



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

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Revised Draft CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 (at 23 March 2004)

(Note prepared by the Secretariat)

Under this cover is reproduced a revised version of the draft CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011, made available to the participants in the 12th Meeting of the Council under the code CMS/ScC12/Doc.4.

The present revised version has been prepared by Dr. Olivier Biber, chair of the open-ended working group in charge with the elaboration of the strategy. It incorporates comments received from Parties, Scientific Council members and from secretariats of Agreements under the CMS as well as most of the inputs from the Workshop on the elaboration of the strategy for the CMS Scientific Council, which was held in Edinburgh from 27-28 November 2003, as consolidated in the Draft ScC Strategy Implementation Plan (document CMS/ScC12/Doc.3 Annex 1).

It is recommended to consider this version in conjunction with Doc.4 and Doc.3. Changes with respect to the version circulated as Doc.4 are highlighted in track change mode. Due to the limited time available, the document is available only in English and should be regarded as a working draft.

<p><i>For reasons of economy, documents are printed in a limited number, and will not be distributed at the meeting. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copy to the meeting and not to request additional copies.</i></p>
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**CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION
OF
MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS**

Draft STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2006 – 2011

comments by the authors are included (in green normal fonts) in boxes.

PREAMBLE

In recognition of the fact that migratory species of wild animals are of global importance, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972), with the endorsement of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, called upon the world community of States to draw special attention to the conservation of species of wild animals that regularly cross national borders or that migrate in international waters. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) was concluded in 1979 as a consequence.

The preamble to the Convention recognises, *inter alia*, that:

- wild animals possess ever-growing value from environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view;
- migratory species in their innumerable forms are an irreplaceable part of the earth's natural system, which must be conserved for the good of mankind;
- each generation of man holds the resources of the Earth for future generations and has an obligation to ensure that this legacy is conserved and, where utilised, is used wisely; and
- States are and must be the protectors of the migratory species of wild animals that live within or pass through their national jurisdictional boundaries.

Efforts aimed specifically at benefiting migratory species contribute to the broader objective of conserving biodiversity and should be recognised as part of an integrated approach to the implementation of all the other biodiversity-related agreements as well as [contributing to the achievements of](#) targets as formulated in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD)¹. The aims of CMS and other biodiversity-related conventions – notably the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, 1971), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, Washington DC., 1973), and the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992) - are complementary and mutually reinforcing. Increasingly attention needs to be given to co-ordinating action, creating synergies and avoiding duplication among the respective treaties, *inter alia* through Joint Work Programmes (JWP), like the JWP of CMS and CBD as well as the JWP of CMS, AEWA and Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Further, attention needs to be given to co-operative activities with concerned partners within the non-governmental community, such as the recently concluded JWP of CMS/AEWA and Wetlands International.

PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

This strategic plan provides guidance for the work of the Standing Committee, the Scientific Council, the Secretariat, and the Parties in their cooperative efforts to implement the Convention². [It should also serve the Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding \(MOU\) under the Convention through their Parties, their Secretariats and bodies in developing their strategies and plans of implementation.](#)

¹ Namely the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biodiversity (WSSD Plan of Implementation, paragraph 42)

² UNEP/CMS/Res. 6.4

HISTORY OF STRATEGIC PLANNING

1. Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention requires the Conference of the Parties (COP) to review the implementation of the Convention, and, in particular, to decide on any additional measure that should be taken to implement its objectives.
2. At its fourth meeting (Nairobi, 1994) the COP accepts the Strategy for the Future Development of the Convention and instructs the Standing Committee as well as the Secretariat to update the Strategy and present a revised version for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its fifth meeting³.
3. At its fifth meeting (Geneva, 1997) the COP prioritised the objectives for the triennium 1998 – 2000 in the paper “strategy for the future development of the Convention”⁴.
4. At its 6th meeting (Cape Town, 1999) the COP adopted the strategic plan 2000-2005 for the Convention and also established a working group to further improve the document⁵.
5. Intersessionally, the working group further developed the strategic plan, adding a range of performance measures, and this document was further considered by the Standing Committee (Bonn, 2000, 2001) and the Scientific Council (Edinburgh, 2001).
6. A review of the implementation of the strategic plan was presented to the 7th COP (Bonn, 2002)⁶.
7. The 7th COP (Bonn, 2002) established a working group to draft the next strategic plan for consideration by the Standing Committee intersessionally [and submission to at the COP](#) 8⁷.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

This strategic plan will be implemented by the Standing Committee, the Scientific Council, the Secretariat, and the Parties by the mean of a three year [work programme] [implementation plan] for each operational objective, with concrete targets [and assignment of responsibilities](#) to be prepared by the Standing Committee upon recommendations from the Scientific Committee for adoption by the Conference of the Parties.

