

## **2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council (ScC-SC2)**

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### **ACTIVITIES REPORTED BY CMS PARTIES THROUGH NATIONAL REPORTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCERTED AND COOPERATIVE ACTIONS**

*(prepared by the Secretariat)*

**Summary:**

This document includes a compilation of activities reported by CMS Parties through their National Reports on the implementation of Concerted and Cooperative actions

## ACTIVITIES REPORTED BY CMS PARTIES THROUGH NATIONAL REPORTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCERTED AND COOPERATIVE ACTIONS

### Introduction

1. This document compiles the information included in National Reports submitted by individual CMS Parties to the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Conference of the Parties in relation to the implementation of the following COP Resolutions and Recommendations:
  - Resolution 8.29: Concerted Actions for Appendix I species
  - Resolutions 9.1/10.23/11.13: Concerted and Cooperative Actions
  - Resolution 11.18: Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug* Global Action Plan (SakerGAP)
  - Recommendation 8.23: Central Eurasian and Aridland Mammals Concerted Action
  - Recommendation 8.28: Cooperative Actions for Appendix II species
  - Recommendation 9.2: Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna Concerted Action
  - Recommendation 9.3: Tigers and Other Asian Big Cats
  - Recommendation 9.5: Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa
  
2. The Activities are organized by species. The species considered are those included in Annex 1 (species designated for Concerted Actions) and Annex 2 (species designated for Cooperative Actions) to Resolution 11.13 Concerted and Cooperative Actions. Excerpts from the National Reports have not been edited, and are in the language in which they were submitted.

### Species Designated for Concerted Actions

1. ***Spheniscus Humboldti* – Humboldt Penguin**
2. ***Puffinus mauretanicus* – Balearic shearwater**
3. ***Pelecanus crispus* – Dalmatian pelican**
4. ***Anser cygnoides* – Swan goose**
5. ***Anser erythropus* – Lesser white fronted goose**

Finland COP 11: An EU LIFE+ project "Safeguarding the Lesser White-fronted Goose Fennoscandian population in key wintering and staging sites within the European flyway" is a concerted action for the species.

Hungary COP 11: Lesser White-fronted Goose: Strictly protected. Hungary participated and participates in two international LIFE Nature projects targeting this species. Hunting legislation also takes into account migration hotspots of the species and restricts waterfowl hunting there. wetlands restoration projects in its habitat, banning of lead shot in wetlands since 2005, waterbird monitoring in 48 most important waterbird migration sites.

Czech Republic COP 10: *Anser erythropus* – Lesser White-fronted Goose: population size unclear, distribution unclear, Monitoring: Covered by regular national waterbird census.

Estonia COP 10: Action plan for *Anser erythropus* for period 2009–2013 was adopted by the Minister of Environment on 18.06.2009

## 6. *Marmaronetta angustirostris* – Marbled duck

Switzerland COP 10: Actions concertées et les actions en coopération des espèces énumérées, seul la Marmaronette marbrée a été observé en Suisse – probablement échappé de captivité.

## 7. *Aythya nyroca* – Ferruginous duck

Slovakia COP 12: National Action Plan for *Aythya nyroca* was developed in 2016–2017 and submitted for endorsement to the Ministry of Environment.

Hungary COP 11: Ferruginous Duck: strictly protected. Wetlands restoration projects in its habitat, restrictions on waterfowl hunting in the most important breeding and migration sites, banning of lead shot in wetlands since 2005, waterbird monitoring in 48 most important waterbird migration sites.

Czech Republic COP 10: *Aythya nyroca*: population size not known, distribution not known, Monitoring: Covered by regular national waterbird census, Species protection: Protected by national legislation as critically endangered, Habitat protection: The most important and potential breeding sites are designated as wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites) and most of them are protected by national legislation.

Czech Republic COP 9: Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species: *Aythya nyroca*

## 8. *Oxyura leucocephala* – White headed duck

## 9. *Falco cherrug* – Saker Falcon

Malta COP 12: The penalties for contraventions concerning Annex I species, including the Saker Falcon, have increased as follows: on a first conviction to an automatic fine of €5,000 and/or imprisonment for one year, permanent revocation of all licenses under the Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations SL549.42 and Schedule XV of the Code of Police Laws as well as the confiscation of the *corpus delicti*. On a second or subsequent conviction the penalties consist of €10,000 fine and/or imprisonment for two years and confiscation of the *corpus delicti*. Moreover, the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan questionnaire has been duly compiled and submitted by Malta.

