



3rd Meeting of the CMS Strategic Plan Working Group

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CMS/SPWG3/Doc.3

**Programmes of Work, Action Plans and other implementation support tools
developed within the CMS Family**

Introduction

1. The following compilation of documents concerning strategic planning, policy and implementation tools from CMS and its instruments (Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding) was compiled by the Secretariat in consultation with the chair of the Strategic Plan Working Group (SPWG) in pursuance of paragraph 10 of Resolution 11.2, with a view to feed into the efforts of the SPWG. In particular, the Secretariat was tasked with compiling background documents to support the Working Group in the analysis of programmes of work and action plans adopted under the Convention and CMS Family instruments, along with their own indicators, for synergies.

2. Relevant documents have been compiled in a tabular format, providing for each document summarized information concerning scope, overall objectives, structure, any type of prioritization of actions, existence of targets and indicators and of a timeframe for implementation. After initial compilation and analysis, the documents were grouped into one of three categories: 1) strategic planning or policy documents (such as programmes of work or individual species action plans), 2) implementation tools (such as CEPA strategies), 3) documents which contain both strategic planning and policy as well as implementation elements. The resulting table is appended to this note as Annex 1.

3. Attachment 1 contains a list of indicators referenced in the documents in Annex 1. The working definition of “indicator” varied considerably from document to document. In some documents, “indicator” is used interchangeably with “target”, “result” or some other description of a desired outcome. In other documents, “indicator” designates a quantitative measurement unit that allows assessing progression from an initial state to such a desired outcome. Attachment 1 contains information on which type of definition was used by each document. Based on this preliminary assessment, the Secretariat would consider it desirable if there was some agreement on the terminology to be used in the further analysis of existing documents and the development of the Companion Volume.

4. Attachment 2 contains the sources of all documents in Annex 1, including (where applicable) information on which body adopted or endorsed a particular document, and when. The documents were mainly sourced from the CMS website, or the Agreement/Memorandum of Understanding website where applicable.

ANNEX 1

Programmes of Work, Action Plans and other implementation support tools developed within the CMS Family

Content

1. Programmes of Work, Action Plans and other implementation support tools at the level of the Convention
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 - a. AGREEMENTS
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Attachment 1: Indicators

Attachment 2: Sources of the documents

Table legend for Annex 1

Table headers	
<i>Scope:</i>	Scope of the document. Can either be Strategic (S) , dealing with planning or policy aspects concerning species (sp), habitats (hab) or threats (thr), or Implementation (I) , dealing with implementation tools and strategies, including information management (inf man), communication (com), awareness & education (aware), partnerships (part), capacity development (cap), monitoring & evaluation (mon) and progress reporting (prog).
<i>Priorities:</i>	Type of prioritization. Can be timing, urgency, importance, feasibility, effectiveness, other (e.g. priority indicated as high, medium, low).
<i>Ind.:</i>	Indicators. Either Yes or No. See “Attachment 1: Indicators” for a list of indicators in each document (where applicable).
<i>Time:</i>	Timeframe during which the document is relevant.
Meaning of row colours	
Red: contains NO implementation elements	
Grey: contains both strategic planning/policy and implementation elements	
Blue: contains ONLY implementation elements	
White: Documents are under development	
Definitions of terms in ANNEX 1	
<i>Target:</i>	A desired end state, to be achieved by a given timeline
<i>Indicators:</i>	A quantitative measurement unit that allows assessing progression from initial state to desired state

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

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
1	CMS	FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations (2009)	S (thr)	“The key objectives of these guidelines are to: (i) present measures for avoiding or minimizing sea turtle interactions in marine capture fisheries; and (ii) consolidate existing handling and release guidelines.”	See Res. 10.14; methods to avoid bycatch of sea turtles, best practice for handling and release	NO	NO	NO	NO
2	CMS	Climate Change Programme of Work	I (cap, inf man)/S (hab)	Conserving migratory species in a changing climate	Themes, activities	Timing	NO	NO	2014-2023+
3	CMS	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways	I(com, aware, part, cap, mon)/S(hab, thr)	Conservation of migratory birds	Themes, objectives	Timing	YES (called indicators)	YES	2014-2023
4	CMS	Programme of work for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative	I(cap, inf man, aware, mon, part,com), S (sp/hab/thr)	“To improve the conservation of migratory large mammals and their habitats in the Central Asian region by strengthening coordination and cross-border cooperation.”	Issues, activities	Other	NO	NO	2014-2020
5	CMS	Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna	I (aware, inf man, cap, com, mon)/S (Sp/hab)	Safeguard populations of migratory megafauna in the Sahelo-Saharan region	Objective, programme, activity	NO	Objectives	NO	NO
6	CMS	Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds	I(cap)/S (thr)	Recommendations on effective ways to reduce poisoning of migratory birds	Res 11.15, Adopted by StC36, Recommends both non-legislative and legislative instruments to address different sources of poisoning for migratory birds	NO	NO	NO	NO
7	CMS	FAO International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds) (1999)	I(aware, cap, mon)/S (thr)	“ Reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries where this occurs”	See Res. 10.14; related Best Practices Technical Guidelines (concept, effectiveness and costs of different deterring strategies)	NO	NO	NO	NO

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
8	CMS	FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks) (1999)	I(cap, prog)/S (sp, thr)	“Conservation and management of sharks and their long-term sustainable use”	See Res. 10.14. Principles, implementation; format of national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks”	NO	NO	NO	NO
9	CMS	FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards (2011)	I (aware, com, cap)/ S (thr)	“Assist States and RFMO/As in the management of bycatch and reduction of discards in conformity with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries”	See Res. 10.14; inter alia, measures to manage bycatch and reduce discards	NO	NO	NO	NO
10	CMS	Saker Falcon Action Plan	I(com, aware, cap)/S(sp, hab, thr)	Saker Falcon conservation	Objectives, activities	Timing, other	Result	NO	2014-2024
11	CMS	Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle	I(inf man, comm, aware, part, cap, mon, prog)/S (sp, thr)	“To ensure a favourable conservation status of the loggerhead turtle in the South Pacific Ocean.”	Objectives, results, action	Urgency, timing	Result	NO	2014-2010 (inferred)
12	CMS	Central Asian Flyway Waterbird Action Plan	I (inf man, com, aware, part, cap, mon, prog)/S(sp, hab, thr)	Conservation and sustainable use of migratory wildfowl in Central Asia	Themes, objectives	Other (prioritises species)	NO	NO	NO
13	CMS	Conservation of migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region	I (inf man, cap, com, aware, mon, part)/S (thr, hab)	“Improving the conservation status of migratory landbird species in the African-Eurasian region [through] develop[ping] an initial overarching, strategic framework for action at the international level”	Themes, activities	Urgency	NO	NO	2014-2023+
14	CMS	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali <i>Ovis ammon</i>	I(inf man, com, cap)/S(sp, hab, thr)	“Goal: To maintain and restore argali populations to favourable conservation status throughout their range.”	Objectives, results, actions	Timing, other	Result, “indicator” per result are targets	NO	2014-2024
15	CMS	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation the Chinese Crested Tern (<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>)	I (com, cap, inf man, aware)/S(hab, thr, sp)	Protecting Chinese Crested Tern from imminent extinction	Programme, Activity	Timing, other	NO	NO	2010-2015

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
16	CMS	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill (Platalea minor)	I (cap, com, inf man, mon)/S(hab, thr	“Contribute to increasing awareness on the status of the Black-faced Spoonbill, encouraging further research and monitoring in the field as well as the effective implementation of conservation activities”	Programme, Activity: general and per Range State	Timing, other	NO	NO	2010-2020
17	CMS	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Spoon-billed Sandpiper	I (cap, aware, mon)/S(hab, thr)	“Provide summary information on status and threats, to develop a concerted plan of action in the context of the overall flyway of the species and to agree on as many activities in all range countries as possible”	Objectives, recommendations, activities,	Other	Objectives	NO	2001-2014
18	CMS	CMS Capacity building strategy 2015-2017	I (cap, info man)	“Strengthening the institutional capacity [of CMS] with the support of workshops and learning tool(s)”	Overall objective, activities and challenges	NO	Outputs	NO	2015-2017
19	CMS	CMS Communication, information and outreach plan	I (com, part)	Develop a communication strategy and common branding; strengthen joint communications, information management and awareness-raising; initiating the development of a CEPA programme	Activities	NO	NO	NO	2015-2017
20	CMS	Enhancing engagement with the GEF	I(cap)	Enhancing CMS engagement with the GEF	Options for engagements; engagement of other MEAs with MEAs	NO	NO	NO	NO
21	CMS	Activities for Implementation of Future Shape process	I (cap, com, aware, inf man, part, mon)	Implementation of the Future Shape process	Activities, options	Timing	NO	NO	2014-2020
22	CMS	Guidelines for the operation of the Small Grants Programme	I (cap)	Securing a stronger funding base, amending the selection procedure in order to make the SGP more widely accessible.	Objectives, project submission, selection, evaluation, funding sources	NO	Objectives	NO	NO
23	CMS	Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its instruments (2013)	I (cap)	Supporting NFPs of the CMS family in implementing the Convention and its instruments	Chapters on aspects of NFP role in CMS processes	NO	NO	NO	NO
24	CMS	Guidance on the integration of the conservation of migratory species into NBSAPs	I (cap)	Supporting the integration of implementation of CMS on a national level	Process, tools for migratory species protection, addressing threats; obligations, measures and actions set out by CMS family	NO	NO	NO	NO

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
25	CMS	Code of conduct for partnerships with the private sector	I (cap)	Set out rules and terms of partnerships with the private sector	Res 10.18; Principles, modalities of partnership, selection of partners, formalizing and administration of partnership	NO	NO	NO	NO
26	CMS	CBD Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment	I (cap)	“Provide general advice on incorporation of biodiversity considerations into new or existing environmental impact assessment procedures”	Res. 7.2, Purpose and approach, issues at different stages of EIA, ways and means (e.g. expertise required)	NO	NO	NO	NO
27	CMS	Steps for emergency response	I (cap)	Coordinate response to a conservation emergency	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO
28	CMS	CMS Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans	I(part, prog)	Coordinate within the CMS family and with other MEAs on cetacean conservation	Actions per marine region and time frame (2012-2017, 2017-2014)	Other	NO	NO	2012-2024
	CMS	COP12 will receive report on the progress of a working group on a review process for the implementation of the Convention (see Res. 11.7), as well as a report on potential framework for a formalisation of civil society – CMS interactions (see Res. 11.11) and on enhancing synergies among CMS family instruments (see Res.11.3)							

2. Programmes of Work, Action Plans and other implementation support tools at the level of the CMS instruments

a. AGREEMENTS

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
29	ACAP	Prioritising ACAP Conservation Actions	S (sp, thr)	Conservation actions priorities at land and at sea	Thematic (types of threats)	Other (ranking of threats)	NO	NO	2015-
30	ACAP	Action Plan	I (aware, cap, part)/S (sp, hab, thr)	Protection and sustainable use of species under ACAP (albatrosses, petrels)	Thematic (e.g. Species Conservation, Emergency Measures, ...)	NO	NO	NO	NO

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
31	ACAP	Work Programme of the Secretariat	I (cap)	Mostly administrative tasks; facilitating implementation of the agreement	Distinguishes between overarching tasks and activities	NO	NO	NO	2016-2018
32	ACAP	Work Programme of the Advisory Committee	I (cap, inf man)	Mostly substantive: reviewing taxonomy, population trends, threats; indicators, capacity building	Distinguishes between overarching tasks and activities	NO	NO	NO	2016-2018
33	ACAP	Capacity-building Strategy (in development)	I (cap)	Not a formal strategy	Interim principles, objectives, funding and delivery	NO	NO	NO	NO
34	ACAP	Review of mitigation measures and summary advice for reducing the impact of pelagic longlines on seabirds	I (cap)	“Goal: Reduce the bycatch of seabirds to the lowest possible level.”	Different parts of the fishing gear/process	NO	NO	NO	NO
35	ACAP	Review of mitigation measures and summary advice for reducing the impact of demersal longlines on seabirds	I (cap)	Information on evidence, research needs and standards for different methods to reduce such impacts					
36	ACAP	Review of mitigation measures and summary advice for reducing the impact of pelagic and demersal trawl gear on seabirds	I (cap)	Information on evidence, research needs and standards for different methods to reduce such impacts	Different parts of the fishing gear/process	NO	NO	NO	NO
37	ACAP	Best Practise Seabird bycatch mitigation criteria and definition	I (cap)	Definition of best practise	NA	NO	NO	NO	NO
38	ACAP	ACAP Indicators to measure the success of the Agreement – performance	I (cap)	Measure success of the Agreement	State and progress indicators for research, training, monitoring and institutional arrangements	NO	NO	YES	Under development

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
		indicators for capacity building							
39	ACCOBAMS	Draft Conservation Plan for the Mediterranean bottlenose dolphin	S (sp, thr, hab)	Conserving populations of the Mediterranean bottlenose dolphin	Objectives, actions, desired outcomes	Urgency, feasibility, effectiveness	Aims; "indicators" are targets	NO	In development
40	ACCOBAMS	Conservation Plan	I (cap, inf man, aware)/ S(sp, hab)	Conservation actions to protect small cetaceans	Thematic (e.g. habitat protection, research and monitoring, ...)	NO	NO	NO	NO
41	ACCOBAMS	ACCOBAMS Strategy 2014-2025	I(com, cap, aware, mon)/S(hab, thr)	Conserving Cetacean populations in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area	Objectives, activities, desired outcomes	Other	Outputs	NO	2014-2025
42	ACCOBAMS	Work Programme 2014-2016	I (com, inf man, cap, aware, part, mon)/S (thr, hab)	Implementing the Long Term Strategy	Objectives, actions	NO	Outputs	NO	2014-2016
43	ACCOBAMS	Conservation Plan for short-beaked common dolphins in the Mediterranean Sea	I (cap, aware, com)/S(thr, sp)	Conserving the short-beaked common dolphin in the Mediterranean	Objective, targets, actions, indicators of success, actors, monitoring methods	NO	Objective, target, "Indicator of success"	NO	NO
44	ACCOBAMS	Conservation Plan for Black Sea Cetaceans	I (cap, aware, part)/S(thr, hab)	"aimed to facilitate the co-operation among Black Sea riparian states and enhance their abilities essential for the conservation of cetaceans and their habitats"	Actions, activities	Other	Aim, targets	NO	MO
45	ACCOBAMS	Educational strategy and program	I(cap)	"Vital to achieve a wide acceptance and support for the implementation of measures [...] to conserve and protect cetaceans and their habitat among the public and those interest groups possibly affected by such"	Target audience, objectives, methods	NO	Objectives	NO	NO
	ACCOBAMS	In development	Conservation Plan under revision through the revision of the Action Plan prepared by the ACCOBAMS sub-regional coordination Unit for the Mediterranean Sea (to be endorsed at the ScC meeting of ACCOBAMS at the end of October 2015). Additionally, joint strategy among ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUNB, MedPAN and UNEP/MAP-RAC/SPA. Conclusions are not yet available but might be ready to be shared by the ACCOBAMS Secretariat during the workshop meeting of the CMS Strategic Plan Working Group, to be held on 12-13 October 2015.						

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
46	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-tailed Godwit	S (sp, hab, thr)	“The short term objective is therefore to halt the current decline and contraction of distribution while the long-term objective is to restore all Western Palearctic populations to a favourable conservation status. In addition, the plan aims at maintaining the favourable status of the <i>islandica</i> population by addressing the most urgent issues in a specific, measurable, agreed, realistic and time-bound process.”	Goal, purpose, results, objectively verifiable indicators	Urgency, timing	Results, “objectively verifiable indicators”	NO	2009-2018+
47	AEWA	Action Plan	I (inf man, cap, com, aware, mon)/S(sp, hab, thr)	Conserving migratory waterbird populations	Thematic (e.g. legal measures, single species action plans, ...)	Urgency (with respect to species)	NO	NO	NO
48	AEWA	AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017	I (com, ed, aware, cap)/S (sp, thr, hab)	“coherent and strategic framework for Implementation of the Agreement by its constituents”	Objectives, actions	NO	Targets	YES	2009-2017
49	AEWA	AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2012-2017	I (com, aware, cap, mon)/S (sp, hab)	Implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 in Africa	Objectives, actions	NO	Expected results	NO	2012-2017
50	AEWA	An AEWA guidance framework for climate change adaptation	I (cap, aware)/S(thr)	Lists broad climate change adaptation measures for waterbirds	Principles, objectives; concepts rather than actions	NO	NO	NO	NO
51	AEWA	Plan of action to address bird trapping along the Mediterranean coasts of Egypt and Libya	I (cap, aware)/S (thr)	Addressing bird trapping along the Coasts of Egypt and Libya.	Objectives, actions, deliverables	Other	Results, deliverables	NO	2014-2019
52	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-tailed Godwit	S (sp, hab, thr)	“The short term objective is therefore to halt the current decline and contraction of distribution while the long-term objective is to restore all Western Palearctic populations to a favourable conservation status. In addition, the plan aims at maintaining the favourable status of the <i>islandica</i> population by addressing the most urgent issues in a specific,	Goal, purpose, results, objectively verifiable indicators	Urgency, timing	Results, “objectively verifiable indicators”	NO	2009-2018+

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
				measurable, agreed, realistic and time-bound process.”					
53	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-winged Pratincole	I(com, aware, cap, mon)/S (sp, hab, thr)	“to ensure that the population of the Black-winged Pratincole becomes stable or increases as a result of conservation initiatives, which take into account habitat requirements of the species (primarily in breeding areas) as well as the interests of local agricultural communities.”	Objectives, management options/actions	Other	International objective, “Measurable objective”	NO	NO
54	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Corncrake	I(com, aware, cap, mon)/S (sp, hab, thr)	“Restore ‘Least Concern’ status on the global Red List”	Goal, purpose, results, objectively verifiable indicators	Urgency, timing	Results, “objectively verifiable indicators”	NO	2005-2015
55	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Eurasian Spoonbill	I(cap, aware)/S (sp, hab, thr)	“The conservation priorities are to maintain (Atlantic population) or increase the number of breeding pairs in the different geographic areas beyond a critical level in particular for <i>P. l. archeri</i> and <i>P. l. balsaci</i> .”	Aim, action plan, activities, success indicators	Urgency, timing	Long and short-term targets, “Success indicators” = targets	NO	2008-2018
56	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Ferruginous Duck	I(com, aware, prog)/S(hab, thr)	“The broad aim of this Action Plan will be to remove the Ferruginous Duck from the IUCN Red List of Threatened animals. In the short-term, the aim of the plan is to maintain the current population and range of the species throughout its range, and in the medium to long-term to promote increase in population size and range.”	Goal, purpose, results, objectively verifiable indicator	Urgency, timing	Results, “objectively verifiable indicators”	NO	2006-2016
57	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Great Snipe	S(com, aware, cap)/I(cap, mon)	“The general objective of the Plan is to permit the Great Snipe to reach a level of population that will remove the species from the “Near threatened” category on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals. In this first phase it implies putting a stop to the population decline in areas where the species still occurs.”	International objective, priority, national management/options, measurable objectives, all per population	Other	International and Measurable objectives	NO	NO