The Standing Committee will ~~improve~~ [elaborate clear](#) annual budget priorities, [subject to the approval of the Conference of the Parties](#), for the Secretariat ~~and the Conference of the Parties~~. ~~These budgets will seek~~ to implement this plan. [The strategic plan should be implemented in close co-operation with the Agreements and MOU under the Convention.](#)

REVIEW OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

The Strategic Plan will be reviewed at each COP, based on performance indicators derived from operational objectives. [The review by the COP should be prepared by the Standing Committee intersessionally with input from the Scientific Council. In the review process, the Agreements and MOU under the Convention should be consulted.](#)

³ UNEP/CMS/Conf. 4.11, UNEP/CMS/Res. 4.4

⁴ UNEP/CMS/Res. 5.4

⁵ UNEP/CMS/Res. 6.4

⁶ UNEP/CMS/Conf. 7.10

⁷ UNEP/CMS/Res. 7.8

STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

GOAL 1: ALL ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES ARE PROTECTED AND BENEFIT FROM CONSERVATION ACTIONS TO RETURN THEM TO FAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS INCLUDED IN APPENDIX I RECEIVE ADEQUATE IMMEDIATE PROTECTION (APPENDIX I SPECIES (ART. III))

SCOPE

A migratory species may be listed in Appendix I provided that reliable evidence, including the best scientific evidence available, indicates that the species is endangered (Art. III.2). For these species the Parties to the Convention endeavour to provide immediate protection (CMS, Art II.3.b). At each of its meetings the Conference of the Parties may review the progress made towards the conservation of migratory species, especially those listed in Appendix I (Art. VII.5.b).

In regard of the worldwide decline in migratory species, the conservation activities by the Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I should be strengthened in accordance to Article III.4 and III.5 of the Convention. ~~The~~ Ongoing efforts for ~~the~~ conservation of Appendix I species selected for concerted actions based on Resolution 3.2 and related Resolutions of later COPs⁸, ~~have~~s to be extended and strengthened in accordance with Article III.6 of the Convention, in order to include all Appendix I species in need of concerted actions.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1.1: TO ENSURE THAT MIGRATORY SPECIES, WHICH ARE ENDANGERED, ARE LISTED IN APPENDIX I

Based on recommendations of the Scientific Council, the Conference of the Parties may decide about migratory species to be listed or removed from Appendix I.

Appendix I is systematically reviewed using scientific criteria upon recommendation by the Scientific Council and in consultation with the Agreements and MOU under the Convention for consideration by the COP.

Parties are invited to inform the Secretariat of the measures taken for the immediate protection of endangered species listed in Appendix I.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1.2: TO PRIORITISE APPENDIX I SPECIES FOR CONCERTED ACTION, AND TO IDENTIFY PRIORITY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES INCLUDING MEASURES IN COLLABORATION WITH RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

The species prioritisation should be undertaken upon recommendation of the Scientific Council, in consultation with the relevant Agreements and MOU under the Convention and be based on Resolution 3.2 and related Resolutions of later COPs¹, so as to stimulate concerted actions for

⁸ UNEP/CMS/Res. 3.2 (Geneva, 1991), UNEP/CMS/Res. 4.2 (Nairobi, 1994), UNEP/CMS/Res. 5.1 (Geneva, 1997), UNEP/CMS/Res. 6.1 (Cape Town, 1999), UNEP/CMS/Res. 7.1 (Bonn, 2002)

endangered migratory species, which are not yet adequately covered by an Agreement, Memorandum of Understanding, Action Plan or programme.

[Based on information from the Scientific Council, the Conference of the Parties should agree on a list of priorities in order to promote effective conservation actions for all species listed in Appendix I, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.](#)

At this place, the current Strategic Plan lists operational objectives concerning the major species groups listed in Appendix I and II. We suggest that such a list could be a part of a programme of work.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 1.3: TO REVIEW THE SUCCESS OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

To review the implementation and the effectiveness of the priority conservation activities decided by the CMS [and those decided by Agreements and in the frame of MOU under the Convention](#), so as to, if necessary, further develop the measures taken in order to increase their effectiveness. For this purpose, the results of the Performance Working Group should be taken into account.