Georgia COP 12: Saker Falcon (Res. 11.18): Saker Falcon in Georgia is included in the Red List and protected at the highest national level. It is prohibited to take this species from the wild.

Poland COP 12: Saker Falcon (Res. 11.18): Poland is a range state of the Saker Falcon, but for the last time breeding of the species was recorded in 1998. Since then only occasionally the passing individuals were observed. The Saker Falcon is under the strict legal protection and any recordings of this species on the territory of Poland are reported to the Faunistic Commission of the Polish Zoological Society.

Latvia COP 12: Only one record of species in 2010

Serbia COP 12: Realization of project “Education and dialog as the key instruments for protection of Great falcons in Serbia” in 2015, has been done by NVO Bird Protection and Study Society of Serbia financed by Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection.

Ethiopia COP 12: As part of EWCA’s strategic plan, there was an initiation to implementing the Saker GAP

Finland COP 12: Finland is not a range state for the species. Only few vagrant individuals have ever been recorded in Finland

India COP 12: As per the IUCN, the species is found in the Western parts of India also. In India, all the species of the Family Falconidae are listed under Schedule–IV of the Wild Life (protection) Act, 1972 thereby according them to protection against hunting and trade.

Saudi Arabia COP 12: Concerted and Cooperative Actions (Res. 11.13): The Saudi Wildlife Authority, on behalf of the Saudi Government, has made financial contribution to the Saker Falcon Task Force for the development of the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (Saker GAP). Saudi experts, as members of the Task Force, participated in the development of such important plan. At the national level, the Saudi Wildlife Authority has conducted activities for conservation of *Gazella subgutturosa*, as species designated for cooperative actions during the period 2015–2017. The species had been reintroduced in some protected areas considered as parts of its previous natural habitats.

Saker Falcon (Res. 11.18): The Saudi Wildlife Authority, on behalf of the Saudi Government, has made financial contribution to the Saker Falcon Task Force for the development of the Saker Falcon Global Action Plan (Saker GAP). Saudi experts, as members of the Task Force, participated in the development of such important plan.

Iran COP 12: Developing Saker Falcon National Conservation Action Plan is in place. Combating with illegal capturing, smuggling and hunting of the species. Increasing penalty rate for illegal capturing, smuggling and hunting of the species

Ukraine COP 12: Saker Falcon is listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009)

Hungary COP 12: Strictly protected. Hungary participated in two international LIFE Nature projects targeting this species, moreover a new LIFE Nature program started in July 2014 that focuses on the prey species of Saker Falcon and Eastern Imperial Eagle. In frame of this new project conservation research is studying the habitat use and predator – prey relation for those two species in order to better target conservation measures. Highlighted monitoring program every breeding sites. Strictly protected. Hungary participated in two international LIFE Nature projects targeting this species, moreover a new LIFE Nature program started in July 2014 that focuses on the prey species of Saker Falcon and Eastern Imperial Eagle. In frame of this new project conservation research is studying the habitat use and predator – prey relation for those two species in order to better target conservation measures. Highlighted monitoring program every breeding sites.

Slovakia COP 12: Concerted and Cooperative Actions (Res. 11.13): International LIFE project was implemented for conservation and management of Falco cherrug, its habitats and prey, research (including satellite telemetry), measures against electrocution, etc.

