



# Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Secretariat provided by the United Nations Environment Programme



## 28<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee

Bonn, 21-22 April 2005

CMS/StC28/8  
Agenda item 9.0

### STRATEGIC PLAN (2006-2011)

*(Prepared by the Secretariat to reflect the outcome of the Workshop in London on 2-4 March 2005)*

1. By Resolution 7.6 the Conference of the Parties confirmed the need for intersessional work on the elaboration of the next Strategic Plan (2006-2011). It set-up an open-ended working group under the Chairmanship of Switzerland. The Working Group Chairman presented previous reports to StC26 (July 2003) and StC27 (June 2004).
2. StC27 accepted the United Kingdom's offer to host and partially fund a workshop. During the process to secure a consultant to facilitate the workshop, the Standing Committee Chair and the Secretariat, in consultation with the Working Group Chair, concluded that it would be prudent for the workshop to revisit the draft Strategic Plan's logical framework, outcome-orientation and measurability.
3. The workshop took place in London from 2-4 March 2005. A note of the meeting is attached as Appendix A. A list of participants is at Appendix B. Mr Christoph Imboden was the workshop facilitator.
4. The main outcome of the workshop is a revised draft of the Strategic Plan (2006-2011) which is at Appendix C.
5. The draft Plan now has a revised introduction, a vision, a high-level goal, four concise objectives, a series of targets and indicators to measure performance and eight cross-cutting operational principles.
6. The revised Plan includes an Annex comprising the logical framework, and listing targets and indicators/milestones. More detailed implementation and work plans may be developed from the 'logframe' by the CMS Secretariat and linked to the budgetary process. However, for a small organization like CMS it is important to retain flexibility and avoid any temptation to over-invest scarce resources in micro-management, over-prescription or duplicative planning mechanisms. At this stage therefore, the Standing Committee is invited to focus its attention on the Strategic Plan. The Chairman of the Open-ended Strategic Plan Working Group will present the revised draft to the Standing Committee (21 April 2005).

#### **Action requested:**

The Standing Committee is invited to (a) provide further comments on the revised draft Strategic Plan; (b) provide further guidance to the Working Group Chairman and Secretariat, as necessary; and (c) approve procedures for the submission of the revised Strategic Plan to COP8.

### Note of Strategic Planning Meeting: 2-4 March 2005

**General:** The purpose of workshop was to produce a revised strategic plan. To achieve this, the existing draft Plan needed to be set in a logical structure; and the operational objectives in the existing draft needed to be altered into measurable targets.

The logical structure that was adopted was headed by a “vision”, which was underpinned by a “goal”, and this in turn by “objectives”, which were fed by “targets”. “Activities” which would be undertaken to achieve targets were outside the Plan.

It was clear that the Plan needed to set out what CMS wanted to achieve, rather than what it wanted to do.

It was agreed that the Plan was to take forward the Convention and therefore was for the Parties and the agents that acted on their behalf – ie the Secretariat, the Scientific Council and the Standing Committee.

It was agreed that the Plan needed to have flexibility built into it to allow it to adapt to changes over the six-year period.

**Vision:** “A world which understands, respects and sustains the phenomenon of animal migration as a unique part of our natural heritage”

In reaching this new vision, each delegate was asked to set out on cards what they thought the vision should be. The Secretariat retained the cards. Other factors taken into consideration were:

- CMS is a piece of international law with parties and a secretariat – it is not an agency and shouldn't be re-shaped to fit such a model.
- Only half the world is a party to the Convention
- CMS needs to demonstrate its difference from other MEAs – its focus is migratory species.

**Goal:** “To ensure the favourable conservation status of species thereby contributing to global sustainability”

The same approach for the “Vision” was adopted for the “Goal”. The secretariat has the cards. Other factors taken into consideration were:

- The need, or not, for interlocking with CBD
- How and whether the sustainable use and equitable sharing components of CBD should be acknowledged – species conservation needs to be sensitive to human needs
- Whether the WSSD target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss or the tougher European target of halting the rate of loss should be incorporated
- “Favourable conservation status” meant the definition given in the CMS Agreement text.
- Whether “sustainability” should be replaced with “sustainable development”.

On the last bullet, it was agreed to opt for “sustainability”. This was taken to relate to the sustainability of the biosphere and therefore went beyond “development”. Another reason that reinforced this decision was that the Convention, primarily, is a conservation agreement rather than a sustainable use or development agreement.

### Objectives

The same approach for vision and goals was adopted, with each delegate asked to set out no more than six key activities undertaken by CMS. The Secretariat has retained the supporting paperwork. These activities were put into separate categories and were found to be covered by four main threats which needed to be tackled:

- “Lack of information”
- “Lack of action on the ground”
- “Lack of co-operative action”
- “Lack of public awareness”.

