be plugged-into]

## T2-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ The [MoU for the Conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Island Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 2- Capacity Building

Objective 1- Increase in-country expertise and capacity.

- 2.9 Conduct industry training and certification programmes for whale / dolphin watching operators and guides, which should be required to attain a whale and dolphin watching permit / license where applicable.

- ▶ The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) (Annex II of MoU) includes:

Theme 6 – Capacity Building

Objective 1- Increase in-country expertise and capacity

- 6.1 Conduct training and certification programmes for wildlife watching operators and guides, which should be required to attain a whale and dolphin watching permit or license where applicable.

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.17 \(2014\) on Migratory landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region](#) includes:



10. Calls on Parties and invites non-Parties and stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for the implementation of the Action Plan including, inter alia, by developing partnerships with the poverty alleviation community and developing training courses, translating and disseminating examples of best practice, sharing protocols and regulations, transferring technology, and promoting the use of online tools to address specific issues that are relevant to the Action Plan.

## T2-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

A number of existing decisions and instruments developed under the CMS Family provide for different resourcing mechanisms and opportunities aiming at:

- Evaluating the socio-economic value of species and their services to commercial activities;
- Evaluating economic potential for commercial activities based on species;
- Developing alternative income generation activities.

- The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats](#), adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland includes:

Objective 1- To promote the protection and management of grasslands of importance for migratory species

- 2.1 To promote, develop and/or strengthen financial and/or market incentives, economic alternatives for farmers who manage grasslands in a manner consistent with the ecological requirements of species, especially in critical areas for threatened species.

Objective 6- To strengthen international cooperation among the countries party to the Memorandum of Understanding

- 13.4 Explore natural grasslands potential as sinks for carbon credit markets. Conduct basic research.

- The *Western African Elephant MOU - Medium Term International Work Programme* includes provisions to: elaborate tools to evaluate sources of revenue.

- The *MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia*: [Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

## Theme 8 – Tourism Based on Small Cetaceans

Objective 8.1- Ensure best practice management and maximise educational and economic values of tourism based on small cetaceans in the western African region

Evaluate biological and infrastructure potential for commercial whale and dolphin watching through feasibility studies and establish or facilitate contacts with possible investors.

Develop a mechanism to document industry growth (building on western African tourism organizations/IFAW etc. work).

Monitor, document and support western African countries with whale and dolphin watching activities in addressing licensing, regulation and management issues.

### T2-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

► The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats](#), adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats

Objective 4- To strengthen public policies for natural grasslands preservation Regulations

#### Indicators

- promulgated / issued,
- Territorial planning tools and action plans produced, implemented.
- Operational plans per year per country.
- Number of regulations proposed and implemented.

► The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

## Theme 9- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

Objective 1- Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination, collaboration and partnership for whale and dolphin conservation in the Pacific Islands Region

#### Indicators

- Number of national, regional and international organisations, processes and frameworks

- incorporating PIR whale and dolphin conservation needs.
- Number of national, regional and international partnerships created to support WDAP
- implementation.
- Number of NBSAPs or equivalent strategies integrating WDAP action.
- Capacity strengthened to draft, manage and enforce legislation and policy in country / territory.

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

## T2-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 3

National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.

*Note:* Reference to governance “affecting” migratory species here indicates that this is not limited only to conservation governance, but extends to other levels/sectors that may also have an effect.

### EXPECTED RESULT

It is first assumed here that “governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems” can be readily identified and listed at national, regional and international levels. Responsibility for doing that will divide between authorities at each of these levels.

Arrangements and agreements specifically directed at the conservation (or management, or exploitation) of migratory species and their migration systems will obviously be relevant; but so too will be any other arrangements or agreements, perhaps directed at a different sector altogether, which nevertheless directly or indirectly “affect” migratory species or their migration systems.

Arrangements or agreements relating specifically to development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes (including on livelihoods) should however not be considered here because they are covered separately by Target 2. Arrangements or agreements relating specifically to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) should also not be considered here because they are covered separately by Target 13.

The target appears to suggest that *first* the relevant arrangements and agreements should improve in some (unspecified) way, and *then* this will *lead to* an increase in coherence, accountability, transparency, participation, equitability and inclusiveness. It would however be more practical to assume that the improvement being sought *consists of* greater coherence, accountability, etc in the relevant policies, legislation and implementation processes. No benchmark standards of coherence, accountability etc are in common use, and moving to adopt any such standards would raise considerable definitional challenges. Assessing the change expected by this target is therefore inevitably going to be a matter of qualitative value-judgment.

The target does however in this case explicitly expect a change to be visible; and moreover it cannot simply be fulfilled by achieving improvements, but instead the improvements must be “significant”; so the *magnitude* of the change is important.

### T3-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) will support the implementation of Target 3. It will help to direct and focus communication efforts to highlight examples where governance arrangements for migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly. Communication also plays a role in making implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent and participatory (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections most relevant to the target]

### T3-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

#### ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

► The [CMS COP Resolution 11.31 \(2014\) on Fighting wildlife crime and offences within and beyond borders](#) includes:

- 2 Urges Parties to take appropriate measures to ensure that their legislative framework provides for penalties for wildlife crime that are effective, act as a deterrent and reflect the gravity of the offence and provide for the confiscation of specimens taken in violation of the Convention;
- 3 Urges Parties and *invites* non-Parties to strengthen national and transboundary law enforcement with emphasis on interdisciplinary cooperation and intelligence sharing between relevant stakeholders, such as rangers, wildlife management, customs, police and the military;
- 4 Suggests that Parties and non-Parties establish cooperative bilateral and multilateral arrangements for the management of shared wildlife populations and habitats with common boundaries, in order to minimize illegal taking and trafficking.

► The [Resolution 11.13 Concerted and Cooperative Actions](#) includes:

- 3 Encourages Parties to ensure that all initiatives to undertake Concerted or Cooperative Actions pursuant to this Resolution must include a specification of the conservation and institutional outcomes expected and the timeframes within which these outcomes should be achieved;

## AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ [The Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#)) includes:

### Theme 6- Cultural Significance and Value

Objective 1- Document the range of cultural practices, values and knowledge associated with whales and dolphins and encourage a more cohesive approach in policies and legislation.

- 6.3 Review and identify gaps and conflicts in relevant policies and legislation to support the protection and promotion of traditional resource management (TRM), traditional knowledge (TK), intellectual property rights (IPR), access and benefit sharing (ABS), and customary marine tenure (CMT).

### Theme 9- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

Objective 1- Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination, collaboration and partnership for whale and dolphin conservation in the Pacific Islands Region

- 9.1 Promote understanding by facilitating effective information sharing mechanisms (e.g. networks) to assist in addressing cross sectoral issues and migratory species conservation.
- 9.2 Encourage and support PICTs in removing internal cross sectoral barriers in order to effectively implement the WDAP at the local and national Government levels.
- 9.4 Promote cooperation and highlight achievements and lessons learned in whale and dolphin conservation at national regional and international fora.
- 9.7 Ensure integration of whale and dolphin conservation into national, regional and international initiatives including: NBSAPs; National Sustainable Development Strategies; Pacific Islands Regional Oceans Policy; Action Strategy for Nature Conservation, CROP Marine Sector Working Group; RFMOs; NBSAP Working Group). CTI, Micronesian challenge, Oceanscape, Funding opportunities e.g. GEF.
- 9.8 Coordinate and facilitate the compilation of PICTs position for relevant international processes and MEAs on whales and dolphin.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

### Theme 7- Policy, legislation and law enforcement

Objective 1- Review of domestic policies

- 7.1.1 Review domestic policies and laws to address gaps or impediments to the conservation and management of sharks and their habitats.

- The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

Objective 4- Increase public awareness of the threats to marine turtles and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities

- 4.2 Identify and facilitate alternative livelihoods (including income generating activities) that are not detrimental to marine turtles and their habitats, in consultation with local communities and other stakeholders
- 4.3.b Encourage the participation of Government institutions, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and the general community (e.g. students, volunteers, fishing communities, local communities) in research and conservation efforts

Objective 5- Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 5.5 b Cooperate in law enforcement to ensure compatible application of laws across and between jurisdictions (including through bilateral/multilateral agreements and intelligence sharing)

Objective 6- Promote implementation of the MoU including the Conservation and Management Plan

- 6.4.a Review the roles and responsibilities of government agencies related to the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats
- 6.4.b Designate a lead agency responsible for coordinating national marine turtle conservation and management policy
- 6.4.c Encourage cooperation within and among government and non-government sectors, including through the development and/or strengthening of national networks

- The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 6 – Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 6.1 Collaborate with, and assist Signatory and non-Signatory States to combat illegal international and domestic trade, and to cooperate in enforcement activities relating to dugong products
- 6.3 Improve coordination among government and non-government sectors and communities in the conservation of dugongs and their habitats

Objective 8 – Improve legal protection of dugongs and their habitats

- 8.1 Encourage all Range States, and ensure Signatory states, incorporate dugong and habitat conservation and protection measures into national legislation
- 8.2 Review, and where necessary, strengthen national legal protection for dugongs and their habitats

T3-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 9- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

Objective 1- Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination, collaboration and partnership for whale and dolphin conservation in the Pacific Islands Region

- 9.5 Develop linkages and relationships with relevant regional organizations and processes, such as RFMOs (e.g. MoUs, information exchange and cross-sectoral integration).

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

(Planned for 2017) a Strategy on the Cooperation with Regional Fisheries Bodies to be developed.

A provision in the CMS/CITES Joint Work Programme 2015-2020 (B17) which seeks to optimize the effectiveness of actions taken by Parties to both CMS and CITES concerning sharks and rays, and to strengthen synergies with FAO, RFMOs and other relevant bodies.

Cooperation with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) on capacity building to support progress on the implementation of the Regional Observer Scheme of IOTC (Resolution 11/04): Oman, I.R. Iran and Pakistan (<http://www.cms.int/sharks/en/meeting/regional-capacity-building-workshop-support-progress-implementation-regional-observer-scheme>).

Recommendation by the IOTC Working Party on Ecologically Related Species for future joint activities between CMS and IOTC, in particular related to Capacity Building.

In cooperation with the International Fund for Animal Welfare in the Middle East (IFAW Middle East) and the respective national governments, three training workshops on the implementation of international regulations for the conservation of sharks under CMS, CITES, FAO and relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) were organized in Yemen, Egypt and the UAE. They focused inter alia on legal requirements and guidelines regarding the conservation of sharks under CMS, CITES, FAO and relevant RFMOs.

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:



## Objective 5- Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 5.1.a Encourage signatory States that have not already done so to become Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- 5.1.b Review at a national level compliance with obligations under CITES relating to trade in marine turtles, their eggs, parts or products
- 5.1.c Facilitate better compliance with CITES through training of relevant authorities in cooperation with other signatory States, the CITES Secretariat and other relevant organisations
- 5.1.d Identify routes of international illegal trade through monitoring, and seek cooperation to take action to prevent, deter and, where possible, eliminate illegal trade
- 5.1.e Exchange and discuss information on compliance and trade issues at regular intervals, such as through annual reporting to the MoU Secretariat and at meetings of the signatory States
- 5.3.h Encourage MoU signatory States that have not already done so to become Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- 5.3.i Encourage signatory States to become Parties to global fisheries agreements such as the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (1995) and the FAO Compliance Agreement (1993) and implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995)
- 5.3.j Establish relationships with regional fisheries bodies with a view to obtaining data on incidental capture and encourage them to adopt marine turtle conservation measures within EEZs and on the high seas

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

## Objective 7 – Promote implementation of the MoU

- 7.1 Encourage all Range States to participate in the MoU and its conservation and management activities

- ▶ The [Saker Falcon Global Action Plan](#) includes:

## Objective 5- Ensure effective stakeholder involvement in the implementation of Saker GAP within a Saker Falcon Adaptive Management Framework.

- 5.8. Raise stakeholders' awareness of the status and biology of the Saker Falcon and increase their cooperation and involvement in its conservation.
- 5.8.2 Collaborate with key stakeholders within the Saker Falcon Network. Hold regular regional and sub-regional meetings, workshops and conferences with them to understand their needs and to plan, implement, monitor and review conservation measures with them.

- ▶ The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) includes:
  - Objective 1- To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders
    - 1.4.1 Develop/review the existing policies and regulatory frameworks that affect migratory and transboundary species (or policies that create known/identified threats) which are of interest to CMS to address gaps.
    - 1.4.2 Identify if the problems exist at the local level or at national level and where the policies are in conflict with each other.
    - 1.4.6 Create a 'best practice' policy guide for issues that affect migratory and transboundary species in CAMI countries.
  - Objective 4- To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI
    - 4.2.13 Include biodiversity conservation measures into the contracts with mining companies (e.g. to Product Sharing Agreements).

### T3-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The following MoUs of the CMS Family acknowledge the need to provide training and support to develop policies and laws relevant to the conservation of migratory species:

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia](#) (*Raptors MoU Action Plan*) (Annex 3 to MoU) includes:
  - Objective 1- Improvement of legal protection
    - 1.5 Strengthen the application of legal protection, and reporting of persecution, for birds of prey by ensuring [...] training law enforcement authorities [...].
  
- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:
  - Objective 5- Enhance national, regional and international cooperation
    - 5.1.f Identify, prevent, deter and, where possible, eliminate domestic illegal trade through monitoring, implementation of legislation, identification of gaps in enforcement capabilities in each country, and training of enforcement officers
    - 5.4.a Identify needs for capacity-building in terms of human resources, knowledge and facilities
    - 5.4.b Provide training (e.g. through workshops) in marine turtle conservation and management techniques to relevant agencies, individuals and local communities

## 5.4.c Coordinate training programmes and workshops

- The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 9 – Enhance national, regional and international cooperation on capacity building

- 9.1 Promote capacity building at all levels to strengthen conservation measures

- The [MoU for the Conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Island Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 2: Capacity Building

Objective 1: Increase in-country expertise and capacity.

- 2.2 Develop training packages on common priorities (e.g. stranding, data recording, legislation, communication, etc.) based on regional priorities and convene workshops based on identified needs.
- 2.4 Build in-country capacity to prepare relevant regulation, legislation and policy.
- 2.10 Develop capacity to negotiate and advocate for regional policies and positions.

- The [Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) (Annex II of MoU) includes:

Theme 2 – Legislation and Policy

Objective 1- Promote country-level legal, policy and institutional frameworks to support effective implementation of the SCAP and to supply mechanisms for enforcing the regulations.

- Assess the suitability of processes and outcomes used for national capacity self-assessments and other related biodiversity mechanisms (e.g. NBSAPs) to address legal and policy capacity needs for small cetacean conservation.
- Build in-country capacity to prepare relevant regulation, legislation and policy.

- The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 2- Capacity Building

Objective 1- Increase in country expertise and capacity

- 2.2 Develop training packages on common priorities (e.g. stranding, data recording, legislation, communication, etc.) based on regional priorities and convene workshops based on identified needs.

- 2.4 Build in-country capacity to prepare relevant regulation, legislation and policy.
- 2.10 Develop capacity to negotiate and advocate for regional policies and positions

#### Theme 9- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

Objective 1- Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination, collaboration and partnership for whale and dolphin conservation in the Pacific Islands Region

- 9.9 Assess members' capacity to implement the WDAP, CMS Cetacean MoU, CITES and CBD where relevant, using, e.g. the NCSA process already in place in countries.

#### T3-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

[To be further elaborated]

#### T3-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

- ▶ [The Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

#### Theme 6- Cultural Significance and Value

##### Indicators

- TK and other customary practices and values documented and incorporated where relevant.
- Review on gaps carried out and report published and disseminated.
- Artifacts and narratives (oral histories) documented and conserved in local museums.

#### Theme 9- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

##### Indicators

- Number of national, regional and international organisations, processes and frameworks
- incorporating PIR whale and dolphin conservation needs.

- Number of national, regional and international partnerships created to support WDAP
- implementation.
- Number of NBSAPs or equivalent strategies integrating WDAP action.
- Capacity strengthened to draft, manage and enforce legislation and policy in country / territory.

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

### T3-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 4

Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.

*Note:* The precise approach to this will vary, in some cases sub-nationally, according to specific local circumstances.

### EXPECTED RESULT

Assessing the achievement of this target *does not* rely on being able to know about the harm caused by harmful incentives or the benefits caused by positive ones. Instead it simply relies on two other things. The first is knowing which relevant incentives exist. Specific individual incentives (including subsidies) harmful to migratory species/habitats and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species/habitats therefore need to be identified and listed.

Second, the target expects to see certain *events* occur in relation to those incentives, namely:

- Elimination/phasing out of harmful incentives;
- Reform of harmful incentives to minimise or avoid negative impacts;
- Development of positive incentives;
- Application of positive incentives.

No scale of achievement is specified, so in principle, any extent or frequency of occurrence of these four types of events is capable of constituting achievement of the target. The first two are alternatives to each other, but either of those two *plus both* of the other two must occur for the target to be fully achieved.

### T4-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the CMS *Communication Strategy* (under development) can support the implementation of Target 4, for example by bringing greater attention to the issue of incentives. (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections most relevant to the target]

## T4-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

Several existing decisions and instruments developed under the CMS Family provide for different resourcing mechanisms and opportunities aiming at:

- encouraging good practices through financial support or penalising environmentally costly behaviours and activities impacting on migratory species; and
- encouraging good practices through providing incentives or sanctions for the conservation of species and sustainable use of their habitats.

## ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- ▶ The [Guidelines on bird poisoning](#) adopted through [Resolution 11.15](#) include:

### Objective 2- Non-legislative recommendations

- 2.2.a Use Product Stewardship (inc. maximizing economic benefits of a product and its packaging throughout all lifecycle stages) with veterinary pharmaceutical companies to minimize the environmental impact of toxics to scavenging birds;
- 2.2.b Promote incentives to encourage current users of substances of risk to birds, particularly in agricultural crops (food and non-food crops), to move to an [approach?] that combines different management strategies and practices to grow healthy crops and prevent the use of pesticides, thereby limiting the risk of poisoning of non-target species;

### Objective 3- Legislative recommendations

- 3.3.a Promote the use of third-party certification system for goods produced and protected using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to move towards environmentally-friendly consumption patterns;
- 3.3.b Promote public support, particularly government-funded programmes, to encourage farmer adoption of IPM strategies to prevent risks of pesticides to birds;
- 3.3.c Promote the use of tax on pesticide purchases by farmers (specifically those insecticides with the most risk to non-target species, such as birds) as a monetary incentive to switch to integrated pest management strategies;
- 3.3.d Promote the use of quotas on pesticide usage to create an incentive to reduce pesticide usage and profit from the sale of remaining quotas.

- ▶ The [Report I: Migratory Species, Marine debris and its management](#) includes:

- Promote use of practices such as deposit-refund schemes, levies on

single-use carrier bags and obligations for the use of reusable items at events.

- Consider removal strategies to create an economic incentive for marine litter to be collected (e.g. collected plastics can be sold to a plastics reprocessor or sent for energy recovery), or even converted to transport fuel.

## AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [MoU concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa: Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.3 Implement programs to correct adverse economic incentives threatening marine turtle populations
  - 1.3.2 Identify and modify economic incentives to reduce threats and mortality;
  - 1.3.3 Identify funding sources and resources for these programs;
- 2.1.3 Develop incentives for the adequate protection of terrestrial and marine habitats outside classified protected areas;

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

Objective 8- Economic incentives

- 8.1 Work to reform, phase out and eliminate subsidies resulting in unsustainable use of sharks.

Objective 11- Economic incentives

- 11.1 Develop incentives for adequate protection of areas of critical habitats inside and outside protected areas.

- ▶ The [MoU on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(\*Dugong dugong\*\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) includes:

Objective 7 – Promote implementation of the MoU

- 7.3.d Explore international funding support and other incentives for Signatory States that effectively manage populations.

- ▶ The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Theme 2 – Legislation and Policy



Objective 1-Promote country-level legal, policy and institutional frameworks to support effective implementation of the SCAP and to supply mechanisms for enforcing the regulations.

- 2.1.1 Undertake review of existing legislation and policy and disseminate the final report, including:
- Legislative inconsistencies and gaps within the Range States;
  - Country capacity to implement the Action Plan, the regional CMS Cetacean agreement and the CMS;
  - Country capacity to implement other relevant MEAs, such as CITES and CBD;
  - Habitat and species protection measures;
  - Declaration of marine protected areas;
  - Regulation of distant water and local fleets, including observer programme coverage to document effects of commercial fishing on small cetaceans.

Objective 2- Ensure good governance and involvement of local communities and civil society

- 2.2.1 Make community involvement in conservation measures and their welfare a priority
- 2.2.2 Develop livelihood initiatives for vulnerable coastal communities that are compatible with cetacean conservation.
- 2.2.3 Ensure transparent decision-making with accountability and community participation.
- 2.2.4 Allow both national and international NGOs to support implementation of the SCAP.

- The [Conservation and Management Plan of the MoU on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.3 Implement programmes to correct adverse economic incentives that threaten marine turtle populations;
- 1.3.b Identify desired modifications to the economic incentives in order to reduce threats and mortality, and develop programmes to implement the modifications;

Objective 4- Increase public awareness of the threats to marine turtles and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities

- 4.3.c Implement, where appropriate, incentive schemes to encourage public participation (e.g. T-shirts for tag returns, public acknowledgement, certificates);

Objective 6- Promote implementation of the MoU including the Conservation and Management Plan

- 6.3.h Explore international funding support and other incentives for signatory States that effectively manage marine turtle populations.

## AVIAN SPECIES

- The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#) includes:

Objective 1- To promote the protection and management of grasslands of importance for migratory species

- 1.2 Give incentives to creation of private protected areas.  
2.1 Promote, develop and/or strengthen financial and/or market incentives, economic alternatives for farmers who manage grasslands in a manner consistent with the ecological requirements of species, especially in critical areas for threatened species.

- The [Saker Falcon Action Plan](#) includes:

Heading 3- A Global Action Plan for the Saker Falcon (SakerGAP), including a management and monitoring system

Subheading 5- Sustainable use

- Promote the use of the 'consumers and extractors pay' principle to enhance overall responsibility for sustainable use and for activities that impose a proven negative effect on Saker populations.

- The [Aquatic Warbler MOU Action Plan](#) includes:

Objective 1- National and international policies and legislation necessary for the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler and its habitat are in place.

- 1.5 Seek national and international policies and financial incentives to promote suitable land management practices at sites whose sustainability depends on continued extensive land use.

- The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on](#)

[the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#) includes:

Objective 1- To promote the protection and management of grasslands of importance for migratory species

- 1.2 Giving incentives for privately created protected areas
- 2.3 Giving incentives for projects involving habitat management demonstration units in experimental fields.

► The [Action Plan - Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard](#) includes:

Objective 1- Habitat protection

- 1.2.1 In areas where traditional land use forms still exist or are restorable, the Range States concerned should develop policies and legislation, including the provision of appropriate incentives, to maintain "pseudo-steppe" and "puszta" habitats. Within the European Union and the EU Accession Countries, Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) and zonal programmes should be used to encourage the conservation of Great Bustard habitat.

#### TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

► The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative \(CAMI POW\)](#) includes:

Objective 1- To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders

- 1.1.2 Promote review of national legislation - and its enforcement - on hunting and trade (including relevant penalties, the simplification of prosecution, enforce bonus payment systems to create adequate incentives for enforcement personnel [...]).
- 1.2.7 Establish and promote volunteer ranger mechanism to create rewards/incentives in herding communities residing near wildlife/protected areas/ecological corridors.

#### T4-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

[To be developed, inter alia through reference to partnerships mentioned in T4-C above]

#### T4-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

[To be developed]

#### T4-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

- ▶ The [South Pacific Loggerhead Turtle Action Plan](#) includes:

Objective 17- Generate revenue for conservation from tourism activities

- 17.1.1 Investigate and develop appropriate mechanisms to generate revenue for conservation from tourism ventures interacting with loggerhead turtles.

- ▶ The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) (CAMI POW) includes:

Objective 1- To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders

- 1.1.2 Promote review of national legislation - and its enforcement - on hunting and trade (including [...] reinvest[ing] fines in conservation).

Objective 4- To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI

- 4.2.7 Channel the money from environmental payments to nature conservation activities.

- ▶ The [Flyways Programme of Work](#) adopted through *Resolution 11.14* includes:

Theme 6- Resourcing implementation of the POW

Objectives 1- Ensure adequate and timely resources to implement the POW

- 46 Identify existing and new opportunities/mechanisms implemented for migratory species and habitat conservation (e.g directing fines from environment damage).

- ▶ The [Guidelines on Bird Poisoning](#) adopted through *Resolution 11.15* include:

Objective 3- Legislative recommendations

- 3.3 Use revenues generated from taxation of pesticides for public support of IPM practices and/or for post-registration monitoring of use and research.

#### T4-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

- ▶ The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

## Theme 2 – Legislation and Policy

**Indicators**

- Review of regional legislation and management completed and widely disseminated.
- Harmonisation of country and territory policy and legal instruments.
- Capacity strengthened to draft, manage and enforce country and territory legislation and
- policy.
- Number of NBSAPs or equivalent strategies integrating SCAP actions.
- Good governance at the national and regional level.

- The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#) includes:

Objective 1- To promote the protection and management of grasslands of importance for migratory species

**Indicators**

- Number of Pas established or acknowledged
- Number of, and relative surface of critical areas identified.
- Incentives identified.
- Number of incentive projects implemented.
- Certification schemes for biodiversity friendly products developed.

- The [Aquatic Warbler MOU Action Plan](#) includes:

Objective 1- National and international policies and legislation necessary for the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler and its habitat are in place.

**Indicators**

- Suitable policies and incentives exist to promote suitable farming practices at sites whose sustainability depends on continued extensive land use.

- The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#) includes:

Objective 1- To promote the protection and management of grasslands of importance for migratory species

**Indicators**

- Number of Pas established or acknowledged
- Number of projects involving habitat management illustrative units in experimental fields.