Slovakia COP 12: Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug* Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) (Res. 11.18): According to the Act on nature and landscape protection everybody who builds or makes reconstruction of electric power lines is obliged to use a technology which prevents bird electrocution. If the death of birds on power lines is documented, nature conservation authority can decide to carry out technological measures preventing killing of birds. The impacts of power lines are regularly monitored in cooperation with NGOs and energy sector to identify those sections of existing power lines that are causing high levels of bird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision. These sections and poles are modified as a matter of priority. A special LIFE project "Energy in the land – power lines and conservation of priority bird species in the Natura 2000 sites" has been implemented in cooperation of NGO – Raptor Protection of Slovakia and two energy distribution companies, University of Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy and the State Nature Conservancy. The LIFE ENERGY project targets 10 bird species listed in Annex I of the Birds Directive (including Saker Falcon), all of which breed in the 13 Natura 2000 project areas. These areas include highly important migration routes, feeding habitats and roosting places. Prevention of collisions of birds with electricity power wires is the most important part of the project, through the installation of bird flight diverters, restoration of windbreaks and other measures, though other bird population supporting activities have been also performed, such as increasing food resources for Saker Falcon. The project's main objectives are to reinforce conservation measures focused on the priority bird species and their habitats; to formulate a conceptual solution to the problem of bird collisions with power lines and to prepare a strategic document; to strengthen cooperation with electric companies through the implementation of project activities; raising the awareness of stakeholders etc. Other activities funded from different sources include providing of artificial nesting opportunities, monitoring, guarding of threatened nests, banding of birds, improving of habitats and involvement of stakeholders. Cases of poisoning are handled in cooperation with Police corps and Slovak Environmental Inspection. The Raptor Protection of Slovakia and energy providing company Zapadoslovenska energetika were partners in the LIFE project Falco cherrug B–H–R–S – Conservation of Falco cherrug in Northeast Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia (LIFE09 NAT/HU/000384). More information can be found here [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n\\_proj\\_id=3866](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=search.dspPage&n_proj_id=3866). Results of the research and monitoring of the Saker Falcon were published in the Slovak Raptor Journal, Vol. 8, Issue 2 (December 2014), available at <https://www.degruyter.com/view/j/srj.2014.8.issue-2/issuefiles/srj.2014.8.issue-2.xml>.

10. ***Chlamydotis undulate* – Houbara bustard**

11. ***Calidris canutus rufa*– Red knot**

Netherlands COP 12: Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) funded the training of experts from the Dutch Caribbean in monitoring of 'Canadian' migratory birds, among which the Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*)

12. ***Calidris tenuirostris* – Great knot**

13. ***Numenius madagascariensis* – Far–Eastern Curlew**

Australia COP 12: Australia has led the development of a Single Species Action Plan for the Far Eastern Curlew.

14. ***Numenius tahitiensis* – Bristle–thighed Curlew**

15. ***Hirundo atrocaerulea* – Blue Swallow**

## 16. *Physeter macrocephalus* – Sperm whale

Australia COP 11: range state. Australian legislation, the EPBC Act, allied with equivalent state legislation, protects all cetacean species in Australian waters. The EPBC Act makes it an offence to kill, injure, take, trade and interfere with any cetacean species. Five of the listed Appendix I species above (blue, fin, sei, humpback and southern right whale) are also listed as threatened species under the EPBC Act and any action that could impact on these species must obtain approval from the Environment Minister before being able to proceed. Australia is supporting broader engagement on cetacean conservation in the Pacific Region, in particular under the auspices of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Island Region 2006 (CMS Pacific Cetaceans MoU). Australia supported the first and second meetings of signatories of the Pacific Cetaceans MoU and the development of the Pacific Islands Regional Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching which are based on Australia's own guidelines for whale and dolphin watching. The International Whaling Commission (IWC) is now an official observer to SPREP. Australia formally represented the IWC at the 24th Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) Meeting of Officials in Apia, Samoa in September 2013. Australia on behalf of IWC tabled a report on IWC activities in support of whale conservation. Australia works closely with SPREP's Threatened and Migratory Species Advisor to progress cetacean conservation in the region. As Chair of the IWC's Standing Working Group on Conservation Management Plans, Australia is working with SPREP to take forward IWC Conservation Management Plans and related work to improve protection for whales in the region. SPREP attended as an observer the CMP Working Group's most recent meeting, in Brisbane, Australia, on 26 May 2013. The Working Group will task the IWC Scientific Committee to review the Oceania Humpback Recovery Plan from a CMP perspective and will receive updates from SPREP on implementation of the Plan. Australia provided its report on Cetacean Conservation Measures in the Pacific Islands Region, with a focus on Oceania Humpback Whales to SPREP members for discussion at the 24<sup>th</sup> SPREP meeting in September 2013. Australia will work with SPREP in refining the inventory and report to the next meeting of the IWC's Standing Working Group on Conservation Management Plans. A copy of the inventory is available on the IWC's website at: [http://archive.iwcoffice.org/\\_documents/commission/IWC64docs/64-CC%2011.pdf](http://archive.iwcoffice.org/_documents/commission/IWC64docs/64-CC%2011.pdf). Funding for research into the Solomon Islands dolphin population was provided by the IWC's Small Cetaceans Fund. The final report was considered by the IWC's Scientific Committee at its meeting in June 2013. The Southern Ocean Research Partnership (SORP), which is the main component of Australia's International Marine Mammal Conservation Initiative (IMMCI), will, among other things, collect information on the distribution and behaviour of Pacific humpback whales on their feeding grounds off Antarctica and will provide information on many of the other Appendix I species listed above. As part of the IMMCI, Australia established the Indian Pacific Fund (IPF) Research Grants Program and the first grant recipients were announced by the Minister on 5 June 2010, National Whale Day. The successful grants include four three-year projects in the waters off Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Fiji and Bangladesh involving many of the species listed above.