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
58	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Greenland White-fronted Goose	I (inf man, cap, aware, part, mon)/S(sp, thr, hab)	“In the long-term, the goal of this plan is to restore the favourable conservation status of Greenland Whitefronted Geese throughout their international range, as demonstrated by their assessment as Least Concern status against IUCN Red List criteria by 2022. In the short term, the aim is to identify the causes of current low productivity, the issue which is leading to a rapid decline of the population, and then put in place measures to address these factors so as to (i) halt the decline (to the extent feasible) and (ii) restore the population to late 1990 levels by 2015.”	Objectives, results, actions	Urgency, timing	Results	NO	2012-2022+
59	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Lesser Flamingo	I(aware, cap)/S(hab, thr)	“The aim of this action plan is to improve the conservation status of the Lesser Flamingo from a “Near Threatened” species to a species of “Least Concern” globally and in each of its four regional populations – South Asia, East Africa, southern Africa and West Africa – by stabilising the size and distribution of the regional populations at current levels by 2020.”	Aim, objective, results, the Action Plan, Indicators of success	NO	Results, “indicators of success”	NO	NO
60	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Lesser White-fronted Goose (Western Palearctic Population)	I(inf man, aware, part, cap, mon)/S(hab, sp, thr)	“The Goal is the ultimate conservation objective to which this Action Plan contributes, namely restoration of Lesser White-fronted Goose to a favourable conservation status. The Purpose refers to the actual role of the Action Plan itself, namely to stop and reverse the current population decline. The Results are	Goal, purpose, results, objectively verifiable indicator	Urgency, timing	Results, indicators	Indicators	2008-2018+

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
				the changes required for this Purpose to be realised.”					
61	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Light-bellied Brent Goose (East Canadian High Arctic Population)	I(com, part, cap, mon, prog)/S(thr, sp)	“The goal of this Plan will be to secure the favourable conservation status of the ECHA Light-bellied Brent Goose. The short-term aim of the plan is to maintain the current population and distribution of the species throughout its range”	Purpose, result, objectively verifiable indicator	Urgency	Results, indicators	NO	NO
62	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Maccoa Duck	I(aware, part, cap, mon, prog)/S(thr, hab)	“Aim: To stabilise or increase natural populations of Maccoa Duck as indicators of sustainable wetland management for the benefit of people in Africa by 2010.”	Objectives, objectively verifiable indicators	Other (regions)	Objectives	Objectively verifiable indicators	NO
63	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Madagascar Pond-heron	I(aware, cap, mon)/S(sp)	““To ensure favourable conservation status of the Madagascar Pond-heron”	Goal, purpose, objectives, indicators, actions	Other	Objectives, “indicators”	NO	2008-2018+
64	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Northern Bald Ibis	I(aware, part, cap)/S(thr, sp)	“Goal: to increase the number of the Northern Bald Ibis”	Goal, purpose, results, objectively verifiable indicators	Importance (per country)	Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	NO
65	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Northwest European Population of the Bewick’s Swan	I(cap)/S(hab, thr)	“Goal: Maintain the population minimally at its 2000 level (i.e. 23,000 birds) in the long-term.”	Goal, purpose, result, indicator, action	Importance, timing	Results. “indicators” are targets	NO	NO
66	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Red Breasted Goose	I(cap, aware)/S(hab, thr)	“Aim: To remove the Red-breasted Goose from the IUCN Red List.”	Aim, objective, results, actions	Other	Results	NO	2012-2020+
67	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Shoebill	I(cap, aware)/S(thr, hab)	“Goal: Increase the Shoebill’s population size and maintain its current range”	Goal, Purpose, Objectives, results, indicators	Other, timing	Results, “indicators”	NO	NO

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
68	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Slaty Egret	I(cap)/ S(thr, hab)	“Goal: Downgrade the species/population from the globally threatened categories in the IUCN Red List and remove the species from AEW A Column A, Category 1.”	Goal, purpose, objectives, results, action, indicators	Importance, timing	Results, “indicators”	NO	2012-2022
69	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Sociable Lapwing	I(cap)/S(sp)	“Goal: Restore the Sociable Lapwing to a favourable conservation status and remove it from the threatened categories of the IUCN Red List, CMS Annex I and Column A of the AEW A Table 1.”	Goal, objective, result, indicator, action	Importance, timing	Results, “indicators”	NO	2012-2022
70	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-headed Duck	I(cap)/S(hab, sp)	“Goal: Restoration of the White-headed Duck to favourable conservation status”	Goal, purpose, results, objectively verifiable indicators; national activities	Urgency, timing	Results, “objectively verifiable indicators”	NO	2006-2016+
71	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-winged Flufftail	I(cap, aware)/ S(hab, thr)	“Goal: To ensure favourable conservation status of the White-winged Flufftail.”	Goal, purpose, objectives, indicators, activities	Urgency, timing	Objectives, “indicators”	NO	2008-2018+
72	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Pink-footed Goose	I(mon, cap)/S(sp, thr, hab)	“Goal: To maintain the favourable conservation status of the Svalbard Pink-footed Goose population at flyway level while taking into account economic and recreational interests.”	Goal, objectives, key actions: results, international/national actions	Importance, timing	Objectives, results	NO	2012-2017
	AEWA	Conservation guidelines	I (cap)	1.Guidelines on the preparation of Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds 2.Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds 3.Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds 4.Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds 5.Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds 6.Guidelines on regulating trade in migratory waterbirds 7.Guidelines on the development of ecotourism at wetlands 8.Guidelines on reducing crop damage, damage to fisheries and other forms of conflict between waterbirds and human activities 9.Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol 10.Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species 11.Guidelines on how to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impact of infrastructure developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds 12.Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change 13.Guidelines for the Translocation of Waterbirds for Conservation Purposes: Complementing the IUCN Guidelines Guidelines on How to Avoid or Mitigate Impact of Electricity Power Grids on Migratory Birds in the African-Eurasian Region					

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
73	AEWA developments	AEWA communication strategy is currently in revision, and its submission to MOP6 planned.							
74	ASCOBANS	CEPA Plan	I (com, aware, cap)	Making internal and external communication more effective; focussing communication	Objectives, recommended actions	NO	Targets	NO	2010-2012
75	ASCOBANS	Conservation and Management Plan	I (cap, aware)/S(sp, hab, thr)	Conserving small Cetaceans	Thematic (e.g. habitat conservation, surveys and research, ...)	NO	NO	NO	NO
76	ASCOBANS	Work Plans for Advisory Committee and Secretariat	I (com, aware)/S(sp, thr)	Activities through which AC and Sec help to implement the Agreement	Objectives, actions	NO	NO	NO	2012-2015
77	ASCOBANS	ASCOBANS Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises	I(cap, aware)/S(sp, thr, hab)	Restore populations of Harbour Porpoises to favourable Conservation Status	Recommendation, verall and specific objectives, rationale, action required	Other	Specific objectives	NO	NO
78	ASCOBANS	ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for Harbour Porpoises (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> L.) in the North Sea	I (cap, inf man)/ S(sp, thr hab)	Restore populations of Harbour Porpoises to favourable Conservation Status	Actions	Importance, feasibility	Specific objectives, target	NO	NO
79	ASCOBANS	ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise Population in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat	I (cap, com) /S(thr, sp, hab)	Restore populations of Harbour Porpoises to favourable Conservation Status	Recommendations, actions	Other	NO	NO	NO
80	EUROBATS	Action Plan – Priorities for Bat Conservation for the period 2015-2018	I(aware)/ S(hab, thr)	Enhance the conservation status of bats	Thematic (e.g. legal requirements, population survey and monitoring, ...)	NO	NO	NO	2015-2018
81	EUROBATS	Implementation guide	I (cap)	Help Parties in implementing the Agreement.	Explains the obligations arising from the Agreement and resolutions of the MoP	NO	NO	NO	NO
82	Gorilla	IUCN Regional Action Plan Western Lowland Gorillas and Central Chimpanzees	I (cap, aware, ed)/S (hab, thr)	From IUCN; endorsed by MOP		NO	NO	NO	2015-2025
83	Gorilla	IUCN Conservation Action Plan Grauer’s Gorilla in Eastern DR Congo	I (aware, cap, ed)/S(hab)	From IUCN; endorsed by MOP	Objective, activities`	NO	Objectives	YES	2012-2022

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
84	Gorilla	Regional Action Plan Cross River Gorilla	I(cap)/S(hab, thr)	Enhance conservation status of Cross River Gorilla	Priorities, outcomes	NO	Desired outcome	YES	2014-2019
85	Gorilla	Action Plan Mountain Gorilla	I(aware, cap)/S(sp, hab, thr)	Enhance conservation status of Mountain Gorilla	Objectives only	NO	NO	NO	NO
86	Gorilla	IUCN Best Practice guidelines for the Surveys and Monitoring of Great Ape Populations	I (cap)	From IUCN; endorsed by MOP	NA	NO	Objective	NO	NO
87	Wadden Sea Seals	Wadden Sea Plan 2010	I (com, aware, cap)/S(hab, thr)	Conserving the ecosystem and biodiversity of the Wadden Sea, enhance its resilience to threats, maintain the cultural landscape, promote sustainable use and raise public support for its protection	Objectives, activities	NO	Targets	NO	NO
88	Wadden Sea Seals	Climate change adaptation strategy	I (com, cap)/S(hab, thr)	Maintaining natural structures and functions, conserving characteristic biodiversity; maintaining scenic qualities of the landscape	Objectives	NO	NO	NO	NO
89	Wadden Sea Seals	PSSA Wadden Sea Operational Plans	I (cap, aware, info man)/S(thr)	Preventing accidents; preventing pollution; awareness and education; preparedness and response; cooperation	Activities	NO	NO	NO	NO
90	Wadden Sea Seals	Seal management plan	I (aware) /S(hab, thr)	Implement the Agreement	Goals, actions	NO	Objectives	NO	2012-2016

b. MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
91	Aquatic Warblers	International species Action Plan for the Aquatic Warbler	I (inf man, cap)/S(hab)	Conserve the species across its entire range so that it can “Achieve a species conservation status that justifies removing the Aquatic Warbler from the IUCN Red List of globally threatened species.”	Goals, objectives, results, actions	Timing, other	Results	NO	2010-2020
92	Atlantic Turtles	Conservation and management plan for marine turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa	I(cap, inf man, aware)/S(thr, hab)	Implement conservation actions to benefit Atlantic turtles	Objectives, program, activities	Other	NO	NO	NO

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
93	Birds of Prey	Action Plan (annexed to MoU text)	I(aware, cap)/S(thr, hab)	“The general aim is to ensure that all populations of African-Eurasian migratory birds of prey (including owls) are maintained in, or returned to, Favourable Conservation Status within the meaning of Article 1(c) of the Convention.”	Activities, targets	Urgency	Targets	NO	7-year goals for each Signatory
94	Bukhara Deer	Action Plan (annexed to MoU text)	I(cap, aware)/S(hab, sp)	Conservation and restoration of the Bukhara deer	Objectives, programme, activity, results	NO	Results	NO	NO
95	Dugongs	Conservation and management plan for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs (<i>Dugong dugong</i>) and their habitat throughout their range	I(aware, cap)/S(hab, thr)	Species and habitat conservation of the dugong throughout its range.	Objectives, action, targets	Other	Targets	NO	NO
96	Marine Turtles IOSEA	Updated Conservation and Management Plan	I(cap, inf man)/S(thr, hab)	Species and habitat conservation of marine turtles	Programme, activity	NO	NO	NO	NO
97	Middle-European Great Bustard	Action Plan	I(aware, cap, com)/S(sp, hab, thr)	“The Signatories should, [...], undertake all appropriate measures which benefit the Great Bustards, in particular in the field of habitat protection and restoration, prevention of hunting, disturbance and other threats, regulation of possession and trade, recovery measures, cross-border cooperation, monitoring and research, training and awareness raising.”	Activities for all and per Signatory state	NO	NO	NO	NO
98	Monk Seal in the Atlantic	Action Plan for the recovery of the Mediterranean Monk Seal in the Eastern Atlantic	I(cap, aware)/S(hab, thr)	To promote the recovery of the Mediterranean monk seal in the eastern Atlantic at a level considered as “favourable conservation status”.	Objectives, actions	NO	NO	NO	NO
99	Pacific Cetaceans	Whale and Dolphin Action Plan	I(cap, aware, inf man)/S(thr, hab)	“To conserve whales and dolphins and their habitats for the people of the Pacific Islands region”	Themes, objectives, actions	Other	YES (called indicators)	NO	2013-2017

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
100	Pacific Cetaceans	High priority medium-term Implementation priorities	I(aware, cap, com)/ S(thr, hab)	Guide implementation of the MoU	Theme; objectives	NO	NO	NO	2013-2016
101	Pacific Cetaceans	Medium-term Implementation Priorities	I(aware, ed, cap, com)/ S(thr, hab)	Guide implementation of the MoU	Theme objectives, activities	Timing, other	Objectives	YES	2017-2020
102	Pacific Cetaceans	Endorsed Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan	I(cap, aware)/ S(hab, sp)	Objectives, actions, target	objectives, actions	NO	YES (called indicators)	NO	2013-2017
103	Ruddy-headed goose	Action Plan (in Spanish)	S (sp, hab, thr)	Recovery of the continental population of <i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i> to a status that could guarantee its long-term conservation	Objectives, activities	NO	NO	NO	NO
104	Saiga Antelope	Action Plan	I(cap, aware)/ S(sp, hab)	“Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (<i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i>)”	Objective, programme, activity	NO	NO	NO	NO
105	Saiga Antelope	Medium-term work programme	I(cap, aware)/S(sp, thr, hab)	“Overall goal: That saiga populations show an increasing trend or their decline is halted over the next five years.”	Goals, activities	Urgency, timing	NO	YES	2011-2015
106	Sharks	Conservation Plan	I(inf man, cap, aware)/ S(thr, hab)	“Complement, develop and promote the objectives and actions described in the [MoU] to conserve and manage migratory sharks and their habitat.”	Objectives, activities	NO	NO	NO	NO
107	Slender-billed Curlew	Action Plan	I(ed)/S(thr)	Conservation of the Slender-billed Curlew throughout its range.	Actions for each signatory	NO	NO	NO	NO
108	South Andean Huemul	Plan de Acción binacional Argentino Chileno para la Conservación del Huemul del Sur	I(cap)/S(hab, thr)	Conservation of South Andean Huemul	“Lines of work”, actions	NO	NO	YES	NO
109	Grassland Birds of South America	Action Plan	I(inf man, cap, ed, aware)/ S(hab)	“Improve the conservation status of southern South American migratory grassland bird species and their habitats, breeding, migration and non-breeding gathering grounds.”	Objectives, activity	Other	NO	YES	2010-2015
110	West African Elephants	West African Elephant Conservation strategy	I(cap, inf man, cap, aware)/S(hab, thr)	“To ensure the conservation of the elephant and its habitats in West Africa”	Objectives, results, targets, activity	NO	Results, targets	NO	NO
111	Western African Aquatic Mammals	Action Plan for Conservation of Small Cetaceans of Western	I(cap, com, aware)/ S(hab, thr)	“To conserve small cetaceans and their habitats in the African Eastern Atlantic basin and Macaronesia by reducing the	Themes, objectives, actions	Other	YES (called indicators)	NO	NO

Index	Instrument	Document name	Scope	Overall objective	Structure	Priorities	Targets	Ind.	Time
		Africa and Macaronesia		negative effects of human activities on cetaceans.”					
112	Western African Aquatic Mammals	Action Plan for the Conservation of the West African Manatee	I(ed, aware, cap)/S(hab, thr)	“To significantly improve the conservation status of the west African manatee across its range through the implementation of strategic policy, research, conservation and awareness actions.”	Themes, objectives, actions	Other	YES (called indicators)	NO	NO

Attachment 1: Indicators

Document name in **blue**: All or some of the points called “indicators” in this document should rather be regarded as targets, according to the definition provided in the table legend above. Indicators can often be inferred from these targets however.

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
3	CMS	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways		Theme A: Ensuring Migratory Bird Conservation through Flyway/ Ecological Networks and Critical Sites and Habitats and Addressing Key Threats	<p>Activity 1: Implement actions to manage landscapes to meet requirements of migratory birds, including through integration of these requirements into land-use policies, designation of protected trans-boundary habitat corridors and ecological networks.</p> <p>Activity 2: Promotion of formal designations (..) and voluntary measures to effectively conserve and afford high priority to the conservation of sites and habitats of international importance to migratory birds (in line with Aichi Targets).</p>	<p>Preparation of a review to identify critically important landscapes that require management within each flyway for all species groups</p> <p>Identify mechanisms under AEMLAP to address land use change jointly with the development aid community, agriculture and forestry sectors and others, initially in Africa by 2015.</p> <p>No reduction over 30% of the present baseline of habitats used by migratory species (% will depend on habitat types) by 2020.</p> <p>No reduction in area of critical habitat types used by migratory species by 2020</p> <p>Global initiative established for coastal wetland restoration and management promoted through CBD and Ramsar</p> <p>All sites of critical importance for migratory birds have formal designations or have voluntary measures in place by 2020</p> <p>Strengthen implementation of existing management plans for critical sites that address the needs of migratory birds (30% of sites by 2020).</p> <p>Development and implementation of management plans for all other critical sites that address the needs of migratory birds.</p>

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
					Activity 3: Identification of internationally important sites for priority species/populations of migratory birds	Mapping of the network of sites through surveys of 50% under-reported areas, and 50 tracking studies of priority species/ populations with unknown staging areas/breeding/non-breeding (wintering) areas have been undertaken by 2020.
					Activity 4: Identify and promote designation and management of all critically important habitats in the Arctic linking to existing flyway site networks.	All habitats of critical importance in the Arctic for migratory birds have formal designations and are effectively managed by 2020. Designation of combination of all habitats of current importance and those of potential importance in the future (in response to changes in climate).
					Activity 5: Support further development of existing flyway site networks (incl. East Asian - Australasian Flyway Site Network, West/Central Asian Flyway Site Network and Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network)	Support to implementation of existing site networks is enhanced. All sites of critical importance are included within site networks and are effectively managed by 2020.
					Activity 6: Prepare a comprehensive review of (a) the current coverage and protection status of existing international site networks (incl. EAAFSN, W/C Asian Site Network, WHSRN, Ramsar, Emerald, Natura 2000, WHS) and sites designated through national legislation (links to Aichi Target 12) for management of migratory birds; and (b) priorities for expansion of site networks to deal with current/future environment changes.	Preparation of review and recommendations to the Parties of priorities for expansion of site networks as well as enhancing their legal and management status.
					Activity 7: Develop Pilot schemes for flyway-scale Net Positive Impact including offsetting approaches that involve corporates and governments.	Investigate the feasibility and develop a proposal for international NPI approaches to support flyway conservation. Undertake and evaluate pilot schemes in 2-3 flyways.
					Activity 8: Ensure improvement of species conservation status through continued implementation, and sharing of best practice between single species action plans (SSAP) and MoUs (see Annex III)	Conservation status of all SSAP species improved (at least 50% of species have recovered and improved).