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

T4-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 5

Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.

*Note:* Where there is uncertainty about what constitutes a “safe ecological limit” in a given case, a precautionary approach should be taken.

### EXPECTED RESULT

This target appears to envisage a sequence of three linked results, as follows:

- Governments and others implement plans or take other steps to achieve sustainable production and consumption.
- Governments and others keep natural resource use impacts on migratory species well within safe ecological limits.
- Keeping impacts within safe limits leads to favourable conservation status and integrity etc of migratory species, habitats and migration routes.

The first of these results involves certain *events* occurring, namely the taking of steps/the implementation of plans. In principle this is a measurable aspect, but it is a process rather than an outcome. It does not depend on being able to define “sustainable production and consumption”, since that is a matter left to the steps and plans concerned.

The second and third results may not need to involve a change, if impacts are within safe limits and conservation status etc is favourable at the outset. If impacts are not within safe limits and conservation status etc is unfavourable, then this *would* be expected to change. Assessing achievement of these latter two results depends on being able to define, in a given context:

- The impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species.
- Safe ecological limits for the impacts described above.
- Favourable conservation status of migratory species (this needs data on population dynamics/distribution etc for the species concerned).
- Quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of the habitats and migration routes used by migratory species.

### T5-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) will support the implementation of Target 5. It will help to raise awareness amongst the key sectors and stakeholders of the need to keep the impacts of the use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species within safe ecological limits, and to highlight the

importance of ecological connectivity and the transboundary nature of migratory species conservation. (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections most relevant to the target]

## T5-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### ANTROPOGENIC IMPACT

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.30 \(2014\) on Management of Marine Debris](#) includes:

#### Objective 2- Commercial Marine Vessel Best Practice

- 14 Strongly encourages Parties to address the issue of abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG), by following the strategies set out under the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
- 16 Invites the United Nations Environment Programme to continue and increase its leading role in acting as a moderator between the different stakeholders in the maritime industry, and facilitating coordination to enable best practice measures to be implemented;
- 17 Encourages shipping operators and other key industries involved with the international transport of goods to drive environmental demands, including adopting the indirect fees system in ports, supporting the improvement of port waste reception facilities in general, adopting, where possible, the use of waste-to-energy systems on vessels and implementing relevant ISO standards.

Details supporting the recommendations in the above-mentioned Resolution 11.30 (2014) on Management of Marine Debris and providing guidance on ways to implement them can be found in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Inf.28 *Report II: Marine Debris and Commercial Marine Vessel Best Practice*.

- ▶ The *CMS COP [Resolution 11.16 \(2011\) on The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking, and Trade of Migratory Birds](#)*
  - 2 calls on the Secretariat to convene an Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean in conjunction with the Secretariats of AEWA, the Raptors MoU, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan and the Bern Convention, involving the Mediterranean Parties, including the European Union, other interested Parties, including from outside the region, and other stakeholders such as BirdLife International and the Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE) in line with the Terms of Reference in Annex 1, to facilitate the implementation of that existing guidelines and action plans, any necessary new guidelines and action plans relating to the Mediterranean (particularly the Tunis Action Plan) and to consider whether any new guidelines, action plans or other recommendations to respond to specific problems are necessary;
  - 3 to actively explore with Parties and non-Party Range States and others in



South and Central America and the Caribbean the potential to convene an Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in that region.

- The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

Measures to facilitate species adaptation in response to climate change

- Improve the resilience of migratory species and their habitats to climate change, and ensure habitat availability for the full lifecycle of the species, now and in the future, inter alia through the following actions:
  - Identify and prioritize areas currently experiencing rapid climate impacts that are important to migratory species.
  - Ensure that individual sites are sufficiently large, holding a variety of habitats and topography.
  - Ensure there is physical and ecological connectivity between sites, aiding species dispersal and colonization when distributions shift.
  - Consider the designation of seasonal protected areas or restrictions on land-use in areas where migratory species occur at critical stages in their lifecycle and would benefit from such protection.
  - Undertake specific management to eliminate, counteract or compensate for detrimental impacts of climate change and other potential threats that may interact with or exacerbate climate change.

- The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:

- 6 Urges Parties and the Scientific Council, and encourages conservation stakeholders and relevant organizations to:
  - 6.a improve the resilience of migratory species and their habitats to climate change, inter alia by reducing other threats in order to maintain or increase population size and genetic diversity;
- 8 Urges Parties, when implementing Resolution 10.3 on ecological networks and related instruments, to improve the resilience of migratory species and their habitats to climate change in order to achieve the following objectives:
  - 8.a to ensure that individual sites are sufficiently large, holding a variety of habitats and topography;
  - 8.b to strengthen the physical and ecological connectivity between sites, aiding species dispersal and colonization when distributions shift;

- 8.c to consider the designation of seasonal protected areas in areas where migratory species occur at critical stages in their lifecycle and would benefit from extra protection;

## AQUATIC SPECIES

- The [ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise population in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat](#) includes:

Recommendation 10- Include monitoring and management of important prey species in national harbour porpoise management plans.

Action required:

- Data on preferred prey and prey communities should lead to sustainable management of these species to ensure favourable long-term conservation status for both the fish species and of harbour porpoises.
- Cooperation between researchers and national authorities.
- Agreements between the Parties concerned on management of fisheries on relevant prey species. Requisite national legislation.
- Emphasis should also be given to the investigation of biology and distribution of non-commercial prey-species.

Recommendation 11- Restore or maintain habitat quality

Action required:

- Full implementation of the MSFD and relevant decisions by ASCOBANS, HELCOM, CMS and other relevant international bodies. Requisite national legislation.
- Monitoring of the effect on porpoise behaviour and distribution of new projects such as marine constructions, shipping, seismic testing and other noise sources.

- The CMS COP [Resolution 10.28 \(2011\) on the Saker Falcon](#) includes:

- 4 Decides that improvements in the conservation status of the Saker Falcon in any Range State may allow sustainable taking from the wild in that Range State under a management system. In such cases a Party or Parties may request an exclusion from Appendix I listing to apply in that Range State. The Task Force will endeavour to facilitate this process through the Scientific Council inter-sessionally and through the Conference of the Parties

## AVIAN SPECIES

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 10.27 \(2011\) on Improving the conservation status of migratory landbirds in the African-Eurasian region](#) includes:

### Objective 1- Habitat Conservation

- 6 Promote agricultural policies that support participatory, sustainable natural resource management practices, e.g. small-scale agriculture and traditional farming methods (including pastoralism), that benefit populations of migratory landbird species and other biodiversity, including the promotion of appropriate measures within agri-environment schemes and the removal of perverse incentives and subsidies, where these exist

### Objective 2- Taking and Trade

- 34 Implement alternative livelihood programmes or captive breeding programmes for migratory landbird species utilised as food sources where evidence suggests that subsistence hunting of migrant landbird species is unsustainable urges Parties to eliminate unsustainable harvesting, as well as promoting the sustainable management of migratory landbirds, and emphasises the need for information

## GENERAL- INTERDISCIPLINARY

- ▶ The [Resolution 10.3- The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 2 Encourages Parties and other Range States, when identifying areas of importance to migratory terrestrial, avian and aquatic species, to take into account and make explicit by description, schematic maps or conceptual models the relationship between those areas and other areas which may be ecologically linked to them, in physical terms, for example as connecting corridors, or in other ecological terms, for example as breeding areas related to non-breeding areas, stopover sites, feeding and resting places
- 5 Highlights the added value of developing ecological networks under CMS where no other network instruments are available, as for example with the West Central Asian Flyway Site Network and the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network, and urges Parties and invites Range States to strengthen management of existing network sites and their further development through designation and management of additional sites

## T5-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

[To be developed, inter alia through reference to partnerships mentioned in T4-C above and text about the need for partnerships at national, regional and international level to cooperate with the organizations and departments responsible for sustainable consumption and production]

- ▶ The [Resolution 11.25- Advancing Ecological Networks to address the Needs of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 10 Also urges Parties to monitor adequately ecological networks to allow early detection of any deterioration in quality of sites, rapid identification of threats and timely action to maintain network integrity, making use where appropriate of existing monitoring methods, such as the IBA Monitoring Framework developed by BirdLife International and the International Waterbird Census coordinated by Wetlands International;

## T5-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.30 \(2014\) on Management of marine debris](#) includes:

- 15 Further encourages Parties to promote measures such as the Clean Shipping Index and marine environmental awareness courses among shipping operators.

- ▶ The [Resolution 10.3- The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 7 Invites Parties, in collaboration with other Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs), NGOs and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to enhance the quality, monitoring, management, extent, distribution and connectivity of terrestrial and aquatic protected areas, including marine areas, in accordance with international law including UNCLOS, so as to address as effectively as possible the needs of migratory species throughout their life cycles and migratory ranges, including their need for habitat areas that offer resilience to change, including climate change, taking into account the wider landscape and seascape;

## T5-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

- The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

### Measures to facilitate species adaptation in response to climate change

- Improve the resilience of migratory species and their habitats to climate change, and ensure habitat availability for the full lifecycle of the species, now and in the future, inter alia through the following actions:
  - Ensure effective monitoring of the site network in order to detect threats, and act on any deterioration in site quality, implementing specific actions to address important threats to sites.
  - Establish, maintain and regularly review a comprehensive, inter-jurisdictional inventory of current protected areas and candidate high priority protected areas in order to coordinate future conservation efforts

- The [Resolution 11.25- Advancing Ecological Networks to address the Needs of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 4 Requests Parties and invites all other Range States, partner organizations and the private sector to provide financial resources and in-kind support to assist in implementing the recommendations within this Resolution, including those in the Annex;
- 5 Encourages Parties to provide financial resources and in-kind support to underpin and strengthen existing ecological network initiatives within the CMS Family of instruments, including the Western/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other Migratory Waterbirds, the Critical Site Network of the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, the newly launched CMS/IOSEA Network of Sites of Importance for Marine Turtles and the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Site Network;

## T5-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

[Add possible indicators/targets and other monitoring/evaluation schemes under relevant tools and other instruments]

T5-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 6

Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits.

*Note:* Achievement of this target will require that migratory species are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and through the use of ecosystem-based approaches. Overexploitation of migratory species must be avoided, and recovery plans and measures should be in place for all depleted species. Where there is uncertainty about what constitutes a “safe ecological limit” in a given case, a precautionary approach should be taken.

### EXPECTED RESULT

For this target to be achieved, not only should fisheries and hunting be undertaken in ways which are designed to be sympathetic to migratory species, but the species themselves (and their habitats and migration routes) should be demonstrably unaffected to any significant adverse extent, either directly or indirectly. Determining the achievement of the target therefore requires information on the ecological *outcome*, not just on the *activities* that may affect it. Moreover, this outcome must be *attributable* (at least in some degree) to the practice of safe hunting and fisheries.

This is a crucial question but challenging to measure. The ability to measure it would require information (in a given context, eg national, regional, global) on:

- The presence or absence of adverse impacts on migratory species due directly to fisheries or hunting.
- The presence or absence of adverse impacts on migratory species due indirectly to fisheries or hunting.
- The presence or absence of adverse impacts on migratory species habitats due directly to fisheries or hunting.
- The presence or absence of adverse impacts on migratory species habitats due indirectly to fisheries or hunting.
- The presence or absence of adverse impacts on migratory routes due directly to fisheries or hunting.
- The presence or absence of adverse impacts on migratory routes due indirectly to fisheries or hunting.
- Safe ecological limits for the impacts of fisheries and hunting.

As with Target 5, the outcome sought by Target 6 may not need to involve a change, if impacts are within safe limits and are negligibly adverse at the outset. If impacts are not within safe limits and adverse impacts are significant, then this *would* be expected to change. In any case, demonstrating either a change or the maintenance of the *status quo* requires the information referred to above.

## T6-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) can support the implementation of Target 6, *inter alia* by contributing to behavioural change on the part of fishers and hunters. (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections most relevant to the target]

All action plans and programmes of work on terrestrial species (CAMI POW, Saiga MOU MTIWP, Argali Action Plan, Bukhara Deer MOU, Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes (under development) and West-African Elephant MOU (under development)) include a set of measures, including raising awareness among different stakeholder groups to reduce the direct and indirect impact of overhunting and to stop illegal hunting. Moreover, all these instruments also aim to reduce illegal trade as the major driver of overexploitation.

## T6-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- The [CMS COP Resolution 9.18 \(2008\) on By-catch](#) includes:
- 1 Invites Parties to improve reporting of by-catch information and data in their CMS National Reports, or via their reports to CMS daughter Agreements, particularly on by-catch mitigation methods that have proved to be effective;
  - 2 Urges Parties that have not already done so, to implement the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's International Plan of Action (FAO IPOA) for Reducing the Impacts of Longline Fisheries on Seabirds, IPOA for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and the FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations, and to develop and implement national plans of action as required by the IPOAs;
  - 3 Strongly encourages Parties, through their participation in relevant fora, for example through regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs), to raise the serious and ongoing problem of by-catch of migratory species, especially as it refers to seabirds, sharks, marine turtles and marine mammals, with a view to improving mitigation measures for the reduction of by-catch as well



as improving data collection through, inter alia, independent observer programmes;

- 4 Encourages Parties to apply appropriate fisheries management measures to mitigate bycatch of migratory species;
- 5 Further encourages Parties to provide financial and technical support to developing countries for the mitigation of by-catch of species listed on the appendices of CMS, focussing on work with indigenous and local communities that depend on fisheries for their livelihoods;

► The [CMS COP Resolution 10.14 \(2011\) on By-catch of CMS-listed species in gillnet fisheries](#) includes:

- 3 Further notes and encourages Parties to implement the best practice approach and procedures outlined in the 1999 FAO International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds) and its related Best Practices Technical Guidelines, the 1999 FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), the 2009 FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations and the 2011 FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards;
- 4 Urges Parties to assess the risk of bycatch arising from their gillnet fisheries, as it relates to migratory species, including by using observer programmes and/or other methods, where appropriate, to implement best practice mitigation measures and to review regularly the effectiveness of their implementation of mitigation measures with a view to refining them if required;
- 5 Encourages Parties to conduct research to identify and improve mitigation measures, including use of alternative fishing gear and methods, to avoid or reduce bycatch where feasible, and subsequently promote their use and implementation;
- 6 Encourages stakeholders to consult experts on all taxa concerned to consider the potential effects on aquatic mammals, seabirds, marine turtles and sharks when choosing mitigation measures;
- 7 Further encourages all stakeholders to make full use of CMS agreements related to aquatic species and the particular expertise available within them related to bycatch of the taxonomic groups they deal with;
- 8 Further encourages Parties and invites other governments, fisheries and fisheries-related organizations and the private sector to facilitate collection of species-specific bycatch data and to share such data wherever possible;
- 9 Requests Parties to provide available information, including the results of bycatch risk assessments or mitigation research, to the Scientific Council to allow the Scientific Council, upon request from one or several Parties, to identify and provide advice to them on best practice mitigation techniques for each particular circumstance;

- 10 Requests the Secretariat, the Scientific Council and Parties to continue and increase efforts to collaborate with other relevant international fora and where appropriate the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), with a view to avoiding duplication, increasing synergies and raising the profile of CMS and CMS agreements related to aquatic species in these fora;
- 12 Further instructs the Scientific Council to develop terms of reference for studies identifying the degree of interaction between gillnet fisheries and CMS-listed species, as well as identifying for each particular situation the most effective mitigation techniques, which should build upon and complement existing initiatives within the fisheries sector;
- 13 Calls upon Parties and invites other governments, partner organizations and the private sector to provide voluntary contributions for the execution of these follow-up reviews and to finance independent research on the effectiveness and further improvement of mitigation measures.

► The [CMS COP Resolution 11.22 \(2014\) on Live captures of cetaceans from the wild for commercial purposes](#) includes:

- 1 Invites Parties that have not already done so to develop and implement national legislation, as appropriate, prohibiting the live capture of cetaceans from the wild for commercial purposes;
- 2 Urges Parties to consider taking stricter measures in line with CITES Article XIV with regard to the import and international transit of live cetaceans for commercial purposes that have been captured in the wild;
- 3 Requests the Secretariat and the Scientific Council to seek to enhance cooperation and collaboration with CITES and the IWC on small cetacean species targeted by live captures from the wild;
- 4 Calls on Parties to support and, where appropriate and possible, contribute to cooperation and collaboration with CITES and IWC on small cetacean species targeted by live captures from the wild;
- 5 Urges Parties and encourages Parties or Signatories to relevant CMS instruments and non-Party States to actively discourage new live captures from the wild for commercial purposes; and
- 6 Encourages Parties to share data and information on live captures with the IWC and other appropriate fora.

*Note:* Reports of the following ASCOBANS workshops contain relevant recommendations:

- [Expert workshop on the requirements of legislation to address monitoring and mitigation of small cetacean bycatch](#) ;
- Workshop on the further development of management procedures for defining the threshold of ‘unacceptable interactions’ - Part I: [Developing a shared understanding on the use of thresholds / environmental limits](#)

See also report to EU from above workshops:

- ▶ [Recommendations of ASCOBANS on the Requirements of Legislation to Address Monitoring and Mitigation of Small Cetacean Bycatch](#)
- ▶ [Workshop on remote electronic monitoring with regards to bycatch of small cetaceans](#)
  
- ▶ The *CMS COP Resolution 11.15 (2011)* adopted the [Guidelines to Prevent Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds](#) includes:
  - 1 Phase-out the use of lead ammunition across all habitats (wetland and terrestrial) with non-toxic alternatives within the next three years with Parties reporting to Conference of the Parties (CoP12) in 2017, working with stakeholders on implementation; promotion of leadership from ammunition-users on safe alternatives, and remediation of lead-polluted sites where appropriate; and
  - 2 Phase-out the use of lead fishing weights in areas where migratory birds have been shown to be particularly at risk i.e. freshwater habitats, (excluding fishing weights used in coastal areas where there are significant knowledge gaps and further research needed) with non-toxic alternatives, within the next three years with Parties reporting to the Conference of the Parties (CoP12) in 2017, working with all stakeholders on implementation; and promotion of leadership from fishers on safe alternatives.
  
- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.16 \(2011\) on The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking, and Trade of Migratory Birds](#) includes:
  - 1 Calls on Parties, non-Parties and other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, to engage in immediate cooperation to address the illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds through support of, and collaboration with, existing international initiatives and mechanisms to address these issues, as well as establishing (as appropriate and where added value can be assured) Task Forces targeted at facilitating concerted action to eliminate illegal killing, taking and trade of shared populations of migratory birds in those areas where such problems are prevalent;

Note: The following planned Resolutions are expected to include relevant measures:

- ▶ *CMS COP12 Resolution on Bycatch* (see report of the first meeting of the Scientific Council Sessional Committee, April 2016);
- ▶ [CMS COP12 Resolution on Aquatic bushmeat](#)
- ▶ [ASCOBANS MOP8 Resolution on monitoring and mitigation of Small Cetacean Bycatch](#)

## AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:  
Theme 3- Threat Reduction

Objective 1- Minimize the impacts of the major hazards listed below on whale and dolphin populations in the Pacific Islands region:

- 3.1 Collaborate to improve data and share information on fisheries / cetaceans interactions, and successful and unsuccessful tactics for mitigation.
- 3.3 Take actions to ensure a favourable conservation status of affected whale and dolphin species.
- 3.4 Ensure compliance with all relevant international regulations and conventions/agreements.

► The [Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.3 Minimize the effects of artisanal and commercial fisheries on marine turtles.
  - 1.3.2 Develop/modify and use gear, devices, techniques and other measures to minimize incidental capture of marine turtles in fisheries, including turtle release and resuscitation techniques and spatio-temporal fishery closures;
  - 1.3.3 Develop procedures and training programs to promote implementation of these measures, such as vessel monitoring systems and inspections at sea, in port and at landing sites, and national on-board observer programs with relevant fishery management organisations;
  - 1.3.6 Support the UN General Assembly resolution 46/215 concerning the moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas;
  - 1.3.7 Develop and implement net retention and recycling schemes to minimise the disposal of fishing gear at sea and on beaches;
  - 1.3.8 Provide and ensure the use of port facilities for the disposal of ship-borne waste;
  - 1.3.9 Assess potential impacts of Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated fishing (IUU) on marine turtle populations.
- 1.8 Prohibit the direct harvest (capture or killing) of, and domestic trade in, marine turtles, their eggs, parts or products, whilst allowing exceptions for traditional harvest by communities within each jurisdiction provided that: such harvest does not undermine efforts to protect, conserve and recover marine turtle populations and their habitats; and the marine turtle populations in question are able to sustain the harvest.

► The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

## Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.4.a Develop and use gear, devices and techniques to minimise incidental capture of marine turtles in fisheries, such as devices that effectively allow the escape of marine turtles, and spatial and seasonal closures
- 1.4.d Liaise and coordinate with fisheries industries and fisheries management organisations to develop and implement incidental capture mitigation mechanisms in national waters and on the high seas
- 1.4.f Develop and implement net retention and recycling schemes to minimise the disposal of fishing gear at sea and on beaches
- 1.5.a Enact, where not already in place, legislation to prohibit direct harvest and domestic trade
- 1.5.b Assess the level and impact of traditional harvest on marine turtles and their eggs
- 1.5.c Establish management programmes that may include limits on levels of intentional harvest
- 1.5.e Negotiate, where appropriate, management agreements on the sustainable level of traditional harvest, in consultation with other concerned States, to ensure that such harvest does not undermine conservation efforts

- The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

## Objective 1 – Reduce direct and indirect causes of dugong mortality

- 1.1 Identify, assess and evaluate the threats to dugong populations and develop appropriate measures to address these threats
- 1.2 Reduce to the greatest extent practicable the incidental capture and mortality of dugongs in the course of fishing activities
- 1.4 Reduce to the greatest extent practicable the illegal take of dugong
- 1.5 Ensure that subsistence and customary use of dugong is sustainable in areas where it is permitted

## Objective 2 – Improve our understanding of dugong through research and monitoring

- 2.3 Collect and analyse data that supports the identification of sources of mortality, the mitigation of threats and improved approaches to conservation practices

An interview-based survey has been developed to provide standardised data on important dugong areas, as well as from threats, especially from fishing activities:

<http://www.cms.int/dugong/en/news/standardised-dugong-catchby-catch-questionnaire-available-now>

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia - Action Plan for the Conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

#### Theme 3- Ecosystem and Habitat Protection

Objective 1- Minimise the ecological impact of fisheries on small cetaceans by using the ecosystem approach to fisheries.

- 3.1.1 Convene a workshop on potential intergovernmental approaches to reducing effects of fisheries on small-cetacean populations of the African Eastern Atlantic Basin.
- 3.1.2 Promote responsible fishing practices, also taking into account food chain impacts and other fisheries interactions, and enforce existing regulations for sustainable ecosystem management.
- 3.1.3 Provide alternative livelihoods for fishing communities

#### Theme 4-Threat Reduction

Objective 2- Where it is legal, limit any direct take to sustainable levels.

- 4.2.1 Discourage targeted hunting of small cetaceans, and promote alternatives.
- 4.2.2 Ensure that legal direct take of small cetaceans does not affect the viability of local populations. Enforce existing laws prohibiting or restricting direct take of small cetaceans.
- 4.2.3 Ensure that any live capture activities in the region do not affect the viability of local populations and comply with international regulations and agreements.

- ▶ The [ASCOBANS Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises](#) includes:

#### Objective 4- Recovery Recommendations

- 4.1 Bycatch Reduction
  - 4.1.1 Reduce fishing effort in certain fisheries.
  - 4.1.2 Involve stakeholders in the work of reducing bycatch of harbour porpoises.
  - 4.1.3 Replace fishing methods known to be associated with high porpoise bycatch (i.e. set nets) and introduce alternative gear that is considered less harmful.
  - 4.1.4 Implement a pinger programme on a short-term basis.
- 4.2.3 Develop interactive pingers or pingers using frequencies not audible to seals.
- 4.2.5 Monitor bycatch in fisheries known to be harmful to harbour porpoises to be able to estimate bycatch levels.

- 4.2.6 Further develop sustainable alternative fishing gear with no bycatch of harbour porpoises.
- 4.2.7 Compile data on fishing effort.
- 4.2.9 Investigate the prevalence of derelict (“ghost”) gear and the feasibility of its removal.

► The [ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for Harbour Porpoises \(\*Phocoena phocoena\* L.\) in the North Sea](#) includes:

- 2 Implementation of existing regulations on bycatch of cetaceans.
- 3 Establishment of bycatch observation programmes on small vessel (<15m) and recreational fisheries.
- 4 Regular evaluation of all fisheries with respect to extent of harbour porpoise bycatch.
- 5 review of current pingers, Development of alternative pingers and gear modifications.
- 6 Finalise a management procedure approach for determining maximum allowable bycatch limits in the region.

► The [ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise population in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat](#) includes:

- 1 Actively seek to involve fishermen in the implementation of the plan and mitigation measures to ensure reducing bycatch  
  
Action required: A working group including fishermen, scientists, and representatives of governments and environmental organizations should be established to develop guidelines and methods to reduce and monitor bycatch in relevant fisheries.
- 3 Protect harbour porpoises in their key habitats by minimizing bycatch as far as possible.
- 4 Implement pinger use in fisheries causing bycatch.

The *CMS Scientific Council* also has an active *Working Group on by-catch*.

## AVIAN SPECIES

► The [Action Plan - Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard](#) includes:

Objective 2-Prevention of hunting, disturbance and other threats

- 2.1 Any hunting should be prohibited in areas where and at times when Great Bustards are expected to occur, where this is considered necessary for the conservation of the bustards. Any hunting restrictions officially imposed should be strictly enforced.

- ▶ [CMS COP Resolution 10.10 \(2011\) on Guidance on global flyway conservation and options for policy arrangements](#) includes:

#### Objective 16- Flyways

- 16.6.1 Support the enhanced implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels and the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement, and the development, strengthening and implementation of bycatch mitigation and monitoring measures by relevant Regional Fisheries Management Organizations.