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engagement on cetacean conservation in the Pacific Region, in particular under the auspices of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and Wild Animals Memorandum of Understanding on Cetaceans and their Habitats in the Pacific Island Region 2006 (CMS Pacific Cetaceans MoU). Australia supported the first and second meetings of signatories of the Pacific Cetaceans MoU and the development of the Pacific Islands Regional Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching which are based on Australia's own guidelines for whale and dolphin watching. The Southern Ocean Research Partnership (SORP), which is the main component of Australia's International Marine Mammal Conservation Initiative (IMMCI), will, among other things collect information on the distribution and behaviour of Pacific humpback whales on their feeding grounds off Antarctica and will provide information on many of the other Appendix I species listed above. As part of the IMMCI, Australia established the Indian Pacific Fund (IPF) Research Grants Program and the first grant recipients were announced by the Minister on 5 June 2010, National Whale Day. The successful grants include four three-year projects in the waters off Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Fiji and Bangladesh involving many of the species listed above. Australia continues to work hard in the International Whaling Commission to achieve conservation reforms that will benefit the Appendix I listed species above. Ahead of the June annual meeting this year, Australia released a proposal for the future of the IWC. Australia's proposal seeks robust conservation measures including the complete phasing out of whaling in the Southern Ocean, an end to whaling in all sanctuaries, an immediate reduction to zero in the take of vulnerable species and populations and the use of IWC-agreed scientific procedures to underpin critical decisions.

17. ***Plantanista gangetica gangetica* – Ganges river dolphin**

18. ***Pontoporia blainvillei* – La Plata Dolphin**

19. ***Sousa teuszii* – Atlantic humpback dolphin**

20. ***Ziphius cavirostris* – Cuvier's beaked whale** (only Mediterranean subpopulation)

21. ***Balaenoptera borealis* – Sei whale**

Australia COP 11: see Sperm whale

Australia COP 10: see Sperm whale

22. ***Balaenoptera physalus* – Fin whale**

Australia COP 11: see Sperm whale

Australia COP 10: see Sperm whale

23. ***Balaenoptera musculus* – Blue whale**

Australia COP 11: see Sperm whale

Australia COP 10: see Sperm whale

24. ***Megaptera novaeangliae* – Humpback whale**

Netherlands COP 12: cooperation in the French Megara project on the migration of Humpback Whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in the Caribbean.

Australia COP 11: see Sperm whale

Australia COP 10: see Sperm whale

**25. *Eubalaena australis* – Southern right whale**

Australia COP 11: see Sperm whale

Australia COP 10: see Sperm whale

**26. *Eubalaena glacialis* – North Atlantic right whale**

**27. *Eubalaena japonica* – North Pacific right whale**

**28. *Lontra felina* – Southern marine otter**

**29. *Lontra provocax* – Southern river otter**

**30. *Monachus monachus* – Mediterranean monk seal**

**31. *Trichechus senegalensis* – West African Manatee**

**32. *Uncia uncia* – Snow Leopard**

Tajikistan COP 11: Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species (8.29): Tajikistan is actively engaged in the conservation of snow leopards, including by participating in the GSLEP process

**33. *Acinonyx jubatus* – Cheetah**

**34. *Camelus bactrianus* – Bactrian camel**

Switzerland COP 12: Switzerland supported actions such as an Assessment of the Wild Camel population between Mongolia and China, the elaboration of Guidelines for Addressing the impact of Linear Infrastructure on Large Migratory Mammals in Central Asian, the Review of the Conservation Status of the CMS species etc.