In addition to these threats, it was concluded that there needed to be “enabling” objective, which allowed the Convention to be proactive.

It was agreed that the objective which sought to tackle the “lack of co-operative action” should be incorporated into the objective for “lack of action on the ground”.

Four objectives were agreed after much discussion. They were:

- “Objective 1 – To ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species is based on the best available scientific information”
- “Objective 2 – To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures”
- “Objective 3 – To broaden awareness and enhance engagement in the conservation of migratory species amongst key stakeholders”
- “Objective 4 – To reinforce CMS’ overarching and unifying role in the conservation and management of migratory species”

## **Targets**

Much discussion took place over the wording of the targets and the need to ensure that they were pitched at the right level in the logical framework. It was pointed out that where targets could not be made “SMART” indicators needed to be devised to allow measurement of the target. Drafting groups were established. Working on the targets took up most of the workshop. This note does not capture all the points raised, but some of the key ones were:

- When addressing threats faced by migrating species, it was sensible to focus on those identified at earlier COPs, such as wind turbines, oil pollution and power lines – this approach emphasised the need for the Plan to have a sense of prioritisation.
- UNEP needed to be referred to in the Plan. It was decided that the best place was in the preamble and mentioned there prominently. To include it in one of the objectives would distort that particular objective and might be interpreted as meaning UNEP was not relevant to other objectives.
- The targets needed to be reflect the separation in the Convention text for Appendix I and II species
- The relationship with the regional agreements needed to be captured and strengthened, particularly as the link with some of them has weakened over time and some agreements are not recognised as being part of the CMS family.
- There needed to be a target on regional balance. The UNEP regional office structure was considered to be a vehicle for developing this regionalisation and reinforced the need for a reference to UNEP in the Plan.
- The targets for the awareness objective took “parties”; “non-parties”; “partners”; and “the media” as the key audiences. Apart from the last, these stemmed from an exercise undertaken by the Secretariat as part of preparations for the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations. It was decided that –
  - all parties should be the subject of the awareness objective;

- non-parties would be prioritised - the focus would be on those which were influential in a region; rich in migratory species; and those that were parties to CMS daughter agreements, but not party to CMS
- partners would also be prioritised. The priority categories were: big international NGOs; selected IGOs; selected national NGOs; corporate sector; and selected experts.

### **Indicators and Milestones**

These were drawn up for the “goal”, each “objective” and “targets” to help measure implementation. Those devised for the “goal” and the “objectives” were to be the main measures of achievement. Activities contained in the Scientific Council’s implementation plan were used for a number of targets under objectives 1 and 2. It was acknowledged that milestones and indicators needed to be regularly reviewed.

### **Operational Principles**

It was decided that cross-cutting principles should be drawn up and would be used to steer use of the Plan and activity within CMS and its agents. Principles included: capacity building; sustainable use; respecting general principles of UN. It was agreed that the preamble to this part of the Plan would contain a sentence which made clear that these principles would be applied across the Plan “wherever possible”. It was also agreed that co-funding should be at least 50% for all project activities.

### **Introduction to the Plan**

The existing draft was thought to be pitched about right. However, there was a need for it to contain:

- a rationale for the Plan’s contents;
- a reference to the existing CoP resolutions which are the basis for a number of targets;
- a prominent reference to UNEP;
- CMS’ role in the wider biodiversity family, including how CMS is contributing to WSSD and MDG targets;
- an explanation of operational principles

### **Review of the Plan**

It was agreed that the Plan needed to be reviewed at each CoP – the half-way term and kept under regular review with an annual report on progress to the Standing Committee. It was agreed that the targets should not be altered significantly, unless there is good reason, as it would be difficult to make assessments and measure progress if the targets keep changing.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

It was recognised that monitoring and evaluation are crucial to assess progress and performance. The cost of these activities was estimated to be in the region of 5-8% of an organisation’s budget.

### **Scientific Council Implementation Plan**

It was agreed that this implementation plan would benefit from identifying which tasks were essential to implement the Strategic Plan and which were desirable.

### **National Reports**

It was agreed that these would need to be revised to allow parties to report on activities that are relevant to the Strategic Plan.