- ▶ The [Central Asian Flyways Action Plan for the conservation of migratory water birds and their habitats](#) includes:

#### Objective 4 -Management of Human Activities /Harvesting/Hunting

- 4.1.1 Range States shall review their national policy and legislation in the field of hunting activities and waterbird protection with a view to implementing international guidelines to encourage harmonization, stricter protection of threatened species and sustainable exploitation of quarry species.
- 4.1.2 Range States shall cooperate to ensure that their relevant legislation implements the principle of sustainable use as envisaged in this Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics.
- 4.1.3 Range States shall develop and improve/modify their relevant legislation in terms of sustainable exploitation of quarry species and strict protection of threatened ones.
- 4.1.4 The Secretariat shall be kept informed by the Range States of their legislation relating to the harvesting/hunting of populations listed in Table 2.
- 4.1.5 Range States shall provide measures for sustainable use in particular for species that are listed in any national/regional Red Data Book/Red Data List even if they are not globally or regionally threatened.
- 4.1.6 Range States shall develop and implement necessary measures to eliminate, or reduce, as far as possible, illegal taking, poaching, and unsustainable hunting practices of populations listed in Table 2, such as use of poisoned baits, mist netting, trapping, explosives, and control gun ownership to deter illegal taking.



- 4.1.7 Range States shall eliminate illegal trade of populations listed in Table 2
- 4.1.8 Where appropriate, Range States shall encourage hunters to organise themselves into associations/societies (at local, state/provincial, national and international levels) to coordinate their activities and share their responsibilities for sustainable use of migratory waterbirds. Range States shall develop their own local and state/provincial systems to regulate harvesting/hunting in the context of internationally acceptable sustainable use principles.
- 4.1.9 Range States shall promote the education and training of hunters for the conservation and sustainable use of waterbirds, including through hunting associations and shall endeavour to make mandatory hunter proficiency tests as a condition for the issue of hunting licences. The proficiency test for hunters should include, among other things, waterbird identification including of target and non-target species.
- 4.1.10 Range States shall reduce as far as possible the lead poisoning in waterbirds by gradual phasing out of lead shot and its replacement by non-toxic shot. They shall endeavour to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands by the year 2015.
- 4.1.11 Range States shall initiate efforts to collect and publish harvest data/hunting statistics on migratory waterbirds, in order to be able to establish the international coordination of sustainable waterbird harvest in the future.
- 4.1.12 Range States shall cooperate with a view to developing a reliable and harmonized flyway wide system for the collection of harvest data in order to assess the annual harvest of populations or, when this is not possible, assess the annual harvest of the species listed in Table 2. They shall provide the Secretariat with estimates of the total annual take for each population or, when this is not possible, assess the annual harvest of the species.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY

- The [Resolution 10.3- The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 8 Further invites Parties and other States as well as relevant international fora, as appropriate, to explore the applicability of ecological networks to marine migratory species, especially those that are under pressure from human activities such as over exploitation, oil and gas exploration/exploitation, fisheries and coastal development

#### TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

- The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative \(CAMI POW\)](#) includes:

Objective 1.1- Illegal hunting and trade

- 1.1.1 strengthen the capacity of enforcement personnel
- 1.1.2 ensure adequate legislation and compliance with CITES
- 1.1.3 monitor populations to ensure sustainable use
- 1.1.4 promote inter-agency communication on these issues
- 1.1.5 to promote the use of new technologies for enforcement
- 1.1.6 to promote information sharing across Range, Consumer and Transit States.

- The [Saiga-Medium-Term International Work Programme \(for the Saiga Antelope \(2016-2020\)\)](#) includes:

#### Objective 2- Anti-poaching

- 2.1 Develop and update national anti-poaching strategies, with a focus at the population level (including transboundary populations), in order to maximize effectiveness of patrol deployment and intelligence-gathering
- 2.2 Strengthen anti-poaching units, and where needed establish more, for the protection of all saiga populations in all Range States.
- 2.3 Strengthen national capacity and legislation to support improvements in detection, processing and prosecution of offenders, including measures to avoid conflicts of interest.
- 2.4 Improve the prestige, capacity and coordination of, and provide relevant training for, local and national law enforcement and nature protection officers and other officials, at all levels, where appropriate.

#### Objective 3- Sustainable Use and Trade

- 3.1 Encourage research aiming to reduce the quantity of saiga horn used in traditional Asian medicines, including market surveys, both on the ground and online, in Range States, consumer and trading countries.
- 3.2 Encourage Range States and consumer countries to comply with CITES decisions and recommendations.
- 3.3 Encourage all Signatories to report seizures or confiscations through appropriate channels and encourage trading partners to do the same.
- 3.4 All Range States that are members of CITES are encouraged to achieve a Category 1 rating for their CITES-related legislation.
- 3.5 Encourage countries trading in saiga products to establish internal market controls for saiga parts e.g., registration of stockpiles, labelling of parts and products and registration of manufacturers and traders, learning from experiences in China.

- 3.6 Seek opportunities for training and cross-border cooperation in CITES implementation, identification of saiga products and techniques for countering illegal trade.
- 3.7 Where feasible, include saiga conservation and trade issues into higher political agendas in order to raise the awareness of policy makers and ensure higher level political support for the implementation of the MOU and Medium-Term International Work Programme.
- 3.8 Encourage cooperation between in-situ conservation and the Asian medicine industry for promotion of saiga conservation and sustainable use, including information sharing and financial support.
- 3.9 Encourage all Range States to join CITES.

► The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

Objective 1- To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends

- 1.2.1 Involve local communities formally in the management and sustainable use of argali and their habitat.
- 1.2.2 Promote long-term assignment of management rights to communities.
- 1.2.3 Ensure that a percentage of hunting revenues is dedicated to argali conservation
- 1.2.4 Ensure the equitable benefit sharing of revenues from trophy hunting to local
- 1.2.5 Promote sustainable community-based wildlife management programmes / trophy hunting programmes.
- 1.2.6 Ensure sustainable harvest of argali and compliance with CITES, EU regulation and the US Endangered Species Act.
- 1.2.7 Review and where necessary strengthen legal and institutional measures concerning management of hunting areas, setting of quotas and allocation of licences and ensure their transparency.
- 1.2.8 Coordinate the allocation of quotas in trans-boundary populations among range states.
- 1.2.9 Training law enforcement staff in implementation of CITES regulations, identification of argali products and techniques for countering illegal trade.

1.2.10 Invest in small grant programmes to generate alternative livelihood options.

1.2.11 Discuss among all stakeholders the possibility of sustainable use of argali in countries where trophy hunting

► The [Action Plan concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer](#) includes:

Objective 2- Reduce mortality through legal protection measures

2.1.1 Ensure that BD is strictly protected by law and that legal instruments for the protection of the species and its habitats are being implemented

2.1.2 Support of the anti-poaching activity

Objective 3- Enhance international co-operation

3.3 Involve international organisations of users and other stakeholders”.

► The *West African Elephant Medium-Term International Work Programme* (under development) aims to reduce the illegal killing of elephants and implement CITES on ivory trade.

## T6-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

► The [Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 3- Threat Reduction

Objective 1- Minimize the impacts of the major hazards listed below on whale and dolphin

populations in the Pacific Islands region

3.2 Foster industry / research institution / government partnership to develop and test mitigation techniques to reduce bycatch and depredation.

► The [Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.4 Minimize the effects of artisanal and commercial fisheries on marine turtles.
- 1.4.3 Exchange information and, upon request, provide technical assistance to other signatory States to promote these activities;
- 1.4.4 Liaise and coordinate with fisheries industries and fisheries management organisations to develop and implement incidental capture mitigation mechanisms in national waters and on the high seas.

*Sharks MOU Conservation Plan* includes Objective B: “Ensuring that directed and non-directed fisheries for sharks are sustainable – In pursuing activities described under this objective Signatories should endeavour to cooperate through RFMOs, the FAO, RSCAPs and biodiversity-related MEAs as appropriate”.

- ▶ *Resolution 11.16 (2011)* on [The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking, and Trade of Migratory Birds](#) calls for the Secretariat to convene an Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean in conjunction with the Secretariats of AEWA, the Raptors MoU, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan and the Bern Convention, involving the Mediterranean Parties, including the European Union, other interested Parties, including from outside the region, and other stakeholders such as BirdLife International and the Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE) in line with the Terms of Reference in Annex 1, to facilitate the implementation of that existing guidelines and action plans, any necessary new guidelines and action plans relating to the Mediterranean (particularly the Tunis Action Plan) and to consider whether any new guidelines, action plans or other recommendations to respond to specific problems are necessary.

#### T6-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ The [Manual for CMS National Focal Points](#) and *NFP workshops* aim to build the capacity of CMS and CMS Family NFPs to engage with stakeholders within their country (see Chapter 3 in Manual) to mainstream migratory species protection and sustainable use into national and international environmental policy.

Capacity-building and training with hunters and fishermen, and with rangers and those in charge of monitoring hunting and fisheries operations, is mostly reflected in the following MoU/SSI work/action plans.

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.24 \(2014\) on the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) includes:

Objective 1-To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders.

- 1.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of rangers and other relevant enforcement personnel to counteract illegal hunting and trade and secure necessary funding (i.e. human resources, equipment, training).

- The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

Objective 1- To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends

- 1.1.2 Strengthen management capacity of trophy hunting concessions and clearly define hunting zones and seasons.
- 1.1.3 Provide relevant training and equipment for law enforcement officers, PA staff, and others
- 1.2.9 Training law enforcement staff in implementation of CITES regulations, identification of argali products and techniques for countering illegal trade.

Objective 2- To maintain and restore intact argali habitat and migration routes

- 2.1.5 Provide adequate transport, equipment, and training to protected areas and rangers.
- 2.5.1 Increase the capacity of protected area and hunting area managers to monitor and sustainably manage argali populations through training. By: Government agencies, scientific institutions, INGOs.

- The [Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.4 Minimize the effects of artisanal and commercial fisheries on marine turtles.
- 1.4.2 Develop procedures and training programs to promote implementation of these measures, such as vessel monitoring systems and inspections at sea, in port and at landing sites, and national on-board observer programs with relevant fishery management organisations;

Objective 4- Increase public awareness to threats facing marine turtles and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities

- 4.1.4 Develop and undertake education and awareness programs for targeted groups (e.g. for the relevant authorities and politicians, students, teachers, fishing communities, beach owners, the media);

Objective 5- Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 5.1.7 Train personnel (customs people, the police force, guards, authorities of protected areas, fisheries inspectors, etc.) authorized to monitor illegal trafficking and the enforcement of national legislation for the conservation of marine turtles.

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the MoU on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA MoU) includes:

Objective 1. Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.4.b Develop procedures and training programmes to promote implementation of these measures [reduce mortality of turtles], such as vessel monitoring systems and inspections at sea, in port and at landing sites, and national on-board observer programmes.

All CMS terrestrial mammal instruments (CAMI POW, Argali SSAP, Saiga MOU MTIWP, West African Elephant MOU) include capacity building measures for rangers, decision makers and game managers to ensure sustainable use or protection of the species in concern against poachers.

- ▶ The *West African Elephant Medium-Term International Work Programme* includes:

Objective 5- Implementation of CITES

- 5.3 Strengthen capacities of individuals and institutions involved in controlling the trade in ivory;

Objective 6- Illegal killing of elephants contained

- 6.2 Strengthen capacities of individuals and institutions involved in the fight against poaching.

- ▶ The [Central Asian Flyways Action Plan for the conservation of migratory water birds and their habitats](#) (CAF) includes:

Objective 4- Management of Human activities

- 4.1.9 Range States shall promote the education and training of hunters for the conservation and sustainable use of waterbirds, including through hunting associations and shall endeavour to make mandatory hunter proficiency tests as a condition for the issue of hunting licences. The proficiency test for hunters should include, among other things, waterbird identification including of target and non-target species.

Note: In early 2017 a thematic workshop on Poaching as a threat to Central Asian mammals will be organized by CMS and BfN with support from BMUB. It will be planned to raise awareness among decision-makers from different governmental agencies on illegal killing and trade and to exchange information on and to promote the use of new approaches and technologies to enforce the law and to reduce poaching.

## T6-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

Saiga MOU MTIWP and the Argali SSAP aim to secure funding for implementation by gaining revenues from sustainable hunting (trophy hunting), and to raise funds additionally without specifying how.

Capacity development through the implementation of provisions/mandates detailed in Section D above are expected to contribute to the generation of human resources.

- ▶ The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

### Theme 4 – Threat Reduction

Objective 2- Where it is legal, limit any direct take to sustainable levels.

- 4.2.1 Discourage targeted hunting of small cetaceans, and promote alternatives

### Theme 8 – Tourism Based on Small Cetaceans

Objective 1- Ensure best practice management and maximise educational and economic values of tourism based on small cetaceans in the western African region.

- 8.1.1 Develop a mechanism to document industry growth (building on western African tourism organisations/IFAW etc. work).
- 8.1.5 Ensure socio-economic benefits of whale and dolphin watching reach local communities

## T6-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

### Theme 3- Threat Reduction

#### Indicators

- Improved catch reporting systems.
- System of collecting data from fishing operators on by-catch and depredation developed and used.
- Properly tested depredation / mitigation techniques.
- Increased adoption of mitigation techniques by fisheries.
- Improved reporting and recording of direct take data/information.



- Management system in place, e.g. management plans, policies, regulations etc that ensure sustainability of species stocks.
  - Adoption of international regulations/agreements applied to capture activities.
- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia - Action Plan for the Conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Theme 3- Ecosystem and Habitat Protection

**Indicators**

- Workshop conducted and report available.
- Liaison with regional fishery bodies and NGOs.

Theme 4- Threat Reduction

**Indicators**

- Sustainable principles applied to any direct take, and international regulations and agreements applied to capture activities.

- ▶ The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

Objective 1- To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends

**Indicators**

- Trophy hunting operations follow international good practice (IUCN 2012) Quotas are scientifically based and sustainable
- Process for setting quotas, licences and allocating concessions is transparent
- Community involvement in trophy hunting programmes

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

[Add possible indicators/targets and other monitoring/evaluation schemes under relevant tools and other instruments]

T6-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 7

Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.

*Note:* The pressures concerned may include those relating to climate change, renewable energy developments, power lines, by-catch, underwater noise, ship strikes, poisoning, pollution, disease, invasive species, illegal and unsustainable take and marine debris.

### EXPECTED RESULT

This target does *not* expect a total inventory of all anthropogenic pressures on migratory species and their habitats, and it does not necessarily expect *all* such pressures to be reduced to non-detrimental levels. It may instead be fulfilled by reducing to such levels a sub-set of pressures that are selected for this attention (for example because they are the most urgent, or the best understood, or the most amenable to change, or for some other reason).

While the target therefore does not create an expectation of change in all relevant pressures, there should be a demonstrable change in a good number of them (“multiple”). Fully assessing the achievement of this target will require information on:

- The agreed definition of a range of types of pressures that can be assessed in this way.
- The presence of a detectable reduction in the “level” of a given pressure (which may involve a change in its magnitude, intensity, severity, duration, cumulative impact, geographical spread or some other relevant parameter), perceived relative to a defined baseline state.
- The “level” of a given pressure that constitutes the threshold between detrimental and non-detrimental effects on migratory species.
- The “level” of a given pressure that constitutes the threshold between detrimental and non-detrimental effects on the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of the habitats of migratory species.
- The relationship at a defined point in time between the actual levels of pressure described above and the “threshold” levels described above.

If the “threshold” levels as described above can be known or plausibly proposed, then there is no need to assess the achievement of this target by direct measurements of the conservation status of the migratory species concerned, or of the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats (sometimes referred to as the “receiving environment”). If on the other hand in a given instance it proves more practical to measure these “ecological outcome” parameters, then the extent to which they are *attributable* to a reduction in the level of relevant pressures will need to be known.

## T7-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) will support the implementation of Target 7, including by highlighting relevant anthropogenic pressures and their negative impact on migratory species. (For more, see under Target 1 (when developed)).

The following existing CMS instruments and tools address raising awareness on the most important anthropogenic pressures on terrestrial mammals (linear infrastructure, including transportation and fencing; mining activities; and overgrazing by livestock /competition for resources with livestock and human-predator conflict due to livestock depredation):

► The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) (CAMI POW) includes:

Objective 1- To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders.

1.2.4 Develop and promote awareness and educational programmes on wildlife protection among herding communities.

1.3.2 Increase public-awareness on barriers to migration, specifically:

1.3.2.a raise awareness of the broad public on benefits from migratory species,

1.3.2.b raise awareness of the broad public on impacts of barriers on migratory species and possible solutions, and

1.3.2.c conduct information campaigns targeted at decision makers in government, sector and technical agencies.

► The [Saiga-Medium-Term International Work Programme](#) (for the Saiga Antelope (2016-2020) includes:

Objective 5- Awareness

5.1 Continue an objective high-profile mass-media campaign at regional, national and local levels in both Range States and consumer countries, addressing saiga conservation, restoration and sustainable use, and explaining the relevant challenges, with a particular focus on local media outlets.

Objective 12-Ustiurt population

12.7 Ensure public access to information on planning, and implement mitigation measures and compensation for saiga and habitat conservation, in collaboration with infrastructural developers (including oil and gas companies and road/rail developers).

CMS regularly conducts and supports the creation of outreach activities and materials on anthropogenic threats to migratory species and their habitat. For terrestrial mammals these include: the CMS website with specific information on threats for each species and MOU as well as CAMI; publications, such as the "[Guidelines for Addressing the Impact of Linear Infrastructure on Large Migratory Mammals in Central Asia](#)" organisation of thematic

workshops and participation in meetings organised by partners, such as the BfN, NABU, GSLEP.

In April 2016 CMS participated in an industrial conference for mining and exploration, Minex Central Asia in Astana Kazakhstan, represented by a partner NGO, ACBK. The aim was to establish a dialogue with the industry and to raise awareness on the impact of mining on migratory species and their habitat.

[Add details on any implementation outcome]

Note: In early 2017 a thematic workshop on Poaching as a threat to Central Asian mammals will be organized by CMS and BfN with support from BMUB. It will be planned to raise awareness among decision-makers from different governmental agencies on illegal killing and trade and to exchange information on and to promote the use of new approaches and technologies to enforce the law and to reduce poaching

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

Objective 12- Increasing public awareness of threats to sharks and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities

12.2 Raise public awareness of threats to sharks and their habitats.

## T7-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.29 \(2014\) on Sustainable boat-based marine wildlife watching](#) includes:
  - 1 Urges Parties, in whose areas of jurisdiction commercial operations involving marine boat-based wildlife watching take place, to adopt appropriate measures, such as national guidelines, codes of conduct, and if necessary, national legislation, binding regulations or other regulatory tools, to promote ecologically sustainable wildlife watching;
  - 2 Recommends that Parties in developing such measures take into account the following guiding principles based on which the boat-based wildlife watching activities should be conducted:
    - (a) The activities should not have negative effects on the long-term survival of populations and habitats; and
    - (b) The activities should have minimal impact on the behaviour of watched and associated animals.
  - 3 Further recommends that Parties consider the measures as appropriate and depending on the target species in particular with respect to the need for provisions concerning:
    - (a) Licensing or permitting of operators, including training, reporting and compliance requirements;

(b) Level of activity, including the possible setting of daily, seasonal and/or geographical exclusion areas and limitations on the number of vessels;

(c) Method of approach, including provisions on distance to be maintained and direction and speed of vessels, as well as careful and sensitive navigation in the vicinity of animals; and

(d) Interaction, including prohibition of operators' behaviours that disturb animals or provoke interactions, unless there is good scientific evidence that this will not have negative consequences, or negatively impact the habitat;

- 4 Recommends further that, insofar as they are applicable, measures adopted by the Parties also cover opportunistic wildlife watching during other commercial and private boat-based activities;
- 5 Strongly encourages Parties to provide that the measures take into account the size and status of any wildlife watching programme and the specific needs of all affected species;
- 6 Also strongly encourages Parties to review these measures periodically to enable any impacts detected through research and monitoring of the populations to be taken into account as necessary;
- 7 Requests Parties that have adopted measures as described in paragraph 1 for boat-based wildlife watching activities to provide the Secretariat with copies of the relevant documents;
- 8 Encourages Parties to ACCOBAMS, the IWC, SPREP and UNEP/CEP to implement fully the guidelines and principles already adopted or developed in these fora.

► The [CMS COP Resolution 11.30 \(2014\) on Management of marine debris](#) includes:

- 2 Encourages Parties that have not yet done so to join other relevant Conventions such as MARPOL Annex V and the London Protocol, to join Protocols to Regional Seas Conventions on Pollution from Land Based Sources, and to include the prevention and management of marine debris in relevant national legislation;
- 3 Further encourages the Parties to engage, as appropriate, with other global marine initiatives such as the UNEP's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based Activities (GPA-Marine), the Regional Seas Programmes, the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML), the Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM);
- 4 Further encourages Parties to continue working on the issue of management of marine debris in order to reach agreed conclusions on this subject;
- 5 Encourages Parties to consider within any monitoring programmes established giving particular regard, using standardized methodologies, to the prevalence of all the types of debris that may, or are known to, have impacts on migratory species; sources and pathways of these types of debris; geographic distribution of these types of debris; impacts on migratory species, within and between

- regions; and population level effects on migratory species as appropriate to national circumstances;
- 6 Invites Parties to consider implementing cost-effective measures for the prevention of debris, such as levies on single-use carrier bags, deposit refund systems for beverage containers and obligations for the use of reusable items at events as appropriate to national circumstances;
  - 7 Encourages Parties to establish public awareness campaigns in order to assist in preventing waste from reaching the marine environment and set up management initiatives for the removal of debris, including public beach and underwater clean-ups;
  - 8 Calls upon Parties to incorporate marine debris targets when developing marine debris management strategies, including targets relating directly to impacts on migratory species, and to ensure that any marine debris management strategies plan for and carry out evaluation;
  - 14 Strongly encourages Parties to address the issue of abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear (ALDFG), by following the strategies set out under the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries;
  - 15 Further encourages Parties to promote measures such as the Clean Shipping Index and marine environmental awareness courses among shipping operators;
  - 18 Strongly encourages Parties to note the examples of successful campaigns provided in UNEP/CMS/ScC18/10.4.3 when considering campaigns to address the most pressing needs in their area of jurisdiction, and to support or develop national or regional initiatives that respond to these needs;
  - 19 Recommends that Parties planning to implement regulatory measures or economic instruments in order to reduce the amount of waste entering the environment to accompany these with behavioural change campaigns aiding their introduction by communicating the rationale for introducing the measure, and therefore increasing the likelihood of support;
  - 20 Encourages Parties and the Secretariat to cooperate with organizations currently campaigning on marine debris, and seek to engage organizations dealing with migratory species to promote campaigns and raise awareness of marine debris amongst their members;
  - 21 Further encourages Parties, the Secretariat and stakeholders to develop marine debris campaigns of specific relevance to migratory species.

► The [CMS COP Resolution 9.19 \(2008\) on adverse anthropogenic marine/ocean noise impacts on cetaceans and other biota](#) includes:

- 1 Urges Parties and invites non-Parties which exercise jurisdiction over any part of the range of marine species listed on the appendices of

- CMS, or over flag vessels which are engaged within or beyond national jurisdictional limits, to take special care and, where appropriate and practical, to endeavour to control the impact of emission of man-made noise pollution in habitat of vulnerable species and in areas where marine mammals or other endangered species may be concentrated, and where appropriate, to undertake relevant environmental assessments on the introduction of systems which may lead to noise associated risks for marine mammals.
- 2 Calls on Parties and invites non-Parties whenever possible to adopt mitigation measures on the use of high intensity active naval sonars until a transparent assessment of their environmental impact on marine mammals, fish and other marine life has been completed and as far as possible aim to prevent impacts from the use of such sonars, especially in areas known or suspected to be important habitat to species particularly sensitive to active sonars (e.g. beaked whales) and in particular where risks to marine mammals cannot be excluded, taking account of existing national measures and related research in this field.
  - 3 Invites Parties to provide the CMS Secretariat with copies of relevant protocols/guidelines and provisions for the effective management of anthropogenic noise, taking security needs into account, such as those of relevant CMS daughter agreements, OSPAR, IWC, IMO, NATO and other fora, thereby avoiding duplication of work and requests the Secretariat to transmit this information to the Scientific Council with a view to the development by the Scientific Council of voluntary guidelines on activities of concern for presentation to COP10.
  - 4 Stresses the need of Parties to consult with any stakeholder conducting activities known to produce underwater noise pollution with the potential to cause adverse effects on marine mammals and other biota, such as the oil and gas industry, shoreline developers, offshore extractors, marine renewable energy companies, other industrial activities and oceanographic and geophysical researchers recommending, how best practice of avoidance, diminution or mitigation of risk should be implemented. This also applies to military authorities to the extent that this is possible without endangering national security interests. In any case of doubt the precautionary approach should be applied.
  - 5 Encourages Parties to facilitate:
    - regular collaborative and coordinated temporal and geographic monitoring and assessment of local ambient noise (both of anthropogenic and biological origin);
    - further understanding of the potential for sources of noise to interfere with long-range movements and migration;
    - the compilation of a reference signature database, to be made publicly available, to assist in identifying the source of potentially damaging sounds;
    - characterisation of sources of anthropogenic noise and sound propagation to enable an assessment of the potential acoustic



risk for individual species in consideration of their auditory sensitivities;

- studies on the extent and potential impact on the marine environment of high-intensity active naval sonars and seismic surveys in the marine environment; and the extent of noise inputs into the marine environment from shipping and to provide an assessment, on the basis of information to be provided by the Parties, of the impact of current practices; and
- studies reviewing the potential benefits of “noise protection areas”, where the emission of underwater noise can be controlled and minimised for the protection of cetaceans and other biota, whilst recognising that some information on the extent of the use of military sonars (e.g. frequencies used) will be classified and would not be available for use in the proposed studies or databases.