GOAL 2: ALL MIGRATORY SPECIES WITH AN UNFAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS ~~INCLUDED IN APPENDIX II~~ BENEFIT FROM [ADEQUATE] [APPROPRIATE] CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES (APPENDIX II SPECIES)

SCOPE

For conservation and management of species of wild animals migrating across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries, co-operative action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle, is required.

Appendix II of the Convention shall list migratory species which have an unfavourable conservation status and which require international Agreements for their conservation and management, as well as those which have a conservation status which would significantly benefit from the international co-operation that could be achieved by an international Agreement (CMS, Art IV.1). The Agreements should cover the whole range of the migratory species concerned (CMS, Art. V.2) and, wherever possible, deal with more than one migratory species (CMS, Art. V.3).

The described approach, focusing on the migratory range of the species concerned, is so far unique among MEAs and constitutes the strength of the Convention. Therefore the Parties are encouraged to use the full range of co-operative arrangements at the disposal within the Convention (from Action Plans and Memoranda of Understanding to formal Agreements) to promote the conservation and sustainable management of species listed in Appendix II throughout their migratory range.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2.1: TO ENSURE THAT APPENDIX II REFLECTS ACCURATELY THOSE MIGRATORY SPECIES WITH AN UNFAVOURABLE CONSERVATION STATUS AND WHICH REQUIRE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR THEIR CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS

THOSE WHICH HAVE A CONSERVATION STATUS WHICH WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY BENEFIT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Based on recommendations of the Scientific Council [and in consultation with the Agreements and MOU under the Convention](#), the Conference of the Parties may decide about migratory species to be listed or removed from Appendix II.

Appendix II is systematically reviewed using scientific criteria elaborated by the Scientific Council for consideration by the COP.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2.2: TO PRIORITISE THE ELABORATION OF AGREEMENTS FOR SPECIES NOT ADEQUATELY COVERED BY OTHER INTERNATIONAL OR REGIONAL INITIATIVES AND TO SEEK FOR THAT PURPOSE THE COLLABORATION WITH RELEVANT ORGANISATIONS

Activities to lay basis for the identification and development of new Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding or Action Plans should be pursued and intensified, as far as resources are available (Res. 5.4) and as far as they are recognised the best way to achieve a better conservation status for migratory species.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2.3: TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF APPENDIX II SPECIES THROUGHOUT THEIR MIGRATORY RANGE THROUGH AGREEMENTS, MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING OR CO-OPERATIVE ACTIONS

[Parties that are Range States of migratory species listed in Appendix II shall endeavour to conclude Agreements where these would benefit the species and should give priority to those species in an unfavourable conservation status \(CMS, Art. IV.3\). An Agreement should cover the whole of the range of the migratory species concerned \(CMS, Art. V.2\), and, wherever possible, deal with more than one migratory species \(CMS, Art. V.3\).](#)

[The conclusion of Agreements is promoted by the Secretariat, under the direction of the Conference of the Parties \(CMS, Art. IX.4.g\).](#)

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2.4: TO REVIEW THE SUCCESS OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

To review the progress made towards the conservation and management of migratory species covered by Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding.

To review the implementation and the effectiveness of Action Plans decided by the CMS, so as to, if necessary, further develop the measures taken in order to increase their effectiveness.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 2.4: TO PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF APPENDIX II SPECIES THROUGHOUT THEIR MIGRATORY RANGE

~~[Parties that are Range States of migratory species listed in Appendix II shall endeavour to conclude Agreements where these would benefit the species and should give priority to those species in an unfavourable conservation status \(CMS, Art. IV.3\). An Agreement should cover the](#)~~

~~whole of the range of the migratory species concerned (CMS, Art. V.2), and, wherever possible, deal with more than one migratory species (CMS, Art. V.3).~~

~~The conclusion of Agreements is promoted by the Secretariat, under the direction of the Conference of the Parties (CMS, Art. IX.4.g).~~

The current Strategic Plan lists objectives concerning the major species groups listed in Appendix I and II. We suggest that a listing of operational objectives concerning Appendix II species may be a part of a programme of work.

GOAL 3: [THE] MAJOR THREATS TO MIGRATORY SPECIES AND OBSTACLES TO ANIMAL MIGRATION ARE IDENTIFIED AND ASSESSED, AND MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO CONTROL, REMOVE OR MITIGATE THEM IMPEDIMENTS ARE IMPLEMENTED.

