



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

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CMS/SPWG3/Doc.3/Addendum

Implementation elements in Programmes of Work, Action Plans and implementation support tools at the level of the Convention and CMS Agreements

Introduction

1. This Addendum to CMS/SPWG3/Doc.3 contains information, in a tabulated format, about implementation elements in Programmes of Work, Action Plans and implementation support tools at the level of the Convention and Agreements (i.e. documents 1-90 from CMS/SPWG3/Doc.3/Annex 1). The analysis does not cover CMS MOUs. Only documents which either contain implementation elements or are in themselves implementation tools (such as the CMS Capacity-building Strategy) appear in the table; documents which do not contain implementation elements have not been included.
2. For this compilation, categories of implementation elements were chosen to correspond to those elements likely to be contained in the Companion Volume on Implementation (UNEP/CMS/Conf.11/Doc.15.2/Annex III). The categories are information management, communication, awareness and education, partnerships, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation, as well as progress reporting.
3. Country-specific targets or actions (such as foreseen for instance in the Conservation Plan for Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna) were excluded from this compilation in order to keep the scope of content broad. Country-specific targets or actions could still be included in the future, if this is deemed desirable.

Addendum to CMS/SPWG3/Doc.3

1. Implementation elements in Programmes of Work, Action Plans and implementation support tools at the level of the Convention

Grey: contains both strategic planning/policy and implementation elements

Blue: contains ONLY implementation tools or guidance on implementation

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| 2 | I (cap, inf man, com, aware, part, mon)/S (hab) | Climate Change Programme of Work | Establish, maintain and regularly review a comprehensive, inter-jurisdictional inventory of current protected areas and candidate high priority protected areas in order to coordinate future conservation efforts. | Commission technical reviews and best-practice guidelines and encourage the publishing, sharing and distribution of periodic scientific reviews on the following topics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impacts of climate change on migratory species; • the potential for conservation management to increase the resistance, resilience and adaptation of migratory species populations to climate change; and • the impacts of anthropogenic climate change adaptation and | Increase awareness of the impacts of climate change on migratory species. | Cooperate in respect of transboundary protected areas and populations, ensuring that barriers to migration are to the greatest possible extent eliminated or mitigated, and that migratory species are managed under commonly agreed guidelines. Where appropriate, this should be done within the framework of applicable CMS instruments. Strengthen synergies with the Secretariats of the CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Ramsar Convention, World Heritage Convention, IWC, Arctic Council and | Establish better links between developing country needs and developed country research through CMS family instruments to promote collaboration, coordination and actions Increase the capacity of natural resource managers and other decision makers and enhance their ability to address the impacts on climate change on migratory species, including through the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an assessment of training needs on climate change and | Monitor the effectiveness of capacity building efforts on climate change and migratory species. | / |

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| | | | | <p>mitigation on migratory species.</p> <p>Disseminate the outcomes of these reviews through the CMS website and workspace, where possible translating the results of those reviews into different languages.</p> <p>Establish a series of regional and sub-regional or national workshops involving scientists, NGOs, national focal points for all relevant environmental conventions, policy makers and managers to exchange and discuss information.</p> <p>Contribute technical and scientific information on climate change and migratory species to the national and central clearing house mechanism of the CBD.</p> <p>Invite the CBD COP to encourage its national focal points to make the national clearing house mechanisms available for</p> | | CAFF, Bern Convention, and other international instruments and arrangements. | <p>migratory species at the national level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop training on the use of existing and emerging tools for managing impacts of climate change on migratory species (GIS, statistical analysis etc.). • Explore and build on existing training courses and work with professional societies, academia, technical experts and natural resource agency training professionals to address key needs and augment adaptation training opportunities • Identify and engage with key players who have experience in training opportunities for climate change, monitoring and modelling, and share that knowledge. • Develop and encourage the use of existing webinars and e-learning courses on | | |

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| | | | | information on migratory species and climate change | | | <p>climate change and migratory species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase scientific and management capacity, including through university courses up to the PhD level, to address climate change impacts on migratory species. <p>Develop a baseline curriculum for webinars and e-learning courses to build capacity on climate change and migratory species among natural resource professionals and decision makers.</p> <p>Consolidate the CMS Climate Change Working Group as a means to advise, promote and implement actions. This could include the prioritisation and promotion of specific projects to funders.</p> <p>Develop mechanisms for the promotion and implementation of best practices of migratory species management in light of climate change,</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | with particular focus on hotspots. Make use of available funding mechanisms to support the maintenance of ecosystem services, with the close involvement of local communities, in order to improve the conservation status of migratory species. | | |
| 3 | I(com, aware, part, cap, mon)/S(hab, thr) | Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways | / | Development of a Communication Strategy for migratory bird conservation that strategically seeks to promote priority conservation actions as well as general support for migratory birds | Theme D: Awareness raising, and all activities included in this theme | Development of a stronger working relationship with GEF and other international donors to prioritise work to implement the POW Strengthen/create stronger linkages and working relationships with institutions, organizations and experts to implement joint research and conservation initiatives, including through supporting efforts to build their capacities to deliver. | Parties and others to identify existing and new opportunities for financial resources to support implementation of the POW. | Theme E: Monitoring and reporting, and all activities included in this theme | / |
| 4 | I(cap, com inf man, aware, part), S(sp/hab/thr) | Programme of work for the Central Asian Mammals initiative | Entire Issue 3.1. Knowledge and Data sharing | 1.1.4. Improve inter-agency communication and cooperation (i.e. multi-agency task forces) at the national and regional level concerning scientific, | 1.1.8. Secure public support for addressing illegal hunting and trade through outreach and development of “citizen/informant networks”. | 1.5.10. Engage with and encourage investment from additional NGOs and business, especially local large industries (e.g. oil, gas, mining). | 1.1.1. Strengthen the capacity of rangers and other relevant enforcement personnel to counteract illegal hunting and trade and secure necessary | / | / |

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| | | | | management and enforcement issues (e.g. through the development of a Wildlife Enforcement Network and greater cooperation with customs). | <p>1.2.4. Develop and promote awareness and educational programmes on wildlife protection among herding communities.</p> <p>1.3.2. Increase public-awareness on barriers to migration, specifically: a) raise awareness of the broad public on benefits from migratory species, b) raise awareness of the broad public on impacts of barriers on migratory species and possible solutions, and c) conduct information campaigns targeted at decision makers in government, sector and technical agencies.</p> <p>1.5.4. Provide culturally and species appropriate activities for teachers using current examples such as establishing Wildlife Clubs and celebrating species days</p> | Entire Issue 1.7. Transboundary cooperation | <p>funding (i.e. human resources, equipment, training).</p> <p>1.1.5. Promote the use of new technologies, methods and tools for enforcement (use of SMART, sniffer dogs, risk assessments).</p> <p>1.2.6. Establish joint ministerial working groups (committees) to address pasture use and wildlife protection issues.</p> <p>1.3.3. Promote the knowledge and application of technical solutions, specifically: a) document technical solutions for specific cases (species, landscape and type of barrier), b) establish a knowledge exchange platform (or use of existing ones), c) document and monitor impacts and effectiveness of technical solutions, and d) include the topic of barriers to migration into</p> | | |

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| | | | | | Entire Issue 4.3: Awareness raising | | <p>relevant university curricula.</p> <p>1.5.6. Promote and support the use of local knowledge and skills, e.g. with community based management plans (engagement with strategy definition), scientific research (participatory approaches), reporting outcomes with communities in a suitable language and format.</p> <p>Entire Issue 4.1. Coordination mechanism for CAMI</p> <p>Entire Issue 4.2. Funding implementation</p> | | |
| 5 | I (aware, inf man, cap, com, mon)/S (Sp/ha b) | Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna | <p>For <i>Oryx dammah</i>:</p> <p>2. Provide central co-ordination of information exchange</p> <p>Similar actions for <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>, <i>Gazella dama</i>, <i>Gazella leptoceros</i>, <i>Gazella cuvieri</i>, <i>Gazella dorcas</i></p> | <p>For <i>Oryx dammah</i>:</p> <p>3. Organize regular meetings of African desert antelopes Range States.</p> <p>Similar actions for <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>, <i>Gazella dama</i>, <i>Gazella leptoceros</i>, <i>Gazella cuvieri</i>, <i>Gazella dorcas</i></p> | <p>For <i>Oryx dammah</i>:</p> <p>1. Select reintroduction sites, prepare management plan, initiate management measures, conduct awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Increase public awareness: 1. Conduct education programmes for local communities to</p> | / | <p>For <i>Oryx dammah</i>:</p> <p>1. Designate national co-ordinators with responsibility for liaising with counterparts in other Range States and with co-operating organizations.</p> <p>4. Provide technical training for field staff.</p> | <p>For <i>Oryx dammah</i>:</p> <p>5. Monitor consolidation or reinforcement results closely : proper training of personnel involved in the monitoring should be insured.</p> <p>Similar actions for <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>, <i>Gazella dama</i>, <i>Gazella leptoceros</i>,</p> | / |

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| | | | | | <p>increase consciousness and appreciation of heritage, and integrate those communities into conservation projects from the start</p> <p>2. Provide documentation destined for tour operators to limit irresponsible hunting, killing or harassment</p> <p>3. Provide information to diplomatic services to help them counsel cooperants to curb poaching and other disturbances</p> <p>4. Locate companies that employ cooperants susceptible of presenting a considerable threat and enlist their assistance in curbing detrimental activities</p> <p>Similar actions for <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>, <i>Gazella dama</i>, <i>Gazella leptoceros</i>, <i>Gazella cuvieri</i>, <i>Gazella dorcas</i></p> | | <p>Similar actions for <i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>, <i>Gazella dama</i>, <i>Gazella leptoceros</i>, <i>Gazella cuvieri</i>, <i>Gazella dorcas</i></p> | <p><i>Gazella cuvieri</i>, <i>Gazella dorcas</i></p> | |

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| 6 | I(cap)/S (thr) | Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds | / | / | / | / | In itself a capacity-building strategy | / | / |
| 7 | I(aware, cap, mon)/S (thr) | FAO International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds) (1999) | / | / | National Plans (NPOA-Seabirds) may contain plans for raising awareness among stakeholders | / | In itself a capacity-building strategy: Notes on tools and techniques to reduce such bycatch. Guidance on development of a National Plan of Action for reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds) | / | / |
| 8 | I(cap, prog)/S (sp, thr) | FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks) (1999) | / | / | / | / | In itself a capacity-building strategy. Guidance on development of a National Plan of Action for conservation and management of sharks stocks | / | Shark NPOA-Sharks should be assessed at least every 4 years |
| 9 | I (cap)/S (thr) | FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards (2011) | / | / | / | / | In itself a capacity-building strategy: “designed to provide guidance on management factors ranging from an appropriate regulatory framework to the components of a good data collection programme, and include the identification of key management considerations and | / | / |