- 6 Urges all Parties to endeavour to develop provisions for the effective management of anthropogenic noise in CMS daughter agreements and other relevant bodies and Conventions.
- 7 Invites Parties to report to COP10 about the progress made in implementing this Resolution.
- 9 Instructs the Secretariat to draw this resolution to the attention of the IMO with a view to ensuring the minimisation of the harmful effects of shipping noise on cetaceans and other biota and invites the Secretariat and Parties to contribute to the work recently started by IMO MEPC on “Noise from commercial shipping and its adverse impacts on marine life”.
- 10 Invites the Parties to strive, wherever possible, to ensure that their activities falling within the scope of this resolution avoid harm to cetaceans and other biota.

► The [CMS COP Resolution 10.24 \(2011\) on Further steps to abate underwater noise pollution for the protection of cetaceans and other migratory species](#) includes:

- 3 Strongly urges Parties to prevent adverse effects on cetaceans and on other migratory marine species by restricting the emission of underwater noise, understood as keeping it to the lowest necessary level with particular priority given to situations where the impacts on cetaceans are known to be heavy; and where noise cannot be avoided, urges Parties to develop an appropriate regulatory framework or implement relevant measures to ensure a reduction or mitigation of man-made underwater noise;
- 4 Urges Parties to ensure that Environmental Impact Assessments take full account of the effects of activities on cetaceans and to consider potential impacts on marine biota and their migration routes and consider a more holistic ecological approach already at a strategic planning stage;
- 5 Recommends that Parties apply Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP) including, where appropriate, clean technology, in their efforts to reduce or mitigate marine noise

pollution; and further recommends that Parties use, as appropriate, noise reduction techniques for offshore activities such as: air-filled coffer dams, bubble curtains or hydro-sound dampers, or different foundation types (such as floating platforms, gravity foundations or pile drilling instead of pile driving);

- 6 Encourages Parties to integrate the issue of anthropogenic noise into the management plans of marine protected areas (MPAs) where appropriate, in accordance with international law, including UNCLOS.

► The [ASCOBANS Resolution 7.4 on Impacts of chemical pollution on small cetaceans](#) includes:

- 1 Calls upon Parties to continue to support ongoing research programmes related to effects of chemical contaminants on small cetaceans;
- 2 Encourages Parties to facilitate research on the priority areas identified by the 2011 ECS/ASCOBANS/ACCOBAMS Workshop on Chemical Pollution and Marine Mammals including:
  - (a) Lesser-studied contaminants or those of particular concern;
  - (b) Effects at individual level;
  - (c) Effects at population level;
  - (d) Geographic areas where pollutant levels have generally been higher than elsewhere, including comparisons of high and low exposure area studies, which may involve collaborative studies between countries;
  - (e) Priority species such as the harbour porpoise, bottlenose dolphin and killer whale;
  - (f) Methods of detecting toxic effects that do not require pathological examination, including use of biomarkers such as gene expression;
- 3 Urges Parties to implement fully the provisions and decisions of organizations and treaties addressing the introduction of chemical waste into the marine environment, including OSPAR, HELCOM, the European Union and the IMO;
- 4 Invites Parties to inform the Advisory Committee about relevant activities in order to facilitate cooperation and exchange information and best practice;
- 5 Strongly encourages the creation of a web-accessed database for marine mammal strandings and necropsy data in the ASCOBANS region, as foreseen in the Agreement's Conservation and Management Plan; and calls upon Parties to provide funding for the creation and long-term support of such a database;

► The [ASCOBANS Resolution 6.2 on adverse effects of underwater noise on marine mammals during offshore construction activities for renewable energy production](#) includes:

- 1 Recommends that Parties and Range States consider a strategic approach to the siting of marine renewable energy developments; to include Strategic Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessments carried out prior to the construction of marine renewable energy developments and taking into account the construction phase and cumulative impacts;
- 2 Requests Parties and Range States that have not yet done so to introduce precautionary guidance on measures and procedures for all activities surrounding the development of renewable energy production in order to minimise risks to populations, and mitigate possible effects to small cetaceans following current best practice;
- 3 Recommends that these guidelines should include where possible and relevant:
  - a Appropriate siting of devices to minimise impacts on small cetaceans;
  - b Measures for avoiding construction activities with high underwater noise source levels during the periods of the year with the highest densities of small cetaceans, and in so doing limiting the number of animals exposed, if potentially significant adverse effects on small cetaceans cannot be avoided by other measures;
  - c Measures for avoiding construction activities with high underwater noise source levels when small cetaceans are present in the vicinity of the construction site;
  - d Measures for alerting small cetaceans to the onset of potentially harmful construction noise; and
  - e Technical measures for reducing the sound emission during construction works, if potentially significant adverse effects on small cetaceans cannot be avoided by other measures.
- 4 Recommends further that Parties and Range States:
  - a Continue to develop effective mitigation measures, guidelines and technological adaptations to minimise any potentially significant adverse effects on small cetaceans due to offshore construction in the framework of marine renewable energy production, including disturbance effects and physical damage;
  - b Develop and implement procedures to assess the effectiveness of any guidelines or management measures introduced;
  - c Continue to conduct research into the effects on small cetaceans of marine renewable energy production, including on physical and behavioural effects, and at the individual and population level; and actively exchange information on methods and results;
  - d Continue to conduct research into the development of acoustic warning devices for small cetaceans;
  - e Set in place adaptive management systems so that guidance can be regularly reviewed and updated in this little known but rapidly developing marine industry.

- The [ASCOBANS Mitigation Guidance for intense noise generating activities in the ASCOBANS region](#) include:
- 1 Similar guidance to that provided in the ACCOBAMS guidelines should be used in the ASCOBANS area.
  - 2 A description of monitoring and mitigation procedures should be included in the permit request; including definition of appropriate equipment and, where appropriate alternative technologies.
  - 3 Monitoring and mitigation measures should be developed on a case by case basis so that they suit local conditions.
  - 4 Mitigation measures should be more precautionary/restrictive for activities for which scientific information is limited or for situations where uncertainties are high.
  - 5 In cases where the applicant is already required to adopt a mitigation policy, the more restrictive rules should apply.
  - 6 Utilisation of spatio-temporal avoidance, as part of a full and transparent Environmental Impact Assessment. Spatio-temporal avoidance may include:
    - Year-round restrictions to avoid adversely affecting MPAs (including adequate surrounding buffer zones) or key marine mammals habitats;
    - Seasonal restrictions to avoid adversely affecting MPAs or key marine mammals habitats during sensitive/critical periods of the life cycle (breeding, feeding, nursing, etc.); and
    - Site selection to identify „low-risk“ areas where noise activities can be performed without affecting marine mammals. Seasonal restrictions to avoid adversely affecting MPAs or key marine mammals habitats during sensitive/critical periods of the life cycle (breeding, feeding, nursing, etc.); and without affecting marine mammals.
  - 7 Protocols and procedures should be standardised and the equipment necessary for monitoring defined in the permit request. (The permit could eventually also include additional monitoring and reporting requests.)
  - 8 Consideration should be given to both Source-based Mitigation and Operational-Mitigation.
  - 9 the following should be implemented in terms of spatio-temporal and operational mitigation:
    - Consult databases detailing marine mammal spatial and seasonal distributions and habitats, so that activities can be planned and conducted either when and where animals are less likely to be encountered or in non-critical habitats;
    - Avoid marine mammals“ key habitats and marine protected areas, define appropriate buffer zones around them;
    - Consider the possible impact of long-range propagation;

- If data are not available, organize surveys (shipboard and/or aerial) to assess the population density in the areas chosen for operation, or setup alternative monitoring systems (e.g. passive acoustic monitoring with recoverable bottom recorders or radio-linked sonar-buoys);
  - Consider cumulative impacts over time and „effects modeling“; include consideration of seasonal and historical impacts from other activities (shipping, military, industrial, other seismic) in the specific survey area and nearby region. For these purposes, databases/GIS that track the history of sonar/seismic and other industrial activities should be developed;
  - Model the generated sound field in relationship to oceanographic features (depth/temperature profile, sound channels, water depth, seafloor characteristics) and include consideration of existing background noise;
  - Safe and harmful exposure levels must be determined for any taxonomic group of concern (e.g. mysticetes, odontocetes, pinnipeds, marine turtles, fishes) or especially vulnerable species (e.g. beaked whales);
  - There should be a scientific and precautionary basis for any EZ, and rather than an arbitrary and/or static designation, the EZ should be dynamically modelled based on the characteristic of the source (power and directionality), on the expected species, and on the local propagation features (cylindrical vs spherical spreading, depth and type of sea bottom, local propagation paths related with thermal stratification);
  - Full and transparent environmental assessments should be developed that should aim to identify areas to be avoided (e.g. marine protected areas, feeding or breeding grounds or migration routes) and/or environmentally preferred exercise or seismic survey sites. Exercises or surveys should be planned so as to avoid key marine mammal habitats and areas of high marine mammal density, so that: a) entire habitats or migration paths are not blocked; b) cumulative sonar sound and/or seismic noise is not focused within any particular area; and c) multiple vessels operating acoustic devices in the same or nearby areas at the same time are prohibited; and
  - Assessments should be done within a transparent process that affords opportunity for public participation, as, for example, through an Environmental Impact Assessment or Strategic Impact Assessment framework.
- 10 Mitigation procedures should be practical in that they should use data that can be readily collected by marine mammal observers (MMOs) (of whom an appropriate number should be deployed), account for operating conditions and constraints, and, as far as

possible, minimise disruption of operations while maximising environmental protection and meeting legislative requirements. Accurate reporting is required to verify the EIA hypotheses and the effectiveness of mitigation

- 11 The following should be implemented as part of Real-time Mitigation:
- Adapt the coincidence of sonar and/or seismic lines to account for any predictable movements of animals across the survey area and avoid blocking escape routes;
  - In case of multiple EZ choices, the safest, most precautionary option should be adopted;
  - Consider establishment of an expanded EZ aimed at reducing behavioral disruption.)
  - Marine mammal mitigation guidelines should be adopted and publicized by all operators, whether military, industrial or academic;
  - A system of automated logging of acoustic source use should be developed to document the amount of acoustic energy produced, and this information should be available to noise regulators and to the public;
  - Mitigation should include monitoring and reporting protocols to provide information on the implemented procedures, on their effectiveness, and to provide datasets to be used for improving existing marine mammal databases;
  - During operations, existing stranding networks in the area should be alerted; and, if required, additional monitoring of the closest coasts for deaths at sea should be organized;
  - If required, post-cruise surveys should be organised to verify if changes in the population densities or distributions, and also potentially any anomalous deaths, have occurred as a possible consequence of operations;
  - In any strandings possibly related to the operations are reported, any acoustic emission should be stopped and maximum effort devoted to understanding the causes of the deaths;
  - In the case of abnormal behaviours observed in animals inside or outside any EZ, any acoustic emission should be stopped and maximum effort addressed at monitoring those animals;
  - Continuous visual and passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) should be used to ensure that marine mammals are not in the EZ before turning on the acoustic sources and whilst sources are active;
  - Further to Recommendation 10 above, dedicated, appropriately trained and qualified Marine Mammal Observers (visual and acoustic where appropriate) should be employed for the monitoring and reporting program including overseeing implemented mitigation rules;

- Marine mammal observers and bio-acousticians in charge of the monitoring program must have suitable equipment;
- Equipment for visual monitoring should include suitable binoculars, including big eyes, to be used according to the monitoring protocol;
- High power sources and high power airgun configurations should be restricted at night, during other periods of low visibility, and during significant surface-ducting conditions, since current mitigation techniques may be inadequate to detect and localize marine mammals;
- Because of the impact of adverse weather conditions on the visual detection of mammals, emission during unfavourable conditions should be restricted;
- Passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) should be used to improve detection capabilities. and should be mandatory for night operations or when visibility is poor;
- Marine mammal observers should report directly to the regulating Agency by using a standardised reporting protocol; any unexpected condition and/or change in applied protocols should be discussed with the Agency (MMOs should not report directly to the companies conducting exploration);
- At least two dedicated Marine Mammal Observers should be on watch at every time on every operative ship; organize shifts to allow enough rotation and resting periods to MMOs. In case of acoustic monitoring, at least one operator should be on watch and shifts should be organized to allow 24/24h operation, unless automatic detection/alerting systems with proven effectiveness are available;
- Before beginning any emission there should be a dedicated watch of at least 30 minutes to ensure no animals are within the EZ;
- Extra mitigation measures should be applied in deep water areas in beaked whale habitat and we note here the ECS Resolution on Active Sonar & Beaked Whales. If beaked whales have been seen diving on the vessel trackline or if habitats suitable for beaked whales are approached, the watch should be prolonged to 120 minutes to increase the probability that deep-diving species are detected (e.g. Cuvier's beaked whales). Ideally, however, sonar exercises should not be conducted in areas that beaked whales are known to inhabit;
- Every time sources are turned on, there should be a slow increase of acoustic power (ramp-up or soft start) to allow marine mammals sufficient opportunity to leave the ensonified area in the event that visual and passive searches are

- unsuccessful (the effectiveness of this procedure is still undetermined);
- The beginning of emissions should be delayed if marine mammal species are observed within the EZ or approaching it. Ramp-up may not begin until 30 minutes after the animals are seen to leave the EZ or 30 minutes after they are last seen (120 minutes in case of beaked whales);
  - There should be avoidance of exposure of animals to harmful acoustic levels by changing the ship's course, if applicable, or by reducing (power-down) or ceasing (shut-down) the acoustic emissions;
  - Shut-down of source(s) should occur whenever a marine mammal is seen to enter the EZ and whenever aggregations of vulnerable species (such as beaked whales) are detected anywhere within the monitoring area; and
  - Shut-down and consultation with relevant government agencies and experts should occur if an unusual stranding event occur during an exercise or survey.
- 12 Visual observations and acoustic monitoring data must be accurately collected during activities carried out under a permit.
- 13 Post-Activity Monitoring & Reporting should be conducted in the following way:
- All whale observational data should be made available in the public domain;
  - Monitoring data should be integrated with specific studies designed to investigate changes in distributions of whales with respect to seismic/sonar operations;
  - Monitoring data should be integrated with oceanographic data and with an automatic logging of ship tracks and acoustic source use; and
  - If required, independent monitoring stations could be used to monitor noise levels at different ranges from the source.

*ECS/ASCOBANS Workshop on offshore windfarms and marine mammals: advice in proceedings (<http://www.ascobans.org/en/meeting/offshore-wind-farms-and-marine-mammals>).*

*ECS/ACCOBAMS/ASCOBANS Workshop on chemical pollution and marine mammals: advice in proceedings (<http://www.ascobans.org/en/meeting/chemical-pollution-and-marine-mammals>).*

► The [CMS COP Resolution 11.15 \(2011\) on Guidelines to Prevent Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds](#) includes:

- 1 Substitute (remove and replace) insecticides with a high risk to birds with safe alternatives, and inclusion of criteria in the Rotterdam



- Convention to reduce risks of imports toxic to birds, promotion of Integrated Pest Management, and identification of areas of significant risk of poisoning of migratory birds and mitigation of impacts through working with stakeholders;
- 2 Restrict/ban the use of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides in open field agriculture (excluding best practice use for invasive species management); use best practice for the treatment of rodent irruptions minimising use of second-generation anticoagulants; and stop permanent baiting, with preventive rodent measures used instead;
  - 3 Prohibit the use of poison-baits for predator control for livestock protection and game management (excluding best practice use for invasive species management) and creation or improvement of enforcement legislation, through deterrent mechanisms and infringement penalties, and restriction of access to highly toxic substances, with human-wildlife conflict resolved via multi-stakeholder forums; UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2/Annex 2: Guidelines 11
  - 4 Prohibit the use of veterinary diclofenac for the treatment of livestock and substitute with readily available safe alternatives, such as meloxicam, with mandatory safety-testing of all new veterinary pharmaceuticals for risks to scavenging birds before market authorization is granted;
  - 5 Phase-out the use of lead ammunition across all habitats (wetland and terrestrial) with non-toxic alternatives within the next three years with Parties reporting to Conference of the Parties (CoP12) in 2017, working with stakeholders on implementation; promotion of leadership from ammunition-users on safe alternatives, and remediation of lead-polluted sites where appropriate; and
  - 6 Phase-out the use of lead fishing weights in areas where migratory birds have been shown to be particularly at risk i.e. freshwater habitats, (excluding fishing weights used in coastal areas where there are significant knowledge gaps and further research needed) with non-toxic alternatives, within the next three years with Parties reporting to the Conference of the Parties (CoP12) in 2017, working with all stakeholders on implementation; and promotion of leadership from fishers on safe alternatives.

- The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

Measures- Climate change mitigation, human adaptation, and land use planning

- Identify, evaluate, prioritize and reduce the additional impacts on migratory species resulting from changes in human behavior due to climate change (the so-called “tertiary effects”).
- Develop general guidelines for mitigation and human adaptation projects to ensure that they are not harmful to migratory species

- Ensure that where impacts on migratory species are significant, renewable energy and other climate change mitigation or adaptation structures are operated in ways that eliminate or minimize negative effects on migratory species (for example, including short-term shutdowns or higher turbine cut-in speeds, with regard to wind farms).
- The [Resolution 11.27 Renewable Energy and Migratory Species](#)
  - 3 Urges Parties to implement, as appropriate, the following priorities in their development of renewable energy technologies:
    - 3.1 **wind energy:** undertake careful physical planning with special attention to the mortality of birds (in particular of species that are long-lived and have low fecundity) and bats resulting from collisions with wind turbines and the increased mortality risk to cetaceans from permanently reduced auditory functions, and consider means of reducing disturbance and displacement effects on relevant species, including deploying measures such as ‘shutdown on demand’ as appropriate;
    - 3.2 **solar energy:** avoid protected areas so as to limit further the impacts of deploying solar power plants; undertake careful planning to reduce disturbance and displacement effects on relevant species, as well as to minimize the risks of solar flux and trauma related injuries which could be a consequence of a number of solar energy technologies;
    - 3.3 **ocean energy:** give attention to possible impacts on migratory species of increased noise and electromagnetic field disturbance especially during construction work in coastal habitats, and injury;
    - 3.4 **hydro-power:** undertake measures to reduce or mitigate known serious impacts on the movements of migratory aquatic species, such as through the installation of measures such as fish passageways; and
    - 3.5 **geo-energy:** avoid habitat loss, disturbance and barrier effects in order to continue to keep the overall environmental impacts at their current low level;
- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 10.11 \(2011\) on Power lines and migratory birds](#) includes:
  - 2 Urges Parties and encourages non-Parties to implement these Guidelines as applicable and to:
    - 2.2 consult regularly relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, non-governmental organizations and the

- energy sector, in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on birds and to agree on a common policy of action;
- 2.3 establish a baseline of bird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements, including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas, as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least one year, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision and if such studies identify any risks, to make every effort to ensure these are avoided;
  - 2.4 design the location, route and direction of power lines on the basis of national zoning maps and avoid, wherever possible, construction along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance, such as Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.
  - 2.5 identify those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of bird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, and modify these as a matter of priority by applying the techniques recommended by the Guidelines in UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.30;
  - 2.6 regularly monitor and evaluate the impact of power lines on bird populations at the national scale, as well as the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimize the impact of power lines on bird populations;

## AQUATIC SPECIES

(For specific fisheries related threats, see under Target 6)

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa: Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.1 Identify and document the anthropogenic threats to marine turtle populations and habitats
- 1.2 Determine and implement the best practices to minimize anthropogenic threats to marine turtle populations and their habitats
- 1.5 Minimize the effects of marine extractive industries on marine turtles and their habitats.

- 1.6 Develop nesting beach management programs to maximize hatchling recruitment.
- 1.8 Prohibit the direct harvest (capture or killing) of, and domestic trade in, marine turtles, their eggs, parts or products, whilst allowing exceptions for traditional harvest by communities within each jurisdiction provided that: such harvest does not undermine efforts to protect, conserve and recover marine turtle populations and their habitats; and the marine turtle populations in question are able to sustain the harvest.

Objective 2- Protect, conserve and restore terrestrial and marine habitats for marine turtles

- 2.1.4 Conduct assessments of the environmental impact of marine and coastal development and other human activities on marine turtles and their habitats.

Objective 4- Increase public awareness to threats facing marine turtles and their habitats, and enhance public participation in conservation activities.

- 4.1.7 Consider the use of local taboos to better protect marine turtles by coastal communities;

- The [Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 3- Threat Reduction

Objective 1-Minimize the impacts of the major hazards listed below on whale and dolphin populations in the Pacific Islands region:

- 3.3 Take actions to ensure a favourable conservation status of affected whale and dolphin species.
- 3.4 Ensure compliance with all relevant international regulations and conventions/agreements.
- 3.5 Facilitate the collation and dissemination of current knowledge of the impacts of climate change on cetaceans and their habitats.
- 3.7 Analyze information/impacts of climate change.
- 3.8 Encourage improved waste management at community and national levels (including fishing operations) to reduce plastics and other debris in the marine environment.
- 3.9 Reduce amount of discarded fishing gear in the ocean.
- 3.10 Disseminate waste management guidelines to relevant Departments/Agencies for promotion.
- 3.11 Consider and reduce impacts of underwater noise pollution from any source that could affect whales and dolphins.

Theme 6- Cultural Significance and Value

- 6.9 Assess the sustainability of cultural practices involving whales and dolphins that may represent a threat to whales and dolphins (e.g. Solomon Islands dolphin drive).

#### Theme 8- Whale and Dolphin Based Tourism

- Objective 1- Ensure the development of whale and dolphin tourism is sustainable throughout the Pacific Islands Region
- Objective 2- Ensure best practice management of whales and dolphins tourism in the PIR
- Objective 3- Whale and dolphin based tourism watching is conducted responsibly with minimum impact and maximum education and economic values.

- The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

#### Objective 4- Threat Reduction

- 4.1 To develop, test and disseminate effective mitigation techniques and gear that reduce by-catch to sustainable levels.
- 4.3 Promote reduction and ultimate elimination of chemical pollution or debris that affect small cetaceans.
- 4.4 Promote reduction and elimination of acoustic pollution.
- 4.5 Identify and mitigate any significant impact of tourism on small cetaceans.
- 4.6 Ensure all littoral developments and activities take into account effects on small cetacean populations and the environment.
- 4.7 Identify and mitigate other potential threats to small cetaceans, including ship strikes, entanglement in lost fishing gear and diseases.
- 4.8 Development and implementation of emergency measures for small cetaceans in exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions.

#### Objective 8-Tourism Based on Small Cetaceans

- 8.1 Ensure best practice management and maximise educational and economic values of tourism based on small cetaceans in the western African region.

- The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

#### Objective 1-Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.4.a Develop and use gear, devices and techniques to minimise incidental capture of marine turtles in fisheries, such as devices that effectively allow the escape of marine turtles, and spatial and seasonal closures
- 1.4.d Liaise and coordinate with fisheries industries and fisheries management organisations to develop and implement incidental

- capture mitigation mechanisms in national waters and on the high seas
- 1.4.f Develop and implement net retention and recycling schemes to minimise the disposal of fishing gear at sea and on beaches
  - 1.4.g Provide and ensure the use of port facilities for the disposal of ship-borne waste
  - 1.5.a Enact, where not already in place, legislation to prohibit direct and domestic trade
- harvest
- 1.6.b Reduce the mortality of eggs and hatchlings to maximise hatchling recruitment and survival, preferably using conservation techniques that emphasize natural processes wherever possible
  - 1.6.c Minimise the mortality of eggs, hatchlings and nesting female turtles caused by feral and domestic animals

► The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 1 – Reduce direct and indirect causes of dugong mortality

- 1.1 Identify, assess and evaluate the threats to dugong populations and develop appropriate measures to address these threats
- 1.3 Reduce to the greatest extent practicable the incidental mortality of dugongs arising from other anthropogenic activities
- 1.4 Reduce to the greatest extent practicable the illegal take of dugong
- 1.5 Ensure that subsistence and customary use of dugong is sustainable in areas where it is permitted

Objective 2 – Improve our understanding of dugong through research and monitoring

- 2.3 Collect and analyse data that supports the identification of sources of mortality, the mitigation of threats and improved approaches to conservation practices

Note also that an interview-based survey has been developed to provide standardised data on important dugong areas, as well as from threats, especially from fishing activities:

<http://www.cms.int/dugong/en/news/standardised-dugong-catchby-catch-questionnaire-available-now>

## AVIAN SPECIES

► The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia](#) (*Raptors MoU*) includes:

Objective 3- General Conservation Measures

- 8.c To this end, the Signatories will endeavour to: investigate problems that are posed or are likely to be posed by human activities or from other causes and will endeavour to implement remedial and

preventative measures, including inter alia habitat rehabilitation and habitat restoration, and compensatory measures for loss of habitat;

- ▶ The [Central Asian Flyways Action Plan for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats \(CAF\)](#) includes:

#### Objective 4- Management of Human Activities

- 4.3.1 Range States shall, as far as possible, undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment, adopting international best practice methodologies, of human activities that could have impact on migratory waterbird populations and their habitats.
- 4.3.2 Range States shall assess the impact of proposed projects which are likely to lead to conflicts between populations listed in Table 2 that are in the areas referred to in section 3.2 and human interests, and shall make the results of the assessment publicly available.
- 4.3.3 Range States shall, as far as possible, promote high environmental standards in the planning and construction of structures to minimize their impact on populations listed in Table 2 through national and provincial/state legislation. They should consider steps to minimize the impact of structures already in existence where it becomes evident that they constitute a negative impact for the populations concerned.