SCOPE

In an ever-changing world, human pressure is highly pronounced on many of the habitats migratory species depend on and often on the animals themselves. Unsustainable management of the environment takes a heavy toll, and barriers to migration disrupt migratory patterns and, in many cases result in significant mortality. As a result of these threats and obstacles, many migratory species that were once common are becoming increasingly rare and some are threatened with extinction (~~Biodiversity in motion~~). Therefore, the identification, assessment and mitigation of impediments to animal migration are a priority goal of the Convention.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

The intention of the following objectives is to define kinds of “CMS cross-cutting issues”, in order to align the future work programme with the respective programmes of other MEAs and international organisations. The proposed structure aims at facilitating co-operation and at strengthening advocacy of targets and measures specific to migratory species.

The list of issues listed below is probably not comprehensive. Are there further issues to be included into the Strategic Plan?

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE [NEW] 3.1: TO IDENTIFY AND ASSESS THE MAJOR THREATS TO MIGRATORY SPECIES, AND PROVIDE GUIDELINES ON THEIR CONTROL, REMOVAL OR MITIGATION

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.24: TO ENSURE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NETWORKS OF PROTECTED AREAS AND REQUIRED SPECIES-SPECIFIC HABITATS ALONG MIGRATORY ROUTES THROUGHOUT THE MIGRATION RANGE [OF ENDANGERED SPECIES] [THROUGH] [INCLUDING] ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND HABITAT RESTORATION

To designate protected areas for endangered species or species which would significantly benefit from international co-operation, in close co-operation with Range States, through Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and Action Plans under the CMS, and taking into account commitments under other international and regional instruments, so that a network of critical sites is established throughout the migration range of the species concerned.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.2: ESTABLISH NETWORKS OF REQUIRED SPECIES SPECIFIC HABITATS ALONG MIGRATORY ROUTES THROUGH ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND HABITAT RESTORATION

To maintain, improve, and where necessary restore the structure and function of ecosystems so as to address conservation and management of habitats necessary for conservation and wise use of migratory species.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.3: TO ADDRESS THREATS TO MIGRATORY SPECIES ANIMAL MIGRATION AND INCLUDE CONCLUSIONS IN IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES WHERE POSSIBLE

To disseminate information about threats to animal migration and methods to remove or mitigate the impediments by inclusion of the conclusions in the respective programmes of sister conventions and other international organisations and by providing guidance for inclusion in national impact assessment procedures of the Parties.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.4: TO REMOVE OR MITIGATE THE IMPEDIMENTS OF OBSTACLES TO ANIMAL MIGRATIONS

With reference to Article III, paragraph 4, of the Convention, requiring Parties to endeavour to mitigate obstacles to migration, review systematically and comprehensively the particular problems faced by migratory animals in relation to various obstacles to migration, and propose remedial measures that may have widespread applicability. Seek all possible synergies across Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and Action Plans of the CMS and with other MEAs and international organisations.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 3.5: TO REVIEW THE SUCCESS OF CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES TO ADDRESS THREATS TO MIGRATORY SPECIES

Monitor and review the effect of measures implemented, so as to improve their effectiveness.

E.g.: Seek an active partnership with the FAO's Fisheries Department, with the CBD and other international organisations, to contribute and collaborate in programmes aiming, *inter alia*, to develop sustainable use and management of marine migratory species and to reduce impacts of by-catch on migratory species.

[NEW] GOAL 4: TO IMPROVE THE AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION FOR CONSERVING MIGRATORY SPECIES THROUGH [STRATEGIC] RESEARCH AND MONITORING, AND TO USE THIS TO DEVELOP CAPACITY AND AWARENESS

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4.13.5: TO [UNDERTAKE OR] PROMOTE ENCOURAGE [SCIENTIFIC] [STRATEGIC] RESEARCH TO ADDRESS THE MAJOR ISSUES [OF] [AFFECTING] MIGRATORY SPECIES ON ANIMAL MIGRATION

To encourage scientific research contributing to a better understanding and knowledge of migration pathways and the specific threats encountered by migratory species. Identify and secure the best available scientific data on which to base decisions regarding prioritisation of conservation actions, as well as the inclusion of new species (gap-filling) or the deletion of species from the Appendices.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4.2: TO MONITOR SYSTEMATICALLY MIGRATORY SPECIES AS A BASIS FOR DECISION-MAKING AND TO PROVIDE CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MONITORING

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4.3: TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES SO AS TO ENHANCE THEIR CONSERVATION, THROUGH IMPROVED DECISION-MAKING AND GREATER PUBLIC AWARENESS

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 4.4: TO REVIEW THE PROGRESS MADE IN RESEARCH, MONITORING (COVERAGE AND QUALITY), AS WELL AS IN THE DEGREE OF AWARENESS OF CONSERVATION ENHANCEMENT AND IN MONITORING CAPACITY

GOAL 54: THE GLOBAL MEMBERSHIP IN CMS REFLECTS THE FULL RANGE OF STATES OF MIGRATORY SPECIES LISTED IN APPENDICES I AND II

SCOPE

Migratory species cross regularly geopolitical boundaries or migrate in international waters. These wide-ranging movements complicate conservation measures, as they are subject to different standards of environmental policies in each country through which they pass. Transboundary co-operation covering the migration range is therefore essential for the conservation of migratory species (~~Biodiversity in motion~~).

