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Item 19.1 of the provisional agenda*

**COOPERATION WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND INITIATIVES**

*Joint work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on the
Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (2002-2005)*

Note by the Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the joint work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals for the period 2002-2005.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/6/1 and Corr.1/Rev.1.

INTRODUCTION

1. The attached joint work programme represents an important step of the evolving partnership between the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the Convention on Biological Diversity as enumerated in various resolutions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (e.g., 4.4, 5.4 and 6.4), decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (e.g., III/21 and V/21) and lately in the recommendation VI/8 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Because of its close inter-linkages, the proposed joint work programme supports the role that each convention can play in supporting the other's implementation in order to promote synergies and avoid the duplication of work. The CMS Secretariat has prepared this note in close collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. This paper benefited from the inputs provided by CMS Parties, Scientific Council and Standing Committee.

2. Work was guided by the various thematic and cross-cutting work programmes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the work programmes of the CMS Instruments¹, as well as the four objectives of the CMS Strategic Plan (2000-2005) adopted by the CMS Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting (Cape Town, 1999) (CMS Res. 6.4). These are (1) to promote the conservation of migratory species included in major animal groups listed in CMS Appendices (Objective 1); (2) to focus and prioritise conservation actions for migratory species (Objective 2); (3) to enhance global membership in CMS through targeted promotion of the Convention's aims (Objective 3); and (4) to facilitate and improve implementation of the convention (Objective 4). Finally, some of the activities suggested were adapted from the CMS working document UNEP/CMS/Conf.6.12.

3. The various thematic and cross cutting areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity are the framework for organisation of this Joint Work Programme. Background information is provided and a non-exhaustive, indicative list of actions to be taken is given, along with an indication of the priority (high (H), medium (M) and low (L), that should be accorded to undertake the activity. Finally, the actors responsible for undertaking the actions, and the mechanisms and financial considerations are suggested.

4. Parties to both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the relevant CMS Instruments have the primary responsibility to implement the joint work programme with the active involvement of other actors such as scientific bodies, secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and CMS and international organizations. The secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the CMS Instruments will contribute to the process of implementing the joint work programme, within the limits of available financial resources and subject to availability of voluntary financial contributions.

5. The joint work programme is viewed as an evolving document the implementation of which should be kept under review regularly by each convention's respective Conference of the Parties and secretariats. The period of application is 2002-2005.

6. Notwithstanding further guidance from each instrument's respective conferences and subsidiary bodies, and in order to expeditiously capture synergies, Parties to the CMS and the Convention on Biological Diversity are invited to use the joint work programme as a basis for guiding their national level

¹ AEWA (African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement), ACCOBAMS (Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area), ASCOBANS (Agreement on the conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas), EUROBATS (Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe), ACAP (Agreement on the conservation of Albatross and Petrels); Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane, MoU concerning Conservation Measures for the Slender-billed Curlew, MoU on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia, MoU on the Conservation of Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa, MoU on the Conservation of the Great Bustard and the Agreement on the Conservation of Southern Hemisphere Albatrosses and Petrels.

efforts to implement the thematic areas and cross-cutting themes of the Convention on Biological Diversity with regard to migratory species, as well as their international level co-operative actions. The two secretariats will also use the joint work programme as the basis for their collaborative efforts, pursuant to their 1996 Memorandum of Cooperation.