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
					<p>Activity 9: Promote the development, adoption and implementation of species action plans for priority species in line with CMS priorities for concerted and cooperative action, including: a) Yellow-breasted Bunting (<i>Emberiza aureola</i>) in Asia b) Baer's Pochard (<i>Aythya baeri</i>) in Asia, with the EAAFP c) Far-eastern Curlew (<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>) in EAAF d) all African-Eurasian Vultures (except Palm Nut Vulture (<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>) via the Raptors MoU</p>	<p>Action plans adopted at COP12</p>
					<p>Activity 10: Develop criteria for prioritizing the development of new CMS species action plans for species recovery/conservation and guidelines for standardization and implementation of the plans</p>	<p>Criteria and guidelines for prioritising development of action plans developed in line with CMS processes for other migratory species and approved by the Scientific Council.</p>
					<p>Activity 11: Promote implementation of species-focused action for CMS priority species developed by partner institutions</p>	<p>Implementation enabling improvement in conservation status of species.</p> <p>Finalisation and implementation of a suite of concise conservation briefs of the International Wader Study Group for the world's 13 species of Numeniini (including CMS Appendix I and concerted action species).</p>
					<p>Activity 12: Promote streamlining of the process to ensure prompt IUCN Red List assessment of migratory birds that feed into the prioritization of CMS listings.</p>	<p>Updated assessments for all migratory birds completed by 2017</p>
					<p>Activity 13: Implement actions to minimize and reconcile the potential impacts of energy developments and related infrastructure on migratory birds, particularly at critical spots and through cumulative impacts of successive developments, along all flyways through promoting the implementation of IRENA/CMS/AEWA guidelines on renewable energy together with CMS/AEWA/Raptor MoU guidelines on Powerlines and other relevant guidance and tools by other MEAs and frameworks and other international best practices.</p>	<p>Guidelines on renewable energy and powerlines are implemented (ScC18/Doc10.2.2/Annex: Guidelines).</p>

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
					<p>Activity 14: Implement specific actions to prevent poisoning of migratory birds in all flyways as indicated by Res 11.15 on preventing poisoning.</p>	<p>Guidelines implemented by Parties and stakeholders supported and facilitated by the Poisoning WG.</p> <p>One pilot project in each flyway to reduce and ultimately prevent impacts of poisoning on migratory birds.</p>
					<p>Activity 15: Implement actions (both focused and general) to prevent illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds along all flyways as indicated by Res.11.16 on preventing illegal killing, taking or trade.</p>	<p>Range States are effectively communicating internally to improve understanding of legislation, implementing and enforcing laws to prevent illegal bird killing, taking and trade within their jurisdictions, including working collaboratively to reduce these crimes and ensuring socio-economic impacts are adequately addressed.</p> <p>Focus on the Mediterranean coast/region (zero tolerance) with implementation of Multi-stakeholder Plan of Action for Egypt and Libya</p> <p>Pilot project implemented in the Caribbean and/or north-eastern South America to improve the sustainability of harvesting of shorebird populations.</p> <p>Pilot projects implemented in Africa – to be identified (e.g. Ruff <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> in the Sahel).</p> <p>Pilot projects implemented in Asia – coastal shorebirds e.g. Spoon-billed Sandpiper (<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmeus</i>), Yellow-breasted Bunting in China.</p>

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
					Activity 16: Development of guidelines and actions implemented to ensure that any use of migratory birds is sustainable.	<p>Revision of AEWA Guidelines on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds.</p> <p>Adapt and scaled up AEWA Guidelines on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds for all CMS migratory birds.</p> <p>Strengthening/development and implementation of legislation to ensure sustainable use of migratory birds.</p> <p>Development and implementation of projects on the sustainable harvesting of migratory waterbirds that ensure interdisciplinary approaches to livelihood needs/developing of alternative food resources/awareness raising.</p> <p>Species Action/Management Plans that are employing an adaptive harvest management approach are developed in accordance with identified priority species and are implemented (see Annex III).</p>
					Activity 17: For particularly high priority or exemplar cases where a Party is facing problems in complying with CMS on a migratory bird conservation issue, seek to assist through advise to the country (Res 11.7 on enhancing implementation)	CMS supporting Parties in responding to key issues through provision of timely advise and technical support
				Theme B: Flyway specific action	Activity 18: Identify options for the development of coherent site networks (ecological networks) in the African-Eurasian region, with a focus on Africa and West/Central Asia	Preparation of a review of need for a site network for Africa & West/Central Asia for strengthened management of critical sites
					Activity 19: Preparation of a review to explore options to extend AEWA as a framework for other migratory bird species/species groups in the Africa-Eurasian region	Review prepared on options and implications for extension of AEWA so as to cover all African-Eurasian bird MoUs and Action Plans, including associated geographic extension (also see action 21).
					Activity 20: Effective implementation of existing CMS instruments, namely AEWA, Raptors MoU and AEMLAP achieving management of migratory raptor species and other species	<p>AEWA Strategic Plan indicators achieved</p> <p>Action plan of the Raptors MoU implemented</p> <p>Action plan of the AEMLAP implemented</p> <p>Priority given to identifying mechanisms to address impacts of land use change on migratory species in Africa (see also Action 1 above)</p>

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
						Modular system for development/ implementation of single species/ groups of species for AEMLAP
					Activity 21: Formalisation of implementation framework for CAF Waterbird Action Plan through a decision at AEWA MOP6 to enable conservation action for migratory waterbirds.	Formalization of implementation framework for CAF in accordance with outcomes of AEWA MOP6
					Activity 22: Improving monitoring waterbird populations (status and trends) in the CAF, including through capacity building	Identification of resources within the CAF for coordination and implementation of priority actions
					Activity 23: Effective implementation of CMS instruments: Raptors MoU and AEMLAP	Updated and accurate information on waterbird status and trends generated through strengthened capacity and national and local involvement
						Action Plan of Raptors MoU implemented
						AEMLAP implemented through strengthened national and local involvement
						Organization of a regional-level workshop to support/ promote AEMLAP implementation
					Activity 24: Explore possibilities to further develop conservation frameworks	Organise a workshop to agree on conservation priorities for all migratory birds in the EAAF region
						Action/Management Plans for selected priority species/species groups developed and implemented
						Conservation framework for migratory birds (landbirds and raptors) identified.
						Support through sharing experience from other flyways, an initiative to develop a landbird monitoring programme for Asia.
					Activity 25: Support the implementation of IUCN World Conservation Congress 2012 Resolution 28 on the Conservation of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds	Policy recommendations delivered to highest level of government by 2015 following organisation of National meetings on Yellow Sea conservation held in China and South Korea in 2014
						Yellow Sea and EAAF coastal habitat restoration and management promoted as an initial focus of a global initiative (see action 1)
						Sub-regional assessment on ecosystem services of Asian coastal wetlands promoted via IPBES

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
						No further important intertidal habitat is lost in the flyway
					Activity 26: Promote and support the effective implementation of the EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2012-2016 and its action plans	Effective implementation of the Strategy and its action plans. Encourage finalization and adoption of the EAAF Shorebird Conservation Plan by EAAFP.
					Activity 27: Develop a recommendation, potentially in association with SPREP and the IUCN Pacific Island Round Table, and in consultation with the EAAFP and WHMSI on the necessary action to develop an approach to Pacific flyway conservation	Review of priorities of migratory bird conservation in the Pacific flyways and mechanisms for their implementation identified
					Activity 28: Effective implementation of the Americas Flyways Framework (see Annex 2)	Americas Flyways Framework implemented Ensure implementation of the MoU & Action Plan for southern South American grassland birds and their habitats Ensure implementation of conservation of high Andean wetlands, including those covered by the MoU on flamingos
					Activity 29: Review requirement and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere birds of prey.	Review requirement and feasibility for establishment of an instrument for western hemisphere birds of prey (under the framework for the Americas)
					Activity 30: Consider the potential for an instrument covering migrants within the Neotropics, in particular austral migrants.	Evaluate need for an instrument for austral migrants
					Activity 31: Ensure implementation of ACAP and AEWA to improve the conservation status of seabird species, including through implementation of appropriate mitigation measures in national fisheries, as well as putting in place data collection mechanisms to monitor compliance.	Implementation as per the AEWA Strategic Plan, ACAP Action Plan and CMS By-Catch WG work plan Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures by Parties in their own fisheries Development and implementation of place data collection mechanisms to monitor compliance by Parties
					Activity 32: Development of conservation actions for all gadfly petrels.	Workshop organised at World Seabird Conference to identify priorities and mechanisms for action.
					Activity 33: Undertake a review and make recommendations to CPs requesting actions using	Antarctic and sub-Antarctic seabird conservation framework explored and actions developed to conserve species

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
					<p>existing frameworks to conserve Antarctic and sub-Antarctic seabirds</p> <p>Activity 34: Identify and implement additional actions required to promote conservation of seabird species not fully covered under ACAP and AEWA (see CMS ScC18 Doc 4.3).</p>	<p>Institutional mechanisms identified for specific additional actions to be implemented to promote conservation of seabirds not covered by ACAP and AEWA</p> <p>Seabird programme of the Caribbean incorporated into broader planning for seabird conservation</p>
				Theme C: Enhancing knowledge to support flyway conservation	<p>Activity 35: Review current monitoring of migratory birds worldwide, to identify and implement priorities for improved co-ordination, resourcing and filling of gaps so as to enhance the information base for conservation</p>	<p>Review undertaken and priorities identified for improved co-ordination, resourcing and filling of gaps</p> <p>Standardized monitoring established for one or more taxonomic groups within a flyway and between flyways, e.g. waterbirds</p> <p>Unify systems of data storage for bird monitoring data, e.g. incorporating existing datasets into the Avian Knowledge Network in the Western Hemisphere</p> <p>Capacity for implementing long-term monitoring strengthened/ developed to address geographic gaps and national networks.</p>
					<p>Activity 36: Implementation of analyses of existing data on bird migration strategies based on a prioritization of species and existing data sets to fill major gaps.</p>	<p>Prioritization of species and pilot analysis of species data to identify migration strategies within one or more flyways</p> <p>Recommendation to range states requesting support for research on migration strategies of birds based upon a prioritization of flyways and species</p> <p>Improved understanding of the ecological functionality of flyways through a comparison of migration strategies of species between flyways</p>
					<p>Activity 37: Promote and support research on priority species to a) diagnose the causes of population declines, b) determine ecological requirements, c) for major drivers of declines identified, undertake socio-economic research as necessary to understand how to prevent them from causing population declines, and d) define management prescriptions.</p>	<p>Projects implemented to fill highest priority research gaps</p>

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
					Activity 38: Organisation of workshops aimed at sharing best practice and lessons learnt, and to promote flyway conservation and policy options (e.g. through Global Interflyways Network).	Workshops held (e.g. on raptors, seabirds, arctic migrants, monitoring and tracking migrants, monitoring/ assessment of the effectiveness of site-based conservation action for migratory birds) and publication of best practice and lessons learned.
					Activity 39: Develop a global support tool for decision making, management and information for flyways (building on the AEW Critical Site Network Tool) to enable a coherent approach to identification of critically important sites for waterbirds	Make available information on known key breeding, migratory stopover, and non-breeding (wintering) sites to Parties and other stakeholders through the development of a global decision support tool for waterbird flyways (based on the Critical Site Network Tool) Assess the value of the tool for other bird groups
				Theme D: Awareness raising	Activity 40: 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	Development of a targeted Communication Strategy that is being used by Parties and partners
					Activity 41: Implementation of a range of national and international actions to raise awareness and interest of the general public and decision makers about the importance of flyways and management of species to fit in the CMS Strategic Plan and Communication Strategy (action 40).	Implementation of international, national and local actions to raise awareness of migratory birds and their conservation that demonstrate links between migratory species conservation and livelihoods. World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) and World Wildlife Day and other annual events are actively implemented as two global events to promote awareness raising by all Range States A network of sustainable tourism destinations for migratory birds is developed in each Flyway to raise public awareness. Enhance dissemination of existing case studies on mechanisms to enhance the conservation of migratory birds through site networks through various means (e.g. CBD Clearing House Mechanism, Conservationevidence.com)
				Theme E: Monitoring and reporting	Activity 42: Effective implementation of the POW at national level, through close integration into NBSAPs and other national plans.	All Parties to report on progress on implementation to each COP
					Activity 43: Preparation of a review of implementation of the POW based on national reports to each COP	Review of implementation presented to each COP

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
					Activity 44: Review of POW with priorities identified for the next triennium	FWG to undertake review of implementation of POW and submit an updated version for COP12 consideration
					Activity 45: FWG provides relevant advice on scientific and technical issues, international initiatives and processes, and provides guidance and input to the conservation and management of flyways at global and flyway level.	FWG provides necessary level of guidance and support to SC, Parties and Range States.
				Theme F: Resourcing Implementation of the POW	Activity 46: Parties and others to identify existing and new opportunities for financial resources to support implementation of the POW.	Implementation of POW demonstrates allocation of adequate and timely resources to POW as per reports to COP by Parties and partners New opportunities/mechanisms implemented for migratory species and habitat conservation (e.g directing fines from environment damage, offsetting , mitigation measures)
					Activity 47: Development of a stronger working relationship with GEF and other international donors to prioritise work to implement the POW	A portfolio of GEF and other international funded programmes are developed and implemented to support migratory bird conservation in each flyways
					Activity 48: 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.	Delivery of POW implemented through strong partnerships with a wide range of partners/ organizations in each flyway and addresses major conservation-based issues (e.g. Strong working relationship with CAFF ensures synergies for implementation of POW across flyways including through the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative and its Plan of Action). Database of CMS implementation partners developed and updated
16	CMS	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali <i>Ovis ammon</i>	Goal: To maintain and restore argali populations to favourable conservation status	Objective 1: To stabilize argali numbers and range and reverse negative trends.	Result 1.1. Poaching and other human-caused sources of mortality are reduced.	Improved protection for argali in all range states
					Result 1.2. Argali is used and managed sustainably with support of local communities.	Vaccination programmes in disease hotspots Trophy hunting operations follow international good practice (IUCN 2012) Quotas are scientifically based and sustainable Process for setting quotas, licences and allocating concessions is transparent

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators	
			throughout their range.			Community involvement in trophy hunting programmes	
			Objective 2: To maintain and restore intact argali habitat and migration routes.		Result 2.1. Pastures are sustainably managed and availability and quality of argali habitat have improved.	Pasture management plans developed	
						Result 2.2. Forage shortages for argali in critical areas and times of the year are reduced.	Measures included in pasture management plans
							Result 2.3. Disturbance and displacement by herders and other human activities are minimized.
						Result 2.4. Negative impacts of mining and infrastructure development are minimized and mitigated.	Herders supportive of reducing argali disturbance and displacement
							Argali and their habitat are fully considered in EIAs/SEAs
							Result 2.5. Conservation management and international cooperation are maximized to maintain connectivity of argali populations.
			Objective 3: To fill knowledge and information gaps.		Result 3.1. Sufficient information on argali status, trends, ecology and management is available to all stakeholders.	PA networks include all key areas for argali	
						Transboundary agreements in place for relevant populations	
						Standard monitoring methods in use	
			Objective 4: To ensure effective implementation of the action plan		Result 4.1. An implementation mechanism is established	Monitoring programs for all argali populations in place	
						Needs and resource assessments undertaken	
						Genetic analysis completed	
						Argali National Action Plans developed	
						Argali page on CMS website established	
			Objective 4: To ensure effective implementation of the action plan		Result 4.1. An implementation mechanism is established	Lead government agencies and argali contact points appointed	
						Argali Working Group TORs agreed	
						MOU/other argali agreement established	
						Funding plan developed	
38	ACAP	ACAP Indicators to measure the success of the		State indicators	Research	Proportion of high priority feral species threats that have been assessed (or addressed) through	

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		Agreement – performance indicators for capacity building				<p>conservation projects x past ten years x past five years.</p> <p>Proportion of albatross and petrel populations facing high priority disease threats where there is a quarantine and disease management plan in place.</p> <p>Proportion of albatross and petrel populations x Party where adult, juvenile and non-breeding adult tracking data needs have been assessed (or addressed) through conservation projects.</p> <p>Proportion of albatross and petrel breeding sites x Party monitored within the past 5 years/10 years/20 years.</p> <p>Proportion of grant monies spent on projects directly linked to capacity building related research.</p> <p>Rate of development and implementation of new and emerging technologies and methods for seabird bycatch mitigation.</p>
					Training	Extent that Parties national observer programs x fleet x domestic/high seas meet minimum harmonised observer protocols underpinning regional monitoring of albatrosses and petrels.
					Monitoring	Extent that bycatch rates for each ACAP-listed species are known across the species’ range x fleet x domestic/high seas.
					Institutional arrangements	<p>Extent that Parties’ legislation/regulation addresses albatross and petrel conservation at sea and on land.</p> <p>Extent to which each Party monitors compliance with mitigation measures established by legislation/regulation x fleet x domestic/high seas.</p> <p>Proportion of Parties that have implemented national plans of action to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in capture fisheries.</p> <p>Extent that Parties’ national plans of action address guidelines in International Plan of Action for reducing incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries</p>

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						<p>(FAO, 1999), and Best practices to reduce incidental catch of seabirds in capture fisheries (FAO, 2009)</p> <p>Extent that Parties' seabird bycatch mitigation in capture fisheries meets/complements best practice guidelines developed by ACAP.</p> <p>Proportion of regional fisheries and conservation bodies that have implemented binding seabird bycatch mitigation conservation measures x fishing gear type.</p> <p>Extent that binding seabird bycatch mitigation conservation measures x fishing gear type correspond/complement best practice advice developed by ACAP.</p> <p>Proportion of ACAP Parties in each regional fisheries and conservation body co-sponsoring proposals for binding seabird bycatch mitigation conservation measures.</p>
				Response indicators	<p>Research</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Monitoring</p> <p>Institutional arrangements (all others pending)</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>Proportion of Secretariats of relevant regional fisheries and conservation bodies that have adopted a MoU with the ACAP Secretariat.</p>
43	ACCOBAMS	Individual Species Action Plan (short beaked common dolphins)	Action M1: Reduce common dolphin bycatch in fishing gear	Objective: Reduce bycatch	Target 1: The short-term aim is to reduce bycatches as quickly as possible, irrespective of the target.	Absence of driftnets
					Target 2: The long term aim is to reduce bycatch per year to a target <1% of population size. However, for this target to be met information on population size is needed (see Action R1).	Observance of closures
				Objective: Manage small epipelagic fish stocks to account for the energetic needs of common dolphins	Target 1: Manage fishing in an ecosystem context, with the goal of preserving biodiversity and the original (pre-exploitation) ecosystem structure	<p>Increasing catch per unit effort (CPUE)</p> <p>Stable or increasing dolphin population</p> <p>Increasing mean trophic level</p>
					Target 2: Prohibit fishing of immatures	Unavailability of immature epipelagic fish (e.g. <i>bianchetto</i>) on the markets

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				<p>Objective: Address the problem of dolphin/fisheries interactions resulting in dolphin deaths and injury, including harm to hearing ability from exposure to AHDs</p>	<p>Targets: Reduce conflict resulting in intentional dolphin killings within ACIs. Eliminate the use of AHDs within ACIs</p>	<p>Reduction of the extent and occurrence of conflict</p> <p>Change of attitude by fishermen from hostility to tolerance</p> <p>Reduction in evidence of dolphins killed or injured in stranding and sighting reports</p>
				<p>Objective: Develop cetacean stranding networks to obtain information and biological material from stranded animals</p>	<p>Target: Availability of stranding reports, with data and specimen collections, for the large majority of cetaceans stranded in the area</p>	<p>Level of involvement of local organizations in the monitoring of and response to cetacean strandings</p> <p>Number of local operators and stranding network coordinators</p>
				<p>Objective: Promote responsible dolphin watching as a way to raise public awareness and reduce harmful fishing effort by providing fishermen with alternatives</p>	<p>Target 1: Reach levels that do not cause adverse impact (see below) but bring economic and other benefits (e.g. public awareness, capacity building, increased conservation measures, research opportunities)</p>	<p>Generation of revenues from dolphin watching</p> <p>Conversion from fishing to dolphin watching (decreasing pro capite ratio fishing effort/dolphin watching effort within selected fishing communities)</p>
					<p>Target 2: Zero Infractions</p>	<p>Decreased incidence of infractions</p>
39	ACCOBAMS	Individual Species Action Plan (bottlenose dolphin)		Conservation Objective: To maintain, or increase in the long term the abundance of	<p>Target: BYCATCH RATE</p>	<p>Proportion of animals by-caught in the population</p> <p>Decreased reproductive rate</p>
					<p>Target: TRAWLING</p>	<p>Reduction in abundance of animals</p> <p>Reduction in reproduction rate</p>