Defra: 8 March 2005

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**Dr. Olivier Biber (Chair)  
of the Strategic Plan Working Group**

AFRICA	Dr. Richard K. Bagine
AMERICA/CARIBBEAN	Dr. Roberto P. Schlatter
EUROPE	Mr. Dirk Schwenzfeier Mr. Volodymyr Domashlinets Dr. Pierre Devillers
OBSERVERS	Mr. Gerardo Fragoso
CMS SCIENTIFC COUNCIL	Prof. Dr. Colin A. Galbraith, Chair Mr. John O’Sullivan
CMS STANDING COMMITTEE	Mr. Eric Blencowe, Chair Mr. Andy Williams
CMS AGREEMENTS	Mr. Douglas Hykle
CMS SECRETARIAT	Mr. Robert Hepworth Mr. Lyle Glowka



**CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION  
OF  
MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS**

**STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2006 – 2011**

Revised Draft

- 1. INTRODUCTION**
- 2. THE ISSUE**
- 3. THE ROLE OF CMS**
- 4. STRATEGIC PLAN 2006 – 2011**
- 5. IMPLEMENTATION**

**Annex:** Logical framework table

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) marked its 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 2004. As one of the first biodiversity-related Conventions that came into force long before the more comprehensive Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) it has played, under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), a pioneering role in promoting and initiating collaborative conservation and management action on migratory animal species and their fascinating regular seasonal wanderings over large distances across many national boundaries. The phenomenon of these migrations is a unique part of the global natural heritage that can only be conserved through joint efforts of all nations.

This CMS Strategic Plan aims to set the general goal, objectives and targets for the six years from 2006-2011 to ensure a coherent and strategic approach to the Convention's implementation at national, regional and global levels.

The period covered by the Strategic Plan includes a significant target date set by the international community and reflected in the CBD's mission statement, namely "*to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level*", which has also been endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). This Strategic Plan, together with future associated implementation plans for the various CMS bodies, represents the Convention's planned contribution to achieving the 2010 target, and seeks to ensure that the benefits of migratory species to ecosystems and human well-being will continue for present and future generations.

## 2. THE ISSUE

### 2.1 Why conserve migratory species?

Of the world's 1.5 million described animal species, an estimated 8,000 - 10,000 migrate. They range from antelopes to fishes, from whales to elephants, from bats to birds. Even insects can cover enormous distances.

Migratory animals are special components of the ecosystems that support all life on earth. Like all species they make vital contributions to the functioning of ecosystems in which they live, be it as pollinators, seed distributors, food sources for other animals and many others. But what makes migratory species particularly special is their predictable movements over often very large distances. These influence the survival of non-migratory species and human communities that rely upon the regular influxes of such migratory animals.

Many migratory species provide the basis for subsistence, recreational and commercial hunting and fishing activities, often serving as an important basis for the livelihoods of local communities. Because of their migratory habits these species, in many instances, represent a shared, seasonally variable resources for human communities far apart. The use of this resource by one community might greatly influence its availability to people in another, often very distant, place.

Because of their migratory habits and the diversity of environments they occupy, many of these animals are good indicators of environmental change. They may link the impact of human-induced environmental modifications in separate regions. And for many people, the regular comings and goings of migratory animals, are a powerful symbolic sign for the seasonality of nature and the passing of yearly cycles.

Migratory species have great significance in many cultures - in legends, stories, religions and medicine. More recently, spectacular gatherings of seasonal migrants have become prime attractions for nature tourists such as bird, turtle and whale watchers.

Migrations of species across national boundaries make international cooperation essential. States in the range of migratory species populations share responsibility for their well-being and survival as they move into, across and beyond their territories.

## **2.2 Increasing threats to migratory species**

In line with its impacts on biodiversity in general, human pressure on migratory animals and their habitats is often intense. This can lead to particularly strong negative impacts on their populations as large numbers of individuals concentrate at certain traditionally used sites. Unsustainable hunting and fishing practices, as well as incidental capture in fisheries, for example, result in heavy impacts on many species. Destruction or modification of wetlands, forests and grasslands removes food and shelter vital to their life. The introduction of alien species and the harmful effects of industrial and agricultural pollutants are further risks.

Most recent scientific work suggests that the potential impacts of climate change on migratory species are likely to be very substantial. Many habitats important for migrants may be profoundly changed, traditional migratory patterns as a result disrupted or altered and the status of affected species might deteriorate seriously. Overall, it is likely that climate change will become the single most damaging factor on migratory species during the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

Barriers to migration such as dams, fences, power lines and wind farms can disrupt migratory routes and result in significant mortality. Birds also face the danger of injuries or death caused by electricity transmission lines, pylons and communication towers. Because of all these factors there is a growing number of migratory species with a serious risk of becoming extinct.

Concerted and coordinated actions on the ground will be needed to address these threats if we want to maintain the free movement of migratory species across national boundaries and continents, thereby ensuring that they continue to contribute to the well-being of ecosystems and human populations. This will require (1) more research to understand the needs of these species, (2) a multitude of conservation measures on the ground, directed towards both the species and their habitats throughout their ranges, and (3) greatly increased awareness of the issues and the need for international cooperation among relevant agencies and decision-makers.