**35. *Bos grunniens* – Wild yak**

**36. *Addax nasomaculatus* – Addax**

Nothing mentioned specifically on the species in NR but part of Sahelo–Saharan Antelope Concerted Action

Netherlands COP 12: Sahelo–Saharan Megafauna (Rec. 9.2): Not applicable, as The Netherlands is not a range state. However, multiple studies on African megafauna, (like African Elephants by Wageningen University, see website), contribute to the knowledge and conservation of Sahelo–Saharan megafauna.

Morocco COP 12: Méga-faune Sahelo–Saharienne (Rec. 9.2): Le Maroc accorde une attention particulière à la conservation et à la réhabilitation de la biodiversité, en général, dans les zones sahariennes et des antilopes sahélo–sahariens, en particulier. Cette volonté a été concrétisée par l'élaboration, en 2007, d'une stratégie nationale pour la conservation des 7 espèces d'ongulés historiquement autochtones au Maroc. Ainsi, et dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de cette stratégie, plusieurs actions ont été menées pour ne citer que:

- la réalisation d'opérations de transfert de certaines espèces vers des stations d'acclimatation;

- la réintroduction dans la nature d'un certain nombre de spécimen de gazelle dama dans le milieu naturel.

France COP 12: Mégafaune Sahelo–Saharienne (Rec. 9.2): Antilopes sahélo–sahariennes : Après avoir permis la création de la réserve naturelle de Termit Tin–Toumma au Niger grâce à un projet FFEM, la France a continué à appuyer la conservation de cette aire protégée qui constitue un des derniers bastions de ces espèces au travers du projet : "Partenariat Réserve nationale, Communes, Communautés pastorales et Secteur pétrolier pour la gestion durable de la biodiversité du Termit Tin Toumma" mis en œuvre par l'ONG française Noé Conservation et financée entre autres par l'AFD (Agence française de développement ) et la Région Île de France.

Belgium COP 11: The Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS, Conservation Biology Unit) assists the Focal Point Councillor for the Sahelo–Saharan Megafauna concerted action in developing and implementing related conservation activities

Belgium COP 10: For the CMS Sahelo–Saharan Antelope Concerted Action and Action Plan Belgium continues to support the Scientific Council's efforts in conserving this highly emblematic and endangered fauna, which has suffered from long exposure to the combined effects of human pressure and climate deterioration. Belgium supports co–ordination activities of the two large projects aiming at implementing the Action Plan in particular in Tunisia, Niger, and Chad respectively with FFEM and EU funding.

Belgium COP 9: The IRSNB (Royal Institute of Natural Sciences) is coordinating the CMS Sahelo–Saharan Antelopes Concerted Action. The Institute also gives technical support for development and follow up of the Gorilla agreement. Through the Sahelo–Saharan Antelopes Concerted Action, considerable time has been devoted to promoting CMS activities and potentials as a conservation tool, targeting mostly Range States administrations and NGO community, as well as international organisations and funding agencies.

### 37. ***Nanger dama* – Dama gazelle**

Part of Sahelo–Saharan Antelope Concerted Action (see Addax)

Morocco COP 12: réintroduction dans la nature d'un certain nombre de spécimen de gazelle dama dans le milieu naturel.

### 38. ***Gazella dorcas* – Dorcas gazelle**

Part of Sahelo–Saharan Antelope Concerted Action (see Addax)

### 39. ***Gazella leptoceros* – Slender horned gazelle**

Part of Sahelo–Saharan Antelope Concerted Action (see Addax)

### 40. ***Oryx dammah* – Scimitar–horned oryx**

Part of Sahelo–Saharan Antelope Concerted Action (see Addax)

## 41. *Eudorcas rufifrons* – Red-fronted Gazelle

### Species Designated for Cooperative Actions

#### 1. *Coturnix coturnix* – Quail

Hungary COP 12: Quail: Protected. A large number of its habitats are also protected. Measures include agri-environmental schemes, bird-friendly mowing, grazing, elimination of invasive plant species. Highlighted monitoring program from 2017 in the most important breeding sites.