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				the species in the region.	Target: DRIFNETS	Reduction in abundance of animals
					Target: UNCONTROLLED WASTE	Increase of 'new' pathologies
					Target: MARITIME TRAFFIC (COLLISION)	Reduction in reproduction rate
				Conservation Objective: To avoid the reduction (spatial and temporal) on a long term basis of the usage of areas suitable for the species (areas that offer the conditions / characteristics necessary for usage by the species in one way or another).	Target: TRAWLING	Num. of dolphins found (dead or alive) with signs of mishandling
					Target: SPORT FISHING	Reduction (spatial or temporal) on the usage of the important areas
					Target: ACOUSTIC POLLUTION	Reduction (spatial or temporal) on the usage of the important areas
					Target: CETACEAN OBSERVATION (WHALE-WATCHING, RESEARCH, PLEASURE BOATS, JET SKIS)	Exclusion by reduction of acoustic quality of the habitat
					Target: TOXIC POLLUTION	Signs of stress in animals
				Conservation Objective: To maintain or increase the availability of food resources for the animals.	Target: TRAWLING	Levels of toxic pollutants in dolphin samples
					Target: TRAWLING	Reduction in abundance of food resources
					Target: SPORT FISHING	Reduction in abundance of food resources
					Target: DRIFNET	Reduction in abundance of food resources
					Target: TOXIC POLLUTION	Levels of toxic pollutants in prey samples
48	AEWA	AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017		Goal: To maintain or to restore migratory waterbird species and their populations at a favourable conservation status throughout their flyways	At the Agreement level	<p>No AEWa waterbird population has become extinct in the Agreement area</p> <p>All AEWa waterbird populations at a favourable conservation status at the time of MOP4 (September 2008) have retained that status</p> <p>At least 75% of the AEWa waterbird populations show a positive trend (growing or stable)</p> <p>Overall status of indicator species has improved, as measured by the Waterbird Indicator</p>

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						<p>Overall extinction risk of waterbirds has reduced, as measured by the Red List Index</p> <p>20% of threatened and Near Threatened species have been downlisted to lower categories of threat</p> <p>Fewer populations to be listed in Category 1 in Column A (20% reduction)</p> <p>Fewer populations to be listed in Column A (5% reduction)</p>
					At the national level	<p>No AEWA waterbird population has gone extinct as a breeding, migrating, or wintering (whichever is applicable) species in any CPs territory</p> <p>Current favourable status of AEWA waterbirds, as breeding, migrating or wintering species, within any CPs has been retained</p> <p>At least 75% of AEWA waterbird species occurring in any CP have a positive trend (stable or growing)</p> <p>20% of threatened and Near Threatened species have been downlisted to lower categories of threat in each CP</p>
				Objective 1: To undertake conservation measures so as to improve or maintain conservation status of waterbird species and their populations (sub-targets defined)	1.1 Full legal protection is provided to all Column A species	All CPs have adopted national legislation protecting all Column A species
			1.2 A comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites, and other adequately managed sites, of international and national importance for waterbirds is established and maintained, while taking into account the existing networks and climate change		All CPs are in place and maintain comprehensive national networks of sustainably-managed, protected, and other managed areas, that form a coherent flyway site network, which aims to be resilient to the effects of climate change	
			1.3 Environmental Impact Assessment & Strategic Environmental Assessments are used to reduce the impact of new development on waterbird species and populations		All CPs use EIA/SEA to reduce the impact on waterbirds	
			1.4 Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) are developed and implemented for most threatened species listed in category 1 and categories 2 and 3, marked with an asterisk on column A of Table 1		SSAPs are in place and being effectively implemented for all globally threatened species and species marked with an asterisk	

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					1.5 Waterbirds are considered thoroughly in the context of the delivery of National Action Plans on non-native species by other international fora, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP	CPs have incorporated, as part of National Action Plans on non-native species, specific measures for invasive non-native species of waterbirds and are implementing them in order to ensure their control or eradication
				Objective 2: To ensure that any use of waterbirds in the Agreement area is sustainable	2.1 The use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands is phased out in all CPs	All CPs have adopted national legislation prohibiting the use of lead shot (in wetlands) No authenticated report of continued use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands in the Agreement area is received by the Secretariat
					2.2 Internationally coordinated collection of harvest data is developed and implemented	Internationally coordinated harvest data collection in place involving at least 25% of the CPs
					2.3 Measures to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking are developed and implemented	All CPs have pertinent legislation in place which is being fully enforced
					2.4 Best practice codes and standards, such as bird identification, are developed and prompted, in order to achieve proper enforcement of legally binding provisions	50% of CPs are effectively enforcing legally binding best practice standards
					2.5 Adaptive harvest management of quarry populations is ensured at international scale	International harvest management plans (IHMP) for two quarry populations developed and implemented
				Objective 3: To increase knowledge about species and their populations, flyways and threats to them, as a basis for conservation action	3.1 Necessary resources are in place to support the international processes for gathering monitoring data for status assessment, on a longterm basis.	Timely production of annual IWC summary report and the AEWA CSR and global Waterbird Population Estimates 50% increase of species/ populations whose international status is being assessed with regular monitoring data
					3.2 Capacity of national monitoring systems to assess the status of the waterbirds is established, maintained and further developed	Half of CPs have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place
					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	Ten new AEWA-linked research programmes are established
					3.4 Best practices, including traditional knowledge, for waterbird conservation programmes are collated and incorporated	50 best practices collated and published at www.conservationevidence.com

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
					3.5 Sharing and accessibility of relevant data and information are enhanced so as to underpin relevant conservation decision-making	Web-based list of research related to waterbirds and their conservation in each CP per triennium
				Objective 4: To improve Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) about migratory waterbird species, their flyways, their role in alleviating poverty, threats to them and the measures needed to conserve them and their habitats	4.1 Support for the implementation of the Communication Strategy (CS) is secured	100% funding and other support, as appropriate (<i>e.g.</i> expertise, network, skills and resources), is secured for the Communication Strategy Implementation
			4.2 The AEWA Communication Strategy is implemented		<p>The Communication Strategy has been monitored annually and reviewed and updated on a tri-annual basis</p> <p>At least one Training of Trainers workshop for CEPA has been held in each AEWA region (CS 3.1)</p> <p>In at least three AEWA regions, follow-up trainings for CEPA at the national level have been conducted by the people trained under target 3.3 (CS 3.2)</p> <p>Regional Centres for the exchange of information on AEWA have been established in all regions (CS 2.2)</p> <p>The AEWA website has been improved and maintained, and in particular made more interactive (CS 4.1)</p> <p>The AEWA newsletter is being published regularly, and twice yearly in hard copy supported by monthly electronic updates (CS 4.2)</p> <p>The infrastructure for ediscussions is in place and the discussions facilitated (CS4.3)</p> <p>Guidelines for Accession have been updated and distributed to all non-CPs (CS4.4)</p> <p>A flexible toolkit is produced, and distributed, providing a set of resource materials for awareness raising at the national level (CS 4.5)</p>	
			4.3 Awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation issues in general and of AEWA in particular are increased at all levels within the CPs		At least 25% of CPs have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA	

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				Objective 5: To improve the capacity of Range States and international cooperation and capacity towards the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their flyways	<p>5.1 The membership of the Agreement is expanded</p> <p>5.2 Sufficient funding for the implementation of the SP is raised from different sources</p> <p>5.3 Cooperation with other MEAs and key partners is enhanced</p> <p>5.4 The Small Grants Fund (SGF) is activated</p> <p>5.5 The rate of submission of National Reports is increased</p> <p>5.6 Capacity of national staff to implement the Agreement is increased through proper training mechanisms</p> <p>5.7 Appropriate national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity MEAs are established</p> <p>5.8 AEWA is recognized by other biodiversity MEAs as an MEA whose effectiveness in protecting waterbirds can be used as an indicator for sustaining biodiversity on a global level</p>	<p>AEWA Membership has increased to 75 Parties by MOP5, to 85 Parties by MOP6, and to 90 Parties by MOP7, with particular focus on Central Asia and the Middle East</p> <p>Full funding is raised</p> <p>At least 5 new MoU/MoC between AEWA and other MEA's and key partners are established</p> <p>At least 100,000 EUR annually is disbursed to developing countries for implementation of AEWA</p> <p>All Contracting Parties regularly provide complete national reports</p> <p>At least 30 governmental staff members have been trained in at least 20 countries</p> <p>In at least 50% of the Contracting Parties AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on regular basis</p> <p>All global biodiversity MEAs are referring to the effectiveness of AEWA as an indicator for sustaining biodiversity on a global level</p>
52	AEWA Single species action Plan	Black-tailed godwit			<p>Overall goal: To restore 'Least Concern' status on the IUCN/BirdLife Global Red List</p> <p>Purpose of this action plan: To halt the decline of the Western Palearctic populations of <i>L. l. limosa</i> and to maintain the favourable status of the islandica population</p> <p>Result: Degradation of breeding habitat quality and habitat loss has stopped (<i>L. l. limosa</i>)</p> <p>Result: Low reproduction has increased to levels that sustain the population (<i>L. l. limosa</i>)</p> <p>Result: Wintering areas are maintained and migratory sites are maintained or have increased (<i>L. l. limosa</i> & <i>L. l. Islandica</i>)</p> <p>Result: Hunting stopped throughout the range</p>	<p>The Black-tailed Godwit populations have recovered to favourable conservation status</p> <p>Decline of western population <i>L. l. limosa</i> has stopped</p> <p>Eastern population of <i>L.l. limosa</i> remains at 2000 level</p> <p><i>Islandica</i> population maintains favourable conservation status</p> <p>Breeding range and population size of BtG10 have been maintained at 2007 level or have increased</p> <p>Chick-mortality and nest destruction have decreased where BtG breed in intensively managed farmland</p> <p>Adequate protection of important BtG staging areas</p> <p>BtG is legally protected in all range states</p> <p>Illegal hunting is not reported</p>

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					Result: Knowledge gaps filled	Improved understanding of the distribution and trend of the eastern breeding populations Improved understanding of the migration and wintering areas of the eastern populations.
54	AEWA Single species action Plan	Corncrake			Overall goal: Restore 'Least Concern' status on the global Red List	Conservation status
					Purpose of this action plan: Maintain current population level of the species throughout its breeding range, and increase population by 20% in those parts of the breeding range where large declines were reported in the second half of the 20 th century	Corncrake population remains at 2000 level in the eastern part of the breeding range (especially Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Belarus; Ukraine, Russia (European & Asian parts)) Corncrake population size increases by 20% in the next 10 years in countries with longterm declines in the 2nd half of the 20th century. Occupied breeding range expands with 20% in countries with long-term declines in the 2nd half of the 20th century
					Mortality caused by agricultural practice is significantly reduced	Extent of unmown meadows on 1 st August has been maintained in countries with large populations maintained or increased by more than 20% in countries with large decline compared to the first year of the implementation of this action plan, at least at identified Corncrake key areas Number of calling males in Corncrake key areas at the beginning of the breeding season maintained or increased compared to the first year of the implementation of this action plan
					Mortality caused by hunting and trapping is reduced.	Corncrake is legally protected from hunting and trapping in all range states Illegal hunting is not reported
					Wintering and migratory sites maintained	Maintain current extent of savannas and other suitable grassland areas for Corncrakes
					Knowledge gaps filled	A standardized monitoring programme operates by 2006, aiming at national surveys every 5 years and annual censuses in (stratified) sample plots to assess trends
55		Eurasian Spoonbill		AIM: Survival rate is sufficient	Designate the species as protected in all countries along the flyways in all the Range States.	The subspecies are protected in all countries

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	AEWA Single species action Plan			to maintain a growing population.	Maintain the integrity of the coastal ecosystem at Banc d'Arguin.	Regular measures of prey densities.
					Designate and maintain key breeding, feeding and stop-over sites as Protected Areas (European Union Special Protection Areas in EU countries) and Ramsar sites.	Protected area status of sites listed in the Annex of the action plan is maintained and sites stay in good ecological conditions.
					Restore former feeding areas and prevent drainage of existing feeding areas.	Lower mortality due to natural causes.
					Prevent overgrowth of feeding areas by management of vegetation succession and/or invasive plants.	Decrease in the number of overgrown sites by vegetation.
					Take measures to limit activities which may reduce the availability of food (e.g. overfishing, disturbance, scaring at fishponds, constructions which may limit movement of prey species, wind farms, human settlements and infrastructures, development, regulation of rivers).	Lower mortality due to natural causes.
					Maintain the area of fishponds managed extensively in Central Europe, and adjust their management to the needs of the species	Number of colonies and number of breeding pairs on fishponds.
					Develop management plans for key breeding, feeding and stop-over sites.	All key sites have a management plan.
					Reduce mortality caused by collision with overhead power lines.	Fewer birds are found beneath overhead power lines.
					Reduce direct mortality caused by poaching.	Fewer birds are found dead, killed by poachers.
					Reduce direct mortality caused by toxins.	Decrease in this seminatural cause of mortality.
				Phase out organochlorines (especially DDT) along the entire migratory flyways.	Decrease in the intensity of non-natural causes of mortality.	
				AIM: Reproduction rate is sufficient to support an increase in the population to the target level.	Restore wetlands for breeding, maintain adequate water level at colonies and create water supply systems.	Increase in the number of appropriate breeding sites.
					Protect colonies threatened by flooding.	Reduced mortality due to natural causes.
					Preserve colonies from burning and cutting reed, by avoiding such activities around colonies.	Colonies in reedbeds increase their breeding success.
					Take measures to protect threatened colonies against excessive predation (notably by fox, wild boar or jackal).	Reduced mortality due to natural causes
					Manage competing species if necessary and appropriate.	Increase in numbers of breeding pairs in colonies.
					Protect nesting colonies from disturbance.	Fewer birds found dead.
						Increase in the breeding success, decrease in nest abandonment or colony desertion rate.

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				AIM: Key gaps in knowledge necessary for more effective conservation of the population are filled.	<p>Determine and monitor breeding success and calculate the values necessary to meet the target in relation to survival rate.</p> <p>Determine and monitor survival rate through colour ringing and satellite telemetry.</p> <p>Identify limiting factors with a view to promoting further expansion of the breeding range and to creating an early warning system against potential threats.</p> <p>Identify additional wintering and stop-over areas along the flyways and their role in limiting the growth of the different populations/subspecies (i.e. the influence of the conditions at wintering sites on breeding success).</p> <p>Identify any potential age and gender differences in use of stop-over and wintering sites.</p> <p>Determine migratory status and the migratory flyways (study movements during non-breeding season using colour-ringing and satellite tracking).</p> <p>Complete full survey for breeding areas (Turkey as a priority).</p> <p>Study the sensitivity of Spoonbill to disease and toxins.</p> <p>Identify key mortality factors and hot spots.</p> <p>Collect and analyse genetic samples (Turkey, Hungary). Clarify the delineation between "P. l. major" and Central and South East European populations.</p> <p>Study the feeding ecology of the species.</p>	<p>Breeding success known from different colonies of each population.</p> <p>Survival rate known from different colonies of each population.</p> <p>Increase in numbers of colonies and of breeding pairs in colonies</p> <p>Increase in the known number of sites and of wintering birds.</p> <p>Better knowledge of the role of the sites and development of adequate measures in a framework of optimal migration.</p> <p>Better knowledge of all the sites used by the species during its migrations.</p> <p>Number of breeding sites, Number of breeding pairs Breeding success.</p> <p>Better knowledge of potential mortality factors.</p> <p>Predictions of single and multisite models help to determine appropriate measures to apply on different sites.</p> <p>Analysed number of colonies and individuals birds.</p> <p>Prey, feeding and ingestion rate, according to the prey species.</p>
56	AEWA Single species action Plan	Ferruginous Duck			<p>Goal: Restoration of the Ferruginous Duck to favourable conservation status</p> <p>Project Purpose: Maintain global population and range of the Ferruginous Duck.</p> <p>Result: Further habitat loss and degradation prevented</p>	<p>Ferruginous Duck removed from the IUCN red list by 2050</p> <p>Ferruginous Duck global population stable by 2020</p> <p>Ferruginous Duck global range stable by 2020</p> <p>All key Ferruginous Duck sites protected and maintained in favourable conservation status by 2020</p>

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					<p>Result: Direct human induced mortality of adults prevented and reproductive success increased</p>	<p>No human-induced adult mortality reported on IBAs by 2020</p> <p>Mean fledging success on IBAs maintained above 3 chicks per female by 2020</p> <p>Ferruginous Duck numbers on >70% of IBAs stable or increasing by 2020</p>
					<p>Result: Knowledge gaps filled</p>	<p>Key knowledge gaps filled by 2020</p>
59	AEWA Single species action Plan	Lesser Flamingo		<p>AIM: Remove the Lesser Flamingo from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species globally and in each of its four regional populations by 2020</p> <p>Objective: Stabilise the size and distribution of regional and global non-breeding populations at 2009 levels by 2012</p>	<p>Activity: Ensuring that all key breeding and feeding sites are maintained in good ecological condition</p>	<p>Water levels, salinity and prey (microbacteria and diatom) levels at key sites are maintained at levels that are ideal for Lesser Flamingos</p>
					<p>Activity: Ensuring that breeding colonies are not disturbed by human activity</p>	<p>Five-year mean level of breeding success ([larger than or equal to] 50%)</p>
					<p>Activity: Reducing the effects on regional populations of toxicological and/or infectious diseases</p>	<p>Mass die-offs in the East African regional population eliminated</p>
					<p>Activity: Ensuring that harvesting of eggs and trade in live specimens has no effect on the regional Lesser Flamingo populations</p>	<p>Population viability analysis (PVA) confirms that harvest is within the safe limits of exploitation</p>
					<p>Activity: Minimising collisions with manmade structures</p>	<p>Number of reported LF mortalities due to collision with man-made structures declined to 25 % of the 2009 level</p>
					<p>Activity: Minimising human disturbance at non-breeding sites</p>	<p>No reports of human disturbance at non-breeding sites</p>
					<p>Activity: Filling knowledge gaps</p>	<p>No substantial knowledge gaps by 2012</p>
60	AEWA Single species action Plan	Lesser White-fronted Goose			<p>Action Plan GOAL: To restore the Lesser White-fronted Goose to a favourable conservation status within the AEWA Agreement Area</p>	<p>Neither of the wild populations in the Agreement Area qualifies as ‘threatened’ according to the IUCN Red List criteria because the Western Main population exceeds 25,000 individuals, the Fennoscandian population exceeds 1,000 individuals and neither population is declining.</p> <p>Breeding range is stable or expanding. Adequate managed and protected habitat is available at all the key sites along the species’ flyways.</p>
					<p>Action Plan PURPOSE: To stop and reverse the current population decline and range contraction</p>	<p>Neither the Western Main population nor the Fennoscandian population is declining. A 5-year</p>