II. ACTIVITIES

<i>Thematic Areas</i>					
<p>1.0 Marine and Coastal Biodiversity</p> <p>CMS works extensively with migratory species in marine and coastal areas. The primary taxonomic groups and their habitats that CMS addresses are migratory marine mammals, seabirds and marine turtles. Some of these are listed on CMS Appendix I and are the subject of concerted actions by the CMS Parties.</p> <p>Six of the CMS Instruments (Wadden Sea Seals, ASCOBANS, ACCOBAMS and Turtles (i.e., Atlantic Coast of Africa, and Indian Ocean and South-east Asia)) deal directly with marine and coastal biodiversity. Two others, AEWAs and the Slender-billed Curlew MOU, also address migratory waterbirds whose migratory ranges may include marine and coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>CMS Instruments contribute to each programme element of the CBD marine and coastal biodiversity work programme. However, the primary areas where the CMS Instruments and the CBD can work together are (1) integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM), (2) marine living resources, and (3) the identification of important sites and criteria for establishing and managing protected areas.</p>					
<p>1.1 Integrated marine and coastal area management</p> <p>Under Programme Element 1 of the CBD Marine and Coastal Work Programme, Operational Objective 1.1 (CBD Decision IV/5) aims to review existing instruments relevant to IMCAM and their implications for the CBD's implementation.</p> <p>The Wadden Sea Seals Agreement, ACCOBAMS, ASCOBANS, ACAP, AEWAs, the Slender-billed Curlew MOU, IOSEA and the African Atlantic Coast Turtles MOU, are key instruments under CMS through which ICAM can be presented for the regional areas that the instruments address. In general, these instruments promote adequate protection of areas for reproduction as well as other habitats important to migratory species. In particular, the Seals Agreement and ASCOBANS are key regional instruments to reduce and control sea- and land-based sources of pollution that impact not only upon the migratory species that they target but other species as well.</p>					
<i>Actions to be Taken²</i>	<i>Priority³</i>	<i>Main Actors⁴</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1.1.1 Review CMS Instruments for their relevancy to IMCAM to support operational objective 1.1	M	SCMSI	SCBD	Secretariats' consultation	None

² Actions listed in the CMS/CBD Joint Work Programme are non-exhaustive and indicative.

³ H – High priority: by end of the 2003 or sooner; M - Medium priority: by the end of 2004 or sooner; L – Lower priority: by the end of 2005 or sooner.

⁴ Parties (Parties to the various CMS Instruments and/or CBD); SCBD (CBD Secretariat); SCMS (CMS Secretariat); SBSTTA (CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice); IOs (International Organizations); SCMSI (Secretariats to the CMS Instruments, as appropriate); ScC (CMS Scientific Council).

1.2 Marine and Coastal Living Resources

Operational Objective 2.1 of the CBD programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity focuses on promoting ecosystem approaches to the sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources to assess and monitor (1) components of biodiversity; (2) sustainable use of such components; and, (3) ecosystem effects.

CBD COP V also expanded the marine and coastal living resources element of the work programme by adding a work element on coral reefs. This concerned two sub issues: (i) coral bleaching, and (ii) physical degradation and destruction of coral reefs (CBD COP Decision V/3). The decision was based in part on the report produced by the CBD sponsored Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching. Among other things, the CBD Secretariat has developed a specific work plan on coral bleaching and will liaise with other appropriate organisations in conducting this work. Relevant organisations were invited to contribute to the implementation of the work plan. In addition, the CBD COP asked for the submission of case studies on the coral-bleaching phenomenon.

Finally, CBD COP 5 suggested to SBSTTA that it consider additional issues and prioritise their treatment as appropriate. These include *inter alia* the issue of the use of unsustainable fishing practices, including the effects on marine and coastal biodiversity of the discard of by-catch.