Hungary COP 11: Quail: Protected. A large number of its habitats are also protected. Measures include agri-environmental schemes, bird-friendly mowing, grazing, elimination of invasive plant species.

#### 2. *Crex crex* – Corncrake

Slovakia COP 12: Monitoring and research of *Crex crex* was implemented in different parts of the country.

Hungary COP 12: Corncrake: Strictly protected. Agri-environmental schemes, habitat restoration in wet grasslands (supporting grazing rather than mowing, elimination of invasive plants and shrubs), restrictions on cultivation around nest sites and compensation. Highlighted monitoring program in the most important breeding sites. As an AEWA party, Hungary is implementing the tasks included the AEWA action plan.

Germany COP 11: In the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, the two most important sites for Corncrake, Hellwegboerde and Unterer Niederrhein, both Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, are subject to management planning. For Unterer Niederrhein, a management plan has been adopted in 2011, with specific activities agreed for lowland meadow birds including Corncrake. For Hellwegboerde, a Management plan is in development, including specific measures for the Corncrake in arable land. At both sites, Corncrake is targeted by environmental schemes for agriculture

Hungary COP 11: Corncrake: Strictly protected. Agri-environmental schemes, habitat restoration in wet grasslands (supporting grazing rather than mowing, elimination of invasive plants and shrubs), restrictions on cultivation around nest sites and compensation.

Czech Republic COP 9: Regular annual national mapping of *Crex crex* provides actual information on population trends (stable population of 1500–1700 calling males recently). National agri-environment scheme for *Crex crex* established and used in the country to support “corncrake-friendly” management in core areas of the species (esp. SPAs). Regular national monitoring of *Crex crex* (covering also *Coturnix coturnix*) and of management in its localities in three-year intervals (2005, 2008, 2011).

Denmark COP 9: *Crex crex*, an action plan for conservation has been elaborated and is under implementation.

Germany COP 9: Concerning co-operative actions for the benefit of the Corn Crake (*Crex crex*) 9 German experts are members of the BirdLife International Corn Crake Conservation

Team. Moreover, the National Park “Unteres Odertal” carried out management measures in co-operation with Naturwacht and volunteers (charting of *Acrocephalus paludicola* and *Crex crex*, exclusion of protected zones during the breeding season and late mowing of such areas).

Netherlands COP 9: *Crex crex*. The national single species action plan expired but the species continues to get attention under the new ‘habitat approach’ (apart from the general conservation measures in the framework of the National Ecological Network).

### 3. *Calidris pusilla* – Semi-palmated Sandpiper

Netherlands COP 12: Environment Canada (Canadian Wildlife Service) funded the training of experts from the Dutch Caribbean in monitoring of 'Canadian' migratory birds, among which the Semi-palmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*).