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						moving average of the finite rate of population increase (λ) is above 1.0.
					Result 1: Mortality rates are reduced	A 5-year moving average of the number of individuals at regularly monitored spring staging sites
					Result 2: Further habitat loss and degradation is prevented	All Important Bird Areas and other key sites for Lesser White-fronted Goose are protected and managed with the aim of achieving 'Favourable Conservation Status'.
					Result 3: Reproductive success is maximized	Five-year running mean of juveniles reaches 25-30% for both Fennoscandian and Western main populations.
					Result 4: No introgression of DNA from other goose species into the wild population occurs as a result of further releases and DNA introgression from already released birds from captive breeding programmes is minimized	Any future release of captive-bred birds involves only individuals reared from wild-caught stock. Apparent hybrid geese are removed from existing free-flying introduced flock, subject to findings of a feasibility study.
					Result 5: Key knowledge gaps filled	Knowledge gaps filled by 2015
					Result 6: International cooperation maximized	All Lesser White-fronted Goose Range States are parties to the key international conservation agreements. The International Lesser Whitefronted Goose Working Group (and sub-group on captive breeding, supplementation and reintroduction) is established and operating effectively. National Action Plans, based on this SSAP, are established, implemented and progress shared with other Range States via the International Working Group
61	AEWA Single species action Plan	Light-bellied Goose		Purpose: To end illegal and accidental shooting by 2014	Result: Strict enforcement of species protection legislation across the range by 2008	By 2008, a measurable increase in the number of penalties issued to those infringing national and international legislation regarding the species and its habitat
					No conflict between ECHA Light-bellied Brent Goose and agricultural interests on the non-breeding areas after 2014	By 2014, a measurable increase in the number of Goose Management Schemes designed to reduce conflict between ECHA Lightbellied Brent Goose and agricultural interests
					A reduction in the number of birds taken accidentally during the non-breeding season by 2008	By 2008, a measurable decrease in the number of accidental shootings reported

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				Purpose: To ensure permitted harvest levels continue to remain sustainable	Harvest levels monitored at regular intervals in Canada and Greenland to ensure that the take remains sustainable	By 2014, knowledge of the number of ECHA Light-bellied Brent Geese harvested annually in Canada and Greenland
				Purpose: To provide protection and management of sufficient habitat across the range to support 25,000 birds by 2014	Adequate protection and management of existing IBA network for the ECHA Lightbellied Brent Goose by 2014	By 2014, all existing IBAs identified for ECHA Light-bellied Brent Geese protected and adequately managed
					Regular assessments of the numbers of ECHA Light-bellied Brent Geese at IBAs across the range by 2008	By 2008, an improved knowledge of IBAs and their importance to ECHA Light-bellied Brent Geese, particularly in Greenland, Iceland and Canada
					Knowledge of IBAs in remote areas by 2008	By 2008, data on migratory movements and key sites in remote areas used to inform future IBA identification
					Knowledge of habitat requirements and feeding ecology, especially during migration, by 2011	By 2011, data on habitat requirements and feeding ecology used to inform site management plans
					Inclusion of wider countryside measures for ECHA Lightbellied Brent Goose conservation in national strategies and policies by 2014	By 2011, national strategies and policies promoting the conservation management of important areas outside the IBA network
				Purpose: To understand population dynamics fully by 2014	Knowledge of population dynamics by 2014	By 2014, data on the abundance, productivity and survival rates of this population used to inform species management
					More accurate census technique developed by 2014	By 2014, development of a more effective census technique to assess annual population size
				Purpose: To understand fully the effects and impacts of currently unquantified threats by 2014	Knowledge of the impacts of climate change during the non-breeding season by 2017	By 2017, development of suitable models to predict the potential effects and impacts of global climate change on the wintering and staging grounds and inform future conservation efforts
					Knowledge of the impacts of climate change on the breeding grounds by 2008	By 2008, a greater understanding of the potential effects and impacts of global climate change on the breeding grounds
					Knowledge of the possible effects of tertiary sewage water treatment on food availability for ECHA Light-bellied Brent Geese in the nonbreeding areas	By 2014, data on the availability of green algae and other food resources in relation to implementaion of EU Directives on sewage treatment (e.g Water Framework Directive)
					Knowledge of the impact of <i>Spartina</i> encroachment on the ECHA Light-bellied Brent Goose and its wintering habitat by 2014	By 2014, data on the effects of <i>Spartina</i> encroachment on the ECHA Light-bellied Brent Goose and its habitat used to inform habitat management

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62	AEWA Single species action Plan	Maccoa duck		<p>Aim To stabilise or increase natural populations of Maccoa Duck as indicators of sustainable wetland management for the benefit of people in Africa by 2010.</p> <p>Purpose To define the threats and take mitigating action based on improved knowledge based on co-operative partnerships.</p>	Knowledge of the effects of interspecific competition on the ECHA Light-bellied Brent Goose and its breeding grounds by 2014	By 2014, data on competition between the ECHA Light-bellied Brent Goose and other goose species used to inform species management
					Objectives: 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	Quarterly report
					Objectives: Stop wetland loss in key Maccoa Duck areas	Reports
					Objectives: Reduce disturbance at critical Maccoa Duck sites	Quantitative progress report
					Objectives: Sport hunting	Data from hunting organisations
						Reduction of hunted Maccoa ducks
						Report accidental deaths
					Objectives: To prevent poaching	Political buy-in
						Site-specific success
					Objectives: Loss of habitat through upgrading sewage works	None
					Objectives: Eliminate alien plants	Reduction in alien plants
					Objectives: Reduce Botulism	Fewer sites experiencing botulism
					Objectives: Manage water levels for optimal Maccoa Duck [sic]	Successful breeding
					Objectives: Determine effect of pollution on breeding and abundance of Maccoa Duck	Length of stay longer than before Effects of pollution determined
Objectives: Competition with alien benthic-feeding fish	Mitigation measures in place Confirmation of threat					
Objectives: Obtain improved population estimates and distribution of Maccoa Duck	Revised estimates of all parameters					
Objectives: Re-introduction of birds into suitable sites in southern Tanzania	No. of birds 2 years after release					
Objectives: Bird trade	Known trade is controlled					
Objectives: Hybridisation	No hybrids known					
Objectives: Upgrade threat status of Maccoa Duck internationally	Species listed as Near-threatened by BirdLife International					
63		Madagascar Pond-heron			Objective 1: To reduce and manage human disturbance at breeding sites	No human disturbance during the presence of species at sites other than managed visits

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	AEWA Single species action Plan				Objective 2: To limit and reverse human activities that reduce or degrade the species' habitat	Management actions on the ground aimed at maintaining the species' habitat in at least 50% of key sites in 10 years.
Objective 3: To prevent exploitation of the species' eggs and young.					No unmanaged access by people and animals in core areas during breeding season	
Objective 4: To raise the species' profile in the range states					At least one new Madagascar Pond-heron site gets legal protection status (Protected Area, or Community-based conservation in the first 5 years)	
Objective 5: To determine the actual population size and trends and undertake appropriate training in proper field identification of <i>A. idae</i> .					Populations and trends determined	
Objective 6: To determine the extent, impacts and causes of hybridisation of <i>A. idae</i> with <i>A. ralloides</i> .					Research outputs of scientific investigations	
Objective 7: To establish the extent of the species' range and distribution with a focus on identifying all breeding localities					Range and distribution mapped	
Objective 8: To study the species' survival and productivity, as well as life history outside the breeding season					Research outputs of scientific investigations	
Objective 9: To determine the species' habitat requirements and references					Research outputs of scientific investigations	
64	AEWA Single species action Plan	Norther Bald Ibis		<p>Goal: Increase the number of Northern Bald Ibis colonies</p> <p>Purpose: to conserve the Northern Bald Ibis by securing the wild colonies, increasing the number of birds and improving our understanding of their needs</p>	Result 1: Breeding success, inter- and intraspecific competition, and predation monitored at all existing breeding colonies	Number of chicks fledged successfully / breeding pairs
Result 2: Provision of uncontaminated fresh water sources close to breeding sites maintained and improved. Managing existing reservoirs in accordance with ibis needs					Availability of freshwater and amphibian preys is ensured during every breeding season	
Result 3 The impact of the introduction of new birds to existing breeding colonies studied in captivity during the breeding season					None	
Result 4 The level of genetic variation within the captive, semi-wild and wild populations assessed					None	
Result 5 A comprehensive health screening conducted on all birds prior to reintroduction					None	
Result 6 Discarded fishing line and other potentially dangerous debris to be collected and disposed of safely					None	
Result 7 A captive population maintained with health, inbreeding and age structure managed					None	
Result 8 The conservation of the Northern Bald Ibis through international coordination and cooperation					Easier access to funding needed for conservation of the Syrian ibises;	

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					promoted by the International Advisory Group for the Northern Bald Ibis (IAGNBI)	Medium-term project approved and funded aimed at conservation of the Syrian ibises
					Result 9 Techniques for the establishment of new colonies by reintroduction investigated.	None
					Result 10 Risk of infectious disease reduced.	None
					Result 11 Risk of intoxication reduced.	None
					Result 12 Reduce impact of predators.	None
					Result 13 Hunting stopped.	Number of birds shot down per breeding season. Number of attempts of ibis killing per breeding season. Number of hunters stopped per breeding season.
					Result 14 Risks reduced related to electric wires and collision.	None
					Result 15 Building on or near to NBI breeding and feeding sites restricted.	None
					Result 16 Reservoir construction affecting feeding and breeding sites controlled.	None
					Result 17 Agriculture and grazing regimes maintained or reformed in order to achieve sustainable exploitation of rangelands and halt advance of desertification process. (SYR to provide suitable feeding areas).	Vegetation coverage increased or number of species of shrubs increased.
					Result 18 Collection of firewood controlled to prevent destruction or degradation of NBI feeding areas.	Vegetation coverage increased or number of species of shrubs increased or number of locals using alternative source of energy increased.
					Result 19 Socioeconomic factors driving land use changes investigated and addressed in partnership with local communities and stakeholders. Promotion of alternative sustainable grazing regimes and energy use, coupled with promotion of socioeconomic development of local community.	Present land use regulation is reformed in order to attain sustainability by traditional users at ibis breeding grounds
					Result 20 Habitat requirements, food availability and foraging ecology in the current range and release trial sites researched and compared	Preparation of sound articles to be submitted to scientific and conservation journals.
65	AEWA Single species action Plan	Bewick's Swan			Goal: Maintain the population minimally at its 2000 level (i.e. 23,000 birds) in the long-term.	The five year minimum of counts exceeds 23,000 individuals.
					Purpose: Halt ongoing decline and, if necessary, begin recovery of the population to its 2000 level.	Average population size by 2015 exceeds 21,500 individuals (i.e. the 2005 levels).
					Result 1) A chain of key sites, sufficient to support the population throughout its annual cycle, is sustained across the flyway	Key sites not deteriorated Potential new key sites identified and protected

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					Result 2) Mortality caused by shooting is reduced	Decrease in the % of investigated birds having lead shot in their body
					Result 3) Mortality caused by infrastructure collision is reduced	Decrease in the number of birds killed by powerlines or windfarms
					Result 4) Risk of lead poisoning is reduced	Decrease in the number of birds with elevated tissue lead levels
					Result 5) Risk of mass mortality caused by oil spills reduced	Each key site with petrochemical exploitation or transport has an emergency plan that reduces the risk of mass mortality of Bewick's Swan
					Result 6) Changes in population size, trend, distribution and demographic parameters detected	Bewick's Swan sightings from breeding grounds collected All key wintering sites are counted at least during the 5-yearly Swan Census Age-structure data are available annually Survival rate estimates updated at least every five years
					Result 7) Interchange with other populations and its influence on the development of numbers in NW Europe better quantified	Study developing and reviewing the evidence of population interchange is published
					Result 8) Changes in relative importance of human induced mortality factors understood and emerging threats detected	Study in the relative importance of human induced mortality factors published
					Result 9) Influence of individual sites on the development of the population is understood	Locations and factors limiting population growth identified
67	AEWA Single species action Plan	Shoebill			<p>Goal: Increase the Shoebill's population size and maintain its current range</p> <p>Purpose: Improve the current conservation status and knowledge base of the Shoebill within the next 10 years.</p> <p>Results:</p>	<p>Long-term: Species removed from globally threatened categories on the IUCN Red List and from Column A, category 1 of the AEWA Table 1</p> <p>Mid-term: Stability / increase in well-monitored sub-populations</p>
					1.1 Legal trade does not impact on the population	<p>National trade bans maintained</p> <p>Strict adherence to CITES provisions in case current bans are lifted</p> <p>Management agreements for Shoebill under WAZA</p>

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						No negative impact on wild populations through any resumption of legal trade
					1.2 Illegal trade is minimised	Improved protection measures for Shoebills in all Range States Enhanced surveillance Communities, customs, officers and other law enforcement officers, and prosecutors aware of legal status of Shoebill and relevant protection measures, including trade rules Communities and other stakeholders are aware of consequences of infractions
					2.1 Impact by livestock is minimised in Shoebill breeding areas	Livestock kept away from sensitive areas Shoebill breeding areas protected Pastoralists aware of need to avoid Shoebill territories
					2.2 Disturbance by fishermen is minimised in breeding areas	Fishing communities do not disturb Shoebills, especially during breeding Fishing communities benefit from Shoebill presence through associated projects Fishermen aware of need to avoid Shoebill territories
					2.3 Temporary settlements are restricted in breeding areas	No new settlements in key Shoebill breeding areas
					3.1 Negative impacts of oil & gas exploration and production on Shoebill habitats are minimised and mitigated	Shoebill and its habitat are properly catered for in SEAs Transparent EIAs conducted that take full account of Shoebill
					3.2 Loss, fragmentation and degradation due to agriculture developments are minimised	Shoebill areas known and safeguarded against agricultural development Management plans developed for all Shoebill sites, which include protection measures for Shoebill habitats High 'positive' awareness of Shoebills within farming communities

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					3.3 Chemical pollution at Shoebill sites is minimised	Bylaws regarding chemical pollution developed / implemented
					3.4 Catchments of Shoebill sites are sustainably managed	Sustainable land use principles in place
					3.5 Fires are minimised and controlled in Shoebill habitats	High community awareness of fire regulations and destructive impact of fires Fire regulations enforced
					3.6 Local communities benefit from the conservation of Shoebills and their habitat	Community-based enterprises established, including Shoebill-focused ecotourism initiatives and other incentives Local communities have capacity to manage Shoebill habitats Local communities actively involved in Shoebill management (e.g. surveillance, monitoring)
68	AEWA Single species action Plan	Slaty Egret			Result 1.1: No detrimental dam constructions are implemented within the catchments of sites of importance for the species	Input into EIAs/SEAs; Ensure Slaty Egret requirements are included in OKACOM and ZAMCOM plans for hydrological constructions
					Result 1.2: Wetland management in each range state is undertaken in a coordinated way	Active national consultative Wetland Working Groups/Forums (inter - agency bodies)
					Result 1.3: All key sites are protected and adequately managed for the species	Breeding and other key sites protected; Slaty Egret requirements and local community engagement included in site management plans
					Result 1.4: Impacts of subsistence farming on the species' habitat within key sites are minimized	Local community members involved in conservation of key sites ; increased frequency of land use law enforcement activities per year
					Result 1.5: Reed beds used as breeding and roosting sites are not burned or harvested	Inclusion of breeding and roosting site safeguard measures in site management plans; populations and trends determined
					Result 2.1: Access to food is not limited by poor visibility at the water surface or by poor water clarity	Coverage/extent of removal/control of alien aquatic weeds. Frequency of land use law enforcement activities per year to prevent erosion, siltation, fertilizer run - off etc. Access to food not limited
					Result 2.2: Food supply is sufficient to maintain a stable or increasing population of Slaty Egrets	Revised (improved) fisheries regulations in Botswana.

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						Increased frequency of fisheries regulation enforcement and community engagement activities per year. Sufficient food for Slaty Egrets
					Result 3.1: Breeding colonies are not disturbed by tourists, fishermen or local villages	Agreements in plans and with local communities to avoid human disturbance during the presence of species at breeding colonies other than managed visits
					Results 4.1: Population size and trend are determined on a triennial basis as a result of extensive coordinated field surveys	Roost counts conducted at as many sites as possible every three years
					Result 4.2: Extent of the species' breeding and non-breeding distribution in each range state are established with a focus on identifying all breeding localities and monitoring these regularly	Collation of all sightings; special surveys carried out in all range states through the year and efforts made to find breeding colonies
					Result 4.3: The species' movement patterns are determined through the use of remote tracking	Research outputs of scientific investigations - movement patterns understood
					Result 4.4: The species' breeding biology is described more fully through intensive field studies	Research outputs of scientific investigations - breeding biology fully understood
					Result 4.5: Age - specific survival rates are established through intensive field studies	Research outputs of scientific investigations
					Result 4.6: The species' critical threats are determined through scientific research	Research outputs of scientific investigations
69	AEWA Single species action Plan	Sociable Lapwing		<p>Goal: Restore the Sociable Lapwing to a favourable conservation status and remove it from the threatened categories of the IUCN Red List, CMS Annex I and Column A of the AEWA Table 1.</p> <p>Objective: The objective of this Single Species Action Plan is to reverse the recent negative</p>	<p>1. Baseline annual survival rate identified and increased by 2022</p> <p>2. Reproductive success is maximized through maintained nest survival rates higher than 35% (5-year rolling mean) and overall productivity higher than 0.75 fledged chicks per female (5-year rolling mean).</p> <p>3. All key sites along the flyways are protected and adequately managed</p> <p>4. All identified knowledge gaps are filled by 2022</p> <p>5. International cooperation is maximized through the full engagement of all principal range states in</p>	<p>Annual adult survival rate estimated through analysis of existing data</p> <p>Ongoing colour-ringing and resighting undertaken annually until 2022 and subsequently reanalysed</p> <p>Five-year rolling mean of nest survival is >35%</p> <p>Five-year rolling mean of chick survival is >0.75 fledged chicks per female</p> <p>National hunting or conservation legislation is in place across all range states and includes protection for Sociable Lapwing</p> <p>All key sites identified and management plans written</p> <p>Important Bird Area network managed favourably for Sociable Lapwing</p> <p>Knowledge gaps filled by 2022</p> <p>All principal range states are members of AEWA and/or CMS</p>

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				<p>population trend leading to a population size of 8,000-10,000 breeding pairs by 2022.</p> <p>Results:</p>	the framework of the Single Species Action Plan and AEWA	<p>The AEWA Sociable Lapwing International Working Group (SLIWG) is active and includes all principal range states</p> <p>National Action Plans based on this plan are established and implemented</p>
70	AEWA Single species action Plan	White-headed duck			<p>Goal: Restoration of the White-headed Duck to favourable conservation status</p> <p>Results :</p> <p>Project Purpose: Maintain global population and range of the White-headed Duck.</p>	White-headed Duck removed from the IUCN red list by 2050
					1. Further habitat loss and degradation prevented	White-headed Duck global population stable by 2015
					2. Direct mortality of adults prevented and reproductive success increased	White-headed Duck global range stable by 2015
						All key White-headed Duck sites protected and maintained in favourable conservation status by 2015
						No reported adult mortality on IBAs by 2015
						Mean fledging success on IBAs maintained above 3 chicks per female by 2015
						White-headed Duck numbers on >70% of IBAs stable or increasing by 2015
	3. White-headed Duck breeding range increased	Self-sustaining White-headed Ducks breeding populations established in two former range states by 2015				
	4. No hybridisation and competition for food and nesting sites with Ruddy Duck	Ruddy Duck eradicated from Europe by 2015				
	5. Knowledge gaps filled	Key knowledge gaps filled by 2015				
71	AEWA Single species action Plan	White-winged Flufftail		<p>Goal: To ensure favourable conservation status of the White-winged Flufftail.</p> <p>Purpose: To increase the species'</p>	1. To limit and reverse habitat destruction and degradation at all sites	Site-specific direct interventions taken to significantly control habitat destruction in ten sites in ten years at a rate of one site per year