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| | | | | | | | measures necessary to ensure the conservation of target and non-target species, as well as affected habitats.” | | |
| 10 | I(com, aware, cap, mon)/S (sp, hab, thr) | Saker Falcon Action Plan | / | Objective: Ensure effective stakeholder involvement in the implementation of SakerGAP within a Saker Falcon Adaptive Management Framework. Actions under this objective: develop the network of stakeholders Action: 3.8 E establish internet platforms and hot lines for reporting injured or dead raptors including the Saker Falcon | Action: Awareness-raising of Stakeholders to prevent loss and persecution of the Saker Falcon Action: Raise the awareness of stakeholders about the risks of bird-power line interactions, including bird-friendly pole designs, their application and priorities for mitigation Action: stakeholders in sustainable use schemes 5.8 Raise stakeholders’ awareness of the status and biology of the Saker Falcon and increase their cooperation and involvement in its conservation | / | 2.2 Improve law enforcement to prevent and convert uncontrolled illegal use to controlled, legal and sustainable use | 5.5 Monitor to fill critical knowledge gaps and to track the progress of implementation 5.6 Evaluate and learn to achieve better understanding of the effectiveness of the SakerGAP implementation process | / |
| 11 | I(inf man, aware, part, cap, | Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle | 3.2.1 Establish protocols for data-sharing on fishing effort and for emergence of new | / | 26.1.4. Provide plain language advice online with regard to best practice care for debilitated | 2.1.1 Work with conservation management agencies, local municipal councils, | 6.1.5 Capacity building of human resources (i.e. fishers, management authorities and other | 6.1.4. Monitor the use and effectiveness of mitigation measures through observer programs, | 26.1.3. Annual reporting on the results of rehabilitation programs. |

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| | mon, prog)/S (sp, thr) | | <p>fishing techniques (such as artisanal offshore fisheries for flying fish eggs). Build upon resources and data standardisation developed by other organisations, including those developed by IAC for net fisheries, CPPS data standardization protocols, and bycatch data standardisation occurring through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations.</p> <p>11.1.9. Encourage and promote information exchange on loggerhead turtles in the South Pacific Ocean and climate change between all relevant fora.</p> | | <p>loggerhead turtles, taking into account already existing resources.</p> <p>2.1.2 Implement community awareness and education programs promoting responsible pet ownership by local community residents close to nesting beaches.</p> <p>7.1.1 Outreach/awareness-raising with fishers to reduce consumption and promote safe release.</p> <p>9.1.2. Develop and implement an education program that fosters public engagement in reducing the loss of synthetic waste to the marine environment.</p> <p>10.1.2. Develop and implement an education program, promoting best practice strategies, that fosters engagement of fishers in reducing the loss or discarding of fishing gear to the marine environment.</p> | <p>surrounding land owners and communities to limit access of foxes, dogs and varanid lizards to nesting beaches and reduce loss of egg to predators.</p> | <p>stakeholders) to promote effective bycatch monitoring and mitigation.</p> <p>11.1.8. Provide capacity building for sea turtle managers and turtle groups on implementing adaptation measures.</p> <p>18.1.2. Expand and increase capacity of Indigenous ranger programs that conduct research and monitoring of marine turtles, including Loggerhead turtles, at rookeries and feeding grounds.</p> <p>22.2.2. Plan and conduct oil spill response drills.</p> | <p>log books, electronic monitoring systems or other means, as appropriate.</p> | |

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| | | | | | 16.1.3. Encourage the development and distribution of appropriate education material for use by tourism operators. | | | | |
| 12 | I (inf man, com, aware, part, cap, prog)/S (sp, hab, thr) | Central Asian Flyway Waterbird Action Plan | <p>3.1.1 Range States, in liaison where appropriate with competent national and international organizations, shall undertake and publish national inventories of the habitats within their territory, to identify all sites of international and national importance for populations listed in Table 2 and which hold internationally important numbers of waterbirds. [...]</p> <p>4.1.11. Range States shall initiate efforts to collect and publish harvest data/hunting statistics on migratory waterbirds, in order to be able to establish the international coordination of sustainable waterbird harvest in the future.</p> <p>4.1.12. Range States shall cooperate with a view to developing a</p> | <p>4.1.4. The Secretariat shall be kept informed by the Range States of their legislation relating to the harvesting/ hunting of populations listed in Table 2.</p> <p>5.4 Range States shall cooperate to establish a clearing house mechanism to inform and support implementation of the Action Plan. This will benefit from being implemented in consultation with relevant conventions and agreements with established clearing house mechanisms.</p> | <p>4.1.9. Range States shall promote the education and training of hunters for the conservation and sustainable use of waterbirds, including through hunting associations and shall endeavour to make mandatory hunter proficiency tests as a condition for the issue of hunting licences. The proficiency test for hunters should include, among other things, waterbird identification including of target and non-target species.</p> <p>Entire theme Training, Education and Public Awareness</p> | <p>2.1.1 Range States shall cooperate with relevant international conventions and agreements including the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitats (Ramsar), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and relevant international programmes</p> | <p>3.2.5 Range States shall increase the capacity of local agencies and interest groups to support development and implementation of management plans of all internationally and nationally important sites to conserve the important sites for the populations listed in Table 2. These plans shall be developed in cooperation with authorities, non-government organizations and local communities.</p> | / | <p>5.6 The Secretariat, in coordination with the Range States, shall prepare a series of international reviews necessary for the implementation of this Action Plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) reports on the status and trends of populations; (b) gaps in information from surveys; (c) the networks of sites used by each population, including reviews of the protection status of each site as well as of the management measures taken in each case; (d) pertinent hunting and trade legislation in each country relating to the species listed in Table 2 to this Action Plan; (e) the stage of preparation and implementation of single species action plans; |

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| | | | reliable and harmonized flyway wide system for the collection of harvest data in order to assess the annual harvest of populations or, when this is not possible, assess the annual harvest of the species listed in Table 2. They shall provide the Secretariat with estimates of the total annual take for each population or, when this is not possible, assess the annual harvest of the species. | | | including the Programme for the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) of the Arctic Council, Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy (APMWCS), International Waterbird Census (including the Asian Waterbird Census), Important Bird Area programme and others in developing and implementing international species action plans and other protection, monitoring and conservation measures for populations listed in Table 2. | | | (f) re-establishment projects; and (g) the status of introduced non-native waterbird species and hybrids thereof. |
| 13 | I (inf man, cap, aware, part)/S (thr, hab) | Conservation of migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region | 33. Compile national lists of quarry migratory landbird species, hunting seasons and trade across Range States, to ensure sustainability of taking at the flyway scale and an accurate determination of hunting pressure 22. Undertake and publish national | / | 39. Promote public experience of the wonder of migration and migratory landbird species by raising awareness and providing information, and where appropriate regulate access to congregatory sites or bottlenecks 47. Promote the use of, and awareness of, | 35. Promote international cooperation between enforcement authorities and other stakeholders in the regulation, implementation and enforcement of the taking and trade of migratory landbird species, and implement measures outlined in CMS Resolution 11.16 on | 63. Encourage local, national and international engagement with private organisations and public agencies, especially in the development sector, particularly agriculture energy and manufacturing. This is aimed at information sharing and the formulation of development | / | / |

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| | | | inventories of the sites of importance to migratory landbird species, in liaison, where appropriate, with competent international conservation organisations | | <p>lead ammunition-free hunting, fishing and wildlife management. [...]</p> <p>62. Support and encourage public participation in 'Friends of the Landbirds Action Plan' (FLAP), an initiative that will use online social media to provide a forum for all interested in and who care about migratory landbird species to follow, support and contribute to the work of the AEML-WG</p> | the Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds | <p>strategies that are economic and ecologically sustainable</p> <p>3. Develop landscape design principles and guidance to mitigate the negative consequences of large-scale and/or intensive forms of agriculture on migratory landbird species and their habitats, and share relevant experiences and good practices through collaboration between Range States</p> <p>Entire issue 4.4 Build capacity and improve the exchange of information, collaboration and coordination between researchers studying migratory landbird species</p> <p>8. Facilitate the sharing, internationally, of relevant pastoralist and small-scale agricultural experiences and good practices, which employ land-use systems that are ecologically sustainable and</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | support populations of migratory landbird species. Support the documentation of case studies | | |
| 14 | I(inf man, com, cap)/S(sp, hab, thr) | International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali <i>Ovis ammon</i> | 2.5.4. Establish data sharing protocols and regularly submit information to the Action Plan coordinator. | 1.1.4. Report poaching incidents to mass media and CMS. 2.5.2. Engage international agencies that provide common platforms for knowledge sharing and best practices. | / | / | 1.1.2. Strengthen management capacity of trophy hunting concessions and clearly define hunting zones and seasons 1.1.3. Provide relevant training and equipment for law enforcement officers, PA staff, and others. 2.1.5. Provide adequate transport, equipment, and training to protected areas and rangers 2.5.1. Increase the capacity of protected area and hunting area managers to monitor and sustainably manage argali populations through training. Entire objective 4: To ensure effective implementation of the action plan 2.5.3. Facilitate transboundary activities including information exchange on trade and use, | / | / |

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| | | | | | | | joint law enforcement and anti-poaching activities; penetration of border fences, transboundary monitoring & research, communication and other actions related to wildlife diseases and transboundary protected areas. | | |
| 15 | I (com, inf man, aware)/ S(hab, thr, sp) | International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Chinese Crested Tern (<i>Sterna bergsteini</i>) | Develop a central database and information centre for the Chinese Crested Tern. This might be expanded to a seabird database for the tropical and sub-tropical western Pacific | Entire theme 5.7 Coordination of conservation activities and information exchange | Making the ban [of landing on breeding islands] known to fishing communities Entire theme 5.5. Education and outreach | / | / | / | / |
| 16 | I (cap, com, inf man)/S (hab, thr) | International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill (<i>Platalea minor</i>) | Establish a standardised sampling procedure (for biological and pathological samples) Entire theme 4.1.8. Establishment of database | Establish an efficient system within the range of BFS to ensure rapid action and coordination in case of disease outbreak | / | / | Training on how to handle sick/injured birds and provide follow-up care Entire theme 4.1.6. Strengthen international network and coordination Entire theme 4.1.7. strengthen local coordination Entire theme 4.1.9: Capacity building | / | / |
| 17 | I (cap, aware)/ S(hab, thr) | International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of | / | / | Raise institutional and public awareness | / | Entire theme 6.6 Capacity building Entire theme 6.8 Fund raising | / | / |

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| | | the Spoon-billed Sandpiper | | | | | | | |
| 18 | I (cap) | CMS Capacity building strategy 2015-2017 | / | / | / | / | <p>Contribute to, and where appropriate, participate in NBSAP processes</p> <p>Promote the use of the Capacity-building Manual for the CMS Family and Assess its Application</p> <p>Implement the e-community</p> <p>Promoting the implementation of Capacity-building activities CMS and its Instruments</p> | / | / |
| 19 | I (com, cap) | CMS Communication, information and outreach plan | / | <p>General Communication Principles</p> <p>Development of a Communication Strategy and Common Branding</p> | / | / | <p>Development of a Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Programme</p> <p>Strengthen the Joint Communications, Information Management and Awareness-raising Team</p> | / | / |
| 20 | I(cap) | Enhancing engagement with the GEF | / | / | / | / | In itself a capacity-building strategy | / | / |
| 21 | I (cap, com, aware, inf man, part, mon) | Activities for Implementation of Future Shape process | Harmonization and inter-operability of information management and reporting systems where appropriate | Parties/Signatories to begin to translate guidance documents into local languages to assist implementation. (4.4) | Activites contained under “Enhance communication and seek opportunities to develop awareness of CMS and CMS Family.”: | Activites contained under “Improved partnership working” By 2014, Closer collaboration with | Activities contained under “Enhancing scientific research and information.” By 2014: | Activities under: “Monitoring of implementation.” By2014: Utilization of systems of assessment and | / |