Migratory species are important marine and coastal living resources. The general activities of CMS with regard to Appendix I and II species and the activities under the more specific CMS Instruments generally contribute to the CBD's work programme in this area. The work of CMS on marine turtles may be relevant to that of the CBD on coral reefs because some marine turtle species rely at least in part on coral reefs. Finally, the issue of by-catch and unsustainable fishing practices is integral to the work of CMS on for example cetaceans, marine turtles and seabirds. In particular, CMS Resolution 6.2 (By-catch) reminds CMS Parties of their obligations to protect migratory species from by-catch. It also asked the CMS Secretariat to bring the resolution to the attention of the CBD and FAO in order to explore future co-operation. In addition, the Seals Agreement and ASCOBANS are collecting data on by-catch pursuant to resolutions of their meetings of Parties.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1.2.1. Review conclusions of the CBD Expert Consultation on Coral Bleaching to determine appropriate CMS follow-up actions	H	ScC; SBSTTA	SCMS	Secretariats' consultation	None
1.2.2. Request information and case studies to be compiled by the secretariats on the effect of degradation and destruction of coral reefs and associated sea grasses on migratory species, such as marine turtles	M	Parties; IOs	SCMS	Prepare a consolidated document	To be determined
1.2.3. Forward CMS Resolution 6.2 (By-catch) to CBD; explore possibilities for future co-operation and subsequently implement (under objective 2.1)	H	Parties; SCMS; SCMSI	IOs	Expert workshop to be supported by CMS; Case studies	To be determined by the ScC.
1.2.4. Intensify dialogue and co-operation with the fisheries sector where there are known impacts on migratory species due to by-catch and contribute to the CBD's future work on by-catch case studies or a commissioned study on the magnitude of the threat	H	Parties; IOs	SCMS	Commission a study / Submit case studies	To be determined

1.2.5. Promoting signature and implementation of the CMS Agreement on Albatrosses and Petrels in the Southern Hemisphere and CMS MoUs for marine turtle conservation in the Atlantic Coast of Africa and in the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia as appropriate.	H	Parties; SCMSI	SCMS	Establish priorities for action	To be determined
1.2.6. Prepare a study on the indirect effects of fishing by influencing available food resources for coastal and in-shore migrating and wintering bird species (terns, gulls, pelicans, etc.) in addition to the effect to local fauna populations.	M	SCMS		Commission study	To be determined
1.2.7. Taking concerted actions in favour of the endangered marine birds, mammals and reptile species listed in CMS Appendix I that are not adequately covered by other instruments as appropriate.	H	Parties	SCMS SCBD	Develop projects	To be determined
<p>1.3 Identification of Important Sites and Criteria for Establishing and Managing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas</p> <p>CBD Operational Objective 3.1 is designed to facilitate research and monitoring activities related to the value and the effects of marine and coastal protected areas on sustainable use of marine and coastal living resources. Among the activities envisioned are the identification of pilot projects, a desk study to gather and assimilate information, the identification of the linkages between conservation and sustainable use and the facilitation of research on the effects marine and coastal protected areas or closed areas in population size and dynamics. In addition, the CBD Secretariat has selected experts for an ad hoc technical experts group that will work under SBSTTA. Experts were selected from the CBD marine and coastal biodiversity roster of experts.</p> <p>CBD Operational Objective 3.2 will develop criteria to establish and manage marine and coastal protected areas. The CBD Secretariat is collaborating with relevant organisations in implementing operational objectives 3.1 and 3.2. The CBD COP, in its decision IV/5 annex, decided to establish an ad hoc technical expert group to assist SBSTTA in its work on the topic of marine and coastal protected areas. The expert group process is now underway.</p> <p>Protected areas are key tools with which to conserve and sustainably use migratory species whether in general, or those listed on CMS Appendices and are generally addressed in the section on protected areas (Section 11.0). The CMS COP at its fifth meeting decided that in conjunction with Range States, Parties should develop a network of critical sites as protected areas throughout the migration routes of Appendix I species (CMS COP, Res. 5.4). The Wadden Sea Seals Agreement also recognises the importance of creating a network of protected areas in the seals' migration areas and the importance of an adequate number of reserves. ASCOBANS encourages its Parties to work with others to develop criteria to define marine protected areas for small cetaceans (ASCOBANS MOP1, Res. 2).</p>					
<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
1.3.1. Include expertise on migratory species and marine and coastal protected areas in the CBD ad hoc technical experts group to support CBD Operational Objective 3.1	H	SCBD	SCMSI	Invite CMS to participate	None
1.3.2. Review CMS Instruments and include information about those instruments and about the special needs of migratory species in the documents of the ad hoc technical expert group on marine and coastal protected areas.	H	SCBD	SCMSI	Secretariats' consultation	None

2.0 Inland Waters Biodiversity

Migratory species rely on and are important components of inland waters ecosystems. The primary taxonomic groups and their habitats that CMS addresses are migratory waterbirds, reptiles and fish. Some of these are listed on CMS Appendix I and are the subject of concerted actions by the CMS Parties.