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				population through improving and increasing the extent of suitable habitat within 10 years. Objective	2. To reduce and manage human disturbance at all sites 3. To prevent nest destruction caused by unnatural factors 4. To maintain favourable hydrological conditions at all sites 5. To determine if there are multiple populations of the species 6. To identify migration routes and stop-over sites of the species 7. To determine the habitat requirements and preferences 8. To establish the extent of the species' range and distribution 9. To determine the population sizes and trends 10. To determine the species' breeding biology 11. To understand key ecological determinants influencing the species' population dynamics 12. To establish the potential effects of climate change on the species 13. To increase awareness at all levels	No human disturbance during the presence of species at sites other than managed visits No unmanaged access by people and animals in core areas during breeding season Managed indigenous and natural reforestation in catchments (ET) No trees planted in the wetlands (ET & ZA) No additional afforestation in ZA grassland catchments Research outputs of scientific investigations Research outputs of scientific investigations Research outputs of scientific investigations Range and distribution mapped Populations and trends determined Research outputs of scientific investigations Research outputs of scientific investigations None
83	Gorilla	Conservation Action Plan Grauer's Gorilla in Eastern DR Congo		Theme: Strategy for assessing priority populations of great apes in the landscape (PP)	Objective PP/O1: By 2014, great ape priority populations are known and baselines of abundance, distribution and threat established in consultation with the local authorities Objective PP/O2: From 2013, monitoring techniques (surveys and health) are standardized and monitoring is in place at priority sites Objective PP/O3: From 2013, the health status of great apes undergoes regular monitoring	Number of sites identified Indices of abundance Number of gorillas Pending

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				Theme: Strategy for raising awareness and involving the population in conservation	Objective LC/O1: By 2016, the level of respect for the laws on great ape protection by the populations targeted has increased by 60%	Number of chimpanzees arriving at the sanctuaries Records of arrests for poaching
					Objective LC/O2: By 2016, the consumption of great ape meat by the target populations has diminished by 51%	Number of chimpanzees arriving at the sanctuaries Records of arrests for poaching
					Objective LC/O3: By 2015, at least one specific project is put in place at each great ape priority site	Number of micro-projects in the landscape
				Theme: Strategy for consolidating land management (LM)	Objective LM/O1: By 2016, pilot land-use plans are developed and implemented in 3 administrative territories identified as priorities	
					Objective LM/O2: By 2021, 30% the landscape will be rationally managed under land-use plans	Territories implementing land-use plans (criteria to be defined)
					Objective LM/O3: By 2014, the sites impacted by communities living next to and in great ape habitats are identified	Number of villages in and around PAs and other important sites Indices of abundance of human activities
				Theme: Strategy for reinforcing protected areas, community forests and sanctuaries (PA)	Objective PA/O1: By 2016, at least 50% of the surface area of PAs is under regular surveillance	Coverage of monitoring
					Objective PA/O2: By 2016, sanctuaries are able to take in all confiscated great apes and provide appropriate conditions for their potential reintroduction into a natural environment	Holding capacity of the sanctuaries (assessment criteria to be defined according to PASA and IUCN standards)
					Objective PA/O3: By 2021, the surface area of PAs and community forests will increase by more than 20% and PA management will be improved	% increase in surface areas PAs
					Objective PA/O4: By 2014, the tourist sites identified are qualified to receive tourists	Satisfaction of tourists Number of tourists
					Objective PA/O5: By 2014, veterinary care for all habituated great apes is ensured	pending
				Theme: Strategy for enforcing law within the landscape	Objective LE/O1: By 2012, the politico-administrative, judiciary, traditional authorities, police and ANR are sensitized to great ape conservation and a continuous training programme is ongoing	Number of people trained % of administrators trained
					Objective LE/O2: An advisory panel for forest protection is established in each province and operational by 201	Provincial decrees Proceedings of establishment Minutes of meetings

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						Number of collaborative agreements with community leaders
					Objective LE/O3: By 2013, 100% of mining, forestry and farming title deeds in protected areas and 50% of sites important for great apes are reconsidered	New legislation (national and provincial ministerial decrees)
					Objective LE/O4: By June 2015, a 60% reduction in the negative impacts of mining, forestry and farming is achieved	Number of permits operational and cancelled Number of operations without permits
					Objective LE/O5: By 2021, no illegal mining activity in any fully protected area	Surface area of regeneration Mining quarries closed
				Theme: Goals for all strategies combined	By 2016, the rate of degradation of great ape habitats will diminish by 20%	% loss of forest in the landscape
					By 2021, the abundance and distribution of priority populations of great apes are stable compared to the situation in 2014	Change in great ape populations after 10 years
84	Gorilla	Regional Action Plan Cross River Gorilla			Threat-based monitoring through measures of protection effectiveness	Poaching statistics, gorilla deaths recorded (“to guide collective activities”)
					Poaching with guns:	number of cartridges, people encountered, arrests, prosecutions, penalties/fines attributed
					Poaching with snares	number of snares encountered, removed, type of snare of trap
					Farming	Increase of new farms, size of the farms, number of farms
					Settlement expansion	number of structures, area of structures, area of settlement
					Logging	number of stumps, of logs, of planks, volume of cut timber, law enforcement: numbers of chainsaws confiscated/seen, number of arrests and other confiscation
					Fire	number of incidents of fire, area burned if feasible
					Grazing	number of grazing incidents, number of livestock, type of livestock, transhumance activities, presence of grazing huts, bomas, corrals
					NTFP collection	number of people, bundles or number of NTFPs (cattle stick, chewing stick, bush mango etc.), number of bush sheds, species
					Plantation development, mining and other extractive industries (potential)	Lease agreements, concessions, plantation plans
Disease	number of sick animals, carcasses, lab analysis of samples: presence/type of pathogens					

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99	Pacific Cetaceans	Whale and Dolphin Action Plan		Theme 1: Information, awareness/educa tion and communication	OBJECTIVE 1: Develop communication strategies, training programmes and protocols for key issues within the Whale and Dolphin Action Plan	Community and school education programmes implemented. Regionally relevant factsheets to inform governments and industries on key issues are produced e.g. fisheries interaction, cultural practices, regulation, biology, natural history, species ID etc). Training programmes carried out in country for key government agencies and identified local community stewards
					OBJECTIVE 2: Increase awareness and understanding of whales and dolphins in the region	Presentations on whales and dolphins carried out in schools, village halls and annual festivities. Whales and dolphins are profiled through documentaries, interviews and regular spots in local media. ID guides, factsheets and guidelines /brochures are distributed to boaters, mariners, yacht clubs, through government agencies and NGOs. Educational programmes implemented in schools, education centres and museums. Informal/ traditional methods of education are employed at community level 2014 celebrated as the Year of the Whales.
				Theme 2: Capacity building	OBJECTIVE 1: Increase in-country expertise and capacity	Training needs identified and addressed. Training packages prepared and made available. Increase technical capacity to obtain information and assist in conservation of whales and dolphins in the region. Improved capacity to develop and implement policies and legislation. Whale/dolphin operator training and certification programs are implemented in SPREP nations. Number of countries/territories providing information for the database.

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				Theme 3: Threat reduction	<p>OBJECTIVE 1: Minimize the impacts of the major hazards listed below on whale and dolphin populations in the Pacific Islands region: (i) Fisheries interactions (ii) Climate change (iii) Coastal development (iv) Pollution/pathogens (v) Direct take</p>	<p>(i) Fisheries Interactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved catch reporting systems. • System of collecting data from fishing operators on by-catch and depredation developed and used. • Properly tested depredation / mitigation techniques. • Increased adoption of mitigation techniques by fisheries. <p>(ii) Direct take</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved reporting and recording of direct take data/information. • Management system in place, e.g. management plans, policies, regulations etc that ensure sustainability of species stocks. • Adoption of international regulations/agreements applied to capture activities. <p>(iii) Climate Change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document/presentation on climate change impacts to whales and dolphins provided to Members. • Links to international fora addressing climate change established. <p>(iv) Pollution and Pathogens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better information on the impacts of plastics and other debris to whales and dolphins. • Waste management guidelines promoted at all levels. • Impacts of underwater noise pollution to whales and dolphins considered and reduced for any undertaking in the sea. <p>(v) Coastal Development and Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of impacts on whales and dolphins incorporated into processes such as EIA, and potential impact information made available.

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring on identified localized populations. Strategies to reduce impacts from coastal development developed and implemented.
				Theme 4: Ecosystem and habitat protection	<p>OBJECTIVE 1: Support and encourage the designation (establishment) of national whale/ marine sanctuaries, marine park, MPAs in SPREP member countries and territories</p> <p>OBJECTIVE 2: Support the management of whale / marine sanctuaries, MPAs and marine parks</p>	<p>Additional SPREP members formally designate/establish national EEZ-wide sanctuaries and other marine protected areas that protect cetaceans.</p> <p>Management Plans and strategies for all established sanctuaries/MPAs/Marine Parks developed and implemented.</p> <p>Local and national MPAs etc. linked properly in terms of management and implementation.</p> <p>Critical habitat and migratory pathways are identified, mapped and protected.</p>
				Theme 5: Legislation, policy and management/recovery plans	<p>OBJECTIVE 1: Develop country level legal, policy and institutional framework to support the effective implementation of the whales and dolphins action plan</p> <p>OBJECTIVE 2: Develop and support implementation of regional/national whale and dolphin species management and recovery plans</p>	<p>Regional legislative/management review completed and widely disseminated.</p> <p>Harmonisation of in country/territory policy and legal instruments.</p> <p>Implementation of the Oceania Humpback Whale recovery Plan sufficiently supported/funded.</p> <p>National whale and dolphin management/recovery plans developed and implemented.</p> <p>Management plans for marine sanctuaries etc that include whales and dolphins developed</p>
				Theme 6: Cultural Significance and Value	<p>OBJECTIVE 1: Document the range of cultural practices, values and knowledge associated with whales and dolphins and encourage a more cohesive approach in policies and legislation</p> <p>OBJECTIVE 2: Preserve and protect the traditional knowledge and values associated with whales and dolphins</p>	<p>TK and other customary practices and values documented and incorporated where relevant.</p> <p>Review on gaps carried out and report published and disseminated.</p> <p>Artifacts and narratives (oral histories) documented and conserved in local museums.</p> <p>Each country has identified appropriate authority to house and promote cultural information.</p> <p>Ongoing promoting and support for TK, ABS in national, regional and international fora.</p>

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					OBJECTIVE 3: Ensure appropriate cultural knowledge, practices, and values inform and underpin management measures	<p>Case studies supported on sustainability of cultural practices in countries interested in supporting sustainability assessments.</p> <p>Relevant whale and dolphin traditional knowledge and cultural values are used and acknowledged in scientific surveys design and execution and formulation of national management policies.</p>
				Theme 7: Research and monitoring	OBJECTIVE 1: Establish abundance/distribution of all cetaceans in the Pacific Islands region	<p>Online regional sighting database established and operational.</p> <p>Up-to-date whale and dolphin species diversity lists for all PICTs.</p> <p>Abundance estimates manual completed and training workshops undertaken.</p> <p>Improved estimates of distribution, abundance and habitat for PIR whale and dolphin species.</p> <p>At least one remote sensing device deployed in the region for at least six months.</p>
					OBJECTIVE 2: Estimate key demographic parameters to help diagnose trends Prioritization to be given to those species or populations known to be subject to direct or indirect threats, and/or have a data deficient or unfavourable conservation status.	Key demographic parameters established for PIR cetacean populations and report on CMS listed species submitted to the AMWG
					OBJECTIVE 3: Undertake research and monitoring to identify hazards and develop hazard mitigation strategies	<p>Scale of depredation and by-catch from fishing operations assessed.</p> <p>Non-lethal research carried out on abundance of whales and dolphin species that are targeted in whaling, hunt and live capture.</p> <p>Improved record keeping on cetacean take e.g. hunts, captivity etc.</p> <p>Assessment of pollutants, pathogens, sea bed mining and climate change made.</p> <p>Information on impacts of plastics and fishing gear compiled.</p>

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					OBJECTIVE 4: Improve data collection and database management systems	<p>Impacts of tourism related activities assessed.</p> <p>Regional databases operational and current.</p> <p>National networks include all relevant stakeholders and contain opportunistic and anecdotal reports as well as directed survey information.</p> <p>All stranding events are well documented.</p> <p>Species identification and responses to stranding events improved.</p>
					OBJECTIVE 5: Undertake comprehensive habitat mapping Prioritization should be given to those species or populations known to be subject to direct or indirect threats, and/or have a data deficient or unfavourable conservation status.	<p>Increased understanding of habitat preferences and use by PIR cetacean species.</p> <p>Maps of cetacean species distribution in the PIR based on habitat and environmental characteristics.</p>
					OBJECTIVE 6: Improve information received on stranding events in the Pacific Island Region	<p>Stranding Database and network established and operational.</p> <p>Stranding manual produced in three languages and distributed.</p> <p>Tissue archive and protocols for deposition and access established.</p> <p>Kits for genetic sampling distributed and used.</p>
				Theme 8: Whale and Dolphin based tourism	OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure the development of whale and dolphin tourism is sustainable throughout the Pacific Islands Region.	<p>A regional database is established to assess growth of the industry.</p> <p>Industries, governments and stakeholders (NGOs, SPREP) meet in-country as required to discuss issues and actions.</p> <p>Baseline research on target populations is conducted as a basis for recommendations regarding the carrying capacity of populations to sustain numbers of tourism interactions.</p>
					OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure best practice management of whales and dolphins tourism in the PIR	<p>Stakeholders meetings conducted and reports developed.</p> <p>Guidelines reviewed and distributed.</p> <p>Licenses limited for management of the industry.</p>

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						<p>National guidelines developed based on the regional guidelines and made into national regulations.</p> <p>Workshop conducted for national compliance and enforcement of guidelines/regulations.</p> <p>REGIONAL OBJECTIVE 3: Whale and dolphin based tourism watching is conducted responsibly with minimum impact and maximum education and economic values.</p> <p>Regional programme to conduct national whale watching training for operators and guides/ stakeholders established.</p> <p>Programme for whale watching operators to collect useful data developed and implemented.</p> <p>Educational kit available on board whale watching boats. Increased share of communities on from whale and dolphin watching.</p> <p>Whale and dolphin watching feasibility studies undertaken in additional members.</p>
				Theme 9: National, regional and international collaboration and cooperation	OBJECTIVE 1: Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination, collaboration and partnership for whale and dolphin conservation in the Pacific Islands Region	<p>Number of national, regional and international organisations, processes and frameworks incorporating PIR whale and dolphin conservation needs.</p> <p>Number of national, regional and international partnerships created to support WDAP implementation.</p> <p>Number of NBSAPs or equivalent strategies integrating WDAP action.</p> <p>Capacity strengthened to draft, manage and enforce legislation and policy in country /territory.</p>
101	Pacific Cetaceans	Cetaceans Medium-term implementation priorities		Identical to objectives and indicators of Pacific Cetaceans Whale and Dolphins Action Plan		
102	Pacific Cetaceans	Endorsed Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan		Objective 1: The recovery of populations of humpback whales utilising waters of the Oceania region so that these populations can	Research	<p>Whale strandings are well documented in the region and information gained from events is maximised and delivered to appropriate agencies</p> <p>Areas of habitat essential to the continued recovery of Oceania humpback whales are well defined</p> <p>Initiation of large scale fisheries for humpback primary prey is prevented</p>

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				be considered at very low or no risk from human impacts	Management, legislation and enforcement	<p>Levels of anthropogenic contaminant levels in whale tissues are monitored</p> <p>A range of mitigation recommendations/measures are in place to reduce or eliminate impacts of direct threats</p> <p>Threats to whales are well documented and submitted to regional reporting system</p> <p>Protected areas and their management are in effect in range states of Oceania humpback whales.</p> <p>SPREP endorsed regional seismic guidelines are developed</p>
					Capacity Building	<p>PICTS [Pacific Island Countries and territories] knowledge of the management of marine mammal protected areas is increased</p> <p>PICTS are empowered to respond to entanglements thus reducing entanglement mortalities</p>
					Communication, advocacy and awareness	<p>General public of range states of humpback whales are aware of the threats to their survival</p>
				Objective 2: The recovery of the distribution and abundance of humpback whales utilising the Oceania region to their pre-exploitation levels	Research	<p>A current and confident abundance estimate for Oceania humpback whales is produced</p> <p>Doubling of abundance of Oceania humpback whales within 10 years as evidence of robust recovery is apparent</p> <p>A significant increase in precision of estimates of rates of increase (or decrease), of population size of humpback whales</p> <p>Current stock structure and distribution of humpback whales compared to historical records is well understood</p> <p>Distribution of humpback whales and their breeding areas, aggregation, and migratory paths are well understood</p>

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						<p>Connectivity between feeding and breeding grounds of humpback whales is identified</p> <p>A significant increase in precision of, and confidence in stock structure of Oceania humpback whales</p> <p>Seasonal movements of humpback whales are well understood</p> <p>Calf survivorship is estimated</p>
					Management, legislation and enforcement	Continued ban on any directed take of humpback whales
					Capacity Building	Capacity of PICT government personnel to conduct whale research is enhanced
					Communication, advocacy and awareness	<p>General public of range states of humpback whales are aware of the slow recovery of Oceania humpback whales</p> <p>Recovery program for Oceania humpback whales is presented at CBD COP11</p>
				Objective 3: Increased public awareness and Pacific Island stewardship of humpback whales and their habitat requirements within the Oceania region	Research	<p>Historical relationship between whales and Pacific people is documented</p> <p>Community leaders are champions for whale research</p>
					Management, legislation and enforcement	More PICs become parties to CMS and PICTs sign CMS PI Cetaceans MoU
					Capacity Building	PICT government representatives contribute to annual research and conservation planning for humpback whales
					Communication, advocacy and awareness	<p>Range states of Oceania humpback whales are aware of and able to implement the OHWRP</p> <p>Regional Year of the Whale program highlights OHWRP</p> <p>Materials are developed and distributed</p>
				Objective 4: The sustainable development of humpback whale watching	Research	<p>Impacts of whale watching and swimming are quantified and mitigated</p> <p>Feasibility and sustainability of new whale watch industries is determined prior to commencement</p>

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				tourism for the socio-economic benefit of Pacific Island communities.	<p>Management, legislation and enforcement</p> <p>Capacity Building</p> <p>Communication, advocacy and awareness</p>	<p>Pacific regional whale and dolphin watching guidelines are well used as a template to develop and legislate national regulations in PICTS</p> <p>National whale watching regulations are legislated and penalties assigned</p> <p>Improved understanding of whale watch industry dynamics, issues and animal interactions</p> <p>Whale watching and swimming operations are licensed</p> <p>Whale watching regulations are enforced nationally</p> <p>Operators fully understand and comply with whale watching regulations</p> <p>Improved communication and cooperation with whale watching industry</p> <p>Private boaters are aware of national and regional whale watching regulations and guidelines</p>
105	Saiga Antelope	Medium-term work programme			Overall goal: That saiga populations show an increasing trend or their decline is halted over the next five years.	“Achievement of this goal is to be assessed through a time-series of population estimates made using appropriate methods, accompanied by an estimate of the associated uncertainty.”
109	Grassland Birds of South America	Action Plan	Objective I: To promote the protection and management of grasslands of importance for migratory species	<p>1. Creation and strengthening of conservation figures in important species areas</p> <p>2. Habitats management in non-protected areas</p>	<p>1.1 To identify and propose potential areas for creation of PAs seeking regional representativeness and complementarity. The analysis of representativeness (GAP analysis) of existing protected areas and IBAs will be considered</p> <p>1.2 Giving incentives to creation of private PAs.</p> <p>1.3 To include a component of grassland bird conservation in the management plans for PAs.</p> <p>2.1 To promote, develop and/or strengthen financial and/or market incentives, economic alternatives for farmers who manage grasslands in a manner consistent with the ecological requirements of species, especially in critical areas for threatened species.</p>	<p>Number of, relative surface of representative and complementary areas identified, proposed, created and with management capacity.</p> <p>Number of PAs established or acknowledged.</p> <p>Number of management plans or other planning tools, including the conservation of grassland birds.</p> <p>Number of, and relative surface of critical areas identified.</p> <p>Incentives identified.</p> <p>Number of incentive projects implemented.</p> <p>Certification schemes for biodiversity friendly products developed.</p>

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					2.2 Promote the conservation of native grasslands along land strips/shoulders on highways and local tracks.	Km/surface of roads with land strips promoting the conservation of native grasslands. Laws/regulations of land strips management of public domain.	
					2.3 Give incentive to projects involving habitat management demonstration units in experimental fields, depending on the species habitat requirements.	Number of projects involving habitat management illustrative units in experimental fields.	
					2.4 Promote the use of native seeds and fodder plants in pastoral systems to promote the use of native pastures.	Number of farmers and communities adopting systems using native seeds. Number of hectares planted with native species.	
			Objective II. To develop and coordinate monitoring and research programs of the MOU species and their habitats.	3. Basic research	3.1 Analyze the species representativeness in the existing protected areas system (GAP Analysis) in the region.	GAP analysis by country. GAP analysis for the grasslands region.	
						3.2 To undertake niche modelling researches in key areas for species conservation	Number of modellings conducted
						3.3 To improve migration routes and species habitat needs knowledge	Number of reports/publications on migration routes and habitat needs.
						3.4 To carry out comparative studies in grasslands under different types of management	Comparative studies by country produced.
						3.5 To progress in taxonomic clarification	Taxonomic relationships established, especially for <i>Sporophila</i> spp. Amount of research conducted or in progress.
						3.6 To promote demographic studies.	Demographic studies completed or in progress. Data published.
					4. Population and habitat monitoring	4.1 Developing and implementing an international ringing programme.	Programme developed and capacity conducted. Ringed birds per country.
						4.2 Promote a single monitoring protocol for each species or group of species.	Protocol established Monitoring program established.
						4.3 To set a knowledge baseline on species abundance, distribution and conservation status.	Knowledge baseline set for each country.
						4.4 Promote/conduct epidemiological studies and on the impact of human activities on bird populations.	Studies conducted. Data published.
					5. Information facilitation and systemization	5.1 Promote development of a single protocol for information systematization.	Contacts with LAMNA (WBL ringing)/GROMS / GBIF, Aves Internacionales, BirdLife, RAAHO, AKN, etc.