4. *Limosa lapponica* – Bar-tailed Godwith
5. *Huso huso* – Giant Sturgeon, Beluga
6. *Huso dauricus* – Kaluga Sturgeon
7. *Acipenser baerii baicalensis* – Baikal Sturgeon
8. *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii* – Russian Sturgeon Ossetra
9. *Acipenser medirostris* – Green Sturgeon
10. *Acipenser mikadoi* – Sakhalin Sturgeon
11. *Acipenser naccarii* – Adriatic Sturgeon, Italian Sturgeon
12. *Acipenser mudiventris* – Ship Sturgeon, Spiny Sturgeon
13. *Acipenser persicus* – Persian Sturgeon
14. *Acipenser ruthenus* – Sterlet (only Danube population)
15. *Acipenser schrenckii* – Amur Sturgeon
16. *Acipenser sinensis* – Chinese Sturgeon
17. *Acipenser stellatus* – Stella Sturgeon, Sevruga, Star Sturgeon
18. *Acipenser sturio* – Stella Sturgeon, Atlantic Sturgeon, Baltic Sturgeon, German Sturgeon
19. *Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni* – Large Amu- Dar Shovelnose, False Shovelnose, Shovelfish
20. *Pseudoscaphirhynchus hermanni* – Small Amu- Dar Shovel
21. *Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi* – Syr- Dar Shovelnose
22. *Psephurus gladius* – Chinese Paddlefish, Chinese Swordfish, White Sturgeon
23. *Inia geoffrensis* – Amazon river dolphin
24. *Delphinapterus leucas* – Beluga
25. *Monodon Monoceros* – Narwhal
26. *Phocoena spinipinnis* – Burmeister Porpoise
27. *Phocoena dioptrica* – Spectacled Porpoise
28. *Neophocaena phocaenoides* – Finless Porpoise
29. *Sousa chinensis* – Indo-Pacific Humpbacked Dolphin, Chinese White Dolphin
30. *Sotalia fluviatilis* – Tucuxi
31. *Sotalia guianensis* – Guiana dolphin
32. *Lagenorhynchus obscurus* – Dusky Dolphin
33. *Lagenorhynchus australis* – Peale’s Dolphin, Blackchin Dolphin
34. *Tursipus aduncus* – Indian or Bottlenose Dolphin
35. *Stenella attenuate* – Pantropical Spotted Dolphin, Bridled Dolphin (only eastern tropic Pacific & Southeast Asian populations)

36. ***Stenella longirostris*** – Spinner Dolphin (only eastern tropic Pacific & Southeast Asian populations)
37. ***Lagenodelphis hosei*** – Fraser’s Dolphin (only Southeast Asian populations)
38. ***Orcaella brevirostris*** – Irrawaddy Dolphin
39. ***Cephalorhynchus commersoni*** – Commerson’s Dolphin (only South American population)
40. ***Cephalorhynchus eutropia*** – Chilean Dolphin
41. ***Orcinus orca*** – Killer Whale
42. ***Trichechus inunguis*** – Amazon Manatee
43. ***Ursus maritimus*** – Polar Bear

Norway COP 12: Norway has taken the lead in cooperative action activities for polar bear after its listing at COP 11. Including raising the issue with the range states at Meetings of the Parties

44. ***Miniopterus schreibersii*** – Schreiber’s Bent-winged Bat (African & European populations)

Slovakia COP 12: Monitoring and research of *Miniopterus schreibersii* and its habitats was made in cooperation with the Slovak Bat Conservation Society.

45. ***Otomops martiensseni*** – Large-eared Free-tailed Bat (African & European populations)
46. ***Otomops madagascariensis*** – Madagascar Free-tailed Bat
47. ***Eidolon helvum*** – Straw-coloured Fruit Bat (African populations)
48. ***Lycaon pictus*** – African Wild Dog

Kenya COP 12: Kenya has strongly supported Res 11.13 for various species requiring concerted and cooperative actions. While a number of species listed under Res.11.13, do not affect Kenya, efforts have been made for their conservation. These include African wild dogs.

49. ***Loxodonta africana*** – African Bush Elephant

Germany COP 11: Recommendation 9.5 – Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa. Germany is particularly engaged in anti-poaching activities, however so far more in the frame of CITES than of CMS. Furthermore development aid is given in the context of large national park developments (like the KaZa-project) –such activities will help elephants too

Kenya COP 11: Recommendation 9.5 – Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa › Kenya is keen to support conservation of elephants in Africa

Netherlands COP 11: Recommendation 9.5 – Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa › Not applicable, though NGO's like WWF Netherlands run projects for the conservation of elephants.

50. ***Loxodonta cyclotis*** – African Forest Elephant
51. ***Equus hemionus*** – Asiatic Wild Ass
52. ***Gazella subgutturosa*** – Goitered Gazelle

Saudi Arabia COP 12: At the national level, the Saudi Wildlife Authority has conducted activities for conservation of *Gazella subgutturosa*, as species designated for cooperative actions during the period 2015–2017. The species had been reintroduced in some protected areas considered as parts of its previous natural habitats.

**53. *Procapra gutturosa* – Mongolian Gazelle**

**54. *Ammotragus lervia* – Barbary Sheep**

**55. *Ovis ammon* – Argali Sheep**

**56. *Kobus kob leucotis* – White-eared kob**