## **3. THE ROLE OF CMS**

### **3.1 International cooperation**

Migratory species are an important part of the biological diversity enjoyed and shared by countries and peoples throughout the world. They are unique because they move between different habitats in different countries at different times. Therefore, migratory species can only be conserved through joint international efforts, linking species- and ecosystem-based approaches at national levels and coordinating them across a migratory range.

To catalyse, foster and support such international collaboration is CMS's field of expertise. Through its various operational tools, CMS establishes obligations for its Contracting Parties to protect the most endangered species, listed on Appendix I, sets a framework for regional or global multilateral instruments to conserve and ensure the sustainability of use of particular migratory species, or groups of species, listed on Appendix II and provides funding for research and conservation projects through its Small Grants Programme.

### **3.2 Contribution to sustainable development**

Many migratory species provide essential ecosystem services that in turn contribute to human well-being in all countries of the world. The conservation and sustainable management of migratory species populations makes an important contribution to the wider aims of global sustainable development.

CMS is committed to assisting its Contracting Parties to move towards a truly sustainable use of natural resources, and supports the implementation of Millennium Development Goal 7 and the Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, 2002. It supports programmes to bring long-term benefits to local communities, while helping to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. Many of the agreement-associated action plans developed under CMS auspices work to the common benefit of migratory species and local communities. They address issues to reduce pressures on migratory animal populations, while at the same time having regard for the livelihood needs of local communities including, where appropriate with the conservation status of a species, providing for the sustainable use of such species.

### **3.3 Achievements**

Under the framework Convention and its associated agreements the CMS family currently extends to more than 110 participating countries, with the number steadily growing.

To date more than 100 species have been listed on CMS Appendix I and over 1000 on Appendix II. Many of them are targets of strict protection measures within Contracting Party Range States, of cooperative activities through CMS agreements, as well as of research and conservation projects funded through the CMS Small Grants Programme. Since 1990, more than a dozen international instruments have been concluded under the CMS umbrella - for bats, birds, large herbivores, dolphins and whales, marine turtles and seals. Forty-two endangered migratory species have been designated for concerted action. Since 1997, small grants for projects have totalled approximately US\$1.4 million.

### **3.4 Relationship to other Conventions**

CMS and its instruments, while aimed specifically at benefiting migratory species, contribute to the broader objective of conserving biodiversity. They are part of an integrated approach to the implementation of other biodiversity-related international instruments, and to the achievement of the CBD and WSSD targets. The goals and aims of CMS and other biodiversity-related conventions – notably the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - are complementary and mutually reinforcing. CMS has entered into a number of collaborative relationships with these and other intergovernmental organisations in order to maximise synergies. The CBD, in turn, acknowledges CMS as its lead partner on migratory species conservation.

Increased attention needs to be given to coordinating action, creating synergies and avoiding duplication among the different treaties through for example joint work programmes (JWP), like the CBD-CMS JWP and the CMS-Ramsar Convention JWP.

### **3.5 Partnerships with other organisations**

CMS activities are supported by strong partnerships with intergovernmental and international non-governmental organisations. First and foremost is the association with UNEP which not only provides the Convention's Secretariat but, through its regional offices, thematic programmes and

headquarters, also extends increasing financial and in-kind support to some of the Convention's specific programmes.

Partnerships with major NGOs help to bring conservation action to the ground. They also provide a key conduit for scientific and conservation information to be brought into the Convention's decision-making processes. Great potential remains to be tapped. Attention needs to be placed on expanding and strengthening these cooperative activities in a more formal manner, such as, for example, through memoranda of cooperation and joint work programmes.

### 3.6 Key challenges for CMS

The greatest challenges for the conservation of migratory species, as reflected in the objectives of the Strategic Plan, are (1) to have good information on which to base conservation and sustainable use decisions, (2) the need to undertake conservation measures in a coordinated and cooperative way across a migratory range, (3) to widen awareness of the key issues among relevant target audiences and (4) the development and mobilisation of human capacity and financial resources to implement needed conservation measures.

CMS provides a global platform to address the threats to migratory species through a suite of tools that can be tailored to specific situations. It will be critical for CMS to grow its membership better to cover the myriad of migratory pathways that cross the globe. Furthermore, additional financial resources, always a limitation in biodiversity conservation activities, will need to be mobilised to enable not only country-level activities, but coordinated and cooperative migratory range-wide activities as well.

## 4. STRATEGIC PLAN 2006 - 2011

### 4.1 Scope and structure

The CMS Strategic Plan provides the general framework and rationale for what the Convention – the Contracting Parties and the other CMS institutional bodies – aspires to achieve during the next two interseasonal periods. It is structured in the format of a hierarchical logical framework (*Annex I*).

### 4.2 Vision

➔ **A world which understands, respects and sustains the phenomenon of animal migration as a unique part of our shared natural heritage**

This long-term vision, expressed in relation to biodiversity conservation, was ultimately not only behind the origination of the Convention more than 25 years ago but is still today the driving motivation behind its steady development and expansion.