Four of the CMS Instruments are relevant to the CBD work programme on inland waters biodiversity. CMS, the AEWA and, to a lesser extent, the Siberian Cranes MOU and the Slender-billed Curlew MOU directly address inland waters biodiversity. Of the CMS Instruments, AEWA is presently making an immediate substantive policy contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of inland waters biodiversity as it has adopted a set of nine conservation guidelines and will be commissioning international reviews.

As part of their mandate, these instruments collect, review and assess information on the conservation status and trends of migratory species associated with inland waters biodiversity. CMS's work therefore contributes to CBD Work Programme Element A (Assessment of the Status and Trends of the Biodiversity of Inland Waters Ecosystems and Identification of Options for Conservation and Sustainable Use) of the CBD Inland Waters Biodiversity Work Programme, and the supporting SBSTTA work programme (Work Programme Element A(2) (CBD COP Decision IV/4). SBSTTA's complementary work includes *inter alia* (a) developing an improved picture of inland waters biodiversity and (b) developing and disseminating regional guidelines for rapid assessment. In Programme Element A, the CBD COP noted that the CBD Secretariat should continue to work with and further develop collaboration with organisations working on research, management, and conservation of inland waters biodiversity such as *inter alia* the Bonn Convention (CMS).

CBD Work Programme Element B (Provision of Scientific and Further Guidance to Assist in the National Elaboration of CBD Annex 1 (as pertaining to inland water ecosystems)) requests the CBD Secretariat to work closely with the Ramsar Bureau. It also directs SBSTTA to work jointly with the Ramsar Scientific, Technical and Technical Review Panel to achieve desirable convergence between approaches on criteria and classification of inland water ecosystems between the two conventions. Because Annex 1 refers in part to ecosystems and habitats required by migratory species, it may be appropriate for SBSTTA to collaborate as well with the CMS Scientific Council and the AEWA Technical Committee.

In paragraphs 1 and 6 of decision V/2, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to report on various ways and means to implement the programme of work and obstacles in implementing some aspects of the work plan of the SBSTTA before the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties as part of the review of the programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems by the Subsidiary Body at its eighth meeting.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
2.1. Identify specific areas where CMS Instruments can contribute to Programme Element A including how GROMS ⁵ may be able to contribute	H	SCMSI; SCMS; SCBD		Secretariats' consultation	None

⁵ The Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS) is an initiative of the CMS Secretariat in co-operation with Bonn University. The GROMS database combines existing knowledge of migratory species with a geographical information system (GIS).