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| | | | and applicable for the CMS Family. | | <p>By 2014: Produce CMS website in 3 languages. (4.1)</p> <p>By 2017: Run awareness campaigns to ensure that CMS is recognized by the public, academic institutions, international organizations and others as the global leader in the protection of migratory species. CMS to commence coordination of communication activities (links into long). (4.2)</p> <p>CMS to coordinate communication operations and strategies as centralized services across Agreements/MoU.</p> <p>Coordinate press and media announcements and the implementation of species campaigns and public events. Support the development and maintenance of CMS Family websites and</p> | <p>UNEP regional offices, where appropriate, to assist with capacity building and technological support by CMS and its Family. (Already in existence and builds on current mapping work) (2.1)</p> <p>Encourage more NGOs and private sector to become engaged in Agreements and MoUs. (2.2)</p> <p>By 2017: Closer working with partner organizations (including NGOs, indigenous and local communities and States) (2.3)</p> <p>By 2020: Develop regional hubs for MEA implementation to identify synergies and linkages between MEAs and avoid duplication in projects and activities. e.g SPREP (Long-term aim to build upon work undertaken over short and medium term) (2.4)</p> <p>Activities under:</p> | <p>Explore opportunities to improve the synergies between the CMS science base with the development of IPBES, as well as collaborating with and learning lessons from existing data hubs (e.g. utilization of existing systems such as TEMATEA, UNEP-WCMC, IUCN, Wetland International) to enhance the delivery of CMS Family objectives. (External) (3.1)</p> <p>By 2017: CMS to coordinate scientific research programmes based on identification of common issues/threats shared across the CMS Family to reduce duplication and overlaps and improve economies of scale. To be used to promote CMS to other Inter Conventions – administered by CMS but open to all Inter community to use – used to raise profile of CMS (Internal). (3.2)</p> | <p>monitoring external to CMS (for example by UNEP-WCMC). (External) (16.1)</p> <p>By 2017: Improve mechanisms to measure implementation of CMS and its Family both from a Party and conservation perspective, quality of work, and identification of gaps and propose measures to close these gaps. Developing indicators for measuring action plans. (Internal) (16.2)</p> | |

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| | | | | | <p>CMS provide centralized awareness-raising on common/shared threats through publications and online resources, where this is practicable. (4.3)</p> | <p>“Enhanced collaboration between CMS agreements (for Option 2) via Secretariats or (for Option 3) via merger of agreements based on either geography/ecology or on species clusters.”</p> | <p>By 2020: Create a hub for scientific data on migratory species, which would facilitate the use of migratory species data as an indicator of climate change (Internal). (3.3)</p> <p>Activities contained under “To carry out a global gap analysis at the Convention level and to assess resources appropriateness.”</p> <p>By 2014: Global Gap and Resource Assessment, including: 1. CMS Secretariat to coordinate a global gap analysis at Convention level: consider which issues are being addressed, which issues are not being addressed, if another organization is addressing these issues, scientific gap analysis and what research is required. (5.1)</p> <p>2. Resource assessment of Convention (CMS</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | <p>Secretariat and MoUs). (5.3) 3. Undertake an assessment of MoUs and their viability. (16.3)</p> <p>By 2017: Implementation of recommendations of gap analysis and resource assessment. (5.2)</p> <p>Activities contained under “Coordinated strategic plans for the CMS Family.”</p> <p>Activities contained under: “Restructuring of Scientific Council to maximize expertise and knowledge capacity.”</p> <p>Activities contained under: “Identify opportunities for cooperation and coordination at the local and regional level through the creation of synergies based on geography.”</p> <p>Activities contained under: “Strengthen the coordination and servicing of MoUs. “</p> <p>Activities contained under:”</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | <p>Seek opportunities to coordinate meetings between institutions, working groups and across the CMS Family agreements. “</p> <p>Activities contained under: “Seek opportunities to expand and develop capacity building across the CMS Family. “</p> <p>Activities under: “Seek opportunities to expand and enhance fundraising activities. “</p> | | |
| 22 | I (cap) | Guidelines for the operation of the Small Grants Programme | / | / | / | / | In itself capacity-building | / | / |
| 23 | I (cap) | Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its instruments (2013) | / | / | / | / | In itself capacity-building | / | / |
| 24 | I (cap) | Guidance on the integration of the conservation of migratory species into NBSAPs | / | / | / | / | In itself capacity-building | / | / |
| 25 | I (cap) | Code of conduct for partnerships with the private sector | / | / | / | / | In itself capacity-building | / | / |
| 26 | I (cap) | CBD Guidelines on | / | / | / | / | In itself capacity-building | / | / |

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| | | Environmental Impact Assessment | | | | | | | |
| 27 | I (cap) | Steps for conservation emergency response | / | / | / | / | In itself capacity-building | / | / |
| 28 | I (part, rep) | CMS Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans | / | / | / | <p>GLOBAL</p> <p>2. The Secretariat and the Scientific Council should maintain and where appropriate seek to enhance cooperation and collaboration with:</p> <p>2.1. FAO/COFI in particular in respect of bycatch;</p> <p>2.2. CITES to support and complement the conservation activities of each convention. In particular:</p> <p>a) develop a formal process within CMS for providing comments to CITES on proposals to amend the latter's Appendices and to seek comments from CITES on proposals to amend the CMS Appendices;</p> <p>b) representing CMS agreements when needed, to formally contribute to the</p> | / | / | <p>GLOBAL</p> <p>3.1 The Aquatic Mammals Working Group (AMWG) should: develop appropriate metrics for the reporting of regional conservation progress, to ensure the CMS Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans can be regularly and consistently assessed and forecast; develop regular reports on progress of the CMS Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans for COP11 and COP12; develop regular reports on progress of the CMS Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans for COP13 and COP14;</p> <p>NORTH EAST ATLANTIC OCEAN</p> <p>10.1: Develop comprehensive reports on regional</p> |

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| | | | | | | <p>deliberations of CITES Animals Committee and other CITES processes;</p> <p>NORTH EAST ATLANTIC OCEAN</p> <p>7. The Secretariat and the Scientific Council should:</p> <p>7.1. cooperate and collaborate with ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS and the Bern Convention;</p> <p>7.2. extend their cooperation and collaboration with ASCOBANS and OSPAR on the identification of and where appropriate work on the protection of habitats of harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) within the overlapping ASCOBANS and OSPAR areas;</p> <p>6</p> <p>7.3. cooperate and collaborate with ASCOBANS and IMO. This is already a positive and important relationship;</p> <p>7.4. establish an active collaboration</p> | | | <p>progress of the CMS Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans for COP11 and COP12.</p> <p>10.2. Develop comprehensive reports on regional progress of the CMS Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans for COP13 and COP14.</p> <p>Similar actions for Mediterranean and Black Sea. Central and Southeast Atlantic Ocean, Northwest Atlantic Ocean, Southwest Atlantic Ocean, Central and Northeast Pacific Ocean, Southeast Pacific Ocean, Central and Northwest Pacific Ocean, Pacific Islands Region, Indian Ocean, Arctic Seas, Southern Ocean</p> |

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| | | | | | | <p>agreement with relevant RFMOs, with the objective of measurably reducing cetacean bycatch.</p> <p>The Secretariat and the Scientific Council should:</p> <p>9.2. extend their cooperation and collaboration with ASCOBANS and OSPAR on the identification of and where appropriate work on the protection of habitats of bowhead whale (<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>), blue whale (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>), northern right whale (<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>) and harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>) within the overlapping ASCOBANS and OSPAR areas.</p> <p>Similar actions for Mediterranean and Black Sea, Central and Southeast Atlantic Ocean, Northwest Atlantic Ocean, Southwest Atlantic Ocean, Central and Northeast Pacific Ocean, Southeast Pacific</p> | | | |

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| | | | | | | Ocean, Central and Northwest Pacific Ocean, Pacific Islands Region, Indian Ocean, Arctic Seas, Southern Ocean | | | |

2. Implementation elements in Programmes of Work, Action Plans and implementation support tools at the level of the CMS Agreements

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| 30 | I (aware, cap, part)/ S(sp, hab, thr) | ACAP | Action Plan | / | / | <p>6. Education and Public Awareness</p> <p>6.1 The Parties shall seek to make information on the conservation status of albatrosses and petrels, the threats facing them, and the activities taken under the Agreement, available to the scientific, fishing and conservation communities, as well as to relevant local authorities and other decision-makers, and to neighbouring states.</p> | 7.2 The Parties shall collaborate with other countries and organisations involved with albatross and petrel research, monitoring and management for the purpose of exchanging knowledge, skills and techniques to ensure more effective implementation of this Action Plan. | <p>7.1 The Advisory Committee shall develop conservation guidelines to assist the Parties in the implementation of this Action Plan. Where possible, these guidelines should be consistent with those developed under other international instruments.</p> <p>7.4 The Secretariat shall regularly undertake a review of potential means for providing</p> | / | / |

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| | | | | | | <p>6.2 The Parties shall seek to make local communities and the public in general more aware of the status of albatrosses and petrels and the threats facing them.</p> <p>6.3 The Parties shall cooperate with each other, the Secretariat and others with a view to developing training programmes and exchanging resource materials.</p> <p>6.4 The Parties shall, where necessary, arrange for training programmes to ensure that personnel responsible for the implementation of this Action Plan have adequate knowledge to implement it effectively.</p> | | necessary resources (viz both funds and technical assistance) for the implementation of this Action Plan, and shall report on this to each ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties. | | |
| 31 | I (cap) | ACAP | Work Programme of the Secretariat | / | / | / | / | In itself a capacity-building programme (with explicit references to facilitating the work of the Advisory Committee, and helping with implementing the Agreement and capacity-building activities) | / | / |

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| 32 | I (cap) | ACAP | Work Programme of the Advisory Committee | / | / | / | / | In itself a capacity-building programme (including research and monitoring, capacity-building) | / | / |
| 33 | I (cap) | ACAP | Capacity-building Strategy (in development) | / | / | / | / | In itself a capacity-building programme; content still at a drafting stage | / | / |
| 34 | I (cap) | ACAP | Review of mitigation measures and summary advice for reducing the impact of pelagic longlines on seabirds | / | / | / | / | Summarises best practice measures for reducing such impacts | / | / |
| 35 | I (cap) | ACAP | Review of mitigation measures and summary advice for reducing the impact of demersal longlines on seabirds | / | / | / | / | Summarises best practice measures for reducing such impacts | / | / |
| 36 | I (cap) | ACAP | Review of mitigation measures and summary advice for reducing the impact of pelagic and demersal trawl gear on seabirds | / | / | / | / | Summarises best practice measures for reducing such impacts | / | / |
| 37 | I (cap) | ACAP | Best Practise Seabird bycatch mitigation criteria and definition | / | / | / | / | Summarises best practice measures for reducing such impacts | / | / |