### 4.3 Goal

➔ **To ensure the favourable conservation status of migratory species thereby contributing to global sustainability**

In pursuing this general Goal CMS seeks to strengthen its leading international efforts, on behalf of migratory species, to build the necessary partnerships among countries and a multitude of different national and international institutions to achieve a better conservation status for migratory animals. It also underlines the fact that CMS clearly sees itself as an integral part of a family of international legal instruments directed towards biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use.

#### 4.4 Objectives

Based on its general remit provided for by the Convention and the expertise acquired over a quarter of a century CMS pursues four main objectives. While the first three are basically directed towards the mitigation of threats to the status of migratory species (lack of knowledge, lack of action and lack of awareness) the fourth is related to the capacity of the Convention itself and its constituent bodies.

➔ **OBJECTIVE 1: To ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species is based on the best available scientific information**

In view of the complex issues relating to migratory species the availability of good scientific information is essential for sound decision-making. Through the work of its Scientific Council the Convention has a tradition of promoting, initiating and supporting relevant research work and will continue to do so during the next six years. *Eight targets* are to ensure that relevant data continue to be collected documenting the status of species and species groups, the pressures acting on biodiversity and the effectiveness of our responses to reduce these threats.

➔ **OBJECTIVE 2: To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures**

The leading rationale for the Convention is the “migratory range approach”. Migratory species can be best conserved through joint international cooperative efforts, linking species- and ecosystem-based approaches at national levels, coordinated across a migratory range.

A series of legal instruments are available under the framework Convention to achieve this: Agreements, Memoranda of Understanding and Action Plans. The *nine targets* of this objective are directed towards the different actions required in relation to the different categories of species recognised by the Convention: Appendix I species, Appendix II species and all migratory species. They deal with the development of integrated action plans, site-specific actions, as well as some general threats that are of particular concern for migratory species.

➔ **OBJECTIVE 3: To broaden awareness and enhance engagement in the conservation of migratory species amongst key actors**

Cooperation between nations can only be achieved if relevant decision-makers and opinion-leaders are aware of the issues and the paramount need for concerted action. It has been a main task of the Convention in the past, and will remain so in future, to bring these problems to the attention of selected key target audiences. The identified *six targets* deal with these audiences – especially to ensure that existing Contracting Parties enhance their engagement, that identified priority countries join as new Contracting Parties, that the already large network of Partners can be further expanded and that dialogues can be initiated with key sectoral groups whose activities have particular impact on migratory species.

➔ **OBJECTIVE 4: To reinforce CMS’s overarching and unifying role in the conservation and management of migratory species**

*Eight* ‘internal’ *targets* are identified under this “enabling” objective aimed at strengthening the work of the Convention, increasing its effectiveness and efficiency and establish a better corporate identity between the Convention and its legally independent, formal daughter Agreements. The Strategic Plan must also make provision for helping to develop the capacity of bodies involved in the implementation of the Convention and its legal instruments, especially in developing countries. Finally, with the Convention suffering from a great mismatch between available resources and the tasks handed to its implementing

bodies by the Parties, the future financing of the Convention's programmes and the need for diversifying the sources of income are a main challenge for the next six years.

#### 4.5 Targets and milestones

The targets listed in the *Annex* are the backbone of this Strategic Plan. They provide the basis for measuring the performance and achievements of the Convention over the strategic planning period. A total of 31 targets have been identified, many of them with a series of interim milestones (mainly relating the meetings of the Scientific Council and the Conference of the Parties). Where targets are not measurable in themselves, proxy indicators are provided.

#### 4.6 Operational Principles

In addition to the targets, eight cross-cutting issues have been identified which, in the pursuit of implementing the Strategic Plan, will be adopted as Operational Principles in all activities where appropriate. They reflect the Convention's fundamental working philosophy – namely to foster cooperation, create partnerships, involve all stakeholders, build capacity and channel resources from more affluent countries to less wealthy regions.

### 5. IMPLEMENTATION

#### 5.1 Implementation Plans

The successful implementation of this Strategic Plan is dependent on contributions made by the Contracting Parties individually, the Conference of the Parties, the Standing Committee, the Scientific Council and the Secretariat, as well as by the Agreements and MoUs developed under the auspices of the Convention. Each of these constitutional players must be aware of the role they play and the specific tasks they need to carry out if the six-year targets are to be attained. More detailed implementation plans may be developed for some tasks to assist and guide progress towards the targets linked to the triennial budget. The Secretariat will also develop an annual work plan for its activities. Structure and content of the plans must relate to the targets of the Strategic Plan. This structure should also be used for future reporting. Contracting Parties, Agreements and MoUs are encouraged to adopt a similar procedure for planning their own work under the Convention.