2.2. Contribute to the preparation of the regional guidelines for rapid assessment of inland waters biodiversity, further monitor the development of regional guidelines for rapid assessment of inland waters biodiversity and provide substantive inputs from CMS Instruments as necessary	H	SCMSI; ScC	SBSTTA; SCBD	Invite the SCMS and SCMSI to review the guidelines and Pilot project	To be determined
2.3. Contribute to the refinement and review of the programme of work on biological diversity of inland water ecosystems by reviewing documents and attending a Liaison Group meeting, which will be held in Summer 2002.	H	SCMSI		Invite CMSI	
2.4. Make available to the CBD and in particular the Clearinghouse Mechanism guidelines and reviews generated by the CMS Instruments, such as AEWA, relevant to inland waters biodiversity	H	SCMSI	SCBD/CHM	Contribute guidelines	None
2.5. Consider participation in regional workshops organised by SCMS for the further development of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy lead by Wetlands International in collaboration with CMS.	H	Parties	SCMS	Regional Workshop and consultations	To be determined
2.6. Consider participation in any regional workshops organised by SCMS for the development of initiatives for migratory waterbirds: of the Central Asian-Indian flyway and the Pacific Flyway of the Americas	H	Parties	SCMS, Ramsar, WI	Regional Workshops	To be determined
<p>3.0 Forest Biodiversity</p> <p>Migratory species, such as songbirds, raptors and bats, can be components of forest biodiversity. Species from these groups and others such as the mountain gorilla and the African forest elephant appear on CMS Appendix I. In addition to the CMS agreement, three CMS Instruments are relevant to the CBD work programme on forest biodiversity. The EUROBATS Agreement directly addresses migratory species that are components of or rely on forest biodiversity. AEWA, the Siberian Cranes MOU and the Slender-billed Curlew MOU address migratory species that may be transient components of or rely on forest biodiversity along part of their migration routes.</p> <p>The CBD forest biodiversity work programme is research-oriented, although CBD COP V decided to expand the work programme to practical actions to urgently address forest biodiversity conservation and sustainable use measures (CBD COP Decision V/4). An expanded programme of work will be considered at COP 6, taking into account elements identified at SBSTTA 7.</p> <p>Forest biodiversity was the main theme of SBSTTA 7 and will be one of the main themes for COP6 Actions proposed under this item should be revised in the light of COP 6 decision on forest biodiversity.</p>					
<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial considerations</i>
3.1. Make available to the CBD and in particular the Clearinghouse Mechanism guidelines generated by the CMS Instruments relevant to the CBD forest biodiversity work programme, such as the EUROBATS guidelines on bat-friendly forestry practices (forthcoming)	H	SCMSI	SCBD/CHM	Hand over information	None

3.2. Review CMS Instruments in regards to their relevance to integrated holistic and inter-sectoral ecosystem approaches to forest biological diversity to support the elements for an expanded work programme on forest biological diversity as contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/6/4 in SBSTTA recommendation VII/6, and facilitate the integration of the findings in national forest programmes and national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	M	SCBD; SCMSI	SCMS, IOs	Commission a study / Secretariats' consultation	To be determined
3.3. Integrate relevant CMS considerations in national programmes of work on forest biodiversity	M	Parties	SCMSI	Development of guidelines and/or awareness raising	

4.0 Agricultural Biodiversity

A number of agricultural practices threaten migratory species including building fences and other obstacles, conversion, overgrazing and pollution in aquatic areas from agricultural runoff. Some agricultural activities such as agricultural conversion are major threats to wetlands important to migratory waterbirds, while some activities may actually sustain migratory species populations. In some areas, migratory species such as the Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes must compete with livestock for suitable grazing areas, in addition over-grazing has led to habitat damage. Persistent organic chemicals in agricultural run-off bio-accumulate in migratory waterbirds and marine mammals. Agricultural practices may also impact on migratory insects that act as pollinators such as the monarch butterfly.

Conversely, in some situations, migratory species such as certain species of migratory waterbirds are viewed as pests because they can lead to damage in crops and aquaculture operations.

Seven CMS Instruments intersect with the CBD agricultural biodiversity work programme. In addition to the substantive work they already carry out, the primary additional contribution the CMS Instruments can make to the CBD's agricultural biodiversity work programme is under CBD programme element two (Adaptive Management). Experience and lessons learned could be provided in the form of guidelines and case studies.

SBSTTA recommendation VII/7 on agricultural biodiversity recommends COP 6 to adopt the plan of action for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators in annex II of this recommendation contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/6/4)

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
4.1. Include expertise on migratory species and agricultural biodiversity in the CBD roster of experts on agricultural biodiversity	H	Parties; SCBD	SCMS	SCMS to draw attention of CMS Parties	None
4.2. Make available to the CBD guidelines generated by the CMS Instruments relevant to the CBD agricultural biodiversity work programme, such as the AEWG guidelines to reduce crop damage and other forms of conflict between waterbirds and human activities	H	SCMSI	SCBD/CHM	Hand over guidelines to SCBD	None