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| 38 | I (cap) | ACAP | ACAP Indicators to measure the success of the Agreement – performance indicators for capacity building | / | / | / | / | / | A contact group is currently developing indicators to measure capacity building under the Agreement. | / |
| 40 | I (cap, inf man, com, aware)/ S(sp, hab) | ACCOBAMS | Conservation Plan | Parties shall co-operate to: a) develop the systems for collecting data on observations, incidental catches, strandings, epizootics and other phenomena related to cetaceans; c) prepare a directory of existing protected or managed areas which could benefit the conservation of cetaceans and of marine areas of potential importance for the conservation of cetaceans; | Parties shall co-operate to: f) prepare a sub-regional or regional information bulletin on cetacean conservation activities or contribute to an existing publication serving the same purpose; | Parties shall co-operate to: g) prepare information, awareness and identification guides for distribution to users of the sea; | / | 4. Research and monitoring Parties shall undertake co-ordinated, concerted research on cetaceans and facilitate the development of new techniques to enhance their conservation. Parties shall, in particular: e) facilitate the development of passive acoustic techniques to monitor cetacean populations. Parties shall co-operate to: i) develop and implement training programmes on conservation techniques, in particular, on observation, release, transport and first | / | / |

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| | | | | <p>d) prepare a directory of national and international legislation concerning cetaceans;</p> <p>e) establish, as appropriate, a sub-regional or regional data bank for the storage of information collected under paragraphs a) to d) above;</p> <p>h) prepare, on the basis of regional knowledge, a synthesis of veterinary recommendations for the rescue of cetaceans; and</p> | | | | aid techniques, and responses to emergency situations. | | |
| 41 | I(com, cap, aware, mon)/ S(hab, thr) | ACCOBAMS | ACCOBAMS Strategy 2014-2025 | / | Objective A1: Improve communication across, up and down ACCOBAMS as an organization. See associated activities for details. | Objective B3: Enhance public awareness about cetaceans. See associated activities for details. | / | Objective A3: Ensure adequate funding, in particular for conservation activities. See associated activities for details. Objective B4: Improve capacities of national organisations and | Objective A4: Improve the level of implementation of and compliance with ACCOBAMS resolutions as well as the monitoring of its progress. See associated activities for details. | / |

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| 42 | I (com, inf man, cap, aware, part, mon)/S (thr, hab) | ACCOBAMS | Work Programme 2014-2016 | 2- Maintain and regularly update ACCOBAMS database, including information about all cetacean conservation related scientists and experts operating in the region | 1- Establish regular platform of communication to inform all relevant subjects about ongoing activities, cooperation possibilities, project call of proposals and other relevant information | Overall objective: Enhancing public awareness about cetaceans, and activities falling under this objective. | 1- Strengthen existing partnerships: GFCM, IMO, CMS and relevant CMS agreements such as ASCOBANS, the Barcelona Convention, RAC/SPA, the Black Sea Commission, IWC, EU Biodiversity Strategy, marine strategies in the ACCOBAMS area (MSFD66), CBD Strategy, SAP BIO, ECS, international, regional and local NGOs 2- Establish new partnerships: Accession of all riparian states to the Agreement, Establish formal partnership with the EC jointly with ASCOBANS and as feasible with assistance from CMS, | experts. See associated activities for details. Acts as an implementation tool for ACCOBAMS Strategic Plan Overall Objective Improve Capacity of National Organisations and Experts, and activities falling under this objective. 2- Develop /Disseminate tools for adequate management of areas containing critical habitat, including evaluation of management effectiveness and using examples of best practice Overall objective: Ensure adequate funding, in particular for conservation activities | 1- Evaluate work programmes implementation progress and level of resolutions implementation by Parties as a basis for new triennial work programme planning | / |

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| | | | | | | | Establish formal partnership with NATO – NURC, OGP, ICES | | | |
| 43 | I (cap, aware, com)/S(thr, sp) | ACCOBAMS | Conservation Plan for short-beaked common dolphins in the Mediterranean Sea | | <p>Action M3 - Reduce conflict with fisheries resulting in harm or killing of common dolphins in Areas of Conservation Importance:</p> <p>In addition to research (see Action R8), and based on research results, organize round tables to get members of the scientific and advocacy community to communicate with fishermen and fisheries experts and managers to find solutions to the problem</p> | Entire Section 9.5 Awareness and education actions (and actions under this section) | | <p>Action M4 - Develop networks to monitor cetacean strandings and investigate causes in Areas of Conservation Importance: Create local expertise and conditions for the development of networks concerned with the monitoring of and response to cetacean strandings, with a priority in ACIs Funding of organizations involved in the monitoring of and response to strandings</p> <p>Entire Section 9.3 Research Actions (and actions under this section)</p> <p>Entire Section 9.4 Capacity building actions (and actions under this section)</p> | | |
| 44 | I (cap, aware)/ | ACCOBAMS | Conservation Plan for Black Sea Cetaceans | / | / | ACTION 9: Mitigation of disturbance caused by shipping : | / | ACTION 15: Regional cetacean | / | / |

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| | S(thr, hab) | | | | | <p>(d) As long as above strategies are completed, in order to start the mitigation of cetacean disturbance as early as possible, certain guidelines should be prepared and disseminated among shipping companies, vessel crews, harbor authorities and other identified audiences (</p> <p>ACTION 16: Strategies for capacity building and raising awareness</p> <p>(c) Developing a regional public awareness strategy dedicated to cetacean conservation and linked with all other actions listed in this conservation plan. The strategy should stipulate the concerted activities of research and educational institutions, authorities, NGOs and media, providing awareness-raising campaigns, relevant educational tools and guidelines focused on different target audiences.</p> | | <p>stranding network (CSN)</p> <p>ACTION 16: Strategies for capacity building and raising awareness</p> <p>(a) Establishing regular training courses on research methodology, conservation and management of Black Sea cetaceans for different categories of interested and professionally involved people including: university students and lecturers; operating personnel of coastal and marine protected areas; officers of governmental agencies responsible for the protection and exploitation of the sea and marine resources (e.g., national fish protection services and environmental inspectorates); participants of cetacean stranding networks and representatives of environmental NGOs.</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | ACTION 17: Access to information and cetacean libraries | | <p>(b) Developing a grant mechanism providing Black Sea students and young scientists with access to European system of education and making available their participation in international trainings on cetacean research and conservation, such as: the Course on Marine Mammals at the University of Valencia (Spain), annual Distance Sampling Workshops at the University of St. Andrews (Scotland), and the Field Courses on Cetacean Research Techniques organized by the Tethys Research Institute (Italy).</p> | | |
| | | | | | | | | <p>ACTION 6: Strategy for reducing cetacean bycatches: a) Establishment of a regional bycatch network.</p> | | |

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| 45 | I(cap) | ACCOBAMS | Educational strategy and program | / | / | / | / | In itself a capacity-building strategy, targeting both school children and communities in range states | / | / |
| 47 | I (inf man, cap, com, aware, mon)/S(sp, hab, thr) | AEWA | Action Plan | 3.1.1 Parties, in liaison where appropriate with competent international organizations, shall undertake and publish national inventories of the habitats within their territory which are important to the populations listed in Table 1. | 4.1.2 The Agreement secretariat shall be kept informed by the Parties of their legislation relating to the hunting of populations listed in Table 1. | 4.1.8 Parties shall, where appropriate, promote the requirement of a proficiency test for hunters, including among other things, bird identification. 6. Education and Information 6.1 Parties shall, where necessary, arrange for training programmes to ensure that personnel responsible for the implementation of this Action Plan have an adequate knowledge to implement it effectively. 6.2 Parties shall cooperate with each other and the Agreement secretariat with a view to developing training programmes and exchanging resource materials. 6.3 Parties shall endeavour to develop | / | Entire section 5.1.: Research and monitoring 5.8 Parties shall endeavour to cooperate with relevant international organisations and to support research and monitoring projects. 7.3 The Agreement secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and with the assistance of experts from Range States, shall coordinate the development of conservation guidelines in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 4, of this Agreement to assist the Parties in the implementation of this Action Plan. The Agreement secretariat shall ensure, where | 7.4 The Agreement secretariat, in coordination with the Technical Committee and the Parties, shall prepare a series of international reviews necessary for the implementation of this Action Plan, including: (e) the stage of preparation and implementation of single species action plans; | / |

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| | | | | | | <p>programmes, information materials and mechanisms to improve the level of awareness of the general public with regard to the objectives, provisions and contents of this Action Plan. In this regard, particular attention shall be given to those people living in and around important wetlands, to users of these wetlands (hunters, fishermen, tourists, etc.) and to local authorities and other decision makers.</p> <p>6.4 Parties shall endeavour to undertake specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of the populations listed in Table 1.</p> | | <p>possible, coherence with guidelines approved under other international instruments. These conservation guidelines shall aim at introducing the principle of sustainable use. They shall cover, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) single species action plans; (b) emergency measures; (c) preparation of site inventories and habitat management methods; (d) hunting practices; (e) trade in waterbirds; (f) tourism; (g) reducing crop damage; and (h) a waterbird monitoring protocol. <p>7.7 The Agreement secretariat shall regularly undertake a review of potential mechanisms for providing additional resources (funds and technical assistance) for the implementation of this Action Plan, and shall make a report to each</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | ordinary session of the Meeting of the Parties. | | |
| 48 | I (inf man, com, aware, part, cap, prog)/S (sp, thr, hab) | AEWA | AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 | Target: 2.2 Internationally coordinated collection of harvest data is developed and implemented | Target 4.1. Support for the implementation of the Communication Strategy (CS) is secured Target 4.2. The AEWA Communication Strategy is implemented | Target 4.3. Awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation issues in general and of AEWA in particular are increased at all levels within the CPs | Target 5.3. Cooperation with other MEAs and key partners is enhanced | Target 5.2. Sufficient funding for the implementation of the SP is raised from different sources Target 5.4. The Small Grants Fund (SGF) is activated Target 5.6. Capacity of national staff to implement the Agreement is increased through proper training mechanisms 5.7. Appropriate national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity MEAs are established on regular basis | / | “The Strategic Plan may be reviewed by each MOP if so deemed necessary, in order to reflect updates on progress made at target and indicator level.” |
| 49 | I (aware, cap, mon)/S (sp, hab) | AEWA | AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2012-2017 | / | / | Target 4.3: Awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation issues in general and of AEWA in particular are increased at all | / | Actions 1.2.1. a. Identify, using the Critical Site Network (CSN) tool and other sources, the key network | Result 2.2.1: Report on Harvest Regimes in Africa (including proposals for management and monitoring options) | / |