The Conference of the Parties will set overall programme and budgetary priorities for each triennial period. The Standing Committee will provide guidance on request to the Secretariat and the Scientific Council on how to achieve the COP's priorities including guidance on budgetary issues and the use of limited financial resources. Key partners - including the Agreements negotiated under CMS auspices - will be invited to assist in the Strategic Plan's implementation.

#### 5.2 Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)

Recognising that Strategic Planning and M&E are closely interlinked and that one does not make sense without the other, provisions for M&E have been built into the Strategic Plan and must also be reflected in the associated implementation plans. Monitoring the Strategic Plan's implementation is to take place on three levels:

**Performance:** measuring the success of the annual activities pursued in order to attain the target.

**Achievement:** measuring our success in relation to reducing pressures on migratory species. This will be done in two ways: through (1) the regular evaluation of the milestones and indicators of individual targets and (2) the triennial evaluation of the additional independent key indicators identified for each of the Objectives.

**Impact:** ultimate triennial measure of evaluating the status of migratory species through one or more special indices on Goal level (to be developed under Target 1.3).

Many of the indicators for the Objectives and Targets require the collection of *base line data* at the beginning of the Strategic Plan period. These needs are highlighted in the Implementation Table. They will mainly require actions by the Secretariat and the Scientific Council, but some inputs will also be necessary from Contracting Parties.

### 5.3 Review of the Strategic Plan

The implementation of this Strategic Plan will be reviewed by the Ninth and Tenth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties, in the light of the Plan's stated targets, milestones and indicators. The first one, a *mid-term review*, will be done internally under the leadership of the Standing Committee with inputs from the Scientific Council and the Secretariat. Amendments to the Strategic Plan can at this stage be made in accordance with the findings of the review and new external circumstances that might have arisen.

The second review, the *end-of-term review*, could also be led by the Standing Committee, or, if resources allowed, could be an independent, external assessment. The results and recommendations will be an important input for the development of the follow-on Strategic Plan.

The Agreements negotiated under CMS auspices will be invited to participate in the review process and to adopt complementary procedures for themselves.

## Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

### STRATEGIC PLAN 2006 - 2011

	SUB-DIVISION	TARGETS	INDICATORS, MILESTONES
<b>VISION</b> A world which understands, respects and sustains the phenomenon of animal migration as a unique part of our shared natural heritage			
<b>GOAL</b> To ensure the favourable conservation status of migratory species thereby contributing to global sustainability			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of App. I species whose conservation status has improved as indicated by CMS global index (→ <i>target 1.8</i>)</li> <li>• Aggregate measure derived from similar top status indicators for all species or species groups covered through Agreements or MoUs</li> </ul>
<b>OBJECTIVE 1</b> To ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species is based on the best available scientific information			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality improvement of listing proposals, review reports and background papers for recommendations (assessment of underpinning data: how up-to-date, scientifically credible and, where possible, independently refereed?)</li> </ul>
	Status	<b>1.1</b> Review of status of and conservation actions for App I and II species published at regular intervals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ScC 14: aquatic mammals, aquatic reptiles, terrestrial mammals, birds, bats,</li> <li>• ScC 16: Fishes, invertebrates (butterflies)</li> </ul>
		<b>1.2</b> Up to date list of range states of App I and II species presented to each COP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP 9</li> <li>• COP 10</li> </ul>

	SUB-DIVISION	TARGETS	INDICATORS, MILESTONES
		<b>1.3</b> Indices for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional and national levels developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ScC 14: decision on way forward</li> <li>• COP 9: draft indicators submitted</li> </ul>
	Pressures	<b>1.4</b> Reviews of major threats to migratory species and obstacles to migration completed at regular intervals and guidelines for appropriate actions developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ScC 14: Hunting &amp; by-catch drafts available</li> <li>• ScC 15: Hunting &amp; by-catch recommendations to COP 9</li> <li>• ScC 14:</li> </ul>
	Responses	<b>1.5</b> Criteria, indicators and guidelines for assessing the success of conservation actions for priority migratory species developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ScC 14: Review of available evaluation systems</li> <li>• ScC 15: Draft guidelines available</li> <li>• COP 9: Guidelines adopted</li> </ul>
	Other	<b>1.6</b> Research and monitoring priorities for App I and II species identified and recommended to appropriate institutions for action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ScC 15: ToR set</li> <li>• ScC 16: Priorities identified</li> <li>• COP 10: Priorities considered for promotion</li> </ul>
		<b>1.7</b> Standards and effectiveness of commissioned research and CMS published reports improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006: Base line assessment of 3 sample reports</li> <li>• ScC 14: Standard system operational</li> <li>• 2011: Quality assessment of 3 sample reports</li> </ul>
		<b>1.8</b> User friendly information management system integrating the best available data on migratory species operational and regularly up-dated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP 8: Decision on future development of IMS, incl. GROMS based on review</li> <li>• ScC 14: Documentation of necessary data sources</li> <li>• Proof of up-dating procedures from all data sources</li> </ul>
<b>OBJECTIVE 2</b> <b>To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of App. I species with improved conservation status</li> <li>• Number of App. II cooperative action species with conservation status maintained or improved</li> <li>• Documentation of migratory species issues being integrated in sectoral policies (provided by national reports)</li> <li>• Number and total area of PAs benefiting migratory species (national reports)</li> </ul>
	All species	<b>2.1</b> App. I and App. II regularly up-dated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP 9: listing proposals</li> <li>• COP 10: listing proposals</li> </ul>
	App. I species	<b>2.2</b> All species in App. I fully protected throughout their range in Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006: base line: legal protection status of every species in every Party range state</li> </ul>