4.3. Provide case studies to be compiled by the Secretariats on the relationship between best agricultural practices and migratory species conservation and make them available to Parties through CHM.	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI; SCMS	Request case studies from Parties to CBD and CMS Instruments; IOs	To be determined
4.4. Provide case studies to be compiled by the Secretariats on the impacts of migratory birds on agricultural crops and how to mitigate those impacts and make them available to Parties through CHM.	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI; SCMS	Request case studies from Parties to CBD and CMS Instruments; IOs	To be determined

5.0 Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-humid Lands

Migratory species are especially prevalent in dry and sub-humid climates. A number of these species such as the great and Houbara bustard and various ungulates are listed on CMS Appendices I and II.

CMS, AEWA, the Siberian Cranes MOU, the Slender-billed Curlew MOU, the Great Bustard MOU and the Sahelo-Saharan Antelopes Action Plan all contribute to supporting the work programme on dry and sub-humid biodiversity adopted by the CBD (CBD COP Decision V/23). For example, AEWA and the Siberian crane and slender-billed curlew instruments address migratory waterbirds that use wetland ecosystems in dry and sub-humid landscapes within their migratory ranges. The Antelopes Action Plan addresses ungulates that depend on dry and sub-humid lands for survival.

The implementation of these CMS Instruments will contribute to supporting the general CBD work programme on dry and sub-humid lands agreed by the CBD COP. More specific contributions to the CBD work programme could be made in the context of (1) assessment (CBD Work Programme Part A)⁶ and (2) targeted actions (CBD Work Programme part B). The CBD Secretariat provided a progress report to SBSTTA 7. The Ad Hoc technical Expert Group on dry and sub-humid lands is set out in paragraph 7 of decision V/23 and the meeting is scheduled to meet in the first half of 2002.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
5.1. Include expertise on migratory species and biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands in the CBD roster of experts	H	Parties; SCBD	SCMSI	Invite CMS to participate	None
5.2. Review CMS instruments to identify activities and information which can contribute to the CBD work programme element on assessment of dry and sub-humid biodiversity (Part A)	H	SCBD; SCMSI	SCMS	Commission study/Secretariats' consultation	To be determined

⁶The assessment component includes: assessing the status and trends of the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands; identifying specific areas of particular value for biodiversity or under threat pursuant to CBD's annex I; developing indicators; building knowledge on the processes that affect biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands; identifying local and global benefits; and identifying and disseminating best management practices.

5.3. Provide case studies to be compiled by the secretariats on the relationship between migratory species and agricultural practices to contribute to Part A(7)(c) of the work programme element on assessment and make them available to Parties through CHM.	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI; SCMS	Request case studies from Parties to CBD and CMS Instruments; IOs	To be determined
5.4. Determine how CMS Instruments and CBD can best co-operate with regard to the CBD Work Programme element on targeted actions including the creation of corridors for migratory species (activity 7(l))	H		SCBD; SCMSI	Commission study	None
5.5. Develop a project proposal for a pilot demonstration site reflecting the common interests of CBD, CMS, Ramsar, UNCCD and UNFCCC (Third Ramsar-CBD Joint Work Plan, action 22.1). The project proposal would be undertaken in consultation with an interested national government, possibly in Africa	M	SCMS	SCBD; SCMSI; [Ramsar Convention; UNCCD and UNFCCC]	Liaison group meeting	To be determined

Cross-cutting Areas

6.0 Alien Species

CMS and AEWA address alien species for both terrestrial and marine environments. AEWA, as part of its international implementation priorities 2000-2004 (AEWA Res 1.4), is seeking funding to produce a conservation guideline on the avoidance of introductions of non-native migratory waterbird species. It is also seeking funding for an additional study on the rehabilitation of important sites for migratory waterbirds that have been degraded by invasive aquatic weeds.