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| | | | | | | levels within the CPs, and results contained under this complimentary target | | <p>sites in each CP and their current protection designation status</p> <p>Actions 1.4.2.a. All Range States designate their National representative and national expert to each AEWA ISWG</p> <p>Actions 1.4.2.b. National Working Groups for each SSAP are convened and coordinated by the national representatives and national experts in each Range State</p> <p>Actions 1.4.2.c. All Range States provide annually sufficient resources to maintain the international coordination mechanism for each SSAP</p> <p>Actions 1.4.2.d. Raise funds for implementation of the SSAPs</p> <p>Complementary target 4: General capacity and expertise of range states on the flyway</p> | <p>which informs the revision and update of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds, and Actions under this result</p> <p>Target 3.2: Capacity of national monitoring systems to assess the status of the waterbirds is established, maintained and further developed, and results contained under this complimentary target</p> | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>approach to the conservation and wise use of waterbirds and wetlands is increased, and results contained under this complimentary target</p> <p>Target 3.1: Necessary resources are in place to support, on a long-term basis, the international processes for gathering monitoring data for status assessment, and results contained under this complimentary target</p> <p>Target 3.3: Nationally responsible state agencies, academic and other wildlife related research institutions are encouraged to establish research programmes to support implementation of waterbird conservation priorities, and results contained under this</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>complimentary target</p> <p>Target 3.4: Best practices, including, in particular, traditional knowledge for waterbird conservation programmes, are collated and incorporated, and results contained under this complimentary target</p> <p>Complementary target 3: Quantity and quality of data on waterbird movements is improved, and results contained under this complimentary target</p> <p>Target 5.4: The Small Grants Fund (SGF) is activated, and results contained under this complimentary target</p> <p>Target 5.6: Capacity of national staff to implement the Agreement is increased through proper training</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>mechanisms, and results contained under this complimentary target</p> <p>Target 5.7: Appropriate national coordination mechanisms for implementation of AEWAs linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity MEAs are established, and results contained under this complimentary target</p> | | |
| 50 | I (cap, aware, part, mon)/ S(thr) | AEWA | An AEWA guidance framework for climate change adaptation | / | / | Raise awareness of benefits of the natural environment to society and adopt an ecosystem approach to conservation | Build and strengthen partnerships [between the public and private sectors] | Develop the capacity of institutions and administrative arrangements to cope with change and learn from experience. | Pilot new approaches and monitor New approaches to conservation management need to be piloted and monitored at a large scale and within a time period commensurate with the challenge. | / |
| 51 | I (cap, aware)/ S (thr) | AEWA | Plan of action to address bird trapping along the Mediterranean coasts of Egypt and Libya | / | / | <p>Objective 4: To increase awareness locally, nationally and internationally, in order to promote bird conservation.</p> <p>Result 4.1 Local communities, other</p> | / | Under Objective 1: To increase knowledge of the scale, conservation impact, socio-economic and legal aspects of bird trapping. | / | / |

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| | | | | | | <p>relevant social groups, relevant institutions and sectors as well as the broader public are informed and receive information on a regular basis.</p> <p>Result 4.2 High level leadership by political and/or community leaders on the issue is established.</p> | | <p>Result 1.6 Lessons learned from other initiatives to address bird trapping in the Mediterranean basin and other regions are considered in the implementation process.</p> <p>Objective 3: To build capacity of Government institutions, NGOs and local communities to effectively address the bird trapping issue.</p> <p>Result 3.1 The number of trained staff within the relevant governmental institutions and judicial system is significantly increased.</p> <p>Result 3.2 NGO staff and volunteers, as well as park rangers, are trained to assist with or coordinate monitoring of bird trapping practices.</p> <p>Result 3.3 Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) and other champions</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | among local communities are identified, have received training and are involved in activities that ensure legal and sustainable bird trapping practices. Result 3.4 Communication and interaction is ensured between the stakeholders specified above (in Results 3.1 to 3.3). | | |
| 53 | I(com, aware, cap)/S (sp, hab, thr) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-winged Pratincole | / | All National Plans to include a Communication plan (with AEWA, governmental and non-governmental organisations, and Threatened Steppe Waders Working Group if and when established) | <p>Within three years each country should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepare, produce and disseminate among farmers and other land users leaflets and brochures about the Blackwinged Pratincole, threats to the species and main conservation actions. <p>All National Plans to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness and training plan • Regular publication of all new materials on threatened steppe wader species | / | <p>A timeframe for monitoring, evaluation and communication (2004-2008)</p> <p>Establishment of the Threatened Steppe Waders working group</p> <p>All National Action Plans required to have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for financial resources for implementation of the National Action Plan | / | / |
| 54 | I(aware, cap)/ | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the | / | / | <p>All Parties:</p> <p>Provide farmers with information on</p> | / | Members of the European Union, which generally support large | / | / |

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| | S (sp, hab, thr) | | Conservation of the Corncrake | | | corncrake-friendly mowing and habitat management techniques (e.g. provision of early cover, where necessary) in Corncrake key areas. | | populations; Accession countries to the European Union; Non-EU Members supporting large populations, and other countries within the breeding range where breeding population is small or where status is less known: 3. Initiate research to evaluate the effect of conservation measures by comparing trends and recruitment rates in different management regimes. | | |
| 55 | I(inf man, cap, aware)/ S(sp, hab, thr) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Eurasian Spoonbill | Maintain a central/coordinated database to collect, store and analyse data on metal and colour rings, count data, survival rate and breeding success. | / | Increased awareness about the need for collaboration between countries along the flyways; Networking; Use the species as flagship: • Strengthen and expand activities of the International Spoonbill Working Group and encourage exchange of experience between the personnel of key sites. | / | Coordinated research and monitoring: [...] investigate possibilities of satellite telemetry, and apply results. Develop standardised methodology for monitoring. Adapt the International Single Species Action Plan to each country. | / | / |

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| | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise regional meetings in Montenegro (2009) and in Tunisia (2011). • Produce an AEWA poster. • Develop a new travelling exhibition. • Encourage fundraising activities to support Spoonbill conservation (e.g. adoption of birds/key sites). • Improve collaboration between countries along the Central Asian Flyways. • Increase education and public awareness of the Spoonbill, related species and wetlands. | | <p>Training:</p> <p>Organise training courses in management techniques for staff of protected areas.</p> <p>Organise training courses in monitoring techniques for observers (volunteers and wardens).</p> <p>Organise training courses in nature-friendly fishpond management for fishpondowners.</p> | | |
| 56 | I(com, aware, cap, prog)/S (hab, thr) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Ferruginous Duck | / | Range States ought to report to the AEWA Secretariat, via its member on the Ferruginous Duck Conservation Team, about relevant issues in the country, at least through contributing information for the preparation of the annual report by the ISWG. | 1.9 Introduce public awareness schemes to promote conservation of the Ferruginous Duck and its habitat and circulate this information to relevant policy makers, interest groups (e.g. hunters, fishermen, reserve managers) and local people; provide information on identification of protected species | / | <p>Actions of the BirdLife International Ferruginous Duck Conservation Team:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop guidelines for population censusing and monitoring. • Develop guidelines for habitat management practices. | / | Range States ought to Prepare within one year a National Action Plan, in co-operation with the NSWG, based on this International Action Plan (see AEWA Conservation |

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| | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in and co-ordinate the process of National Action Plan preparation. • Co-ordinate and facilitate information exchange between Range States (NSWG) and between the AEWAs and the Range States. • Collect country data and annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan from the NSWGs. • Monitor implementation of the Action Plan through the preparation of an annual international report by the ISWG. • Organise intermediate meetings with groups of Range States (training, emergency measures, etc.). • Prepare and organise the triennial review meeting with Range States. • Prepare and submit a review of the Action Plan to the triennial Range | | <p>Guidelines No. 1).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a review of National Action Plans every three to five years |

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| | | | | | | | | States' meeting and to the AEWA. | | |
| 57 | I(com, aware, cap)/S(sp) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Great Snipe | / | All National Action Plans need a communication plan (with AEWA, governmental and non-governmental organisations) | All National Action Plans need a Public Awareness and Training plan | / | <p>“A special working group under the Technical Committee should be established to co-ordinate the implementation of the Great Snipe Action Plan.”</p> <p>Activities of the Great Snipe Working Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop guidelines for population census and monitoring, and organise a co-operative ringing programme · Develop guidelines for habitat management practices · Facilitate the development of a population model · Assist in and co-ordinate the process of National Action Plan preparation · Prepare and organise the triennial meeting with actual Range States · Prepare and submit a review of the Action Plan to | / | / |

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| | | | | | | | | the triennial Range States meeting and to AEWA · Co-ordinate and facilitate information exchange between Range States (and between AEWA and the Range States) · Monitor implementation of the Action Plan through the preparation of an annual report by the WG · Collect country data and draft annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan · Organise intermediate meetings with groups of Range States (training, emergency measures, etc.) Timeframe for monitoring, evaluation and communication (2004-2008) | | |
| 58 | I (inform, capacity, awareness, part)/ | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Greenland | 5.5. Maintain and further develop national inventories of sites regularly | / | 3.2. Work through relevant hunter's organisations to promote knowledge of relevant hunting regulations. | 7.4. Work with local farming communities to maintain or establish local management | 9.5. Train staff at key sites, and cooperate with international exchanges of staff and relevant training | / | / |

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| | S(sp, thr, hab) | | White-fronted Goose | used, especially those of national and international importance, and particularly on the staging and breeding areas in Iceland and Greenland, as a basis for protection and appropriate management. | | <p>6.2. At designated sites of importance [for White-fronted Geese]:</p> <p>6.2.1. Inform central and local government of the importance and location of protected sites;</p> <p>6.2.2. Enhance knowledge of sites and requirements among user-groups (e.g. hunters, farmers);</p> <p>7.3. Produce and disseminate advisory materials on the assessment and alleviation of crop damage for those people directly concerned.</p> <p>8.1. Inform the general public, and in particular farmers and hunters as relevant, of the objectives and provisions of this plan in order to ensure that it has broad support.</p> <p>8.2. Publish and disseminate knowledge of important sites and their management requirements within local and central government, conservation and</p> | <p>strategies for the alleviation of crop-damage problems in areas with specific difficulties sharing good practice and experience as appropriate.</p> <p>9.3. Encourage both formal (e.g. governmental) and informal (e.g. via schools) twinning initiatives between internationally important sites or other areas with concentrations of geese.</p> | material so as to promote best practice in site and species management techniques. | | |

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| | | | | | | <p>agricultural agencies, and other relevant land-use advisory bodies.</p> <p>8.4. Encourage and promote educational and public awareness programmes amongst communities (and especially in schools located in areas holding important concentrations of geese).</p> | | | | |
| 59 | I (aware, cap)/S(hab, thr) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Lesser Flamingo | / | / | <p>Raise awareness about the conservation needs of the species at national and local level [to ensure that breeding colonies are not disturbed, to minimize human disturbance at non-breeding sites]</p> <p>Raise awareness amongst decision makers and industry about the risk of pollution to the Lesser Flamingo [to reduce the effects on regional populations of poisoning and/or diseases]</p> | / | <p>Fill operational knowledge gaps:</p> <p>Assemble a Lesser Flamingo bibliography</p> <p>Assemble a database of funding sources</p> | / | / |
| 60 | I(com, aware, part, cap, mon, prog)/ | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Lesser White-fronted | / | Result 4: No introgression of DNA from other goose species into the wild population occurs | <p>Result 1: Mortality rates reduced:</p> <p>Implement obligatory training as outlined by the Hunting Charter of</p> | Result 6: International cooperation maximized | <p>Result 1: Mortality rates reduced:</p> <p>Ensure that sufficient human and financial</p> | Result 2: Further habitat loss and degradation is prevented | Result 2: Further habitat loss and degradation is prevented |