	SUB-DIVISION	TARGETS	INDICATORS, MILESTONES
	App. I species	<b>2.3</b> Habitats of key importance in removing App. I species from danger of extinction conserved, restored and effectively managed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ScC 15: Habitats (or sites as proxies) of key importance for all species identified</li> <li>• ScC 16: Status of these habitats known</li> <li>• ScC 17: Proposal for action ready for COP 10</li> <li>• COP 10: Adoption of proposal</li> <li>• Re-evaluation of conservation status</li> </ul>
	App. I: Concerted Action species	<b>2.4</b> Concerted actions for App I priority species identified by COP implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ScC 14: Evaluation framework and baseline information available</li> <li>• ScC 16: First evaluation of implementation</li> </ul>
	App. II species not yet covered by Agreement or MoU	<b>2.5</b> App. II regularly reviewed and opportunities for international collaborative arrangements (incl. agreements) at appropriate scale and resulting in greatest possible conservation gain actively pursued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International collaborative arrangements in place for 50 percent of Cooperative Action species</li> <li>• ScC 14: First entries of CMS App II Agreements table</li> <li>• ScC 15/COP 10: Recommendations for priorities</li> <li>• ScC 16: Table reviewed and up-dated</li> <li>• ScC 17/COP 11: Recommendations for priorities</li> <li>• 2006: Houbara Bustard Agreement; MoU on South Pacific Cetaceans; Appropriate instrument for Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes</li> <li>• 2007: MoU on Small Cetaceans and Sirenians of Central and West Africa (Rec. 7.3); Dugong Agreement (Rec. 7.5); Appropriate instrument for Whale Shark; Appropriate instrument for Snow Leopard</li> <li>• 2008: Appropriate instrument for Small Cetaceans and Dugongs of Southeast Asia and Adjacent Waters (Rec. 7.4); Appropriate instrument for Bats</li> </ul>
	All species	<b>2.6</b> Actions to mitigate most serious threats to migratory species and obstacles to animal migration initiated or carried out, in particular relating to wind turbines, power lines, by-catch, oil pollution, climate change, disease, invasives, illegal take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ScC 14: Evaluation of implementation (baseline)</li> <li>• ScC 16: Re-evaluation: at least 20% increase</li> </ul>
		<b>2.7</b> The most important key habitats/sites for migratory species in each range state are protected and connected, where appropriate, through networks of protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006: Each Party to report on up to 10 most important migratory species sites as proxies and their inclusion a network</li> <li>• COP 9: 50%</li> <li>• COP 10: 100%</li> </ul>

	SUB-DIVISION	TARGETS	INDICATORS, MILESTONES
		<b>2.8</b> Impact assessments (EIA, SEA) required for all development likely seriously to impact migratory species (esp. wind turbines and power lines) and special provisions for migratory species included in national EIA regulations and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006: First assessment of need for EIA in each Party for wind turbines and power lines and of general provisions in EIA regulations for migratory species</li> <li>• COP9: First assessment of migratory species considerations in Party EIA regulations and procedures</li> </ul>
		<b>2.9</b> Issues affecting migratory species addressed in national biodiversity strategies and action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP 9: First evaluation of implementation of guidelines by Parties</li> </ul>
<b>OBJECTIVE 3</b> <b>To broaden awareness and enhance engagement in the conservation of migratory species amongst key actors</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of references to migratory species per year in global news agencies (Reuters, AP, AFP, Spanish)</li> <li>• Number of references of the Convention in same</li> <li>• Total amount of funding spent by selected countries (Parties, non-Parties, regionally representative) on migratory species conservation</li> </ul>
	Parties	<b>3.1</b> Levels of engagement and commitment of existing Parties in CMS increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Response to requests</li> <li>• Level of meeting attendance</li> <li>• Assessed and voluntary contributions</li> <li>• Level of implementation of resolutions and recommendations (national reporting)</li> <li>• 2006: Base line data collected</li> </ul>
	Non-Parties	<b>3.2</b> Level of engagement in CMS work of priority target non-Parties increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proxy indicator: number of countries joining CMS or/and participating in agreements</li> </ul>
	Partners	<b>3.3</b> Number of Partners supporting and participating in the work of CMS increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006: Base line data (number of partners in CMS and agreements etc) collected</li> </ul>
	Media	<b>3.4</b> Awareness of key media of CMS and its leading role in the conservation of migratory species enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• References to CMS in media</li> <li>• Measuring interactions with web-site</li> </ul>
	Sectoral groups	<b>3.5</b> Opinion leaders of key sectoral groups impacting on migratory species influenced, including by expert advice, through CMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CMS institutions: number of engagements with such people</li> <li>• Parties (in national reports): legal references/EIAs referring to CMS or migratory species</li> </ul>