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						Protocol established.	
		Objective III. To raise awareness on the importance of natural grasslands and endangered species	6. Capacity building for farmers and wider society		6.1 Develop a manual of best practices aimed at farmers and wider society	Number of manuals produced and circulated.	
					6.2 Conduct capacity building courses on best practices and conservation aimed at stakeholders (Municipalities, governments, educators, producers, rural associations etc.).	Number of courses implemented. Outreach materials produced. Number of people trained.	
				7. Outreach, education		7.1 Development of a logo that identifies the MOU and its objectives.	Logo defined and produced.
						7.2 To develop educational campaigns to discourage species illegal trade.	Number of campaigns implemented.
						7.3 To promote outreach and assessment campaigns on species and their environments.	Number of social groups made aware. Number of lectures and materials distributed in rural exhibitions and other events. Outreach materials produced.
						7.4 Developing, producing outreach material on the species and their environments.	Outreach materials produced.
					7.5 To promote organization of symposia on grassland birds in national/international ornithology meetings, conservation meetings and agricultural sector meetings	Number of symposia conducted per country.	
				7.6 Promote and circulate appropriate practices on prescribed fire management.	Number of implemented campaigns,		
			Objective IV. To strengthen public policies for natural grasslands preservation	8. Legislation		8.1 To draft the development of the legal framework for grasslands preservation in non-protected areas.	Regulations promulgated /issued,
						8.2 Develop and implement grasslands planning tools	Territorial planning tools and action plans produced, implemented. Operational plans per year per country.
						8.3 Promoting and implementing regulations on the use of grasslands invasive alien species	Number of regulations proposed and implemented.
					9. Enforcement		9.1 Developing and implementing control programs to prevent illegal capture and trade.
						9.2 To regulate and enforce the use of highways and roads shoulders (verges, land strips) for agricultural activities within important species areas.	Km of land strips/shoulders of roads through priority areas enforced.

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					9.3 Assessing species illegal trade volume and geographic scale.	Diagnostics developed and circulated.	
					9.4 Environmental licenses enforcement and monitoring in areas of importance for the migratory species.	Number of licenses controlled in areas of importance for migratory birds.	
			Objective V. To strengthen institutions involved in the MOU	10. Institutional strengthening	10.1 Promoting and implementing projects funding and development to implement the action plan.	Number of projects funded and developed	
				11. Agreements/partnerships	11.1 Promote agreements and/or partnerships with universities and scientific and conservation institutions.	Number of agreements, alliances established.	
				12. Capacity building	12.1 Capacity building on species identification aimed at regulatory agents	Number of capacity building courses conducted. Number of people trained.	
			Objective VI. To strengthen international cooperation among the countries party to the Memorandum of Understanding	13. International cooperation	13.1 To generate an interactive system for information sharing and to systematize monitoring of migratory species.	Interactive system in place. Discussion workshops implemented.	
						13.2 To establish North-South cooperation agreements for the conservation of Nearctic species (WHMSI, NMBCA, WHSRN, CWS, USFWS).	Cooperation tools signed.
						13.3 Promote technical –scientific expertise exchange among Memorandum actors	Number of workshops, Participation in capacity building courses, internships, field courses.
						13.4 Explore natural grasslands potential as sinks for carbon credit markets. Conduct basic research.	Reports/diagnoses produced.
						13.5 To promote the creation of a PAs “regional network” to coordinate common activities/ management protocols.	Regional contacts established. Regional network created.
						13.6 To explore the possibility to link the MoU with related initiatives/conventions	Link established, IUCN and Birdlife grassland initiative, CBD, CMNUCC, CNULD, Ramsar, others.
						13.7 Achieve financial support to implement the MoU coordination meetings.	Meetings taking place periodically.
111	Western African Aquatic Mammals	Action Plan for Conservation of Small Cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia		Theme 1 – National, Regional and International Collaboration and Cooperation	Objective 1.1: Promote and enhance national, regional and international coordination and collaboration for the conservation of small cetaceans in western Africa.	Number of national, regional and international organisations, processes and frameworks incorporating the needs of western African small cetaceans. Number of national, regional and international partnerships created to support implementation of SCAP. Number of international fisheries access agreements and regulations for extraction industries specifically	

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						taking small cetacean conservation needs into account.
				Theme 2 – Legislation and Policy	Objective 2.1: Promote country-level legal, policy and institutional frameworks to support effective implementation of the SCAP and to supply mechanisms for enforcing the regulations. Targets/Indicators:	Progress in development of and support to a regional CMS agreement. Review of regional legislation and management completed and widely disseminated. Harmonisation of country and territory policy and legal instruments. Capacity strengthened to draft, manage and enforce country and territory legislation and policy. Number of NBSAPs or equivalent strategies integrating SCAP actions.
					Objective 2.2: Ensure good governance and involvement of local communities and civil society.	Good governance at the national and regional level.
				Theme 3 – Ecosystem and Habitat Protection	Objective 3.1: Minimise the ecological impact of fisheries on small cetaceans by using the ecosystem approach to fisheries	Workshop conducted and report available. Liaison with regional fishery bodies and NGOs
					Objective 3.2: Identify key critical habitats, hotspots and migratory pathways that are candidates for improved conservation.	None
					Objective 3.3: Support the designation and management of national and transboundary marine protected areas.	Range States designate national and transboundary small cetacean MPAs. Management strategies and plans developed, finalised and implemented for existing MPAs. Working group identifies potential areas for designation and management as specially protected areas.
				Theme 4 – Threat Reduction	Objective: By-catch Reduction 4.1: To develop, test and disseminate effective mitigation techniques and gear that reduce by-catch to sustainable levels.	Reports of by-catch become available for technical evaluation. Acceptance and use of successful by-catch mitigation techniques in the region. System of collecting data on by-catch and depredation from fishing operations developed and used.

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						Reduction of by-catch of small cetaceans to sustainable levels.
					Objective 4.2: Where it is legal, limit any direct take to sustainable levels.	Sustainable principles applied to any direct take, and international regulations and agreements applied to capture activities.
					Objective 4.3: Promote reduction and ultimate elimination of chemical pollution or debris that affect small cetaceans	Effects of plastics, other debris and chemical pollution on small cetaceans in the western African Region documented and communicated to relevant bodies and conventions. Guidelines developed for proper waste management at all levels, including fishing boats. Map of pollution levels in the region produced, particularly sensitive areas identified.
					Objective 4.4: Promote reduction and elimination of acoustic pollution.	Effects of acoustic pollution on small cetaceans in the western African region documented and communicated to relevant bodies and conventions. Guidelines for noise reduction developed and communicated widely. Map of acoustic pollution levels in the region produced, particularly sensitive areas identified.
					Objective 4.5: Identify and mitigate any significant impact of tourism on small cetaceans.	Significant adverse effect of tourism on small cetaceans identified, threat mitigated, lessons learnt promoted and widely shared in the region. Monitoring programme for effects of small cetacean watching set up.
					Objective 4.6: Ensure all littoral developments and activities take into account effects on small cetacean populations and the environment.	Consideration of the specific effects on small cetaceans incorporated into national legislation and other processes such as EIAs. Information on potential effects made available. Monitoring of identified localised populations initiated.
					Objective 4.7: Identify and mitigate other potential threats to small cetaceans, including ship strikes, entanglement in lost fishing gear and diseases.	Consideration of the specific impacts on small cetaceans incorporated into national legislation and other processes such as EIAs. Information on potential effects made available.

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						<p>Monitoring of identified localised populations initiated.</p> <p>Lost fishing gear located and recovered.</p> <p>Marine debris regularly collected and disposed of.</p> <p>Regulations to minimise the risk of ship strikes in place and enforced.</p> <p>Other possible threats investigated.</p>
					Objective 4.8: Development and implementation of emergency measures for small cetaceans in exceptionally unfavourable or endangering conditions.	<p>Emergency plans prepared and mechanism for cooperation between neighbouring countries established.</p> <p>Capacity for rescue or euthanasia operations established, code of conduct prepared.</p>
				Theme 5 – Research and Monitoring	Objective 5.1: Compile overview of existing knowledge, national species lists, specimen collections, research centres and protected areas.	Relevant overviews compiled and maintained.
					Objective 5.2: Facilitate coordinated data collection to improve knowledge of abundance, distribution, migration routes, feeding and breeding areas and conservation status of small cetaceans.	<p>Standardised data collection form.</p> <p>Mechanism for reporting and recording of opportunistic data.</p> <p>List of priority topics and areas for research agreed.</p> <p>Species guides developed or adapted and disseminated.</p> <p>Regular contact, e.g. by means of an email discussion group, among scientists and agencies involved in small cetacean conservation and other relevant issues.</p> <p>Non-lethal research on abundance etc. carried out concerning small cetacean species targeted in subsistence hunting and live capture.</p> <p>Relevant cetacean datasets identified, national databases established and metadata accessible.</p> <p>Online regional sighting database established and operational.</p>

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						<p>Knowledge of distribution and species inventories for Range States improved in quality and by addition of further species.</p> <p>Number of cruises to estimate abundance of small cetacean species completed.</p> <p>Species information and ID kit assembled and distributed.</p> <p>Incorporation of small cetacean expertise to conduct sightings and research activities in cruises dedicated to other purposes (e.g. rapid ecological assessments).</p> <p>Increased reporting level for small cetaceans from opportunistic sightings.</p> <p>At least one remote sensing device deployed in the region for at least six months.</p>
					Objective 5.3: Improve understanding of the causes, scope and impacts of by-catch.	<p>Consistent and regular information on by-catch received from fisheries observers.</p> <p>Information stored, processed and made available for managers and researchers.</p> <p>Activities with high impacts identified.</p>
					Objective 5.4: Improve information received on stranding events in the western African region.	<p>Stranding database and network established and operational.</p> <p>Stranding manual produced in common and local languages and distributed.</p> <p>Tissue archive and protocols for deposition and access established.</p> <p>Kits for genetic sampling distributed and used.</p> <p>Improved information available on stranding events in all western African countries.</p>
					Objective 5.5: Identify significance of and priorities for toxicological and pathological research.	<p>Regional expertise in and laboratories for toxicological and pathological analysis identified.</p>

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						Areas in the region where toxicological and pathological analysis would be a high priority identified.
					Objective 5.6: Improve understanding of the effects of global environmental change on small cetaceans.	Document or presentation on the effects of climate change on small cetaceans provided to Range States. Document or presentation on the effects of IAS on small cetaceans provided to Range States.
					Objective 5.7: Improve understanding of un-quantified but potential threats to small cetaceans, including ship strikes, entanglement in lost fishing gear, acoustic or seismic disturbance or disease.	System in place and operational to collect anecdotal opportunistic data and to be able to respond if one becomes a significant threat at local, national or regional level.
				Theme 6 – Capacity Building	Objective 6.1: Increase in-country expertise and capacity.	Training needs identified and addressed. Training packages prepared and made available. Number of training workshops held, number of participants. Number of successfully completed internships in research centres. Increased technical capacity to obtain information and assist in the conservation of small cetaceans in the region. Improved capacity to develop and implement policies and legislation. Tour operator training and certification programmes are implemented in western African countries.
				Theme 7 – Education and Awareness	Objective 7.1: Develop communication strategies, education programmes and protocols for key issues within the Small Cetacean Action Plan.	Community and school education programmes implemented. Regionally relevant fact sheets in commonly used languages to inform governments and industry on key issues are produced (e.g. fisheries interactions, cultural practices, regulations, biology and natural history). Made available online and as printed material. Training programmes carried out in-country for key government agencies and identified local community stewards.

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						<p>Awareness raising events organised, e.g. an annual international cetacean day.</p> <p>Objective 7.2: Increase awareness, sensitivity and understanding of small cetaceans in the western African region.</p> <p>Sponsors to support educational activities and production of information material found.</p> <p>Education programmes implemented and presentations given in schools, education centres, village halls, museums and during annual festivities.</p> <p>Small cetaceans profiled through documentaries, interviews and regular spots in local media.</p> <p>Public sensitised to the needs of small cetaceans. ID guides, fact sheets and guidelines brochures distributed to boaters, marinas, yacht clubs, through government agencies and NGOs.</p>
					Objective 7.3: Promote awareness of the value of traditional knowledge and practices in the management of small cetaceans.	<p>Informal or traditional methods of education used at community level.</p> <p>Traditional knowledge and other customary practices and values documented and incorporated where relevant.</p> <p>Relevant small cetacean traditional knowledge and cultural values used and acknowledged in scientific survey design and execution and formulation of national management policies.</p>
				Theme 8 – Tourism Based on Small Cetaceans To ensure that tourism based on small cetaceans is sustainable and conducted responsibly throughout the western African region.	Objective 8.1: Ensure best practice management and maximise educational and economic values of tourism based on small cetaceans in the western African region.	<p>Feasibility studies conducted in relevant Range States.</p> <p>Reporting system available to gather information on growth of the industry.</p> <p>Regional whale and dolphin watching report updated and disseminated to relevant management bodies, industry, media and community.</p> <p>Industry, Government and key stakeholders (NGOs, researchers, community groups) meet in-country as required to discuss issues and actions.</p> <p>Regional guidelines developed, accepted, published and utilised by Range States and industry.</p>

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						<p>Stakeholders consulted in the development of management measures.</p> <p>Licensing schemes implemented in Range States where small cetacean-based tourism exists.</p> <p>Management agencies have on-water presence to monitor and enforce in-country licensing and permitting conditions.</p> <p>Tour boats in the region operate according to responsible wildlife viewing practices.</p> <p>Data sheet developed, disseminated to operators and reported annually in line with the coordination mechanism agreed for this Action Plan.</p> <p>Educational kits developed and disseminated in Range States.</p> <p>Community outreach programme conducted in-country targeted at local media, villages and community groups.</p>
112	Western African Aquatic Mammals	Action Plan for the Conservation of the West African Manatee			<p>Theme 1: Policies and Legislation</p> <p>Objective 1: Improve policies and legislation for manatee protection, and strengthen their implementation (followed by a list of activities, not individually linked to an indicator or target)</p>	<p>Policy review completed and disseminated to all range states, and used to incorporate manatee conservation measures into existing policies.</p> <p>Strong regional policies for manatee conservation established, as well as practical mechanisms for their implementation at national and regional level.</p> <p>West African Manatee listed on Appendix I of CMS; report circulated with respect to CITES.</p> <p>Legislative review completed and disseminated to all range states.</p> <p>Manatee conservation measures incorporated into existing legislation.</p> <p>Awareness raised in all range states about policies and legislation related to manatees.</p>

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						<p>Capacity of responsible agencies is strengthened to enable them to develop and/or implement policies and legislation related to manatee conservation.</p> <p>Information tools developed and disseminated to all range states for raising awareness.</p> <p>Measurable improvements in the implementation of relevant international conventions and transboundary regulations.</p> <p>Reduction in manatee hunting and trade through wide enforcement of legislation.</p>
					<p>Theme 2: Applied Research, Monitoring and Networking</p> <p>Objective 2: Improve understanding of the West African Manatee and use information for its conservation management (followed by a list of activities, not individually linked to an indicator or target)</p>	<p>Methods and protocols for manatee research and monitoring developed and disseminated to all range states.</p> <p>Applied manatee research and management programmes established and operational, and periodically evaluated.</p> <p>West African Manatee trends established in all range states through regular monitoring.</p> <p>A list of key sites and areas for the West African Manatee is drawn up, detailing mechanisms for manatee conservation at each site.</p> <p>Scientific and socio-economic database on the West African Manatee established and operational.</p> <p>Report produced and disseminated highlighting key habitat requirements for manatees and outlining habitat conservation measures.</p> <p>Capacity strengthened in all range states for monitoring and managing manatee populations.</p> <p>A regional network for the West African Manatee is established and operational.</p> <p>Training and capacity building programmes for manatee network.</p>

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						<p>A regional centre and website for the West African Manatee established and operational.</p> <p>Regional, intra-state and community exchange workshops and visits.</p>
					<p>Theme 3: Conservation, including Restoration and Conserving of Manatee Habitats</p> <p>Objective 3: Reduce pressures on the West African Manatee through the restoration and conserving of its habitats (followed by a list of activities, not individually linked to an indicator or target)</p>	<p>Network of manatee sanctuaries created, including both inland and coastal sites.</p> <p>Number of regional, national and site conservation plans for West African Manatee developed and operational.</p> <p>Number of habitat restoration plans developed and underway at degraded sites, and blocked waterways freed.</p> <p>Manatee-sensitive procedures operational at a number of hydraulic works.</p> <p>Number of key manatee sites protected from pollution.</p> <p>A long-term strategy developed and disseminated that addresses manatees in relation to climate change and habitat restoration.</p> <p>Number of community-based income-generation projects established and operational.</p> <p>A regional ecotourism strategy developed, and implemented at a number of sites.</p> <p>Manatee hunting is reduced through community-based incentives.</p> <p>Measurable reduction in manatee capture in fishing nets; no-fishing zones designated.</p>
					<p>Theme 4: Awareness & Education / Information, Education & Communication</p>	<p>Training tools relating to manatees and wetlands developed and disseminated, and integrated into a number of training/</p>