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| | S(hab, sp, thr) | | Goose (Western Palearctic Population) | | <p>as a result of further releases and introgression from already released birds from captive breeding programmes is minimized</p> <p>Establish a special website to serve as a 'clearing house' for information on this issue.</p> | <p>the Bern Convention (Nov 2007) for hunters particularly in Eastern European countries</p> <p>Carry out an information campaign to engage local and European hunting organisations and nature protection NGOs</p> | <p>Achieving this result requires action (as of May 200829) by the following Range States:</p> <p>AEWA: Azerbaijan, Estonia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkey, Turkmenistan</p> <p>· CMS: Azerbaijan, Iraq, Russian Federation, Turkey, Turkmenistan</p> <p>· Bern Convention: Russian Federation</p> <p>· CBD: Iraq</p> <p>· Ramsar Convention: Turkmenistan is planning to join in October 2008 (Note: under current provisions there is no mechanism for the EU/EC to become a Contracting Party)</p> | <p>resources are allocated for enforcement of hunting legislation and that these resources are deployed to control hunting effectively</p> <p>Ensure that sufficient human and financial resources are allocated for identifying the traditional flyway and stop-over sites, and making that flyway safe for the geese</p> <p>Result 5: Key knowledge gaps filled</p> <p>Locate sources of possible financial support for further conservation-oriented research;</p> <p>Continue to refine genetic knowledge and the techniques deployed for genetic assessments;</p> <p>Immediate steps required: "Establishment of a Sub-group (under the auspices of the International Lesser</p> | <p>"After 5 years [i.e. in 2017] the SSAP should be updated and an evaluation of the conservation results should be carried out."</p> | <p>Review of the International and National Action Plans at least every five years;"</p> |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>White fronted Goose Working Group) dedicated to the issues of captive breeding, reintroduction and supplementing of wild populations in Fennoscandia (as agreed by the parties to the AEWa Secretariat negotiation mission in January 2007);</p> <p>Establishment of a national Lesser White-fronted Goose taskforce (or similar group) in each Range State;</p> <p>Establishment and resourcing of the position of ‘Lesser White-fronted Goose Single Species Action Plan Co-ordinator’ within the AEWa Secretariat;</p> <p>Coordinated reporting and information sharing through the International Working Group and/or the AEWa Secretariat, as appropriate;”</p> | | |

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| 61 | I(com, part, cap prog)/S(thr, sp) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Light-bellied Brent Goose (East Canadian High Arctic Population) | / | All Range States ought to: “Report to the ECHA Light-bellied Brent Goose Working Group (through the AEWA Secretariat) about relevant issues in the country, at least through contributing information for the preparation of the annual report by the ISWG.” | / | Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, UK, France: Review and develop the Sister Reserves Memorandum of Understanding with other countries in the range Canada: Work with the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, and the people who determine land use processes, to protect important lowland areas in the eastern high arctic | Establishment of a working group: “The ECHA Light-bellied Brent Goose Working Group is the International Species Working Group (ISWG) for implementation of this SSAP, working under the auspices of the AEWA Technical Committee.” Iceland: Liase with experts in Northern Ireland and Ireland to investigate ways of extending the geographical scope of the predictive population modelling work Time plan for implementation over 4 years (2006-2010) | / | All Range States should Prepare a review of National Action Plan every three to five years |
| 62 | I (aware, part, cap)/S(thr, hab) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Maccoa Duck | / | / | Prevent accidental drawings in gill nets; To reduce the use of gill nets in critical sites through the use of legislation (national and local) and education: Visit sites to discuss with stakeholders | Stop wetland loss in key Maccoa Duck areas Form partnerships between IAAPs to prevent wetland loss/conversion and rehabilitate degraded wetlands. Eliminate alien plants, restore | Planning on creating an International Species Working Group, with the following roles: Guidelines for population censusing and monitoring • Annual national counts of Maccoa Ducks | / | / |

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| | | | | | | <p>To prevent any negative impacts of sport-hunting on Maccoa Duck Mitigate through education where necessary.</p> <p>To minimize the impact of poaching on the Maccoa Duck Implement village-based, site-specific awareness programmes</p> <p>To control trade of collection of <i>Oxyura</i> ducks and eggs in Africa Create awareness of possible dangers of hybridization</p> | <p>natural vegetation in 10 key Maccoa Duck sites by 2010 Form partnerships with key institutions & landowners & IAAPs in order to eliminate alien plants + restore natural vegetation in key MD sites</p> <p>Manage water levels for optimum Maccoa Duck habitat in 5 sites by 2010 Form partnerships with key institutions and IAAPs in order to manage water levels.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion in national and international RDB status, and upgrading (i.e. higher levels of threat categorisation) of national and international conservation status as appropriate • Improved definition of annual cycles and movement • Improved understanding of habitat usage in relation to breeding activities • Guidelines for habitat management practices • Improved definition and evaluation of threats • Collect country data for and annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan • Monitor implementation through | | |

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| | | | | | | | | submission of an annual report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and organise a triennial meeting with Range States • Prepare and submit a triennial review to the triennial Range States Meeting | | |
| 63 | I (aware, cap, mon)/S(sp) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Madagascar Pond-heron | / | / | Objective 4: To raise the species' profile in the range states, and activities under this objectives | / | Objective 5: To determine the actual population size and trends and undertake appropriate training in proper field identification of <i>A. idae.</i> , and activities under this objectives Objective 5: To determine the actual population size and trends and undertake appropriate training in proper field identification of <i>A. idae.</i> , and activities under this objectives | “Twice per year, national contacts will evaluate progress nationally. The Africa Secretariat of BirdLife International in liaison with AEWA Secretariat will provide the global lead and the Madagascar Pondheron network (working virtually by email) will fill in the table.” | / |
| 64 | I (aware, part, cap)/S(thr, sp) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Northern Bald Ibis | / | / | Result 6. Discarded fishing line and other potentially dangerous debris to be collected and disposed of safely 6.2 To educate fishermen by informal meetings of the hazards posed by lost | Result 8. The conservation of the Northern Bald Ibis through International coordination and cooperation promoted by the International | Result 1. Breeding success, inter- and intra-specific competition, and predation monitored at all exiting breeding colonies. 1.1 To establish and train a network of | / | / |

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| | | | | | | <p>and discarded fishing debris.</p> <p>11. Risk of intoxication reduced 11.2 Meetings with farmers, teachers, etc .to raise awareness of risks of pesticides used.</p> | <p>Advisory Group for the Northern Bald Ibis (IAGNBI).</p> <p>8.1 To obtain the endorsement of AEWAs and other appropriate bodies for IAGNBI as the designated lead coordinating body.</p> <p>8.2 To maintain IAGNBI as both a group of technical experts and governmental representatives from all current and future range states of the Northern Bald Ibis.</p> <p>8.3 IAGNBI to promote the development of National Northern Bald Ibis action plans where appropriate.</p> <p>8.4 IAGNBI to maintain cooperation and information exchange with the Southern Bald Ibis Working Group (SBIWG).</p> | <p>wardens to monitor breeding colonies. 1.2 To provide monitoring equipment, e.g. binoculars, telescopes, vehicles etc. for use by wardens. 1.3 To establish a uniform scientific protocol for monitoring breeding colonies</p> <p>4. The level of genetic variation within the captive, semi-wild and wild populations assessed. 4.1 To develop a protocol for assessing genetic variation in the Northern Bald Ibis</p> <p>5. A comprehensive health screening conducted on all birds prior to reintroduction. 5.1 To establish a protocol of health screening for the Northern Bald Ibis prior to reintroduction. 5.3 To build capacity in Turkey and Morocco on</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>health screening techniques.</p> <p>5.4 To provide equipment and materials to conduct health assessment of the birds.</p> <p>9. Techniques for the establishment of new colonies by reintroduction investigated.</p> <p>9.1 To establish protocols for creating both sedentary and migratory Northern Bald Ibis populations in suitable habitat</p> <p>10. Risk of infection disease reduced</p> <p>10.2 To build veterinary capacity in Morocco, Syria and Turkey for post-mortem work.</p> <p>10.3 To provide equipment and materials to conduct veterinary / post-mortem work.</p> <p>10.5 Appropriate waste protocol at intensive poultry</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>units it is assured in all known feeding areas</p> <p>11. Risk of intoxication reduced</p> <p>11.6 Veterinary / post-mortem protocol assured for any sick or dead bird.</p> <p>11.7 To build veterinary capacity in Morocco, Syria and Turkey for post-mortem work.</p> <p>11.8 To provide equipment and materials to conduct veterinary / post-mortem work.</p> <p>15. Building on or near to NBI breeding and feeding sites restricted</p> <p>15.4 Initiate training and provide equipment for staff to implement management plans</p> <p>“The International Advisory Group on the Northern Bald Ibis (IAGNBI) could act as Species Working</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | Group and monitor the implementation of the actions mentioned in the tables if funding is available.” | | |
| 65 | I (aware) /S(hab, thr) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Northwest European Population of the Bewick’s Swan | / | / | <p>Result 1: A chain of key sites, sufficient to support the population throughout its annual cycle, is sustained across the flyway</p> <p>1.7 Inform decision-makers, including other sectors, about the most sensitive areas for infrastructure development in relation to Bewick’s Swan conservation</p> <p>Result 2: Mortality caused by shooting is reduced</p> <p>2.3 Raise awareness about the protected status of swans to reduce illegal shooting and catching and collection of eggs</p> | / | / | / | / |
| 66 | I (aware, mon)/ S(hab, thr) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Red Breasted Goose | / | / | <p>Result 1: Sufficient feeding opportunity available in staging and wintering areas</p> <p>4. Hold awareness-raising meetings and training workshops to ensure farmers apply</p> | / | / | Result 7: The species’ status and the effect of action plan implementation, assessed by monitoring numbers and demography, and actions under this | / |

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| | | | | | | <p>appropriate farming practices for RbGs and can access subsidy payments</p> <p>Result 4: Risk of poisoning by rodenticides significantly reduced</p> <p>17 Develop and disseminate guidelines for farmers on appropriate use of toxic substances and risks to RbG</p> <p>Result 5: Direct and indirect mortality from hunting significantly reduced</p> <p>20. Raise awareness among hunters of RbG conservation, including tourist hunters from outside range states</p> <p>Result 6: A site network of protected areas functioning effectively</p> <p>32 Implement awareness campaigns among local communities, including schools, around key sites</p> | | | | |

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| 67 | I(cap, aware, part)/ S(thr, hab) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Shoebill | / | / | <p>Result 1.2 Illegal trade is minimised Action 1.2.6 Raise awareness amongst local communities, traders, customs, law enforcement officers, judiciary and wider public</p> <p>Result 2.2 Disturbance by fishermen is minimized in breeding areas Action 2.2.1 Raise awareness amongst fishermen and local Communities</p> <p>Result 3.2 Loss, fragmentation and degradation due to agriculture developments are minimised Action 3.2.3 Raise awareness amongst farming communities, investors and agricultural institutions</p> <p>Result 3.5 Fires are minimised and controlled in Shoebill habitats Action 3.5.1 Raise awareness amongst local communities</p> | <p>Result 3.3 Chemical pollution at Shoebill sites is minimised</p> <p>3.3.2 Strengthen cross-sectoral harmonisation and collaboration</p> | <p>Result 1.1 Legal trade does not impact on wild populations</p> <p>Action 1.1.3 Develop guidelines for capturing, transporting, handling, caring & rearing of Shoebills (in case trade is resumed)</p> <p>Result 3.6 Local communities benefit from the conservation of Shoebills and their habitat</p> <p>Action 3.6.2 Build capacity within local communities for Shoebill conservation and sustainable enterprises</p> <p>Action 3.6.3 Establish local conservation groups, e.g. Site Support Groups, at key Shoebill sites</p> | / | / |