Increasing the membership in CMS will eliminate gaps in the migration range of species listed in the Convention's appendices, as well as enhance opportunities for regional co-operation and co-ordination in areas of common concern. To achieve this objective, political leaders and decision-makers need to be aware of the worth of the Convention's aim, work and special concerns for the global biodiversity.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 45.1: TO ~~IMPROVE~~ INCREASE MEMBERSHIP TO THE CONVENTION BY PRO-ACTIVE INITIATIVES

The membership of at least XXX⁹ Parties to the Convention is secured by the end of 2008, and XXX² by the end of 2011, including at least X-XX² non-parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 54.2: TO PROMOTE AWARENESS AMONG DECISION-MAKERS AND STAKEHOLDERS ABOUT THE CONVENTION'S AIM, WORK AND UNIQUE ROLE IN GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION.

To increase awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation through active promotion of the Convention's aim and work through, *inter alia*, its sister conventions and other international governmental and non-governmental organisations, as well as directly targeted towards decision-makers and stakeholders. To this

⁹ The number of members to be recruited has to be discussed with the Secretariat and the Standing Committee.

purpose information about the Convention's work must be easily available and the collaboration of CMS with other organisations must be visible.

GOAL 56: THE CONVENTION IS FULFILLING ITS LEADERSHIP ROLE CONCERNING MIGRATORY SPECIES ISSUES

SCOPE

The Convention on Migratory Species works globally through its Contracting Parties, other participating States and international organisations to tailor conservation and sustainable use measures to the needs of the world's most threatened migratory species. Its aim is to ensure a favourable conservation status – an essential precondition for sustainable use – for hundreds of migratory species listed in the Convention's appendices.

The CMS collaborates with other intergovernmental institutions and instruments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, as well as with international organisations such as the World Conservation Union – IUCN, BirdLife International, Wetlands International and the World Wide Fund for Nature - WWF. Its institutional linkage to the United Nations Environment Programme assures complementarity in their respective programmes of activities. (Biodiversity in motion).

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 56.1: TO STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF THE CMS IN THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION NETWORK

To stress complementarity and to promote dialogue and collaboration with MEAs and other international or regional organisations involved in environment conservation through, *inter alia*, institutional linkages, joint work programmes, joint conservation actions, as well as consultation and exchange of information.

To implement and further develop the existing instruments of collaboration.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 56.2: TO DEVELOP THE CMS IN A GLOBAL NETWORK FOR CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES

To improve, develop and implement all synergetic advantages of the network for migratory species conservation between CMS and its regional Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and Action Plans, based on sharing information and expert knowledge, including concerted research and conservation actions along with common data management where possible to make it a unique institution for the conservation and wise use of migratory species.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 56.3: TO HELP ACHIEVE BY 2010 A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN THE CURRENT RATE OF LOSS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES DIVERSITY AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE WSSD 2010 TARGET, NOTABLY THROUGH THE JOINT WORK PLAN WITH cbd, AND BY USING THE GLOBAL GOALS OF CBD, THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPROPRIATE INDICATORS

To contribute to the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biodiversity, target endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2002), in reducing the rate of loss of migratory species, considering all migratory species including those listed in the Convention's appendices, through the CMS/CBD Joint Work Programme and in synergy with the other relevant MEAs.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 56.4: TO RATIONALISE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION

To ensure that the institutions of the Convention – the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific Council and Secretariat – are organised in a way as to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and as to bear the increasing responsibilities due to augmenting collaboration with the CMS sister convention and other international organisations.

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 56.5: TO MOBILISE FINANCIAL RESOURCES SO AS TO MEET THE AUGMENTING NEED FOR CONSERVATION MEASURES

To mobilise financial resources to meet the increasing need for conservation actions, by augmenting funding support external to CMS (which may or may not be channelled through the Convention). Collaborate and organise projects in a way they become eligible for international funding organisations (e.g. GEF).

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVE 6.6: TO RAISE THE CAPACITY OF CONTRACTING PARTIES TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION, IN PARTICULAR THROUGH SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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