Index	Instrument	Document name	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Indicators
					<p>Objective 4: Promote a wide appreciation of the West African Manatee and its ecological and cultural values through targeted communication, education and public awareness (followed by a list of activities, not individually linked to an indicator or target)</p>	<p>educational programmes.</p> <p>Number of CBOs equipped for communicating manatee conservation information.</p> <p>Communication media developed and consulted widely.</p> <p>Manatee media and materials available in local languages and disseminated.</p> <p>Number of awareness activities across the region, including radio/TV broadcasting, documentaries, campaigns and press events.</p> <p>Number of seminars held for decision makers to improve awareness of manatee conservation needs.</p> <p>Traditional values and customs favouring manatees are well known.</p> <p>Manatee CEPA activities built into number of site management plans.</p> <p>Manatee conservation is built into regional awareness programmes of the NBA, OMVS, CSRP and other regional authorities.</p> <p>Manatee conservation built into national environmental education programmes in number of countries</p>

Attachment 2: Sources of the documents

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

Index	Instrument	Document name	Source
1	CMS	FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations (2009)	Guidelines, endorsed by UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.14, (http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0725e/i0725e00.htm)
2	CMS	Climate Change Programme of Work	Adopted in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.26 (Annex)
3	CMS	Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways	Adopted in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.14 (Annex 1)
4	CMS	Programme of Work for the Central Asian Mammals Initiative	Adopted in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.24 (Annex)
5	CMS	Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna	Adopted by Range states in 1998, http://www.cms.int/en/publication/conservation-measures-sahelo-saharan-antelopes-action-plan-and-status-reports
6	CMS	Guidelines to prevent the risk of poisoning to migratory birds	Guideline, adopted by UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.15, (UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.2)
7	CMS	FAO International Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds) (1999)	Guidelines, endorsed by UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.14, (http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/x3170e/x3170e02.htm)
8	CMS	FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks) (1999)	Guidelines, endorsed by UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.14, (http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/x3170e/x3170e03.htm)
9	CMS	FAO International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards (2011)	Guidelines, endorsed by UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.14, (www.fao.org/docrep/015/ba0022t/ba0022t00.pdf)
10	CMS	Saker Falcon Action Plan	Adopted in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Resolution 11.18, plan in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.5.2
11	CMS	Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle	Adopted by UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.21; plan in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.2.2/Rev.1/Annex2
12	CMS	Central Asian Flyway Waterbird Action Plan	Welcomed by CMS in CMS/Res. 8.5 , CMS/CAF/Report/Annex 4
13	CMS	Conservation of migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region	Adopted in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.17, plan in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.23.1.4/Rev.1
14	CMS	Steps for emergency response	http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/10_02_emergencies_e_0_0.pdf
15	CMS	CMS Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans	Adopted in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.15 (Annex)
16	CMS	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali <i>Ovis ammon</i>	Adopted by CMS Resolution 11.24, http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Argali_SSAP_final_English_0.pdf
17	CMS	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation the Chinese Crested Tern (<i>Sterna bergsteini</i>)	Endorsed by COP9, see Proceedings , paragraph 117, http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/Chinese_crested_tern_3_0_0.pdf
18	CMS	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill (<i>Platalea minor</i>)	Endorsed by COP9, see Proceedings , paragraph 117, http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/black_faced_spoonbill_3_0_0.pdf
19	CMS	International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Spoon-billed Sandpiper	Endorsed by COP9, see Proceedings , paragraph 117, http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/ts23_spoon_billed_sandpiper_3_0_0.pdf
20	CMS	CMS Capacity building strategy 2015-2017	Adopted in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.1, Annex V; plan in UNEP/CM/COP11/Doc.20.2

21	CMS	CMS Communication, information and outreach plan	Adopted in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.8; plan in UNEP/CMS/COP11/Doc.19.2/Rev.1
22	CMS	Enhancing engagement with the GEF	Guidelines, endorsed in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.25; guideline in UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.41
23	CMS	Activities for Implementation of Future Shape process	Adopted in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.9 (Annex 1)
24	CMS	Guidelines for the operation of the Small Grants Programme	Guidelines, endorsed by COP 10 (see report , paragraph 285), UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.43
25	CMS	Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its instruments (2013)	Guidelines, developed in response to CMS Resolution 10.06 , www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/manual_e.pdf
26	CMS	Guidance on the integration of the conservation of migratory species into NBSAPs	Guidelines, adopted in UNEP/CMS/Resolution 10.18 (UNEP/CMS/Conf.10.27)
27	CMS	Code of conduct for partnerships with the private sector	Guideline, endorsed by the Standing Committee (Report of the 36th meeting of the Standing Committee, Annex 3), CMS/StC36/16
28	CMS	CBD Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment	Guidelines endorsed by UNEP/CMS/Resolution 7.2; CBD COP6 Decision VI/7
	CMS	COP12 will receive report on the progress of a working group on a review process for the implementation of the Convention (see Res. 11.7), as well as a report on potential framework for a formalisation of civil society – CMS interactions (see Res. 11.11) and on enhancing synergies among CMS family instruments (see Res.11.3)	Under development; see UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.3 , UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.7 , UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.11

2. Programmes of Work, Action Plans and other implementation support tools at the level of the CMS Instruments

a. AGREEMENTS

Index	Instrument	Document name	Source
29	ACAP	Prioritising ACAP Conservation Actions	Endorsed by MoP5 (see agenda item 7.6 in MoP5 report , text in Doc15 Rev 1)
30	ACAP	Action Plan	As adopted by Agreement text , Annex 2
31	ACAP	Work Programme of the Secretariat	Approved by MoP5/Resolution 5.2 (text in Annex 2 of MoP5 report)
32	ACAP	Work Programme of the Advisory Committee	Approved by MoP5/Resolution 5.4 (text in Annex 4 of MoP5 report)
33	ACAP	Capacity-building Strategy (in development)	Endorsed by MoP4 (see Report), plan in MoP4 Doc 18
34	ACAP	Review of mitigation measures and summary advice for reducing the impact of pelagic longlines on seabirds	Endorsed by AC8 (See Report , Agenda item 12), Guidelines on the ACAP website

Index	Instrument	Document name	Source
35	ACAP	Review of mitigation measures and summary advice for reducing the impact of demersal longlines on seabirds	Endorsed by AC8 (See Report , Agenda item 12), Guidelines on the ACAP website
36	ACAP	Review of mitigation measures and summary advice for reducing the impact of pelagic and demersal trawl gear on seabirds	Endorsed by AC8 (See Report , Agenda item 12), Guidelines on the ACAP website
37	ACAP	Best Practise Seabird bycatch mitigation criteria and definition	Endorsed by AC8 (See Report , Agenda item 12), Guidelines on the ACAP website
38	ACAP	ACAP Indicators to measure the success of the Agreement – performance indicators for capacity building	Presented in MoP5 , MoP5 Doc 28
39	ACCOBAMS	Draft Conservation Plan for the Mediterranean bottlenose dolphin	Reviewed at SC8 (see Report), http://accobams.org/images/stories/Important_Documents/sc8_doc09.pdf
40	ACCOBAMS	Conservation Plan	Agreement text , Annex 2
41	ACCOBAMS	ACCOBAMS Strategy 2014-2025	Adopted in Resolution 5.1 (see Report)
42	ACCOBAMS	Work Programme 2014-2016	Adopted in Resolution 5.2 (see Report)
43	ACCOBAMS	Draft Conservation Plan for short-beaked common dolphins in the Mediterranean Sea	Discussed at SC8 (see Report), http://accobams.org/images/stories/ConsPlans/delphinus%20delphis%20conservation%20plan.pdf
44	ACCOBAMS	Conservation Plan for Black Sea Cetaceans	Approved by SC4 (see Report), http://accobams.org/images/stories/ConsPlans/conservation%20plan%20for%20black%20sea%20cetaceans.pdf
45	ACCOBAMS	Educational strategy and program	Adopted in Resolution 2.23 (see Report of MOP2)
46	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-tailed Godwit	Approved by MoP4, http://www.unep-awea.org/sites/default/files/publication/black-tailed_godwit_internet_0.pdf
47	AEWA	Action Plan	As adopted in the MoU text (as amended by MoP5, Annex 3)
48	AEWA	AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017	As adopted by UNEP/AEWA/MOP4/Resolution 4.7
49	AEWA	AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2012-2017	Adopted in UNEP/AEWA/MOP5/Resolution 5.9 (Annex)
50	AEWA	An AEWA guidance framework for climate change adaptation	Adopted in UNEP/AEWA/MOP5/Resolution 5.13 (Annex 1)
51	AEWA	Plan of action to address bird trapping along the Mediterranean coasts of Egypt and Libya	Agreed in 2014 , http://www.unep-awea.org/sites/default/files/publication/poa_bird_trapping_egypt_libya.pdf
52	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-tailed Godwit	Adopted by MoP4 http://www.unep-awea.org/en/publication/international-single-species-action-plan-conservation-black-tailed-godwit
53	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-winged Pratincole	Approved by MoP2 (Resolution 2.13), http://www.unep-awea.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts4_bw_pratincole_0.pdf
54	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Corncrake	Approved by MOP3 and CMS/ScC13, http://www.unep-awea.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts9_ssap_corncrake_complete_0.pdf
55	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Eurasian Spoonbill	Adopted by MOP4, http://www.unep-awea.org/sites/default/files/publication/ssap_eurasian_spoonbill_ts35_complete_0.pdf

Index	Instrument	Document name	Source
56	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Ferruginous Duck	Approved by MOP3 and CMS/ScC13, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts7_ssap_ferruginous_duck_complete_0.pdf
57	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Great Snipe	Adopted by MoP2 (Resolution 2.13), http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts5_great_snipe_0.pdf
58	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Greenland White-fronted Goose	Approved by MOP5, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts45_issap_gwfg_2.pdf
59	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Lesser Flamingo	Adopted by MOP4 and CMS/CMS9, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts34_ssap_lesser_flamingo_0.pdf
60	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Lesser White-fronted Goose (Western Palearctic Population)	Adopted by MOP4, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/lwfg_ssap_130109_0.pdf
61	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Light-bellied Brent Goose (East Canadian High Arctic Population)	Approved by MOP3, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts11_ssap_light-bellied_brent_goose_complete_0.pdf
62	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Maccoa Duck	Approved by AEWA/StC4 and endorsed by MOP4, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts_14_maccoa_duck_final_0.pdf
63	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Madagascar Pond-heron	Adopted by MOP4 and CMS/COP9, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts39_ssap_madag_pond_heron_0.pdf
64	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Northern Bald Ibis	Approved by MOP3, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts10_ssap_nbi_complete_0.pdf
65	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Northwest European Population of the Bewick's Swan	Approved by MOP5, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts44_ssap_bewicks_swan.pdf
66	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Red Breasted Goose	Approved by MOP5, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts46_ssap_rbg.pdf
67	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Shoebill	Approved on a temporary basis by StC9, to be submitted to MOP6 for approval, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts51_ssap_shoebill_0.pdf
68	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Slaty Egret	Adopted by MOP5, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts43_ssap_slaty_egret_with%20cover.pdf
69	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Sociable Lapwing	Adopted by MoP2 (Resolution 2.13), http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts_47_ssap_sola.pdf
70	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-headed Duck	Approved by MOP3 and CMS/ScC13, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts8_ssap_white-headed-duck_complete_0.pdf
71	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-winged Flufftail	Adopted by MOP4 and CMS/COP9, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts38_whitewinged_flufftail_0.pdf
72	AEWA	International Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Pink-footed Goose	Adopted MOP5, http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/publication/ts48_smp_pfg%281%29.pdf
73	AEWA	Conservation guidelines	Guidelines 1: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-1-guidelines-preparation-national-single-species-action 2: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-2-guidelines-identifying-and-tackling-emergency

Index	Instrument	Document name	Source
			<p>3: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-3-guidelines-preparation-site-inventories-migratory</p> <p>4: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-4-guidelines-management-key-sites-migratory-waterbirds</p> <p>5: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-5-guidelines-sustainable-harvest-migratory-waterbirds</p> <p>6: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-6-guidelines-regulating-trade-migratory-waterbirds</p> <p>7: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-7-guidelines-development-ecotourism-wetlands</p> <p>8: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-8-guidelines-reducing-crop-damage-damage-fisheries-bird</p> <p>9: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-9-guidelines-waterbird-monitoring-protocol</p> <p>10: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-10-guidelines-avoidance-introductions-non-native</p> <p>11: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-11-guidelines-how-avoid-minimize-or-mitigate-impact</p> <p>12: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no-12-guidelines-measures-needed-help-waterbirds-adapt</p> <p>13: http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/aewa-conservation-guidelines-no13-guidelines-translocation-waterbirds-conservation</p> <p>http://www.unep-aewa.org/en/publication/guidelines-how-avoid-or-mitigate-impact-electricity-power-grids-migratory-birds-african</p>
	AEWA	AEWA communication strategy is currently in revision, and its submission to MOP6 planned.	See UNEP/AEWA/MOP5/Resolution 5.5
74	ASCOBANS	CEPA Plan	Reviewed at MOP6 , not finalized yet. Draft: MOP6/Doc.7-05
75	ASCOBANS	Conservation and Management Plan	As adopted in the Agreement text (Annex)
76	ASCOBANS	Work Plans for Advisory Committee and Secretariat	Adopted in Resolution 7.2 (Annex 6), see Report of MOP7

Index	Instrument	Document name	Source
77	ASCOBANS	ASCOBANS Recovery Plan for Baltic Harbour Porpoises	Adopted at MOP6, http://www.ascobans.org/en/document/ascobans-recovery-plan-baltic-harbour-porpoises
78	ASCOBANS	ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for Harbour Porpoises (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i> L.) in the North Sea	Adopted at MOP6, http://www.ascobans.org/en/documents/action%20plans/North-Sea-Conservation-Plan
79	ASCOBANS	ASCOBANS Conservation Plan for the Harbour Porpoise Population in the Western Baltic, the Belt Sea and the Kattegat	Adopted in MOP7, http://www.ascobans.org/en/documents/action%20plans/Western-Baltic-Conservation-Plan
80	EUROBATS	Action Plan – Priorities for Bat Conservation for the period 2015-2018	Adopted in Resolution 7.13 (EUROBATS.MoP7.Record.Annex16)
81	EUROBATS	Implementation guide	Guideline, approved in Res. 7.3 http://www.eurobats.org/sites/default/files/documents/publications/other_available_publications/ImplementationGuideFINAL.pdf
82	Gorilla	IUCN Regional Action Plan Western Lowland Gorillas and Central Chimpanzees	Endorsed guidelines, adopted between MOP1 and MOP2 (see MOP2 report), http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/WEA_English_corrected.pdf
83	Gorilla	IUCN Conservation Action Plan Grauer's Gorilla in Eastern DR Congo	Endorsed guidelines, adopted between MOP1 and MOP2 (see MOP2 report), http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/IUCN%20Grauer%E2%80%99s%20Gorillas%20and%20Chimpanzees%20in%20Eastern%20Democratic%20Republic%20of%20Congo_2013.pdf
84	Gorilla	Regional Action Plan Cross River Gorilla	Endorsed guidelines, adopted between MOP1 and MOP2 (see MOP2 report), http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Cross%20River%20Gorilla_2014-2019.pdf
85	Gorilla	Action Plan Mountain Gorilla	UNEP/CMS/GOR-MOP1/Doc.7d
86	Gorilla	IUCN Best Practice guidelines for the Surveys and Monitoring of Great Ape Populations	Endorsed in UNEP/GA/MOP2/Resolution 2.4 ; guidelines here: http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/SSC-OP-036.pdf
87	Wadden Sea Seals	Wadden Sea Plan 2010	Adopted by the 11 th Trilateral Governmental Conference, http://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/sites/default/files/downloads/wsp-v2-11-02-03-final-lowres.pdf
88	Wadden Sea Seals	Climate change adoption strategy	Adopted by the Toender Declaration (12 th Trilateral Governmental Conference)
89	Wadden Sea Seals	PSSA Wadden Sea Operational Plans	Adopted by the Toender Declaration (12 th Trilateral Governmental Conference)
90	Wadden Sea Seals	Seal management plan	Rvised version: http://www.waddensea-secretariat.org/sites/default/files/downloads/smp_2012-2016_final.pdf

b. MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING

Index	Instrument	Document name	Source
91	Aquatic Warblers	International species Action Plan for the Aquatic Warbler	http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/inf_doc_issap.pdf
92	Atlantic Turtles	Conservation and management plan for marine turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa	Reviewed at MoS 2 , UNEP/CMS/MT-AFR2/Report Annex 7
93	Birds of Prey	Action Plan	As adopted in MoU text (Annex 3)

Index	Instrument	Document name	Source
94	Bukhara Deer	Action Plan	As adopted in MoU text , Action plan in http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/BKD1_Inf_02_Bukhara_Action_Plan_E_0.pdf
95	Dugongs	Conservation and management plan for the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs (<i>Dugong dugong</i>) and their habitat throughout their range	Adopted in MoU text , http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Dugong_CMP_Eng_0.pdf
96	Marine Turtles IOSEA	Updated Conservation and Management Plan	Adopted in MoU text (Annex)
97	Middle-European Great Bustard	Action Plan	Reviewed at MoS3 (CMS/GB/MoS3/Inf.10)
98	Monk Seal in the Atlantic	Draft Action Plan for the recovery of the Mediterranean Monk Seal in the Eastern Atlantic	Adopted by Range states in 2004 according to report of ScC13 (paragraph 130), http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/ScC13_Inf_03_MonkSeal_ActionPlan_E_0.pdf
99	Pacific Cetaceans	Whale and Dolphin Action Plan	As adopted in the MoU text (revised version adopted at MoS3, CMS/PICMoS3/Doc4.1)
100	Pacific Cetaceans	High priority medium-term Implementation priorities	Instigated by MoS3 , http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/MTIP_WDAP_ImmediateImplementationFocus.pdf
101	Pacific Cetaceans	Medium-term Implementation Priorities	Instigated by MoS3 , http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/MTIP_WDAP_2014-17_FINAL.pdf
102	Pacific Cetaceans	Endorsed Oceania Humpback Whale Recovery Plan	Endorsed by MoS3 (CMS/PIC/MoS3/Doc.4.2)
103	Ruddy-headed goose	Action Plan (in Spanish)	
104	Saiga Antelope	Action Plan	Adopted in MoU text ; plan: http://www.cms.int/saiga/sites/default/files/document/Saiga_Action_Plan_E_0.pdf
105	Saiga Antelope	Medium-term work programme	Amended at MoS2 , work programme: UNEP/CMS/SA-2/Report Annex 5
106	Sharks	Conservation Plan	As adopted at MoS1 (CMS/Sharks/Outcome 1.2)
107	Slender-billed Curlew	Action Plan	Adopted in MoU text , plan: http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Slender-billed_Curlew_Action_Plan_E_0.pdf
108	South Andean Huemul	Plan de Accion	Action plan development agreed in MoU text , http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Plan%20Binacional%20de%20Conservaci%C3%B3n%20del%20huemul%20entre%20Chile%20y%20Argentina%202012.pdf
109	Grassland Birds of South America	Action Plan	Action plan development agreed in MoU text , UNEP/CMS/GRB1/Report Annex 2
110	West African Elephants	West African Elephant Conservation Strategy	https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/strategy_version_march_2005_en.pdf

Index	Instrument	Document name	Source
111	Western African Aquatic Mammals	Action Plan for Conservation of Small Cetaceans of Western Africa and Macaronesia	Reviewed at MoS2, http://www.cms.int/en/document/action-plan-conservation-small-cetaceans-western-africa-and-macaronesia
112	Western African Aquatic Mammals	Action Plan for the Conservation of the West African Manatee	Reviewed at MoS2, http://www.cms.int/en/document/action-plan-conservation-west-african-manatee