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| 68 | I (aware, part)/ S(thr, hab) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Slaty Egret | / | / | <p>Objective 3: Avoid disturbance at all breeding colonies Action 3.1.2 Raise awareness of the issues from boat traffic and low flying aircraft and helicopters</p> <p>Action 3.1.3 Better enforce civil aviation regulations</p> <p>Action 3.1.4 Raise awareness among tour operators on the impacts of disturbance</p> <p>Action 3.1.5 Raise awareness among fishermen and local village people on impacts of disturbance</p> | <p>Objective 1. Prevent further habitat loss and degradation caused by human activities in areas of importance for the species Action: 1.3.5 Involve local community groups in the conservation of key sites</p> <p>Objective 2. Ensure adequate food availability and access Action 2.2.3 Involve local community groups in the conservation of key sites through support and expansion of local conservation groups, e.g. Site Support Groups and their activities</p> | / | / | / |
| 70 | I (aware, mon)/ S(hab, sp) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-headed Duck | / | / | <p>Range States: Result 1: 1. Further habitat loss and degradation prevented 1.9 Introduce public awareness schemes to promote the conservation of the White-headed Duck and its habitat and circulate this information to relevant</p> | / | / | <p>Result 2: Direct mortality of adults prevented and reproductive success increased 2.6 Introduce systems to monitor by-catch and fishing activity in relation to White-headed Duck feeding distribution</p> | / |

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| | | | | | | <p>policy makers, interest groups (e.g. hunters, fishermen, reserve managers) and local people; provide information on identification of protected species</p> <p>Range States of the Ruddy Duck: Result 4. No hybridisation and competition for food and nesting sites with Ruddy Duck</p> <p>4.10 Raise awareness of the need to control non-native species using the Ruddy Duck as a case in point</p> | | | | |
| 71 | I (aware) / S(hab, thr) | AEWA | International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-winged Flufftail | / | / | Objective 13. To increase awareness at all levels, and activities under this objective | / | / | / | / |
| 73 | I (cap) | AEWA | Conservation guidelines | / | / | / | / | In themselves capacity-building | / | / |

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| 74 | I (aware, part, cap) | ASCOBANS | CEPA Plan (Draft) | / | / | <p>1.1 Website development</p> <p>1.3 Development of new by-catch related material with fisheries, RACs, others</p> <p>2.2 New banner & postcards for IDBHP (International Day of the Baltic Harbour Porpoise)</p> <p>3.1 Wikipedia Pages on ASCOBANS</p> <p>5.8 Enhance awareness of key media of CMS enhanced</p> <p>5.9 Enhance visibility of CMS family</p> | <p>1.4 ASCOBANS's role working with EU, CMS, HELCOM, OSPAR, ACCOBAMS and other relevant international organisations like ICES, ECS & IWC</p> <p>5.5 Increase number of partners supporting CMS</p> <p>5.6 Increase cooperative activities with MEA's and key partners</p> | <p>5.7 Widely secure extra-budgetary funding</p> <p>5.10 Influence opinion leaders of sectors impacting migratory species</p> | / | / |
| 75 | I (inf man, aware)/ S(sp, hab, thr) | ASCOBANS | Conservation and Management Plan | Each Party shall endeavour to establish an efficient system for reporting and retrieving by-catches and stranded specimens and to carry out, in the framework of the studies mentioned above, full autopsies in order to collect | / | Information shall be provided to the general public in order to ensure support for the aims of the agreement in general and to facilitate the reporting of sightings and strandings in particular; and to fishermen in order to facilitate and promote the reporting of by-catches and the delivery of dead specimens to the extent required for | / | / | / | / |

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| | | | | tissues for further studies and to reveal possible causes of death and to document food composition. The information collected shall be made available in an international database. | | research under the agreement. | | | | |
| 76 | I (aware, part, cap, mon)/ S(sp, thr) | ASCOBANS | Work Plans for Advisory Committee and Secretariat | / | / | All activities under Communication, Education and Public Awareness | Cooperation with other Organizations (listing organisations with which ASCOBANS should seek close collaboration) | 4. Develop guidelines which Parties and stakeholders may use to reduce disturbance by noise, where possible in collaboration with ACCOBAMS and other partners 16. Seek to develop improved liaison and skill-sharing across the ASCOBANS Area concerning (1) responses to individual or groups of small cetaceans at risk in dangerous circumstances (this would include but not be limited to small cetaceans entering ports and rivers and live | 3. Review the extent of negative effects of sound, vessels and other forms of disturbance on small cetaceans and review relevant technological developments and best practices, working where possible with initiatives by other organizations 9. Evaluate progress in the implementation of the Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises (Jastarnia Plan), establish further implementation priorities, carry out the periodic review of the Plan and promote the implementation of the Plan 10. Evaluate progress in the implementation | / |

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| | | | | | | | | entangled animals); and (2) associated investigations into the causes of such problems and the development of strategies to address these issues All activities under ASCOBANS Meetings, Working Groups and Workshops (administration) All activities under Budgetary and Administrative Issues | of the Conservation Plan for Harbour Porpoises in the North Sea, establish further implementation priorities, carry out the periodic review of the Plan and promote the implementation of the Plan 11. Evaluate progress in the implementation of the Conservation Plan for Harbour Porpoises in the Western Baltic, the Belt Seas and the Kattegat, establish further implementation priorities, carry out the periodic review of the Plan and promote the implementation of the Plan | |
| 77 | I(cap, aware, mon)/S (sp, thr, hab) | ASCOBANS | ASCOBANS Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises | / | / | Recommendation 15: Develop a comprehensive public awareness campaign based on the elements outlined above. | / | Recommendation 16: Strive for close consultation and cooperation between ASCOBANS and other relevant regional and international bodies. | Recommendation 6: Develop and apply new techniques (e.g. acoustic monitoring) for assessing trends in abundance; | / |
| 78 | I (inf man, cap)/ S(sp, thr hab) | ASCOBANS | ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for Harbour Porpoises (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> L.) in the North Sea | Action 12: collection and archiving of data on anthropogenic activities and development of a North Sea- | / | / | / | Plan foresees a full-time Co-ordinator/Steering Committee to facilitate its implementation | / | / |

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| | | | | wide GIS based database | | | | | | |
| 79 | I (part) /S(thr, sp, hab) | ASCOBANS | ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise Population in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat | / | / | / | Recommendation 2: Cooperate with and inform other relevant bodies about the Conservation Plan | / | / | / |
| 80 | I (inf man, aware, part, cap. mon)/ S(hab, thr) | EUROBATS | Action Plan – Priorities for Bat Conservation for the period 2015-2018 | (c) With reference to Doc.EUROBATS.MoP2.5, Resolution No. 2, Consistent Monitoring Methodologies and Inf.EUROBAT S.MoP2.14fin, Annex A, 3 – 6, Recommendation from the AC14 Record: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties should continue to share information on experience gained in using the methods outlined in the published Guidelines, with the intention of keeping those up-to-date and | / | 5. Promoting Public Awareness of Bats and their Conservation and Providing Advice <p>(a) With reference to Inf.EUROBATS.MoP 2.14fin, Annex A, 19 and StC9-AC19.Record:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties should continue to promote International Bat Night and continue efforts to raise public awareness and improve education. The Advisory Committee should continue to develop guidelines and training material for education programmes <p>(b) With reference to Inf.EUROBATS.MoP 2.14fin, Annex A, 20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties should continue to produce guidance and assess new ways of working, | 7. International co-operation <p>(a) With reference to Inf.EUROBATS.MoP2.14fin, Annex A, 24 and Resolution 7.12: - 7 [...]</p> <p>(b) With reference to Resolution 6.10 the Secretariat, assisted by the Advisory Committee shall raise awareness for the potential synergies of the Agreement and other European treaties for nature conservation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) With reference to Doc.EUROBATS.MoP2.5, Resolution No. 2, Consistent Monitoring Methodologies and Inf.EUROBATS.MoP2.14fin, Annex A, 3 – 6, Recommendation from the AC14 Record: <p>The Advisory Committee should continue to work towards the development of standardised pan-European monitoring and capacity building for monitoring. The importance of long-term monitoring at a pan-European level to build up good datasets on species distribution and</p> | (b) With reference to Doc.EUROBATS.MoP2.5, Resolution No. 2.2, Consistent Monitoring Methodologies, and Inf.EUROBATS.MoP 2.14fin, Annex A, 3 – 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parties should continue to collate data on the implementation of Resolution 2.2 with special reference to species prioritised by Range States and review the methods used and the species covered <p>(d) With reference to Doc.EUROBATS.MoP2.6AnnexAfin and AnnexIfin, Resolution No. 3, Transboundary Programme: Species Proposals, and Doc.EUROBATS.MoP2.8AnnexAfin,</p> | / |