The *Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats* encourages epidemiological studies on the impact of human activities on relevant bird populations.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY

- ▶ The [Resolution 10.3- The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 8 Further invites Parties and other States as well as relevant international fora, as appropriate, to explore the applicability of ecological networks to marine migratory species, especially those that are under pressure from human activities such as over exploitation, oil and gas exploration/exploitation, fisheries and coastal development

Note: The following planned Resolutions are expected to include relevant measures:

- ▶ [CMS Family Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for marine noise-generating activities](#) - under development, to be presented for adoption to ASCOBANS MOP8, ACCOBAMS MOP6 and CMS COP12
- ▶ CMS COP12 Resolution on Dolphin swim-with programmes (see report of Scientific Council 1st Sessional Committee meeting 2016)
- ▶ [ASCOBANS MOP8 Resolution on ocean energy](#) (see AC22 report)
- ▶ [ASCOBANS MOP8 Resolution on Impacts of Polychlorinated Biphenyls \(PCBs\)](#) (see AC22 report)
- ▶ [ASCOBANS MOP8 Resolution on Addressing the threat from underwater unexploded ordnance \(UXO\)](#) (see AC22 report).
- ▶ [ASCOBANS MOP8 Resolution on Managing cumulative anthropogenic impacts in the marine environment](#) (see AC22 Report).

## TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

- ▶ The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) (CAMI POW) includes:
  - Objective 1- To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders
    - 1.2.2 Review and modify existing grazing norms (both legal and customary) based on e.g. carrying capacity and wildlife habitat hotspots.
    - 1.2.8 Where possible, minimize grazing threats from migratory routes.
  - Objective 2- To guide planning and implementation of prioritized conservation actions at a regional scale
    - 2.2.1 Address impacts from linear Infrastructure and maintain landscape permeability specifically:
      - 2.2.1.b mitigate impact of existing fences through removal or modification to wildlife friendly designs,
      - 2.2.1.d explore issues/options related to increasing border fence permeability.
      - 2.2.1.e map roads of existing or predicted high volume (>1,000 vehicles/day),
      - 2.2.1.f develop mitigation strategies,
      - 2.2.1.g map no go areas and suitable areas for alignment to guide planners,
      - 2.2.1.h incorporate landscape permeability concepts for regional-scale development of roads and railways.
- ▶ The [Saiga-Medium-Term International Work Programme \(for the Saiga Antelope \(2016-2020\)\)](#) includes:



## Objective 4- Work with local people

- 4.4 Promote sustainable rangeland use to enable the cohabitation of people, livestock and saigas

## Objective 6- Habitat and environmental factors

- 6.1 Remove barriers impeding the movement of saiga antelopes or, if not possible, alter fences, roads, railways and other linear infrastructure to allow saigas to pass freely, in line with CMS Guidelines on Mitigating the Impact of Linear Infrastructure and Related Disturbance on Mammals in Central Asia
- 6.2 Support appropriate authorities and developers (industry, government) to ensure that all infrastructural and other development likely to impact saigas has a full impact assessment prior to implementation (including EIA and SEA), and that steps are taken to address any impacts on saigas, following best practice and a mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimise, restore, offset), including producing saiga-specific guidance documents, following the internationally recognized standards IFC1 and IFC6.

- ▶ The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

## Objective 2- To maintain and restore intact argali habitat and migration routes

- 2.1 Pastures are sustainably managed and availability and quality for argali have improved
  - 2.1.1 Develop pasture management plans in key sites to maintain and restore intact rangelands.
  - 2.1.2 Involve local people living on and using argali habitat to improve land management and cohabitation of argali, livestock and people, including through Community Conservation Incentive Agreements.
  - 2.1.3 Monitor the effects of climate change on argali habitat and integrate mitigation measures and climate change adaptation scenarios into habitat/site management.
  - 2.1.4 Increase the effectiveness of protected area networks and hunting concessions for argali (including trans boundary), their coverage and interconnectivity.
  - 2.1.5 Provide adequate transport, equipment, and training to protected areas and rangers
- 2.4 Negative impacts of mining and infrastructure development are minimized and mitigated
  - 2.4.1 Ensure Environmental Impact Assessments / Strategic Environmental Assessments are conducted rigorously and transparently.
  - 2.4.2 Ensure compliance with International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 6 to reduce the negative impact on biodiversity of infrastructure developments and apply appropriate suitable mitigation measures.

- 2.4.3 Improve connectivity by removing barriers between populations and migration corridors, and if removal is not possible, by adjusting infrastructure (e.g. fences)

Reducing the negative impact of human activities on elephants and their habitat will be addressed in the *West-African Elephants MTIWP* (under development), in particular reducing conflicts between humans and elephants.

## T7-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

- The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

### Theme 3- Threat Reduction

Objective 1- Minimize the impacts of the major hazards listed below on whale and dolphin populations in the Pacific Islands region

- 3.6 Build links into international fora addressing climate change.

### Theme 9- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

Objective 1-Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination, collaboration and partnership for whale and dolphin conservation in the Pacific Islands Region

- 9.6 Develop partnerships/relationships, e.g. through MoUs, with relevant private sector organisations to reduce threats to whales and dolphins such as by-catch, depredation and marine debris (such as fishing and tourism industries, NGOs).

- The [Resolution 10.11 Powerlines and migratory birds](#) includes:

- 2.2 consult regularly relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, non-governmental organizations and the energy sector, in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on birds and to agree on a common policy of action

*Joint Noise Working Group* of CMS, ACCOBAMS and ASCOBANS (ToR available at [http://www.ascobans.org/en/working\\_group/underwater\\_noise](http://www.ascobans.org/en/working_group/underwater_noise)).

The CMS–CITES joint work programme aims to ensure sustainable use or strict protection of the following species: Argali sheep (*Ovis ammon*); Saiga antelope (*Saiga* spp.); - Big cats, such as Snow leopard (*Uncia uncia*) and Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*); Great apes (*Hominidae*); and African elephant (*Loxodonta* spp.).

Partnerships on terrestrial mammals of relevance to Target 7 include those with IUCN, CBD, local NGOs, such as Kazakhstan's ACBK, other NGOs, such as WCS, Panthera, WWF, SCA, foreign agencies active in conservation in Central Asia (GIZ) and NABU.

#### T7-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

(For capacity development on hunting, illegal killing and fishing see under Target 7, and for habitat loss see under Target 10).

- ▶ The [CMS Capacity-building Strategy 2015-2017](#) makes an indirect contribution to this target by addressing the capacity of CMS National Focal Points to cooperate and communicate with national stakeholders *inter alia* on combating anthropogenic threats. Objective 1.4.6 of the Strategy also foresees the development of guidelines on major anthropogenic pressures.
- ▶ The [Guidelines for addressing the impact of linear infrastructure on large migratory mammals in Central Asia](#), issued by the CMS Secretariat with the support of GIZ and the Swiss government.
- ▶ In the [Climate Change and Migratory Species Programme of Work - CMS COP Resolution 11.26](#) (2014), capacity-building needs are referred to throughout, including in relation to knowledge and research:

- 6 Calls on Parties and non-Parties and stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for the implementation of the POW and the protection of species impacted by climate change, including, *inter alia*, by developing partnerships with key stakeholders and organizing training courses, translating and disseminating examples of best practice, sharing and implementing protocols and regulations, transferring technology, and promoting the use of online and other tool to address specific issues contained in the POW

The PoW also seeks an increase in the capacity of natural resource managers and other decision makers to enhance their ability to address the impacts on climate change on migratory species.

- ▶ The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) includes:

Objective 1- To address key threats and issues currently not (sufficiently) covered by existing work programmes and stakeholders

- 1.4.5 Involve transport infrastructure, agriculture, border defence sectors, (e.g. OSCE, CAREC, FAO) in CMS relevant technical workshops to represent the interests and capacity of groups which drive identified threats.

Objective 3- To facilitate knowledge exchange, communication and the promotion of synergies

- 3.1.8 Establish an “Asian Scientific Initiative for Conservation of Migration” to facilitate science communications: information exchange among institutions, building network facilitated by CMS, capacity building.

- The [Saiga-Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope \(2016-2020\)](#) includes:

Objective 8- Monitoring

- 8.5 Disseminate protocols and processes for taking environmental data at the landscape scale and biological samples from individual saigas, sample storage and clinical diagnostics, including training and capacity-building as required.

Objective 10- North-West Pre-Caspian region population

- 10.7 Improve the institutional capacity and effectiveness of the national and regional authorities responsible for saiga management, and strengthen their links with the CMS contact point, CITES Management Authority and other administrative units of the Russian Federation and internationally.

- The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

Objective 1- To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends

- 1.1.2 Strengthen management capacity of trophy hunting concessions and clearly define hunting zones and seasons.

## T7-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

(For human resources, see also capacity development in Section D).

[To be developed]

## T7-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

- The [Memorandum of Understanding for the Conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

### Theme 3- Threat Reduction Indicators

- Improved reporting and recording of direct take data/information.
- Management system in place, e.g. management plans, policies, regulations etc that ensure sustainability of species stocks.
- Adoption of international regulations/agreements applied to capture activities.
- Document/presentation on climate change impacts to whales and dolphins provided to Members.
- Links to international fora addressing climate change established.
- Better information on the impacts of plastics and other debris to whales and dolphins.
- Waste management guidelines promoted at all levels.
- Impacts of underwater noise pollution to whales and dolphins considered and reduced for any undertaking in the sea.

#### Theme 6- Cultural Significance and Value

##### **Indicators**

- Case studies supported on sustainability of cultural practices in countries interested in supporting sustainability assessments.
- Relevant whale and dolphin traditional knowledge and cultural values are used and acknowledged in scientific surveys design and execution and formulation of national management policies.

#### Theme 8- Whale and Dolphin Based Tourism

##### **Indicators**

- A regional database is established to assess growth of the industry.
- Industries, governments and stakeholders (NGOs, SPREP) meet in-country as required to discuss issues and actions.
- Baseline research on target populations is conducted as a basis for recommendations regarding the carrying capacity of populations to sustain numbers of tourism interactions.
- Stakeholders meetings conducted and reports developed.
- Guidelines reviewed and distributed.
- Licenses limited for management of the industry.
- National guidelines developed based on the regional guidelines and made into national regulations.
- Workshop conducted for national compliance and enforcement of guidelines/regulations.
- Regional programme to conduct national whale watching training for operators and guides/stakeholders established.
- Programme for whale watching operators to collect useful data developed and implemented.
- Educational kit available on board whale watching boats.

- Increased share of communities on from whale and dolphin watching.
- Whale and dolphin watching feasibility studies undertaken in additional members.

- The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Objective 4- Threat Reduction

**Indicators**

- Reports of by-catch become available for technical evaluation.
- Acceptance and use of successful by-catch mitigation techniques in the region.
- System of collecting data on by-catch and depredation from fishing operations developed and used.
- Reduction of by-catch of small cetaceans to sustainable levels.
- Sustainable principles applied to any direct take, and international regulations and agreements applied to capture activities.
- Effects of plastics, other debris and chemical pollution on small cetaceans in the western African Region documented and communicated to relevant bodies and conventions.
- Guidelines developed for proper waste management at all levels, including fishing boats.
- Map of pollution levels in the region produced, particularly sensitive areas identified.
- Effects of acoustic pollution on small cetaceans in the western African region documented and communicated to relevant bodies and conventions.
- Guidelines for noise reduction developed and communicated widely.
- Map of acoustic pollution levels in the region produced, particularly sensitive areas identified.
- Significant adverse effect of tourism on small cetaceans identified, threat mitigated, lessons learnt promoted and widely shared in the region.
- Monitoring programme for effects of small cetacean watching set up.

- Consideration of the specific effects on small cetaceans incorporated into national legislation and other processes such as EIAs. Information on potential effects made available.
- Monitoring of identified localised populations initiated.
- Consideration of the specific impacts on small cetaceans incorporated into national legislation and other processes such as EIAs. Information on potential effects made available.
- Monitoring of identified localised populations initiated.
- Lost fishing gear located and recovered.
- Marine debris regularly collected and disposed of.
- Regulations to minimise the risk of ship strikes in place and enforced.
- Other possible threats investigated.
- Emergency plans prepared and mechanism for cooperation between neighbouring countries established.
- Capacity for rescue or euthanasia operations established, code of conduct prepared.

- The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:  
Objective 2-To maintain and restore intact argali habitat and migration routes

#### Indicators

- Pasture management plans developed
- Measures included in pasture management plans
- Measures included in pasture management plans
- Herders supportive of reducing argali disturbance and displacement
- Argali and their habitat are fully considered in EIAs/SEAs
- Fences and other barriers to argali movements removed or adjusted

### T7-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 8

The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.

*Note:* Actions towards this SPMS target may also contribute to SPMS target 11.

### EXPECTED RESULT

This target expects a change (“considerable improvement”) in ecological outcomes, and it is not concerned with the reasons for this change. It can therefore be measured simply and directly by monitoring the status of species.

An improvement in part of the range of a species is not sufficient to satisfy the target, since it expects the improvement to be “throughout their range”. A small improvement is also not sufficient, since it must be “considerable”, although this term has not been defined and is open to interpretation.

In a CMS context, improvement in conservation status should mean moving closer to the state of “favourable conservation status” as defined by the Convention; which involves parameters concerning population dynamics, range, habitat sufficiency, distribution and abundance.

Another cruder but simpler measure used in some other contexts is based instead on categorical shifts between the IUCN “Red List” population-based extinction risk categories (“extinct in the wild”, “critically endangered”, “endangered”, “vulnerable”, “near threatened” and “least concern”).

Target 8 expects the “considerable improvement” result to be visible for *all* migratory species. Full measurement of this may not be very practical to achieve, since not every migratory species is monitored in a way that would give a basis for the judgement, and also some species are in such a favourable status at the outset that “considerable improvement” for them is not necessary or possible. The target’s emphasis on “especially threatened species” therefore indicates a way of focusing on the most important priorities.

### T8-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) can support the implementation of Target 8, for example by highlighting examples of relevant implementation actions by Parties and others. (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections of the Strategy most relevant to the target]



Note: Under the *Sharks MoU*, a communication and awareness-raising strategy is being planned for completion in 2017, which will *inter alia* address the conservation status of the relevant species.

## T8-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

**Note:** Most of the implementation mechanisms and opportunities noted throughout the other parts of this Companion Volume have as their ultimate purpose the improvement of the conservation status of migratory species, i.e. the same purpose as described by Target 8. Rather than repeating all that content under this one target, (or listing all the CMS Family Agreements and MoUs, all of which expect relevant implementation measures, along with the Convention itself), the items noted here focus particularly on the issue of monitoring and assessing the conservation status of the species concerned.

## ANTHROPOGENIC PRESSURE

- ▶ The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

### Measures to facilitate species adaptation in response to climate change

- Improve the resilience of migratory species and their habitats to climate change, and ensure habitat availability for the full lifecycle of the species, now and in the future, *inter alia* through the following actions:
  - Cooperate in respect of transboundary protected areas and populations, ensuring that barriers to migration are to the greatest possible extent eliminated or mitigated, and that migratory species are managed under commonly agreed guidelines. Where appropriate, this should be done within the framework of applicable CMS instruments.
  - Identify migratory species that have special connectivity needs - those that are resource, area, and or dispersal limited
- ▶ The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:
  - 6 Urges Parties and the Scientific Council, and encourages conservation stakeholders and relevant organizations to:
    - 6.b consider ex situ measures and assisted colonization, including translocation, as appropriate for those migratory species most severely threatened by climate change;

## AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for Harbour Porpoises \(\*Phocoena phocoena\* L.\) in the North Sea](#) includes:

Action 7- Monitoring trends in distribution and abundance of harbour porpoises in the region

- 1 Monitor whether the management actions of the Conservation Plan are meeting the management objectives with respect to abundance and distribution;
- 2 Provide regular information on the abundance and distribution of harbour porpoises in the region;
- 3 Build upon the advances made by the SCANS II project and the recommendations therein to develop an agreed monitoring programme (involving one or more scientific workshops) and to implement it.

- The [ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise population in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat](#) includes:

Objective 4- Monitoring the status of the population

- 7 Estimate trends in abundance of harbour porpoises in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat.
  - Conduct synoptic absolute abundance surveys regularly;
  - The surveys should be coordinated among Denmark, Germany and Sweden;
  - The method and timing of the surveys should be comparable to previous SCANS surveys.

- The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia \(WAAM MOU\)](#) includes:

Objective 5- Research and Monitoring

- 5.2 Facilitate coordinated data collection to improve knowledge of [...] conservation status of small cetaceans.

- The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia \(IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU\)](#) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.1.a Collate and organise existing data on threats to marine turtle populations

Objective 3- Improve understanding of marine turtle ecology and populations through research, monitoring and

- 3.1.b Initiate and/or continue long-term monitoring of priority marine turtle populations in order to assess conservation status
- 3.3.a Prioritise populations for conservation actions
- 3.3.b Identify population trends

- 3.3.c Use research results to improve management, mitigate threats and assess the efficacy of conservation activities (e.g. hatchery management practices, habitat loss, etc.)

Objective 5- Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 5.4.g Develop a streamlined format for reporting and exchanging information (through the MoU Secretariat and among signatory States) on the state of marine turtle conservation at the national level

- The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 1 – Reduce direct and indirect causes of dugong mortality

- 1.1 Identify, assess and evaluate the threats to dugong populations and develop appropriate measures to address these threats

Objective 2 – Improve our understanding of dugong through research and monitoring

- 2.1 Determine the distribution and abundance of dugong populations to provide a base for future conservation efforts and actions
- 2.2 Conduct research and monitoring into dugong
- 2.3 Collect and analyse data that supports the identification of sources of mortality, the mitigation of threats and improved approaches to conservation practices

## AVIAN SPECIES

- The [CMS COP Resolution 10.27 \(2011\) on Improving the conservation of migratory landbirds in the African-Eurasian region](#) includes:

Theme 4- Research and Monitoring

Objective 2-Monitoring of population trends

- 53 Develop and implement standardised national monitoring schemes for migratory landbird species and their habitats. Consider following the successful model that exists in Europe and some countries in Africa, based on participatory schemes using volunteer observers, local conservation groups and Site Support Groups, co-ordinated as far as possible with international efforts, with harmonisation of monitoring protocols
- 4.4 Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species
- 58 Facilitate comprehensive gap analyses to identify and prioritise research needs, including an inventory of past and ongoing research within sub-regions of the Action Plan area through encouraging engagement of national experts on migratory landbird species with the Action Plan coordinating bodies, such as the AEML-SG

- The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Black-faced Spoonbill](#) includes:

Objective 4- Conservation actions recommended

- 4.2 calls for a detailed survey of the Black-faced Spoon Bill, monitoring of sites, continued monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, as well as international cooperation to ensure the protection of the species.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY

- The [Resolution 11.13 Concerted and Cooperative Actions](#) includes:
- 1 Adopts the lists of species designated for Concerted and Cooperative Actions in Annexes 1 and 2 of this Resolution, and encourages Parties and other stakeholders to identify and undertake activities aimed at implementing Concerted and Cooperative Actions to improve the conservation status of listed species, including the preparation of species action plans, during the 2015-2017 triennium

#### T8-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

*CMS Capacity-Building Strategy 2015-2023* (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.20.2) addresses capacity-building and training with officials, CMS National Focal Points etc. Under point 9 of the Strategy, CMS promotes joint activities in capacity building with Ramsar, CITES and CBD as part of an effort to harmonize and simplify common conservation goals and enhance the Secretariats' cooperation.

(See under Section F for collaborations of relevance to the indicators for this target).

- The [Resolution 11.25- Advancing Ecological Networks to address the Needs of Migratory Species](#)
- 14 Calls upon Parties and invites other Range States and relevant organizations to use tools such as Movebank, ICARUS and other tools to better understand the movements of CMS-listed species, including the selection of those endangered species whose conservation status would most benefit from a better understanding of their movement ecology, while avoiding actions which may enable the unauthorized tracking of individual animals and facilitate poaching;

#### T8-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Under the *Sharks MoU* and *IOSEA MOU* there has been cooperation with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) for a regional capacity building workshop to support progress on the implementation of the Regional Observer Scheme of IOTC (Resolution 11/04) in Oman, I.R. Iran and Pakistan (<http://www.cms.int/sharks/en/meeting/regional-capacity-building-workshop-support-progress-implementation-regional-observer-scheme>).

- The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 6 Calls on Parties and non-Parties and stakeholders, with the support of the Secretariat, to strengthen national and local capacity for the implementation of the POW and the protection of species impacted by climate change, including, inter alia, by developing partnerships with key stakeholders and organizing training courses, translating and disseminating examples of best practice, sharing and implementing protocols and regulations, transferring technology, and promoting the use of online and other tool to address specific issues contained in the POW

- The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:

- 1 Urges Parties and Signatories to CMS instruments and encourages Non-Parties exercising jurisdiction over areas that a migratory species inhabits or is expected to inhabit in the near future due to climate change, to participate in CMS and relevant CMS instruments, in order to promote timely conservation measures where migration patterns have changed due to climate change;
- 5 Requests Parties and the Scientific Council, and encourages the scientific community, IUCN and other relevant organizations to:
  - 5.b identify those Appendix I and II listed species, as well as other migratory species on the IUCN Red List, that are most susceptible to climate change, such as the polar bear, and subsequently consider whether these should be listed or uplisted on the CMS Appendices, as appropriate; and
  - 5.c prepare single species action plans for those species listed on Appendix I considered to be most vulnerable to climate change;
- 15 Encourages Parties and relevant stakeholders to make use of available funding mechanisms, such as REDD+, to support the maintenance of ecosystem services, with the close involvement of local communities, in order to improve the conservation status of migratory species;

## T8-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

For human resources, see also capacity development in Section D.

► The [Resolution 11.13 Concerted and Cooperative Actions](#) includes:

- 2 Urges Parties to provide the in-kind and financial means required to support targeted conservation measures aimed at implementing Concerted and Cooperative Actions for the species listed in Annexes 1 and 2 to this Resolution

## T8-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

► The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia \(WAAM MOU\)](#) includes:

Objective 5- Research and Monitoring

### Indicators

- Standardised data collection form.
- Mechanism for reporting and recording of opportunistic data.
- List of priority topics and areas for research agreed.
- Species guides developed or adapted and disseminated.
- Regular contact, e.g. by means of an email discussion group, among scientists and agencies
- involved in small cetacean conservation and other relevant issues.
- Non-lethal research on abundance etc. carried out concerning small cetacean species
- targeted in subsistence hunting and live capture.
- Relevant cetacean datasets identified, national databases established and metadata
- accessible.
- Online regional sighting database established and operational.

- Knowledge of distribution and species inventories for Range States improved in quality and
- by addition of further species.
- Number of cruises to estimate abundance of small cetacean species completed.
- Species information and ID kit assembled and distributed.
- Incorporation of small cetacean expertise to conduct sightings and research activities in
- cruises dedicated to other purposes (e.g. rapid ecological assessments).
- Increased reporting level for small cetaceans from opportunistic sightings.
- At least one remote sensing device deployed in the region for at least six months.

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

#### T8-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 9

International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.

*Note:* The Convention on Migratory Species, being “concerned particularly with those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries”, emphasizes that “conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle”. This would include the necessary capacity building as a key component of trans-boundary cooperation. Target 9 seeks more complete engagement by all of the States who share joint responsibility in such circumstances.

### EXPECTED RESULT

As amplified by the “note” adopted with this target, the change it seeks is a more complete level of engagement by relevant States in the actions described, compared to the levels of engagement existing at the time of the adoption of the Strategic Plan. It may not be necessary to quantify these existing levels however, because the target also expresses a completed end-state, namely *all* the States sharing responsibilities in the circumstances described should be engaging “in a concerted way”. It is implied that some improvement over current conditions is necessary in order to reach this state. Thus even if a comparison with the baseline condition cannot be made, a comparison with this end-state (the “distance to target”) can be assessed.

Assessing the achievement of this target will require information on the following aspects:

- Individual instances of international and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species need to be identified.
- All States sharing responsibility for the species concerned need to be identified.
- The individual instances of action and cooperation referred to above need to be assessed to evaluate the extent to which they fully reflect a migration systems approach, with all the relevant States engaging in a concerted way.

Some interpretation may be needed as to what it means to “engage in a concerted way”. There may also be other additional elements of the judgment about “fully reflecting a migration systems approach” which need further elaboration.



### T9-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) can support the implementation of Target 9, for example by highlighting good examples of where cooperation between States (under the framework of CMS) has followed a migration systems approach. (For more, see under Target 1).

### T9-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

#### ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.25 \(2014\) on Advancing ecological networks to address the needs of migratory species](#) includes:

##### Recommendations

- 27 Ensure consistency and coordination of management and policy responses from one place to another
- 29 Adopt an “adaptive management” approach (adjusting in the light of experience). In particular, consider any need to adapt the network’s design and/or coverage in light of shifting baselines, novel ecosystems and changes related to climate change (while guarding against spurious claims of irrecoverable change based on ulterior motives).

- ▶ The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:

- 4 Urges Parties to employ adaptive management measures and the ecosystem-based approach in addressing climate change impacts, and to monitor the effectiveness of their conservation actions in order to guide ongoing efforts;

#### AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia - Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

##### Objective 1- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

- 1.1 Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination and collaboration for the conservation of small cetaceans in western Africa.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 6 – Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 6.2 Develop and implement mechanisms for effective exchange of information
- 6.3 Improve coordination among government and non-government sectors and communities in the conservation of dugongs and their habitats
- 6.4 Develop and implement a regional database of relevant information in relation to dugong conservation and management

Objective 7 – Promote implementation of the MoU

- 7.4 Create links and develop synergies with other relevant regional conservation conventions, MoUs and Agreements

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

Objective 5- Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 5.3.a Identify and strengthen existing mechanisms for cooperation at the sub-regional level
- 5.3.e Develop networks for cooperative management of shared populations, within or across sub-regions, and, where appropriate, formalise cooperative management arrangements
- 5.3 f Cooperate where possible in the establishment of transboundary marine protected areas using ecological rather than political boundaries

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 2- Protect, conserve and restore terrestrial and marine habitats for marine turtles

- 2.1.6 Initiate and cooperate in the creation of transboundary protected marine areas, including nesting beaches and feeding and developmental areas.