	SUB-DIVISION	TARGETS	INDICATORS, MILESTONES
	All	<b>3.6</b> Key information material in appropriate UN languages disseminated to identified target audiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brochure in Chinese and Arabic</li> <li>• Measuring interactions with web-site</li> <li>• Frequency of up-dating web-site</li> </ul>
<b>OBJECTIVE 4</b> <b>To reinforce CMS's overarching and unifying role in the conservation and management of migratory species</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Contracting Parties to CMS and/or Agreements</li> <li>• Number of signatories to MoUs</li> <li>• Number of references to CMS in CBD, CITES and Ramsar national reports</li> <li>• Number of references to CMS in annual reports of key partners: IUCN, WWF, BirdLife, Wetlands Int., WDCCS</li> </ul>
	Parties	<b>4.1</b> CMS membership increased by 30 Parties, particularly those which are of high importance for migratory species, and/or for which there is a high priority for securing new agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP 9: 20</li> <li>• Double number of members in Americas and Asia</li> </ul>
	Agreements, MoUs	<b>4.2</b> Contribution of Agreements and MoUs towards delivery of the CMS Strategic Plan targets jointly reviewed, and appropriate measures developed to deal with any identified gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• StC pre-COP 9: Gaps identified</li> <li>• COP 9: Measures developed</li> </ul>
	MEAs and Partners	<b>4.3</b> Cooperative activities in pursuit of shared targets with relevant MEAs and key partners increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of cooperative activities conducted</li> <li>• Financial volume of these activities</li> </ul>
	Corporate identity	<b>4.4</b> Identity and cohesiveness of the CMS family of instruments strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreements as observers on ScC</li> <li>• Combination of logos/branding</li> </ul>
	National networks	<b>4.5</b> CMS national liaison systems or committees established in a majority of Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of national liaison systems and committees</li> <li>• COP 9: Guidelines for CMS Focal Points and Scientific Councillors on how to establish such networks</li> </ul>
	Effectiveness	<b>4.6</b> Effectiveness of CMS's own institutions reviewed and, where necessary, enhanced to ensure fulfilment of its increasing worldwide responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP 8: Evaluation commissioned</li> <li>• COP 9: Decision on recommendation</li> </ul>
	Participation	<b>4.7</b> Regional capacity for participating in CMS implementation activities enhanced, particularly in those regions where CMS is under-represented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of regional meetings</li> <li>• Number of projects supported in region</li> </ul>

	SUB-DIVISION	TARGETS	INDICATORS, MILESTONES
	Funding	<b>4.8</b> Extra-budgetary funding from a wider range of sources secured for implementation of the CMS Strategic Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of funding</li> </ul>
<b>OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES</b>		<b>In pursuit of implementing this Strategic Plan CMS endeavours to adhere, where appropriate, to the identified Operational Principles in all its programmes, projects and activities</b>	
	UN principles	<b>OP1</b> Respect the general principles of the UN throughout all phases of implementation of the Strategic Plan	
	Synergies with other Conventions	<b>OP2</b> Cooperate closely with relevant MEAs and key partners and capture synergies in pursuit of shared targets	
	Sustainable use	<b>OP3</b> Foster awareness of the concept of sustainable use, and ensure any use of migratory species is sustainable	
	Transfer of resources	<b>OP4</b> Increase the opportunities for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to contribute more actively to the implementation of the Strategic Plan	
	Project funding	<b>OP5</b> Spend available project funding in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	
	Co-funding	<b>OP6</b> Attract at least 50% matching funding for project activities	
	Capacity building	<b>OP7</b> Seize opportunities for capacity building in all activities, particularly of young professionals	
	Involvement of stakeholders	<b>OP8</b> Involve relevant stakeholders, including in particular all concerned ministries and agencies of Party Governments, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and make them aware of the goals of the Convention	