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| | | | | <p>building a comprehensive dataset to be reviewed in detail in due course.</p> <p>(h) With reference to the progress made on Resolution 6.13 and the publication of a prototype indicator of trends in European bat populations at hibernation sites (EEA Technical Report 19/2013):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Advisory Committee should continue to expand and update this prototype to incorporate data for further countries and species and other technical improvements to assist the development of bats as indicators of ecosystem health. | | <p>such as producing public attitude surveys and identifying important groups that need to be influenced by bat conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties are invited to send a copy of any educational materials they produce to the Secretariat. | | <p>population trends should be recognised and emphasised.</p> <p>(f) With reference to Doc.EUROBATS. MoP4.10.Rev.2, Resolution 4.4 and Resolution 7.7 on Bat Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management: Parties should develop their own national guidance appropriate to their bat communities, forest ecosystems and forest management practices based on the principles in the EUROBATS Bats and Forestry leaflet;</p> <p>Parties should share best practice forestry guidance via the EUROBATS website.</p> <p>(g) With reference to Resolution 7.5 on the impacts of wind turbines on bat populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parties should develop, and ensure implementation of, national guidance following the most recent version of the | <p>Resolution No. 5, Geographical Scope of the Agreement and Resolution 6.3 and 6.8:</p> <p>[...]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Advisory Committee should continue to identify specific research needs and recommend where possible the use of non-invasive techniques. | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>EUROBATS Advisory Committee generic Guidelines and should encourage research and monitoring on the impacts of wind turbines on bat populations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Advisory Committee should continue to compile relevant information, including methods to assess the impact of wind power generation on bat populations <p>(a) With reference to the StC9-AC19 Record:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Advisory Committee should continue to gather information on the design of artificial, purpose-built bat roosts. Good practice guidance being developed by the Advisory Committee should be completed and adopted by Parties at MoP8. • The Advisory Committee will collect data on the implementation of | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>the EUROBATS Guidelines, Publication Series No. 2 and No. 4 on the protection of underground and overground roosts.</p> <p>(c) With reference to Resolution 7.11,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Advisory Committee should develop guidelines on bats and insulation projects. <p>(a) With reference to Inf.EUROBATS.MoP2.14fin, Annex A, 16 and Resolution 7.8 and its Annex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Advisory Committee should complete its review of the conservation and management of critical feeding areas and commuting routes and publish guidelines on this topic. • Parties should develop appropriate national guidelines, drawing on the general guidance to be finalised by the Advisory Committee. | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>(c) With reference to Resolution 7.9: - 6 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Advisory Committee should finalise and publish guidelines highlighting the effects of roads and other infrastructure on bats and providing advice on how to minimise their impact. Parties should develop appropriate national guidelines drawing on these generic guidelines when available. <p>(d) With reference to the Record of StC9-AC19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Advisory Committee should finalise its guidelines on light pollution and review the need for additional guidelines on the impact of noise pollution on bats. <p>(c) With reference to Resolution 7.10: the Advisory Committee should develop guidelines</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | for bat rehabilitation. | | |
| 81 | I (cap) | EUROBATS | Implementation guide | / | / | / | / | Is in itself a capacity-building guideline. Details obligations to Parties arising from EUROBATS Agreement | / | / |
| 82 | I (cap, aware, mon, part)/S (hab, thr) | Gorilla | IUCN Regional Action Plan Western Lowland Gorillas and Central Chimpanzees | / | / | <p>At Lac Télé-Likouala, Odzala-Lossi-Pikounda-Ngombe-Ntokou: Continue conservation education awareness and outreach programmes in local communities</p> <p>At Odzala-Lossi-Pikounda-Ngombe-Ntokou Establish an Ebola awareness campaign and a local community early-warning system</p> <p>Sangha Trinational Develop advocacy programmes to promote the integrity and importance of the TNS as a UNESCO World Heritage Site</p> <p>At Boumba Bek-Nki, Conkouati-Mayumba, Maiombe-Dimonika: Implement conservation education awareness and outreach programmes</p> | <p>At Monte Alén-Monts de Cristal-Abanga, Odzala-Lossi-Pikounda-Ngombe-Ntokou, Dja, Ngoyla-Mintom-Kom-Mengamé: Establish partnerships with extractive industries; adoption of management plans and IUCN and other relevant best practice guidelines</p> <p>Belinga-Djoua-Mwagna Establish partnerships with mining companies (Belinga, Waratah) to mitigate and offset the impacts of mining development, and identify potential biodiversity offsets</p> <p>At Deng Deng, Dja, Río-Campo-Ma'an:</p> | <p>At Birougou-Batéké-Zanaga, Monte Alén-Monts de Cristal-Abanga, Sangha Trinational, Belinga-Djoua-Mwagna, Boumba Bek-Nki, Conkouati-Mayumba, Deng Deng, Ivindo, Loango-Moukalaba-Doudou, Ngoyla-Mintom-Kom-Mengamé, Souanké-Sembe, Río-Campo-Ma'an, Minkébé, Maiombe-Dimonika:</p> <p>Reinforce capacity and structures for effective law enforcement, including recruitment, training and deployment of ecoguards, with private sector support</p> <p>Strengthen legal and judicial procedures</p> | <p>At Birougou-Batéké-Zanaga and Lac Télé-Likouala, Lopé-Waka, Monte Alén-Monts de Cristal-Abanga, Odzala-Lossi-Pikounda-Ngombe-Ntokou, Sangha Trinational, Belinga-Djoua-Mwagna, Boumba Bek-Nki, Deng Deng, Dja, Ivindo, Loango-Moukalaba-Doudou, Ngoyla-Mintom-Kom-Mengamé, Souanké-Sembe, Río-Campo-Ma'an, Minkébé, Maiombe-Dimonika:</p> <p>Maintain standardised great ape (and other large mammal) monitoring programmes, including training in monitoring methods for personnel</p> | / |

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| | | | | | | in local communities and urban centres | Establish partnerships with private sector (forestry, mining, agroindustry, Lom Pangar dam) to adopt and implement IUCN and other relevant best practice guidelines | <p>to ensure full application of the law, including specialised training for local authorities, police, gendarmes, magistrates, legal counsel and case support, rigorous monitoring systems, and the promotion of stronger wildlife protection laws</p> <p>(subset) Finalize agreement for transboundary collaboration and law enforcement between governments</p> <p>At Birougou-Batéké-Zanaga Establish a long-term financing mechanism for park protection through collaboration with extractive industries</p> <p>At Lac Télé-Likouala, Odzala-Lossi-Pikounda-Ngombe-Ntokou : Reinforce capacity and structures for effective law enforcement, including recruitment, training and deployment of ecoguards</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>At Lopé-Waka: Reinforce capacity and structures for effective law enforcement, including recruitment, training and deployment of ecoguards; in collaboration with the private sector in the buffer zones</p> <p>At Lopé-Waka, Ivindo, Loango-Moukalaba-Doudou: Strengthen research capacity to respond to threats to great apes, integrate research into PA management, support training, data collection and analysis, and implementation of field and laboratory protocols</p> <p>At Birougou-Batéké-Zanaga , Monte Alén-Monts de Cristal-Abanga, Belinga-Djoua-Mwagna, Conkouati-Mayumba: Develop best practice guidelines to control bushmeat hunting in</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>collaboration with extractive industries</p> <p>Rehabilitate/maintain basic management infrastructure in Monte Alén NP and Estuary of Muni Nature Reserve</p> <p>Conkouati-Mayumba In logging concessions, reinforce capacity and structures for effective law enforcement, including recruitment and training of guards, in partnership with extractive industry</p> <p>At Dja: Upgrade and maintain basic management infrastructure for reserve antennae; procure additional equipment for DBR conservation service At Ngoyla-Mintom-Kom-Mengamé: Establish and maintain basic management infrastructure and procure equipment for the Ngoyla-Mintom Technical</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | <p>Operation Unit (TOU)</p> <p>At Río-Campo-Ma'an: Upgrade and maintain basic management infrastructure and procure important equipment</p> | | |
| 83 | I (aware, cap, mon)/S(hab, thr) | Gorilla | IUCN Conservation Action Plan Grauer's Gorilla in Eastern DR Congo | / | / | Strategy for raising awareness and involving the population in conservation, and objectives and activities under this strategy | / | Strategy for enforcing law within the landscape, and objectives and activities under this strategy | A Monitoring Plan exists for each Conservation Strategy | / |
| 84 | I (aware, cap)/S(hab, thr) | Gorilla | Regional Action Plan Cross River Gorilla | / | / | <p>Promoting community participation, and associated priorities</p> <p>Promoting education and awareness, and associated priorities</p> | / | <p>Capacity development, and associated priorities</p> <p>Transboundary Conservation planning, and associated priorities</p> | / | / |
| 85 | I (aware, part, cap, mon)/S(sp, hab, thr) | Gorilla | Action Plan Mountain Gorilla | / | / | <p>Rwanda: Environment education programmes and public awareness to be improved.</p> <p>Make films/documentaries on the preservation. • Organise meetings and debates in order to collaborate with the political and military authorities. • Create tombolas for social tourism promotion</p> | <p>DR Congo, Rwanda, Uganda: Community conservation projects and sustainable use projects in the management of gorilla habitat and gorilla tourism should be developed.</p> <p>Developed countries and aid agencies</p> | <p>DR Congo, Rwanda: Standards to be developed in a way that minimizes the opportunities for disease transmission from humans to gorillas; could include a health education programme for local residents, good hygiene and waste disposal practice by</p> | <p>DR Congo: Setting up a health protection and a warning-and-quick response system to counter the epidemic, mores specifically Ebola type</p> | / |

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| | | | | | | <p>(allowing locals to visit gorillas at an affordable price) • Create a promotional season for gorillas.</p> <p>Analysis and promotion of cultural customs and traditions beneficial to gorilla preservation.</p> <p>Translate the legal wordings for the preservation of gorillas into local languages.</p> | <p>should be encouraged to support conservation initiatives for the Mountain Gorilla.</p> <p>DR Congo, Rwanda, Uganda: Encourage the local communities to take part in the management of the reserves and sanctuaries with the support of the private forestry and mining sectors and of the internal and external development partners</p> | <p>researchers, tourists and officials in contact with gorillas.</p> <p>DR Congo: Strengthen the capacity of ICCN, of the wildlife resources and hunting division (MECNEF), as well as of managers of community reserves and sanctuaries, to gradually sensitize and empower local communities and the general public to the survival of Mountain Gorillas. Consider and put in place a long-term financing system allowing national and local NGOs involved in the preservation of the Mountain Gorillas and their habitats to be supported.</p> <p>Rwanda: Sufficient staff should be employed to ensure adequate protection from poaching and hunting, to regulate tourism and to manage gorilla habitat.</p> | | |

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| | | | | | | | | Elaborate a viable financing plan for the Volcanoes National Park. Rwanda, Uganda: Consider and put in place a long-term financing system, allowing to support national and local NGOs involved in the preservation of Mountain Gorillas and their habitats. | | |
| 86 | I (cap) | Gorilla | IUCN Best Practice guidelines for the Surveys and Monitoring of Great Ape Populations | / | / | / | / | Is in itself capacity-building | / | / |
| 87 | I (aware, mon)/S(hab, thr) | Wadden Sea Seals | Wadden Sea Plan 2010 | / | / | Foresees: Network of Information Centers Website representation International Wadden Sea School (cross-border educational project for school classes and other groups of young people from the Wadden Sea countries) Wadden Sea Forum (stakeholder group) | / | / | Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Program (TMAP) “Evaluation of the Wadden Sea Plan with a view to possible revisions takes place at 6 year intervals” | / |
| 88 | I (com, aware, | Wadden Sea Seals | Climate change adaptation strategy | / | Exchange and communicate practical field | Support the International Wadden Sea School in | / | Promote and support trilateral pilot projects on | Optimize and secure the Trilateral Monitoring and | / |

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| | cap, mon)/ S(hab, thr) | | | | <p>experience with [habitat] restoration Measure</p> <p>Strengthen the cooperation with the Wadden Sea Forum on communication and participation regarding climate change adaptation</p> <p>Include climate change adaptation in the overall trilateral communication strategy.</p> | developing relevant education material. | | <p>integration of disciplines and sectors, including administrative layers.</p> <p>Promote and support integrative measures for increasing the Wadden Sea resilience.</p> <p>Continue and further strengthen TG-C activities, including exchange of best practices.</p> <p>Best practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the effects of different measures (e.g. for coastal risk management) on natural dynamics. • Secure and enhance the interconnectivity of habitats, both marine and terrestrial. • Continue and further strengthen joint activities, including exchange of best practices. • Promote and support trilateral pilot projects on integration of | <p>Assessment Program (TMAP) for rapid feedback regarding climate change issues.</p> <p>Evaluate legislation and suggest improvements in relation to this objective</p> | |

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| | | | | | | | | disciplines and sectors, including administrative layers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate site-specific solutions from the trilateral perspective of the Strategy. • Promote and support the development of a common knowledge base that can be drawn upon locally and communicate these solutions broadly for eventual application at other sites. | | |
| 89 | I (aware, inf man)/S(thr | Wadden Sea Seals | PSSA Wadden Sea Operational Plans | Cooperation: Trilateral parties and the CWSS will investigate the feasibility of making information available, defining what sources could be consulted and what information is required. Facilities, such as internet links, will be | / | Awareness and Education and associated measures | / | / | / | / |

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| | | | | used to simplify the exchange of data and information. E.g. link to Bonn Agreement web-site and national web-sites in order to be informed on actual accidents or annual reports. | | | | | | |
| 90 | I (aware) /S(hab, thr) | Wadden Sea Sels | Seal management plan | / | / | The Parties shall take such measures as may be required to make the general public aware of the conservation status of the seal population, of the content and aims of this Agreement, and of the measures they have taken pursuant to this Agreement, including the Conservation and Management Plan, to improve this conservation status. | / | / | / | / |