## AVIAN SPECIES

- ▶ The [Resolution 11.14 Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways](#) includes:

Objective 3- Enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation

- 38 Organisation of workshops aimed at sharing best practice and lessons learnt, and to promote flyway conservation and policy options (e.g. through Global Interflyways Network).

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia](#) (*Raptors MOU*) includes:

- 8.d encourages Signatories to endeavour to cooperate in emergency situations requiring concerted international action, in developing appropriate emergency procedures to improve the conservation of bird of prey populations and in preparing guidelines to assist individual Signatories in addressing such situations.

## T9-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

[To be developed]

## T9-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

The *CMS Capacity-Building strategy 2015-2023* (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.20.2) includes provisions regarding the recruitment of new Parties to CMS and CMS Family Agreements, targeting especially regions where CMS is underrepresented (Points 18-21). It also foresees pre-COP/MOP training in developing countries to improve capacity to negotiate at COP/MOP, thus making this governing body more inclusive, equitable and participatory.

- ▶ The [Central Asian Flyways Action Plan for the conservation of migratory water birds and their habitats](#) (CAF) includes:

Objective 5- Implementation

- 5.8 The Secretariat shall endeavour to initiate bilateral, regional and flyway scale training, education and public awareness activities.

- ▶ The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) (CAMI POW) includes:

Objective 4- To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI

- 4.1.4 Conduct regular technical, thematic, ecoregion workshops

- ▶ The [MoU for the Conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Island Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 2- Capacity Building

Objective 1- Increase in-country expertise and capacity.

- 2.2 Develop training packages on common priorities (e.g. stranding, data recording, legislation, communication, etc.) based on regional priorities and convene workshops based on identified needs.

- 2.10 Develop capacity to negotiate and advocate for regional policies and positions.

- ▶ [South Andean Huemul MoU Action Plan](#) includes: “Undertake binational capacity building on the species and áreas where populations are present”.

#### T9-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

- The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative \(CAMI POW\)](#) includes:

Objective 4- To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI

- 4.2.8 Use and develop regional or landscape approaches for fundraising – not only single country projects.
- 4.2.9 Explore funding options through the Global Environment Fund (GEF) (including Small Grants Programme) projects – joint proposals between several countries should be developed with involvement of GEF implementing agencies (WB, ADB, UNDP) in the processes of project application.
- 4.2.10 Strengthen bilateral cooperation between countries as well as with donors in fundraising and joint project development.

#### T9-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

- The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia - Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Objective 1- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

##### Indicators

- Number of national, regional and international organisations, processes and frameworks
- incorporating the needs of western African small cetaceans.
- Number of national, regional and international partnerships created to support
- implementation of SCAP.
- Number of international fisheries access agreements and regulations for extraction industries
- specifically taking small cetacean conservation needs into account.
- Progress in development of and support to a regional CMS agreement.

#### T9-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 10

All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.

### EXPECTED RESULT

This target does not expressly describe a change, but it defines an intended end-state which clearly does not yet exist - at least in respect of the element specifying 100% coverage ("all" critical habitats and sites for migratory species being covered by the measures described). That change is therefore implied.

Assessment of progress towards this target would require information on:

- A shared interpretation of the term "critical" (see comment below).
- The location of all critical habitats and sites for migratory species.
- Identification of relevant area-based conservation measures that either are currently or are capable of:
  - maintaining the quality of the habitats and sites;
  - maintaining the integrity of the habitats and sites;
  - maintaining the resilience of the habitats and sites;
  - maintaining the functioning of the habitats and sites;
  - doing all of the above in accordance with Aichi Target 11, which additionally seeks
    - effective management;
    - equitable management;
    - ecological representativity;
    - good connectivity;
    - integration into wider landscapes and seascapes.
- The extent to which the critical habitats and sites referred to above are included in area-based conservation measures that meet the requirements listed above.
- Identification of situations among those identified above which require to be supported by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.
- The extent to which the situations identified in accordance with the preceding point are actually being supported in the way described.

It would be possible to interpret the term “critical” as relating for example to a single stopover site on a migratory route that is used by an entire population of migratory animals at a stage in their migratory cycle, such that jeopardising this one site jeopardises the entire population in a way that jeopardising other sites used by only a proportion of the population at other times would not do. Such circumstances are not documented with certainty for many migratory species, and such an interpretation would be likely to restrict unduly the application of this target. It is accordingly proposed to interpret the term “critical” as though it referred to standards of “significance” or “importance” commonly used for example in protected area selection criteria. Its exact meaning will therefore vary according to the particular system of area-based measures being considered at the time, and according to the scale of evaluation (national, regional, global, etc).

Clearly this is a complex target with several component parts. Although full achievement of it can consist only of full realisation of all these parts, in practice assessments of progress are likely to need to concentrate on certain particularly tractable subdivisions of the issue.

#### T10-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) can support the implementation of Target 10. (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections of the Strategy most relevant to the target]

#### T10-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

##### ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

► The [CMS COP Resolution 10.11 \(2011\) on Power lines and migratory birds](#) includes:

- 2.3 establish a baseline of bird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements, including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas, as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least one year, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision and if such studies identify any risks, to make every effort to ensure these are avoided;
- 2.4 design the location, route and direction of power lines on the basis of national zoning maps and avoid, wherever possible, construction along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance, such as Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region;

- The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

Measures -Vulnerability assessment

- Identify key breeding and stopover locations, as well as key wintering sites (hotspots) for migratory species, and focus the monitoring of environmental change on these locations.

Measures- Climate change mitigation, human adaptation, and land use planning

- Develop and/or revise environmental sensitivity and zoning maps, to include critical and important sites for migratory species, as an essential tool for sustainable land use planning and management and adaptation projects.
- Use the environmental sensitivity and zoning maps to inform the selection of sites for climate change mitigation projects, such as renewable energy projects

- The [Resolution 11.27 Renewable Energy and Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 2 Urges Parties and encourages non-Parties to implement these voluntary Guidelines as applicable depending on the particular circumstances of each Party, and as a minimum to:
  - 2.2 undertake appropriate survey and monitoring both before and after deployment of renewable energy technologies to identify impacts on migratory species and their habitats in the short- and long-term, as well as to evaluate mitigation measures; and
  - 2.3 apply appropriate cumulative impact studies to describe and understand impacts at larger scale, such as at population level or along entire migration routes (e.g., at flyways scale for birds);

- The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:

- 11 Further urges Parties to develop environmental sensitivity and zoning maps that include critical sites for migratory species, as an essential tool for selecting sites for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects;

## AQUATIC SPECIES

- The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale And Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 4- Ecosystem and Habitat Protection:

Objective 1- Support and encourage the designation (establishment) of national whale/marine sanctuaries, marine park, MPAs in SPREP member countries and territories;

- 4.1 Support effort to declare/establish EEZ wide / national whale/marine sanctuaries, large MPAs and marine parks with technical/policy advice.

Objective 2- Support the management of whale / marine sanctuaries, MPAs and marine parks;

- 4.2 Support the development and implementation of management plans and strategies for sanctuaries/MPAs/Marine Parks.

- 4.3 Harmonize local and national MPAs for the protection and management of cetaceans where possible

Objective 3- Identify and protect critical habitat and migratory pathways.

- 4.4 Identify (through research etc. including the use of satellite tagging) and protect critical cetacean habitat and migratory pathways.

- 4.5 Link with and utilize existing large scale marine habitat programs regionally and nationally to share information.

- The [Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 2-Protect, conserve and restore terrestrial and marine habitats for marine turtles

- 2.1 Establish necessary measures to protect and conserve marine turtle terrestrial and marine habitats.

- 2.1.1 Identify the critical and non-critical habitats such as nesting beaches, feeding and developmental areas, internesting areas, and migration corridors;

- 2.1.2 Design and manage critical habitats as protected areas, sanctuaries, or impose seasonal bans on human activities;

- 2.1.3 Develop incentives for the adequate protection of terrestrial and marine habitats outside classified protected areas;

- 2.1.5 Manage and regulate the use of nesting beaches around urban areas (for example, placement and construction of buildings, artificial lights, and vehicles);

- 2.1.6 Initiate and cooperate in the creation of transboundary protected marine areas, including nesting beaches and feeding and developmental areas.



## 2.2 Restore degraded marine turtle habitats.

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

### Objective 2- Protect, conserve and rehabilitate marine turtle habitats

- 2.1.a Identify areas of critical habitat such as migratory corridors, nesting beaches, inter-nesting and feeding areas
- 2.1.b Designate and manage protected/conservation areas, sanctuaries or temporary exclusion zones in areas of critical habitat, or take other measures (e.g. modification of fishing gear, restrictions on vessel traffic) to remove threats to such areas
- 2.1.c Develop incentives for adequate protection of areas of critical habitat outside protected areas
- 2.1.d Undertake assessments of the environmental impact of marine and coastal development and other human activities that may affect marine turtle populations and their habitats
- 2.1.e Manage and regulate within each jurisdiction the use of beaches and coastal dunes, for example location and design of buildings, use of artificial lighting, and transit of vehicles in nesting areas
- 2.1.f Monitor and promote the protection of water quality from land-based and maritime pollution, including marine debris, that may adversely affect marine turtles
- 2.1.g Strengthen the application of existing bans on the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives in the exploitation of marine resources
- 2.2.a Re-vegetate, where appropriate, frontal dunes at nesting beaches, with indigenous flora as far as possible, in order to provide visual barriers to coastal development and to restore appropriate beach temperature regimes
- 2.2.b Remove debris that impedes turtle nesting and hatchling production
- 2.2.c Enhance recovery of degraded coral reefs
- 2.2.d Enhance recovery of degraded mangrove and seagrass habitats

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia - Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

### Objective 3 – Ecosystem and Habitat Protection

- 3.2 Identify key critical habitats, hotspots and migratory pathways that are candidates for improved conservation.
- 3.3 Support the designation and management of national and transboundary marine protected areas.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugong dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 3 – Protect, conserve and manage habitats for dugong

- 3.1 Identify and map areas of important dugong habitat such as sea grass beds
- 3.2 Establish necessary measures to protect and conserve dugong habitats
- 3.3 Assess the risk of, and develop measures to mitigate against, the degradation of dugong habitats
- 3.4 Identify and where appropriate, rehabilitate degraded dugong habitats

Objective 4 – Improve our understanding of dugong habitats through research and monitoring

- 4.1 Conduct research into and monitoring of important dugong habitats

- ▶ The [ASCOBANS Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises](#) includes:

Theme 4- Recovery Recommendations

Objective 3- Marine Protected Areas

- 4.3.1 Expand the network of protected areas in the Baltic Sea and improve its connectivity and ensure the development of appropriate harbour porpoise management plans for these areas.

- ▶ The [ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise population in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat](#) includes:

Objective 2- Mitigation of bycatch

- 3 Protect harbour porpoises in their key habitats by minimizing bycatch as far as possible
- 3.1 Full implementation of the provisions in the Habitats Directive and CFP.
- 3.2 Development of national management plans for hpSACs (Special Areas of Conservation with harbour porpoise forming part of the selection criteria).

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 1-Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.6 Develop nesting beach management programs to maximize hatchling recruitment.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

Objective 1- Improving understanding of migratory shark populations through research, monitoring and information exchange

- 1.3 Compile relevant data, improve ecological knowledge and conduct baseline studies on: ...essential shark habitats; shark distributional range;... the seasonal and spatial migration patterns and routes of sharks;
- 1.5 Identify and prioritize (with a view to developing conservation measures): critical shark habitats including critical migration routes;

Objective 3- Ensuring to the extent practicable the protection of critical habitats and migratory corridors and critical life stages of sharks

- 9.1 Designate and manage conservation areas, sanctuaries or temporary exclusion zones along migration corridors and in areas of critical habitat, including those on the high seas in cooperation with relevant RFMOs and RSCAPs where appropriate, or take other measures to remove threats to such areas.
- 9.3 Develop, implement and assess spatial and/or seasonal closures of fishing areas to reduce incidental capture of sharks, particularly to protect nursery grounds as well as aggregation areas for mating and pupping.
- 10.1 Contribute to developing legislation to protect species and their critical habitats and ensure implementation of regulations and policies on national, regional and global scale.
- 11.1 Develop incentives for adequate protection of areas of critical habitats inside and outside protected areas.

## AVIAN SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia](#) (Raptors MOU)

- 8.a identify important habitats, significant routes and congregatory sites for birds of prey occurring within their territory and encourage their protection, and/or appropriate management, assessment, rehabilitation and/or restoration.

- ▶ The [Action Plan - Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard](#) includes:

Objective 1- Habitat protection

- 1.2.3 Signatories should maintain and promote by appropriate measures land uses which are favourable to the Great Bustard, such as rotation of grazing plots, the alternation between cultivation (cereals and legumes) and fallows. The timing of agricultural practices should be adapted to the life cycle of the Great Bustard.

- ▶ The [Central Asian Flyways Action Plan for the conservation of migratory water birds and their habitats](#) (CAF) includes:

### Objective 3- Habitat Conservation and Management

3.2.1 Range States shall endeavour to take decisions and implement measures to ensure:

- adequate and timely supply of water required to maintain natural functions of wetlands and other important habitats known to be of importance for migratory waterbirds (especially in arid areas);
- maintain and sustainably manage wetlands and other habitats important to migratory waterbirds (e.g. steppe grasslands); and
- a participatory approach in the planning, management (and conservation) of waterbird habitats, to enable benefit sharing with local communities

3.2.2 Range States shall endeavour to avoid degradation and loss of habitats that support populations listed in Table 2 through the introduction of appropriate regulations or standards and control measures. Additionally, they shall endeavour to prepare and distribute information material, in the appropriate languages, describing such regulations, standards and control measures in force and their benefits to people and wildlife.

3.2.3 Range States shall provide official support to designate, conserve and manage all important breeding, moulting, staging and non-breeding (wintering) sites for populations listed in Table 2, by establishing national networks<sup>16</sup> of all important sites under appropriate national and international conservation categories

► The [Program of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways](#) includes:

Objective 5- Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

13 Promote the identification of priority bird species and sites for conservation action; develop/update full lifecycle conservation business plans as appropriate; foster the building of coalitions of partners to implement priority actions.

► The [Program of Work for the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan \(AEMLAP\)](#) includes:

- Hold a workshop on land use change for and in the West African region.
- Seek synergies with relevant regional workshops and meetings (e.g. African Congress for Conservation Biology, Morocco, Sept 2016)
- Support the development and implementation of pilot projects in West Africa that address key aspects of sustainable land use.
- Promote the use of the CMS/ Migratory Soaring Birds Project (MSB) agricultural guidelines (Bird poisoning, agrochemicals and sustainable agriculture) within the region.

- Identify stop-over and wintering sites for migratory landbirds.
- Identify and enhance conservation of the stop-over sites immediately to the north and south of the Sahara (including through data collection and seeking linkages with relevant stakeholders).

► The [Siberian Crane MOU Action Plan for Western/Central Asia Site Network](#) includes:

Objective 1- Western/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and Other Waterbirds

- 1.8 For site selection, attention will be focused on sites important for the conservation, recovery and reintroduction of the Siberian Crane, including sites that are also important for other migratory cranes and waterbirds. Please see the Site Information Sheet (Annex 1) and Explanatory Notes (Annex 2) for details. These include; Site's Importance for Siberian Cranes, Site's importance for other crane species, and Site's importance for other waterbird species.

► The *Andean Flamingos Site Network* agreed upon during the first signatory meeting of the parties in Lima, Peru in April of 2016, will offer a long-term conservation plan for relevant migration sites and critical habitats.

## INTERDISCIPLINARY

► The [CMS Resolution 11.25 Advancing Ecological Networks to address the needs of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 9 Urges Parties to address immediate threats to national sites important for migratory species within ecological networks, making use, where appropriate, of international lists of threatened sites, such as the 'World Heritage in Danger' list of UNESCO, the 'Montreux Record' of Ramsar and the 'IBAs in Danger' list of BirdLife International;
- 12 Requests Parties to adopt and implement those guidelines developed within CMS and other relevant processes, which aim to promote connectivity and halt its loss, for example through the provision of practical guidance to avoid infrastructure development projects disrupting the movement of migratory species;

## T10-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

► The [CMS Resolution 11.25 Advancing Ecological Networks to address the needs of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 8 Invites Non-Parties to collaborate closely with Parties in the

management of transboundary populations of CMS-listed species, including by joining CMS and its associated instruments, to support the development and implementation of ecological networks globally;

- 11 Invites the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and others to use existing ecological networks, such as the Important Bird Areas of BirdLife International, to assess and identify gaps in protected area coverage, and secure conservation and sustainable management of these networks, as appropriate; Calls on Parties, other Range States, relevant organizations and individual experts in the research and conservation community to collaborate with and participate actively in the EBSA process and mobilize all available data and information related to migratory marine species, to ensure that the EBSA process has access to the best available science in relation to marine migratory species;

- ▶ In the [CMS Capacity-building Strategy 2015-2023](#) (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.20.2), CMS National Focal Points are encouraged to seek synergies with other MEAs, in particular Ramsar which is specialized in wetlands protection and management.

#### T10-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

- ▶ In the *CMS Capacity-building Strategy 2015-2023* (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.20.2), CMS National Focal Points are encouraged to seek synergies with other MEAs, in particular Ramsar which is specialized in wetlands protection and management.

- ▶ The [Central Asian Flyways Action Plan for the conservation of migratory water birds and their habitats](#) (CAF) includes:

Objective 3- Habitat Conservation and Management

- 3.2.5 Range States shall increase the capacity of local agencies and interest groups to support development and implementation of management plans of all internationally and nationally important sites to conserve the important sites for the populations listed in Table 2.

- ▶ The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

Objective 2- To maintain and restore intact argali habitat and migration routes

- 2.1.5 Provide adequate transport, equipment, and training to protected areas and rangers.
- 2.5.1 Increase the capacity of protected area and hunting area managers to monitor and sustainably manage argali populations through training.

- ▶ The [MoU concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa: Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.6.2 Train and put in place sufficient numbers of “eco-guards” to protect and monitor nesting beaches.

#### T10-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

- ▶ [CMS Resolution 11.25 Advancing Ecological Networks to address the needs of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 3 Requests Parties and invites all other Range States, partner organizations and the private sector to provide financial resources and in-kind support to assist in implementing the recommendations within this Resolution, including those in the Annex;
- 4 Encourages Parties to provide financial resources and in-kind support to underpin and strengthen existing ecological network initiatives within the CMS Family of instruments, including the Western/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other Migratory Waterbirds, the Critical Site Network of the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, the newly launched CMS/IOSEA Network of Sites of Importance for Marine Turtles and the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Site Network;

(See under Targets 4 and 16).

#### T10-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

Objective 1- Improving understanding of migratory shark populations through research, monitoring and information exchange

- 1.3 Compile relevant data, improve ecological knowledge and conduct baseline studies on: ...essential shark habitats; shark distributional range;... the seasonal and spatial migration patterns and routes of sharks;

- ▶ The [CMS Resolution 11.25 Advancing Ecological Networks to address the needs of Migratory Species](#) includes:
- 10 Also urges Parties to monitor adequately ecological networks to allow early detection of any deterioration in quality of sites, rapid identification of threats and timely action to maintain network integrity, making use where appropriate of existing monitoring methods, such as the IBA Monitoring Framework developed by BirdLife International and the International Waterbird Census coordinated by Wetlands International;
- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale And Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 4- Ecosystem and Habitat Protection:

**Indicators**

- Additional SPREP members formally designate/establish national EEZ-wide sanctuaries and other marine protected areas that protect cetaceans.
  - Management Plans and strategies for all established sanctuaries/MPAs/Marine Parks developed and implemented.
  - Local and national MPAs etc linked properly in terms of management and implementation.
  - Critical habitat and migratory pathways are identified, mapped and protected.
- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia - Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Objective 3 – Ecosystem and Habitat Protection

**Indicators**

- Range States designate national and transboundary small cetacean MPAs.
- Management strategies and plans developed, finalised and implemented for existing MPAs.
- Working group identifies potential areas for designation and management as specially protected areas.

T10-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]



## TARGET 11

Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

*Note:* The services concerned may include water supply, quality and regulation; disaster risk reduction; climate regulation; cultural services; food and other socio-economic benefits, all contributing to people's health, livelihoods and well-being. Actions towards this SPMS target may also contribute to SPMS target 8.

*Note added subsequent to SPMS adoption:* The phrase "indigenous and local communities" follows the terminology in the text of the Convention on Biological Diversity. At around the same time as the SPMS was being adopted by CMS, CBD COP Decision XII/12 (2014) confirmed that although the CBD was deciding to use the phrase "indigenous peoples and local communities" in future decisions and secondary documents, this would not act to interpret or change the legal meaning of the original phrase in the Convention text.

### EXPECTED RESULT

Target 8, although formulated differently, effectively has the same objective of seeking favourable conservation status for migratory species. Target 11 may be regarded as a sub-target of that target, since it seeks the same outcome for a sub-set of migratory species, namely those which provide important ecosystem services.

Target 11 could be read as containing two parallel expectations, one relating to the status of species that provide important services, and one relating to the status of habitats that provide important services. For assessment purposes however it will be more practical to regard this as primarily a species-focused question, where it is the *ecological system of a species in its habitat* that (in combination) gives rise to the services, and the *status of the species in this context* is the issue to be assessed.

Assessment of progress towards this target will require information on:

- Identification of particular species (and species-habitat interactions) that provide important ecosystem services (including identification of the services concerned).
- Conservation status of the species concerned, assessed by reference to the definition of "favourable conservation status" adopted by the CMS.
- The relevant needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.
- Whether (and ideally how) the needs of women and the other groups mentioned in the preceding point have been taken into account.

## T11-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) can support the implementation of Target 11. (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections most relevant to the target]

## T11-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.29 \(2014\) on Sustainable boat-based marine wildlife watching](#) includes:

*recognizes* that the revenues generated through wildlife watching can provide direct and indirect benefits to local communities, enhancing their economic and social status; Accordingly,

- 1 Urges Parties, in whose areas of jurisdiction commercial operations involving marine boat-based wildlife watching take place, to adopt appropriate measures, such as national guidelines, codes of conduct, and if necessary, national legislation, binding regulations or other regulatory tools, to promote ecologically sustainable wildlife watching;

### AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [MoU concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa: Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.3.1 Undertake socio-economic studies on communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats;

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.5.b Assess the level and impact of traditional harvest on marine turtles and their eggs
- 1.5.c Establish management programmes that may include limits on levels of intentional harvest
- 1.5.d Determine the cultural and traditional values and economic uses of marine turtles (both consumptive and non-consumptive)
- 1.5.e Negotiate, where appropriate, management agreements on the sustainable level of traditional harvest, in consultation with other concerned States, to ensure that such harvest does not undermine conservation efforts

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 1 – Reduce direct and indirect causes of dugong mortality

- 1.5 Ensure that subsistence and customary use of dugong is sustainable in areas where it is permitted

Objective 5 – Raise awareness of dugong conservation

- 5.2 Consult with local communities to encourage their active participation in conservation efforts

## AVIAN SPECIES

- ▶ The [African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan](#) (AEMLAP) includes:

Objective 1- Habitat conservation

- 1.1.1.1 Conservation and/or design of such agricultural landscapes needs to be promoted through agricultural policy and advocacy, integrating considerations of biodiversity and the requirements of migratory landbird species with the provision of ecosystem services, and measures for combating poverty, desertification and the longer-term effects of climate change whilst taking account of food, water and energy security imperatives. Consideration of where to site new intensive agricultural development zones should therefore ideally be addressed by national or regional Strategic Environmental Assessments that bring together all of these sectors.

Note: The following planned Resolutions are expected to include relevant measures:

- ▶ CMS COP12 Resolution on Aquatic bushmeat

## INTERDISCIPLINARY

- ▶ The [Resolution 10.3- The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 6 Further encourages Parties and relevant organizations, when implementing systems of protected areas, and other relevant site- and area-based conservation measures, to:
  - 6.2 set network-scale objectives for the conservation of these species within such systems, including by restoration of fragmented and degraded habitats and removal of barriers to migration;

## TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

- ▶ The *Western African elephant MOU Medium Term International Work Programme* includes an activity to evaluate the service provided by elephants to traditional medicine and to cultural activities and other associated beliefs.

## T11-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

- The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

### Objective 12- Awareness raising

- 12.1 Increase knowledge of the ecosystem services provided by sharks and knowledge about sharks in their marine environment.

### Objective 13-Stakeholder participation

- 13.1 Encourage the participation of the following stakeholders in the implementation of this Conservation Plan:

- government institutions;
- non-governmental organizations;
- indigenous and local communities;
- commercial and recreational fishing communities;
- the private sector;
- scientists;
- academia; and
- the general public.

- The [Resolution 11.25- Advancing Ecological Networks to address the Needs of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 8 Invites Non-Parties to collaborate closely with Parties in the management of transboundary populations of CMS-listed species, including by joining CMS and its associated instruments, to support the development and implementation of ecological networks globally;

## T11-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

[To be developed]

## T11-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

[To be developed]

T11-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

[Add possible indicators/targets and other monitoring/evaluation schemes under relevant tools and other instruments]

T11-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 12

The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.

*Note:* Safeguarding actions may include maintenance of the original gene pool for migratory species that are managed under human care for re-introduction into the wild and other purposes, or are otherwise of socio-economic as well as cultural value.

### EXPECTED RESULT

This target foresees three distinct results:

- Strategies for minimizing genetic erosion are developed.
- The strategies mentioned above are implemented.
- The genetic diversity of the populations referred to is safeguarded.

The first two of these involve measurable process activities. The third is framed in terms of preventing loss rather than achieving gain. Success with this third (outcome) result will therefore be marked by evidence of an *absence* of change rather than by evidence of a change.

The target is worded in an all-embracing way, suggesting that success requires an absence of *any* loss of genetic diversity among *any* wild population of *any* migratory species anywhere in the world. In fact the intention is to operate it more narrowly than this, in the specific context of Aichi Target 13. Aichi Target 13 is concerned with particular taxa which have productive uses for people, and SPMS Target 12 should be interpreted as referring to wild populations (or relatives) of species that also exist in captive-bred or domesticated populations. (Conservation in general of all migratory species is covered instead by Target 8).

### T12-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) can support the implementation of Target 12, including by making more visible the (genetic) diversity of migratory species. (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections most relevant to the target]

## T12-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

## ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- ▶ The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:

- 6 Urges Parties and the Scientific Council, and encourages conservation stakeholders and relevant organizations to:
  - 6.a improve the resilience of migratory species and their habitats to climate change, inter alia by reducing other threats in order to maintain or increase population size and genetic diversity;

## AVIAN SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the conservation of migratory birds of prey in Africa and Eurasia](#) (Raptors MOU) includes:

- 8.g To this end, the Signatories will endeavour to take appropriate measures to prevent the introduction into their territory of non-native birds of prey, including hybrids where this would have an adverse effect on the conservation of native biodiversity;

## T12-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

## T12-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

## T12-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

## T12-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

## T12-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 13

Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.

*Note:* Other types of national plans and strategies, such as those for the implementation of other Multilateral Environmental Agreements or national development plans, may also be highly relevant. Even if they are not designed overtly to have biodiversity-related purposes, plans for issues such as land use, resource use, public health, disaster risk reduction, infrastructure distribution and economic development can include provisions that make an important difference to migratory species conservation. Actions towards this SPMS target may also contribute to SPMS target 2.

### EXPECTED RESULT

Target 2 addresses integration of migratory species values into international, national and local strategies and planning processes of various kinds, so it should be read alongside Target 13 which seeks a similar (though not identical) result specifically in relation to the well-recognised and very widespread (currently 84 countries) National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). The “note” adopted with the target also allows its interpretation to be extended to cover other types of national plans and strategies that are not already covered by Target 2.

To the extent that any NBSAP does not currently include priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species/habitats/migration systems, Target 13 expects such priorities to be added, and it expects reference to be made where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies. NBSAPs can be and are periodically revised by CBD Party Governments, so there is a ready route available for achieving this change.

The target also expects priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species/habitats/migration systems to be included in the *implementation* of NBSAPs, and evidencing progress with this will require different additional information.

### T13-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

(See under Target 1).



## T13-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

## ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- ▶ The [Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans \(NBSAPs\)](#) provides relevant advice to Contracting Parties and National Focal Points.

## Objective 1- Recent CBD COP Guidance on NBSAPs

- 1.a Ensure that NBSAPs are action-driven, practical and prioritized, and provide an effective and up-to date national framework for the implementation of the Convention
- 1.b Ensure that NBSAPs take into account the principles in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- 1.g Develop a resource mobilization plan in support of priority activities
- 1.h Take into account the ecosystem approach
- 1.i Highlight the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services, to poverty eradication, national development and human well-being, as well as the economic, social, cultural and other values of biodiversity
- 1.j Identify the main threats to biodiversity, including direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change, and include actions for addressing the identified threats
- 1.k As appropriate, establish national, or where applicable, sub-national, targets to support the implementation of NBSAPs
- 1.l Include and implement national capacity-development plans for the implementation of NBSAPs, making use of the outcomes of national capacity self-assessments
- 1.o Establish or strengthen national institutional arrangements for the promotion, coordination, and monitoring of the implementation of the NBSAPs
- 1.p Develop and implement a communication strategy for the national biodiversity strategy and action plan
- 1.q Address existing planning processes in order to mainstream biodiversity concerns in other national strategies, including, in particular, poverty eradication strategies, national strategies for the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development strategies, and strategies to adapt to climate change and combat

desertification, and sectoral strategies. Ensure that NBSAPs are implemented in coordination with these other strategies

- 1.s Promote and support local action for the implementation of NBSAPs”

Their use is endorsed by [CMS Resolution 10.18 on Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans \(NBSAPs\) and other outcomes from CBD COP10](#).

- The [CMS COP Resolution 11.15 \(2014\) on Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning of migratory birds](#) includes:

- 6 Calls on Parties and non-Parties, including inter-governmental organisations and other relevant institutions to elaborate strategies to address poisoning or to include measures contained in this Resolution and in the Guidelines in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) or relevant legislation as appropriate to prevent, minimize, reduce or control the impact of poisoning on migratory bird species;

- The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

Measures- Climate change mitigation, human adaptation, and land use planning

- From the general guidelines develop step down guidelines at the national level for mitigation and adaptation projects to ensure that they are not harmful to migratory species.

- The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:

- 21 Urges Parties and encourages non-Parties to include the measures contained in this Resolution in their national climate change strategies, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and other relevant policy processes, ensuring that mitigation or adaptation activities do not result in a deterioration of the conservation status of CMS-listed species;

- The [Resolution 10.11 Powerlines and migratory birds](#) includes:

- 3 Urges Parties and invites non-Parties, inter-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions, as appropriate, to include the measures contained in this Resolution in their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation, if applicable, in order to ensure that the impact of power lines on bird

populations is minimized, and calls on Parties to report progress in implementing this Resolution to each Conference of the Parties as part of their National Reports

## AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 9- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

Objective 1- Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination, collaboration and partnership for whale and dolphin conservation in the Pacific Islands Region

- 9.7 Ensure integration of whale and dolphin conservation into national, regional and international initiatives including NBSAPs.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 7 – Promote implementation of the MoU

- 7.4 Create links and develop synergies with other relevant regional conservation conventions, MoUs and Agreements

Objective 8 – Improve legal protection of dugongs and their habitats

- 8.1 Encourage all Range States, and ensure Signatory states, incorporate dugong and habitat conservation and protection measures into national legislation

- ▶ The [MoU concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa: Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 5- Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 5.2.1 Designate national focal points (one administrative and one scientific) to serve as correspondents in issues relating to marine turtles;
- 5.2.2 Develop key management measures, that will serve as the basis for Action Plans, in consultation with relevant administrators, NGOs, research institution, local communities and other interested parties and stakeholders;
- 5.2.3 Develop the national Action Plans on the model of the current regional Plan;
- 5.2.4 Identify the specific management questions at the local level which require cooperation among the signatory States to ensure successful conservation and management;

- 5.2.5 Annually report (to be submitted by each signatory State in a format approved by the signatory States) on the national progress made in the implementation of the objectives in the regional Conservation Plan;
- 5.2.6 Generate an annual analysis of the national reports for the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) to inform signatory States on measures to improve their compliance with the Convention with respect to the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats;
- 5.2.7 Review action plans at regular intervals to take into account recent advances in skills and knowledge.

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

Objective 5- Enhance national, regional and international cooperation

- 5.2.a Develop a set of key management measures that could be used as a basis for action plans, through consultation with concerned Government authorities, research institutions, NGOs, local communities and other stakeholders
- 5.2.b Identify existing action plans that could be used as models
- 5.2.c Identify specific local management issues where cooperation among States is required for successful conservation and management

- ▶ The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Theme 1 – National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

Objective 1- Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination and collaboration for the conservation of small cetaceans in western Africa.

- 1.1.12 Improve integration of small cetacean conservation into national, regional and international initiatives, including national - NBSAP, NSDS; regional - RFMOs, NBSAP Working Group.

## AVIAN SPECIES

- ▶ The [Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways](#) adopted by *CMS COP Resolution 11.14 (2014)* includes:

Objective 5- Monitoring and reporting

- 42 Effective implementation of the POW at national level, through close integration into NBSAPs and other national plans.

## TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

- ▶ The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

Objective 4-To ensure effective implementation of the action plan

- 4.1.1 Develop National Action Plans for argali and integrate these into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans.

- ▶ The [Saker Falcon Global Action Plan](#) includes:

Objective 4- Maintain, restore and expand the range of the Saker Falcon by ensuring suitable breeding and foraging habitats and reinforcing prey populations.

- 4.4.6 Integrate the principles and implementation actions of the SakerGAP into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and/or National or Regional Species Action Plans developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

## T13-C KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.10 \(2014\) on Synergies and Partnerships](#) includes:

- 24 urges Parties to establish close collaboration at the national level between the focal point of the CMS and the focal points of other relevant conventions in order for Governments to develop coherent and synergistic approaches across the conventions and increase effectiveness of national efforts, for example by developing national biodiversity working groups to coordinate the work of focal points of relevant MEAs and other stakeholders *inter alia* through relevant measures in NBSAPs, harmonized national reporting and adoption of coherent national positions in respect of each MEA;

- ▶ The [Resolution 10.18 Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans \(NBSAPs\) and other outcomes from CBD COP10](#) includes:

- 3 urges the CMS National Focal Points as well as Standing Committee members, in their capacity as regional representatives, to work closely with national focal points in their regions dealing with biodiversity-related MEAs, including CBD and CITES, to ensure they play a proactive role and liaise with their counterparts for further consideration on the integration of measures to conserve migratory species into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and national implementation of national biodiversity targets and plans.

Collaboration with UNDP, UNEP and regional UNEP offices is relevant to the organization of NBSAP-related development and capacity-building workshops. This is especially important in regions where CMS is underrepresented, notably in Central and South America and the Caribbean, Southeast Asia, the Pacific and Africa.

#### T13-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

► The [CMS Capacity-building Strategy 2015-2023](#) includes:

- 13 CMS NFPs are encouraged to liaise with their CBD counterparts and to attend where possible NBSAP workshops to facilitate this integration process and to raise the profile of migratory species at such events; this can enable an additional path for CMS input into IPBES using NBSAPs as a tool to further increase the collaboration of economic and scientific factors in policy-making.

encourages CMS National Focal Points to integrate migratory species in NBSAPs.

This is supported by the ► [Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments 2013](#) and the ► [Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans \(NBSAPs\)](#)

#### T13E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

► The [Guidelines on the integration of migratory species into NBSAPs](#) advise developing countries and countries with economies in transition to explore funding opportunities within the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) for the development and updating of their NBSAPs.

Objective 1- Recent CBD COP Guidance on NBSAPs

- 1.g Develop a resource mobilization plan in support of priority activities

- 16 Only a minority of existing NBSAPs include strategies to finance their implementation, and this, in combination with the widespread lack of endorsement of NBSAPs at a higher government level, has led to poor mobilization of resources and consequently poor implementation of NBSAPs. [...] Since such efforts will often be concerted and/or coordinated between Range States, it would be advisable to identify the financial needs and sources between Range States, including through the existing CMS instruments. In cases where migratory ranges cover both developed and developing

countries, arrangements for financial support from developed to developing Range States could be made.

Note: Implementing Target 13 should itself help to leverage greater resourcing for biodiversity (i.e. for the implementation of other SPMS Targets).

**T13F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED**

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 9- National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

**Indicators**

- Number of national, regional and international organisations, processes and frameworks incorporating PIR whale and dolphin conservation needs.
- Number of national, regional and international partnerships created to support WDAP implementation.
- Number of NBSAPs or equivalent strategies integrating WDAP action.
- Capacity strengthened to draft, manage and enforce legislation and policy in country / territory.

- ▶ The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Theme 1 – National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

**Indicators**

- Number of national, regional and international organisations, processes and frameworks
- incorporating the needs of western African small cetaceans.
- Number of national, regional and international partnerships created to support
- implementation of SCAP.
- Number of international fisheries access agreements and regulations for extraction industries

- specifically taking small cetacean conservation needs into account.
- Progress in development of and support to a regional CMS agreement.

► The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#) includes:

Objective 4-To ensure effective implementation of the action plan

**Indicators**

- Argali National Action Plans developed
- Argali page on CMS website established
- Lead government agencies and argali contact points appointed
- Argali Working Group TORs agreed
- MOU/other argali agreement established
- Funding plan developed

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

**T13G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP**

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]



## TARGET 14

The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.

*Note:* This target reflects international thinking on the subject in other fora.

### EXPECTED RESULT

This target describes a state which may already exist in some places and may not in others, hence in the latter case a change would be expected in order to achieve it.

Assessing this in either case will require information on:

- The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems.
- The customary sustainable use of biological resources of indigenous and local communities (presumably as far as this is also relevant to the same purposes as mentioned above, although that is not stated).
- The extent to which the knowledge, innovations, practices and customary uses described above are being respected, subject to relevant legislation and obligations.
- The extent to which indigenous and local communities are fully and effectively participating in the way that the matters listed above are being respected.

It appears to be *assumed* that contributions to “the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats” will follow as an *automatic consequence* of achieving the “respect” described in the target. It should therefore not be necessary in the context of this target to assess these ecological outcomes in their own right (they are in any case covered by other targets in the Plan), nor to attempt to assess the way in which this causative relationship functions. Achievement of the target therefore can be judged by evidence of the defined forms of (i) respect and (ii) participation.

## T14-A. OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale And Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Objective 1- Information, Awareness/Education and Communication

- 1.3 Integrate traditional knowledge, stories and customs into education and awareness tools and materials.

## T14-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale And Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 6- Cultural Significance and Value

Objective 3- Ensure appropriate cultural knowledge, practices, and values inform and underpin management measures

- 6.10 Ensure traditional protocols and knowledge are respected in the design and implementation of biological surveys
- 6.11 Ensure national and local policies and management respect and draw upon traditional knowledge.
- 6.12 Support development of community (based) management plans to include conservations of whales and dolphins.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

Objective 2- Information exchange

- 2.6 Disseminate traditional knowledge on sharks and their habitats.

Objective 4- Ecologically sustainable management of shark populations, including monitoring, control and surveillance

- 4.9 Encourage the participation of indigenous and local communities (ILC) in the fishery management process.

Objective 13- Stakeholder participation

- 13.1 Encourage the participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Conservation Plan.

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

1.5.d Determine the cultural and traditional values and economic uses of marine turtles (both consumptive and non-consumptive)

1.5.e Negotiate, where appropriate, management agreements on the sustainable level of traditional harvest, in consultation with other concerned States, to ensure that such harvest does not undermine conservation efforts

Objective 3- Improve understanding of marine turtle ecology and populations through research, monitoring and information exchange

3.1.g Promote the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research studies

- The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 1 – Reduce direct and indirect causes of dugong mortality

1.5 Ensure that subsistence and customary use of dugong is sustainable in areas where it is permitted

Objective 5 – Raise awareness of dugong conservation

5.2 Consult with local communities to encourage their active participation in conservation efforts

#### AVIAN SPECIES

- The [Action Plan - Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard](#) includes:

Objective 1- Habitat protection

1.2.3 calls for the continuation of traditional agricultural methods which are favourable to the Great Bustard.

- The [African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan \(AEMLAP\)](#) includes:

Objective 1- Habitat Conservation

1.1.1.2 Land-use changes involving traditional agriculture including pastoralism and small-scale cropping systems

1.1.1.2.6 Work with and empower local communities to advocate, develop and implement participatory approaches and incentives aimed at integrated, sustainable management of natural resources. This should encourage sustainable small-scale agriculture and woodland management, zonation of grazing, alternative income generation including habitat restoration where appropriate, improving both human livelihoods and the quality of habitat for migratory landbird species

1.1.1.2.8. Promote participatory approaches in the planning, management and conservation of sites, so as to enable the engagement of, and benefit-sharing with, local communities where these are present

## T14-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

► The [Saker Falcon Action Plan](#) includes:

- Objective 5- Ensure effective stakeholder involvement in the implementation of SakerGAP within a Saker Falcon Adaptive Management Framework
- 5.8.1 Develop multi-lingual awareness-raising documents with stakeholder-specific information (see the Saker GAP Stakeholder Analysis in Williams et al., 2013).
  - 5.8.2 Collaborate with key stakeholders within the Saker Falcon Network. Hold regular regional and sub-regional meetings, workshops and conferences with them to understand their needs and to plan, implement, monitor and review conservation measures with them. Apply 'learning-by-doing' principle. Exchange information, share knowledge and provide feedback on the implementation of the SakerGAP .
  - 5.8.7 Promote the recognition of donors of potentially dangerous developments so that they only fund those projects that are not harmful for the Saker Falcon.
  - 5.8.9 Hold training (on e.g. falcon identification, law enforcement, sustainable use, welfare and management of trapped Saker Falcons) regularly for key stakeholders in major countries of import, export, re-export and transit of falcons.
  - 5.8.10 Educate and raise the awareness of local communities about the conservation and sustainable, community-based management of the Saker Falcon.
  - 5.8.11 Grant an accolade of environmental excellence to those municipalities, organizations and individuals that carry out sound environmental practices in favour of the Saker Falcon.
  - 5.8.12 Recruit and train volunteers for Saker Falcon monitoring, conservation management and related education.

## T14-D. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

## T14-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

Several decisions and instruments developed under the CMS Family provide for resourcing mechanisms and opportunities aimed at:

- exploring opportunities for funding and for submitting grant applications together with and in support of local communities;
- ensuring the equitable benefit sharing of revenues from trophy hunting and ecotourism/wildlife watching to local communities.

▶ The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#)

Objective 1-To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends

- 1.2.4 Ensure the equitable benefit sharing of revenues from trophy hunting to local communities

▶ The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) includes:

Theme 8 – Tourism Based on Small Cetaceans

Objective 1- Ensure best practice management and maximise educational and economic values of tourism based on small cetaceans in the western African region

- 8.1.5 ensure that socio-economic benefits of whale and dolphin watching reach local communities.

T14-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale And Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 6- Cultural Significance and Value

**Indicators**

- Case studies supported on sustainability of cultural practices in countries interested in supporting sustainability assessments.
- Relevant whale and dolphin traditional knowledge and cultural values are used and acknowledged
- in scientific surveys design and execution and formulation of national management policies.

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

T14-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 15

The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.

*Note:* The “science base” here does not relate only to new research and monitoring, but also to making better use of existing datasets (including improving their public availability), and improving the standardization of data collection protocols. In addition to investigation and understanding of specific events, phenomena, patterns and consequences, greater efforts may also be required to improve data on baseline conditions, so that meaningful assessments of significance, and assessments of change, can be made.

### EXPECTED RESULT

This target addresses a list of different aspects of knowledge and capacity, and in relation to all of these collectively it expects three kinds of result:

- The listed aspects should be “improved”.
- The listed aspects should be widely shared and transferred.
- The listed aspects should be effectively applied.

The first of these is an explicit expression of an expected change relative to the starting position. The “note” adopted with the target makes reference to standardization of data collection protocols and to making baseline data more useful for assessing significance and change, but in all other respects the term “improved” is not defined and is left open to interpretation.

The aspect of “awareness” is addressed also by Target 1.

### T15-A OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) can support the implementation of Target 15, drawing on science as a sound basis for communication, and supporting in turn the transfer and sharing of knowledge.

[Add sections most relevant to the target]

The webpage for the *Sharks MOU* ([www.cms.int/sharks](http://www.cms.int/sharks)) provides information on a number of items mentioned in Target 15. In addition a communication and awareness raising strategy for the MOU is being planned for release in 2017 and it will also address issues covered by this target.

[To be further developed]

## T15-B. THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

### AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale And Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

#### Theme 3- Threat Reduction

Objective 1- Minimize the impacts of the major hazards listed below on whale and dolphin populations in the Pacific Islands region

- 3.1 Collaborate to improve data and share information on fisheries / cetaceans interactions, and successful and unsuccessful tactics for mitigation.

#### Theme 7- Research and Monitoring

- 7.1 Establish abundance/distribution of all cetaceans in the Pacific Islands region.
- 7.2 Estimate key demographic parameters to help diagnose trends.
- 7.3 Undertake research and monitoring to identify hazards and develop hazard mitigation strategies.
- 7.4 Improve data collection and database management systems.
- 7.5 Undertake comprehensive habitat mapping.
- 7.6 Improve information received on stranding events in the Pacific Island Region.

- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

Objective 1- Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

- 1.1.a Collate and organise existing data on threats to marine turtle populations;

- 1.1.b Establish baseline data collection and monitoring programmes to gather information on the nature and magnitude of threats;
  - 1.1.c Determine those populations affected by traditional and direct harvest, incidental capture in fisheries, and other sources of mortality;
  - 1.3.a Conduct socio-economic studies among communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats
- Objective 2- Protect, conserve and rehabilitate marine turtle habitats
- 2.1.a Identify areas of critical habitat such as migratory corridors, nesting beaches, inter-nesting and feeding areas
- Objective 3- Improve understanding of marine turtle ecology and populations through research, monitoring and information exchange
- 3.1.a Conduct baseline studies or gather secondary information on marine turtle populations and their habitats
  - 3.1.b Initiate and/or continue long-term monitoring of priority marine turtle populations in order to assess conservation status
  - 3.1.c Characterise genetic identity of marine turtle populations
  - 3.1.d Identify migratory routes through the use of tagging, genetic studies and/or satellite tracking
  - 3.1.e Carry out studies on marine turtle population dynamics and survival rates
  - 3.1.f Conduct research on the frequency and pathology of diseases of marine turtles
  - 3.2.a Identify and include priority research and monitoring needs in regional and sub-regional action plans
  - 3.2.b Conduct collaborative studies and monitoring on genetic identity, conservation status, migrations, and other biological and ecological aspects of marine turtles
  - 3.3.c Use research results to improve management, mitigate threats and assess the efficacy of conservation activities (e.g. hatchery management practices, habitat loss, etc.)
  - 3.4.a Standardise methods and levels of data collection and adopt or develop an agreed set of protocols for inter alia monitoring of nesting beaches, feeding ground studies, genetic sampling, and collection of mortality data
  - 3.4.b Determine the most appropriate methods for information dissemination



- 3.4.c Exchange at regular intervals scientific and technical information and expertise among nations, scientific institutions, non-governmental and international organisations, in order to develop and implement best practice approaches to conservation of marine turtles and their habitats
- 3.4.d Disseminate traditional knowledge on marine turtles and their habitats for conservation and management
- 3.4.e Compile on a regular basis data on marine turtle populations of regional interest

► The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(Dugon dugong\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) (Dugong MOU) includes:

Objective 2 – Improve our understanding of dugong through research and monitoring

- 2.1 Determine the distribution and abundance of dugong populations to provide a base for future conservation efforts and actions
- 2.2 Conduct research and monitoring into dugong
- 2.3 Collect and analyse data that supports the identification of sources of mortality, the mitigation of threats and improved approaches to conservation practices

Objective 3 – Protect, conserve and manage habitats for dugong

- 3.1 Identify and map areas of important dugong habitat such as sea grass beds

Objective 4 – Improve our understanding of dugong habitats through research and monitoring

- 4.1 Conduct research into and monitoring of important dugong habitats

► The [Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 3- Improve our knowledge of marine turtle populations and ecology through research, monitoring, and information exchange:

- 3.1 Conduct studies on marine turtles and their habitats.
- 3.4.4 Exchange, at regular intervals, scientific and technical information and expertise among nations, scientific institutions, and national and international NGOs to develop and use approaches based on the best practices for the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats.

- ▶ The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) (WAAM) includes:

Objective 5- Research and Monitoring

- 5.1 Compile overview of existing knowledge, national species lists, specimen collections, research centres and protected areas.
- 5.2 Facilitate coordinated data collection to improve knowledge of abundance, distribution, migration routes, feeding and breeding areas and conservation status of small cetaceans.
- 5.3 Improve understanding of the causes, scope and impacts of by-catch.
- 5.4 Improve information received on stranding events in the western African Region.
- 5.5 Identify significance of and priorities for toxicological and pathological research.
- 5.6 Improve understanding of the effects of global environmental change on small cetaceans.
- 5.7 Improve understanding of un-quantified but potential threats to small cetaceans, including ship strikes, entanglement in lost fishing gear, acoustic or seismic disturbance or disease.

- ▶ The [ASCOBANS Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises](#) includes:

**[NOTE: a revised version of the Recovery Plan is under preparation and will be presented for adoption at ASCOBANS MOP8 in August 2016].**

Theme 4- Recovery Recommendations

Objective 4- Public Awareness

- 4.4.1 Develop a comprehensive public awareness campaign, based on the elements outlined below *[inter alia]*:
  - 5) Parties are requested to provide assistance to maintain an interactive Baltic harbour porpoise website for the storage of GIS-based porpoise observation data. This web page should incorporate other existing possibilities to report sightings of harbour porpoises. The page should be designed for use throughout the Baltic region. This website may provide further opportunities for collaboration with relevant bodies such as HELCOM.

- ▶ The [ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for Harbour Porpoises \(\*Phocoena phocoena\* L.\) in the North Sea](#) includes:

Objective 12- Collection and archiving of data on anthropogenic activities and development of a GIS

- 12.1 to collect fundamental information on anthropogenic activities that may affect harbour porpoises in the region.
- 12.2 to provide information relevant to all actual and potential threats.

- 12.3 to obtain data on relevant anthropogenic activities in the North Sea over time in a format suitable for incorporating into a GIS (along with data from Action 7).
- 12.4 to review available sources of data on anthropogenic activities and determine their suitability for incorporation into a database or meta-database and GIS.
- 12.5 to identify information important gaps and possible ways to fill them.

► The [ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise population in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat](#) includes:

Objective 4- Monitoring the status of the population

- 7 Estimate trends in abundance of harbour porpoises in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat
  - Conduct synoptic absolute abundance surveys regularly.
  - Identify a survey interval based on power analysis in relation to effort and statistical uncertainty.
  - The surveys should be coordinated among Denmark, Germany and Sweden. The method and timing of the surveys should be comparable to previous SCANS surveys.
- 8 Monitor population health status, contaminant load and causes of mortality
  - Collection of a sufficient number of stranded and/or bycaught harbour porpoises annually in each country: Denmark, Germany and Sweden.
  - Conduct necropsies and examine cause of death, diseases, pollutant level and fitness using standard protocols.

► The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

Objective 2-Information exchange

- 2.4 Regularly exchange scientific and technical information and expertise among: national governments; scientific institutions; non-governmental organizations and civil society; international organizations; and the private sector in order to develop and implement best practice approaches to the conservation of sharks and their habitats.
- 2.6 Disseminate traditional knowledge on sharks and their habitats.

Objective 12- Awareness raising

- 12.1 Increase knowledge of the ecosystem services provided by sharks and knowledge about sharks in their marine environment.

## TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

- ▶ The [Action Plan concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer](#) includes:

Objective 3- Enhance international co-operation

- 3.1 Improve exchange of information and technical expertise.

## AVIAN SPECIES

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia \(Raptors MOU\)](#) includes:

- 8.h To this end, the Signatories will endeavour to encourage research into the biology and ecology of birds of prey, including the harmonization of research and monitoring methods and, where appropriate, the establishment of joint or cooperative research and monitoring programmes
- 8.i To this end, the Signatories will endeavour to cooperate with a view to assisting each other to implement this Memorandum of Understanding, particularly in the areas of research and monitoring.

- ▶ The [MOU on the Ruddy Headed Goose](#) includes:

- 5 calls for the facilitation of scientific, technical and legal information necessary to coordinate conservation measures.

- ▶ The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#) includes:

Objective 6- To strengthen international cooperation among the countries party to the Memorandum of Understanding

- 13.1 To generate an interactive system for information sharing and to systematize monitoring of migratory species.

**Note:** *CMS Family Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for marine noise-generating activities* (<http://www.wildmigration.org/consult/>) are under development, to be presented for adoption to ASCOBANS MOP8, ACCOBAMS MOP6 and CMS COP12; and they will contribute to implementation actions towards this target.

## ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

- The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 3 Requests the Scientific Council and the Working Group on Climate Change to promote work to address key gaps in knowledge and future research directions, in particular through the analysis of existing long-term and large-scale datasets;

### Measures -Vulnerability assessment

- Identify and promote a standardized methodology for evaluating species' vulnerability to climate change that includes the whole life-cycle of the species concerned. This may require the development and communication of new tools as appropriate.

### Measures- Monitoring and research

- Undertake research on the status, trends, distribution and ecology of migratory species. This would include identifying knowledge gaps and may require the use and refinement of existing technologies and tools (e.g. remote sensing), the development of new ones, promotion of citizen science, and coordination / knowledge exchange to improve capacity.
- Develop an understanding of migratory routes, how they are changing (e.g. using existing recoveries of ringed birds and new tracking technologies) and the connectivity between populations (e.g. using genetic approaches) to identify key sites, locations and appropriate management units for particular species

### Measures- Knowledge exchange and capacity-building

- Commission technical reviews and best-practice guidelines and encourage the publishing, sharing and distribution of periodic scientific reviews on the following topics
  - the impacts of climate change on migratory species;
  - the potential for conservation management to increase the resistance, resilience and adaptation of migratory species populations to climate change; and
  - the impacts of anthropogenic climate change adaptation and mitigation on migratory species.

- The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:

- 5 Requests Parties and the Scientific Council, and encourages the scientific community, IUCN and other relevant organizations to:
  - 5.a identify and promote a standardized methodology for evaluating the susceptibility of species to climate change;
- 7 Urges Parties and Signatories to CMS instruments to develop and implement monitoring regimes that are adequate for distinguishing true declines in populations from transboundary range shifts and for analyzing the impact of climate change on migratory species, inter alia through the following measures:
  - 7.a identifying and carrying out research on the interactions of climate change and migratory species, including the impact on habitats and local communities dependent on the ecosystem services provided by these species;
  - 7.b ensuring that monitoring is maintained in the long term, using comparative methodologies;
  - 7.c communicating and sharing monitoring results regularly with neighboring and other range states; and
  - 7.d continuing to identify indicator species as a proxy for wider migratory species assemblages, habitats and ecosystems, following on from preliminary work presented at COP9 (UNEP/CMS/Inf.9.22), with particular emphasis on finding indicators for species that are data deficient or otherwise difficult to monitor;

#### T15-C. KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the conservation of high Andean Flamingos and their habitats](#) includes:
  - 2 Develop an Action Plan to protect the species and their habitats, which should guide the conservation actions of the signatories and, which should inter alia include measures to promote co-ordination of these actions, international cooperation, improving the knowledge on these species, management, research, awareness and the exchange of information among the signatories. The responsibility for the Action Plan's elaboration will be assumed by the public services of each signatory country with competence over the issue. Doing this, they can make use of the technical assistance provided by the GCFA and other public and/or private authorities.
- ▶ The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) (CAMI POW) includes:

Objective 3- To facilitate knowledge exchange, communication and the promotion of synergies

- 3.1.7 Establish an “Asian Scientific Initiative for Conservation of Migration” to facilitate science communications.

- The [Conservation and Management Plan of the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) (IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU) includes:

Objective 3- Improve understanding of marine turtle ecology and populations through research, monitoring and information exchange

- 3.4 Build capacity to strengthen conservation measures
- 3.4. d Develop partnerships with universities, research institutions, training bodies and other relevant organisations

The *Migrant Landbird Study Group (MLSG)* offers significant contributions to knowledge, and serves as an independent study group to streamline research efforts that will inform conservation action for migrant landbirds within a global conservation context, but with a focus on the Africa-Eurasia flyways. The MLSG will promote and encourage co-operation between researchers, both amateurs and professionals, and enthuse a broader public through an online information-sharing and knowledge-exchange platform, and by the organisation of meetings, e-newsletters, co-operative projects, and any other legal means.

- The [Resolution 11.25- Advancing Ecological Networks to address the Needs of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 14 Calls upon Parties and invites other Range States and relevant organizations to use tools such as Movebank, ICARUS and other tools to better understand the movements of CMS-listed species, including the selection of those endangered species whose conservation status would most benefit from a better understanding of their movement ecology, while avoiding actions which may enable the unauthorized tracking of individual animals and facilitate poaching;
- 16 Calls on Parties, other Range States, relevant organizations and individual experts in the research and conservation community to collaborate with and participate actively in the EBSA process and mobilize all available data and information related to migratory marine species, to ensure that the EBSA process has access to the best available science in relation to marine migratory species

Workshops and guidelines developed under the *CMS Capacity-Building strategy 2015-2017* (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.20.2) help to support actions towards Target 15; and an e-Community was set up in 2013.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale and Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 2-Capacity Building

Objective 1- Increase in-country expertise and capacity

- 2.2 Develop training packages on common priorities (e.g. stranding, data recording, legislation, communication, etc.) based on regional priorities and convene workshops based on identified needs.
- 2.3 Support internship training on whales and dolphins in existing research centers.
- 2.5 Conduct national and/or (sub) regional training workshops on necropsy, including collection and storage of tissues, skeletal remains and analysis.
- 2.6 Conduct sub-regional training and verification of whale and dolphin sightings, reporting, abundance estimation techniques.
- 2.7 Develop database complementary to that under the Marine Turtle Action Plan.

- ▶ The [Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks; Conservation Plan](#) includes:

Objective 1- Ecological research, monitoring and data collection

- 1.2 Endeavour to develop capacity in research, data collection, monitoring and facilitate training in data quality.

- ▶ The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#) includes:

Objective 12- Capacity building

- 12.1 Capacity building on species identification, aimed at regulatory agents.

- ▶ The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia \(WAAM\)](#) includes:

Theme 1 – National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation

Objective 1- Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination and collaboration for the conservation of small cetaceans in western Africa.

- 1.1.1 Encourage and support western African countries to remove internal cross-sectoral barriers to effectively implement the Small Cetaceans Action Plan (SCAP) at local and national level, fully engaging all



sectors of government with responsibility for the environment, fisheries, development and extraction industries.

- 1.1.2 Facilitate western African countries' involvement and participation in relevant international meetings and initiatives for the conservation of small cetaceans.
- 1.1.3 Organise a community of western African scientists, government officials, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other interested parties for the exchange of news and other information in the public domain on topics related to small cetaceans in the western African region.
- 1.1.4 Promote cooperation and highlight achievements and experience gained in small cetacean conservation at regional and international conferences and fora.
- 1.1.7 Develop links with relevant regional organisations and processes (such as RFMOs, regional MEAs).
- 1.1.8 Develop links with relevant private sector organisations to reduce threats to small cetaceans caused by their activities.
- 1.1.9 Develop links with relevant non-governmental organisations.
- 1.1.10 Create a regional network of experts and nominate national focal points for implementation of the SCAP.

► The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

- Establish a series of regional and sub-regional or national workshops involving scientists, NGOs, national focal points for all relevant environmental conventions, policy makers and managers to exchange and discuss information.
- Establish better links between developing country needs and developed country research through CMS family instruments to promote collaboration, coordination and actions.
- Increase the capacity of natural resource managers and other decision makers and enhance their ability to address the impacts on climate change on migratory species, including through the following actions:
  - Undertake an assessment of training needs on climate change and migratory species at the national level.
  - Develop training on the use of existing and emerging tools for managing impacts of climate change on migratory species (GIS, statistical analysis etc.).
  - Explore and build on existing training courses and work with professional societies, academia, technical experts and natural resource agency training professionals to address key needs and augment adaptation training opportunities.

- Identify and engage with key players who have experience in training opportunities for climate change, monitoring and modelling, and share that knowledge
  - Develop and encourage the use of existing webinars and e-learning courses on climate change and migratory species
  - Increase scientific and management capacity, including through university courses up to the PhD level, to address climate change impacts on migratory species.
  - Develop a baseline curriculum for webinars and e-learning courses to build capacity on climate change and migratory species among natural resource professionals and decision makers.
- ▶ The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:
- 16 Calls on universities and other scientific institutions to publish periodic scientific reviews on the following topics and urges Parties to support their production, as far as possible, with a view to ensuring that Parties have access to the best available scientific information on which to base decisions:
    - 16.a the impacts of climate change on migratory species;
    - 16.b the potential for conservation management to increase the resistance and resilience of animal populations to climate change; and
    - 16.c the impacts of anthropogenic climate change adaptation and mitigation on migratory species;

#### T15-E. RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

An important resource for supporting actions towards this Target is synergistic use of other platforms and occasions for sharing and transferring information and understanding, such as regional meetings of other MEAs or the IPBES process.

- ▶ The [MoU concerning conservation measures for marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa: Conservation and Management Plan for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa](#) includes:

Objective 6- Promote implementation of the Memorandum of Abidjan and its Conservation and Management Plan

- 6.3.9 Promote inclusion of costs associated with marine turtle conservation and research into the national budgets of signatory states.

► The [Siberian Crane MOU Action Plan for Western/Central Asia Site Network](#) includes:  
Theme 6- Enhance national and international cooperation and information exchange

Objective 5- Raise funds to support a comprehensive conservation programme supporting MOU implementation

- 6.5.1 Identify existing projects and programmes that are or could support the WCASN sites
- 6.5.2 Secure support from national or regional governments for finance (co-finance) support priority activities
- 6.5.3 Submit grant applications to support:
- a. Hunting strategy (Part GEF, To Be Determined (TBD))
  - b. Monitoring of cranes and other waterbirds at WCASN sites (TBD)
  - c. Research on relationship between waterbirds distribution, habitat condition and climate change (GEF)
  - d. Support “Flight of Hope” Project (TBD)
  - e. Review water management needs to sustain wetlands and local communities (GEF?)
  - f. Regional and national training workshops held on wetland protected area management and monitoring, business planning, climate change adaptation, water management and community participation for network site management (GEF)
  - g. CEPA activities including
    - i. organising mass education and public awareness events (TBD)
    - ii. young scholars program (GEF)

► The [Ascobans Report 1: Migratory Species, Marine Debris and its Management](#) includes:

Theme 6- Recommendations

Objective 4- Funding

- 6.4.2 encourages the exploration of resourcing opportunities for research, citing the GEF, the World Bank’s ‘Global Partnership for Oceans’, regional research funding programs such as the EU’s Framework Programme for Research, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Institute of Marine Research and volunteer monitoring programmes.

T15-F. MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

- The [Memorandum of Understanding for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats in the Pacific Islands Region: Whale And Dolphin Action Plan 2013-2017](#) includes:

Theme 3- Threat Reduction

**Indicators**

- Improved catch reporting systems.
- System of collecting data from fishing operators on by-catch and depredation developed and used.
- Properly tested depredation / mitigation techniques.
- Increased adoption of mitigation techniques by fisheries.

- The [MoU concerning the conservation of the Manatee and small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia: Action Plan for the conservation of small cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia](#) (WAAM) includes:

Theme 5- Research and Monitoring

**Indicators**

- Relevant overviews compiled and maintained.
- Standardised data collection form.
- Mechanism for reporting and recording of opportunistic data.
- List of priority topics and areas for research agreed.
- Species guides developed or adapted and disseminated.
- Regular contact, e.g. by means of an email discussion group, among scientists and agencies involved in small cetacean conservation and other relevant issues.
- Non-lethal research on abundance etc. carried out concerning small cetacean species targeted in subsistence hunting and live capture.
- Relevant cetacean datasets identified, national databases established and metadata accessible.
- Online regional sighting database established and operational.
- Knowledge of distribution and species inventories for Range States improved in quality and by addition of further species.

- Number of cruises to estimate abundance of small cetacean species completed.
- Species information and ID kit assembled and distributed.
- Incorporation of small cetacean expertise to conduct sightings and research activities in cruises dedicated to other purposes (e.g. rapid ecological assessments).
- Increased reporting level for small cetaceans from opportunistic sightings.
- At least one remote sensing device deployed in the region for at least six months.
- Consistent and regular information on by-catch received from fisheries observers.
- Information stored, processed and made available for managers and researchers.
- Activities with high impacts identified.
- Stranding database and network established and operational.
- Stranding manual produced in common and local languages and distributed.
- Tissue archive and protocols for deposition and access established.
- Kits for genetic sampling distributed and used.
- Improved information available on stranding events in all western African countries.
- Regional expertise in and laboratories for toxicological and pathological analysis identified.
- Areas in the region where toxicological and pathological analysis would be a high priority identified.
- Document or presentation on the effects of climate change on small cetaceans provided to Range States.
- Document or presentation on the effects of IAS on small cetaceans provided to Range States.
- System in place and operational to collect anecdotal opportunistic data and to be able to respond if one becomes a significant threat at local, national or regional level.

- The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#) includes:

Objective 6- To strengthen international cooperation among the countries party to the Memorandum of Understanding

**Indicators**

- Interactive system in place.
- Discussion workshops implemented.

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

T15-G. REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]

## TARGET 16

The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.

*Note:* This target refers to resource mobilization in the broad sense including international and domestic funding from public, private and other sources. It however also implies policy choices that reduce the costs of improving the status of migratory species and thus also benefits from the correct implementation of Goals 1 and 2. Developing countries, least developed countries, small island developing states and countries with economies in transition have particularly acute needs in this regard. Resource flows to as well as within these countries need to increase, both through “north-south” and “south-south” cooperation.

### EXPECTED RESULT

Achievement of this target will involve a measurable positive difference in mobilisation of resources between a baseline point and (a) subsequent assessment point(s). The resources may be financial or they may be of other kinds (e.g. human capacity), but they must contribute to SPMS implementation. Furthermore, to satisfy the target, the increase which occurs must be “substantial” (although what this means is not quantified in the target).

### T16-A OUTREACH, PROMOTION AND UPTAKE OF THE PLAN

Communication work guided by the *CMS Communication Strategy* (under development) can support the achievement of Target 16. Highlighting examples of successful progress towards other SPMS targets will support the mobilization of resources. (For more, see under Target 1).

[Add sections most relevant to the target]

### T16-B THE DELIVERY FRAMEWORK

An insufficiency of financial, human, institutional and technical resources is an obstacle for the successful achievement of the SPMS. Although the level of needs is not currently quantified, resources need to be mobilized from a variety of sources, both existing and new.

Most existing CMS and CMS Family decisions and instruments call for sustainable funding, while many of them provide for particular mechanisms and opportunities aiming at mobilizing funding for species conservation.

Resourcing SPMS implementation will involve a combination of reduced costs, more efficient use of available resources and generation of new resources.

Mainstreaming of migratory species concerns into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes will help to reduce the need for specific allocations towards migratory species conservation (see eg Targets 2 and 5).

Increasing the level of resources can be achieved through finding new and innovative sources of finance and exploiting synergies with existing funding programmes at all levels. This will also require engagement with a wide range of government and non-governmental stakeholders (see Section C). The private sector has a key role to play in providing resources and reducing the costs of protecting migratory species. At a global level, the CMS Secretariat has developed a Migratory Species Champion Programme which is an innovative fundraising scheme for the Convention to reach out to non-traditional donors and ensure sustainable and predictable funding for species conservation.

Funding or resource opportunities can lie with:

- Official Development Assistance (ODA);
- Domestic budgets at all levels;
- Private sector;
- Non-governmental organizations, foundations, and academia;
- International financial institutions;
- United Nations organizations, funds and programmes;
- Non-ODA public funding;
- South-South cooperation initiatives;
- Technical cooperation.

Global funds for threatened species conservation include the Darwin Initiative; Save Our Species fund; the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund; the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund; several Funds under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service International Programmes and many private Foundations. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), although it is not a financial mechanism for CMS, is an important source of funding for migratory species conservation (see Section C).

## ANTHROPOGENIC IMPACT

► The [Resolution 11.26 Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 8 Urges Parties and invites relevant international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors to support financially the implementation of the POW including through the provision of financial and other assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building;



- ▶ The [Resolution 11.27 Renewable Energy and Migratory Species](#) includes:
  - 5 Urges Parties and invites UNEP and other relevant international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors as well as representatives of the energy industry to support financially the operations of the Energy Task Force, including through funding for its coordination and provision of financial assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building and the implementation of relevant guidance;
- ▶ The [Resolution 10.19 Migratory Species Conservation in the Light of Climate Change](#) includes:
  - 23 Urges Parties and encourages UNEP, multilateral development banks and other national and international donors to provide financial resources for the implementation of this Resolution.

#### AQUATIC SPECIES

- ▶ The [MoU on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs \(\*Dugong dugong\*\) and their Habitats throughout their Range](#) includes:
 

Objective 7 – Promote implementation of the MoU

  - 7.3.b Explore funding options with governments and other donors such as the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, UNDP, the European Union, UNEP etc.
  - 7.3.c Solicit funding and other contributions from industries that have impacts on dugongs and their habitats (e.g. fisheries, tourism, oil industry, real estate).
- ▶ The [Conservation and Management Plan of the MoU on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia](#) includes:
 

Objective 6- Promote implementation of the MoU including the Conservation and Management Plan

  - 6.3.b Explore funding options with (Governments and other donors such as the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, UNDP, European Union, UNEP, GEF, etc.)
  - 6.3.e Approach the private sector, foundations and NGOs that may have an interest in funding activities in particular countries to catalyse the creation of a small grants fund;
  - 6.3.g Seek synergies (with respect to fund-raising, provision of institutional support, etc.) with other regional/global convention secretariats;

- 6.3.h Solicit funding and other contributions from industries that have impacts on marine turtles and their habitats (e.g. fisheries, tourism, oil industry, real estate)

## AVIAN SPECIES

- ▶ The [Siberian Crane MOU Action Plan for the Western/Central Asian Site Network](#) includes:
  - Objective 6- Enhance national and international cooperation and information exchange
    - 3.a Submit grant applications to support: Hunting strategy
  
- ▶ The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#) includes:
  - Objective 5- To strengthen institutions involved in the MOU
    - 10.1 Promoting and implementing projects funding and development to implement the action plan.
  - Objective 6- To strengthen international cooperation among the countries party to the Memorandum of Understanding
    - 13.7 Achieve financial support to implement the MoU coordination meetings.
  
- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.15 \(2014\) on Preventing poisoning of migratory birds](#) includes:
  - Objective 3- Support implementation of the Preventing Poisoning Guidelines
    - 3.d The Working Group will assist in resource mobilization for priority actions;
  
- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.09 \(2014\) on World Migratory Bird Day](#) includes:
  - 4 Requests Parties and other relevant donors to provide voluntary contributions towards the annual organization of World Migratory Bird Day on the local, national and international level
  
- ▶ The [Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways](#) (Resolution 11.14) includes:
  - 16 Seek new and expand existing funding sources (both public and private) to generate the funds needed to resource migratory bird conservation at the flyway scale. Mobilize financial resources for the effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework.
  
- ▶ The [CMS COP Resolution 11.16 on The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking, and Trade of Migratory Birds](#) includes:

- 9 Parties, UNEP and other relevant international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors to support financially the operations of the Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean, including through funding for its coordination, and subject to the results of monitoring mentioned in paragraph 5, the development of equivalent Task Forces at other trouble spots, including through the provision of financial assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building

- The [Programme of Work for the Africa-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan](#) (AMELAP) highlights costed activities in partnership with additional lead organizations.

#### INTERDISCIPLINARY

- The [Resolution 10.3- The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species](#) includes:

- 12 Requests Parties and invites relevant funding agencies to provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support for the work of the Scientific Council and the Secretariat in pursuit of the work defined in the present Resolution;
- 13 Invites the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in making its funding disbursement decisions to give support to activities that will assist in taking forward the areas of work defined in the present Resolution, in particular, to support improved habitat management at the site level through the use of tools and resources developed specifically for the conservation of migratory species in their flyway, migratory path or ecological network context, and to support the sharing of information and experience

#### TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

- The [Programme of Work of the Central Asian Mammals Initiative](#) (CAMI) includes:

Objective 4-To support implementation, coordination and resourcing of the CAMI

- 4.2.1 Promote co-funding to donor initiatives from governments as well as co-funding from donors to government initiatives;
- 4.2.3 Establish a trust fund, including with funding from mining and hydropower companies.
- 4.2.6 Conduct an 'Inventory' of donors and funding programmes and identify a "champion" for CAMI;
- 4.2.9. Explore funding options through the Global Environment Fund (GEF) (including Small Grants Programme) projects – joint proposals between several countries should be developed with involvement of

GEF implementing agencies (WB, ADB, UNDP) in the processes of project application

4.2.12 Consider organizing charity events to mobilize funding for CAMI.

- ▶ The [Action Plan concerning Conservation and Restoration of the Bukhara Deer](#) includes:

Objective 3- Enhance international co-operation

3.2.1 Develop comprehensive project proposals, both on country basis and transborder programmes, for submission to appropriate agencies

- ▶ The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#)

Objective 1- To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends

1.2.3 Ensure that a percentage of hunting revenues is dedicated to argali conservation

## T16-C KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND OTHER SUPPORTING DELIVERY FRAMEWORKS

Significant funding provided by national governments and international agencies is available for species conservation. In addition, some global funds are available for threatened species conservation through the Darwin Initiative; Save Our Species fund; the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund; the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund; several Funds under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service International Programmes and many private Foundations.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), although it is not a financial mechanism for CMS, is an important source of funding for migratory species conservation. CMS COP Resolution 11.10 (2014) on Synergies and Partnerships points out that CMS Parties can submit their funding needs for the conservation of migratory species at national level that are in line with SPMS and Aichi targets to GEF through the CBD Secretariat to shape GEF Strategies and related replenishments.

Cooperation (at all levels .e.g south-south and north-south) through exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge as well as good practice in financing is an essential tool.

- ▶ The [Res 11.26 Climate Change and Migratory Species Programme of Work](#) includes: reference to exploring financial, technical, advisory and other appropriate support for the implementation of the programme of work within Parties, UNEP, multilateral development banks and other national and international donors.

- 8 Urges Parties and invites relevant international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors to support financially the implementation of the POW including through the provision of financial and other assistance to developing countries for relevant capacity building;

► The [Report 1: Migratory Species, Marine Debris and its Management](#) includes:

#### Objective 6- Recommendations

- exploring resourcing opportunities within the World Bank's 'Global Partnership for Oceans', regional research funding programs such as the EU's Framework Programme for Research, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Institute of Marine Research and a volunteering programme for monitoring of animals/marine debris.
- exploring, for species that are commercially exploited, possibilities to engage stakeholders involved in commercial exploitation to finance conservation efforts for these species.

### T16-D CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

In order to reach and use available resources in an efficient manner; institutional capacities of relevant ministries and agencies need to be strengthened so they can appropriately make the case for including migratory species and associated ecosystem services in discussions with donors and relevant financial institutions.

### T16-E RESOURCING FOR BIODIVERSITY (INCLUDING HUMAN, TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES)

Note: Since the purpose of Target 16 itself is focused on resourcing for biodiversity, all elements of relevance to this section (E) of the Companion Volume for this Target can be found in section B (delivery framework) instead.

### T16-F MONITORING AND EVALUATION, INCLUDING INDICATORS, MILESTONES AND FEEDBACK TO THE SUB-TARGETS, AS WELL AS HEADLINE MEASURES OF SUCCESS BY WHICH OVERALL SUCCESS OF THE SPMS MAY BE JUDGED

► The [International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali](#)

Objective 1- To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends

**Indicators**

- Trophy hunting operations follow international good practice (IUCN 2012) Quotas are scientifically based and sustainable
  - Process for setting quotas, licences and allocating concessions is transparent
  - Community involvement in trophy hunting programmes
- ▶ The [Action Plan for the conservation of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, adopted within the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Southern South American Migratory Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats](#) includes:

Objective 5- To strengthen institutions involved in the MOU

**Indicators**

- Number of projects funded and developed.

Objective 6- To strengthen international cooperation among the countries party to the Memorandum of Understanding

**Indicators**

- meetings taking place periodically.

(See separate *Indicator Factsheets* document).

T16-G REPORTING ON AND REVIEW OF PROGRESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL AND BY GOVERNING BODIES SUCH AS THE CMS COP

[Add relevant national report format questions from CMS and Instruments].

[Add other progress review processes for this target within CMS and CMS instruments]