CBD COP V requested the Executive Secretary to co-operate with international and regional binding and non-binding agreements, such as *inter alia* CMS, with the aim to co-ordinate work on alien species and to report to SBSTTA's sixth meeting on potential joint work programmes (CBD COP Decision V/8). CBD COP V also urged Parties, governments and relevant organisations to submit case studies following a format annexed to the decision. Finally, relevant international organisations were requested to submit to the CBD Secretariat written comments on the interim guiding principles on alien species in time for the sixth meeting of SBSTTA.

Alien Invasive Species discussed in SBSTTA 6 and will be one of the main themes for COP6.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
6.1. Provide case studies on the relationship between migratory species and the prevention of introduction, eradication or control of alien invasive species, pursuant to the format annexed to CBD COP Decision V/8, compile them and make them available to Parties through CHM.	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI; SCMS	Request case studies from Parties to CBD and CMS Instruments; IOs	To be determined
6.2. Make available to the CBD guidelines by the CMS Instruments, such as AEWA, relevant to migratory species and the prevention of introduction, eradication or control of alien invasive species	M	SCMSI	CHM	Hand over guidelines	None
<p>7.0 Ecosystem Approach</p> <p>The habitats of migratory species are found within a wide range of ecosystems across a number of Range States. Maintaining the structure and function of these ecosystems is therefore critical to the ultimate survival of migratory species and their habitats. Consequently, the CBD’s ecosystem approach should be useful as a tool for migratory species conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>The CMS/CBD Complementarities Study (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/Inf/28) noted however that solely focussing on habitat conservation may not produce the best results for migratory species if other threats and needs unrelated to habitat go unaddressed either within individual Range States or across a migratory range. A “migratory range approach” incorporating an appropriate combination of both ecosystem and species-related approaches should be applied to migratory species conservation and sustainable use measures. This would reflect the principle that threats in one Range State can negatively impact upon a migratory species throughout its entire range.</p> <p>The CBD COP has prepared guidelines and principles on the ecosystem approach and SBSTTA will prepare implementation guidelines prior to CBD COP VII (CBD COP Decision V/6). The CBD COP invited Parties, other governments and relevant bodies to identify case studies, implement pilot projects and to organise workshops to enhance awareness, share experiences and strengthen capacities on the ecosystem approach. Case studies and lessons learned will be collected and synthesised by the CBD Secretariat for SBSTTA prior to the seventh meeting of the CBD COP. SBSTTA will prepare implementation guidelines for the ecosystem approach. Finally, Parties and governments are encouraged to promote regional co-operation through <i>inter alia</i> joint declarations and memoranda of understanding in applying the ecosystem approach.</p>					
<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
7.1. Provide case studies to be compiled by the secretariats on the relationship between the ecosystem approach and the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species taking into consideration the migratory range approach and make them available through CHM.	H	Parties, IOs	SCMS; SCMSI; SCBD	Request case studies from Parties to CBD and CMS Instruments; IOs	To be determined

8.0 Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)

Taxonomic information for migratory species has a number of gaps. CMS hopes to overcome the gaps in part through the Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS). GROMS is being developed in co-operation with Bonn University. It is envisaged as an important contribution to the Global Taxonomy Initiative.

The information will also be made available through the CMS WWW site and the CBD CHM. This would support COP Decision IV/1 whose annex suggested making taxonomic information, literature and checklists available in electronic form. In addition to Decision IV/1, CBD Decision V/9 requested the CBD Secretariat to initiate short-term activities, such as regional meetings of scientists, managers and policy-makers to prioritise the most urgent global taxonomic needs, facilitate national and regional projects to meet these needs and to report to CBD COP 6. SBSTTA recommendation VI/6 contains a programme of work on GTI for consideration by COP6.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>OtherActors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
8.1. Consider how GROMS could be developed to most effectively contribute to the implementation of the CBD GTI and CMS.	H	SCBD; SCMS	ScC; SBSTTA; CBD-CHM	Secretariats' consultation	To be determined
8.2. Identify experts on migratory species and taxonomy from the roster of experts under CBD and CMS to participate in the short-term GTI activities.	H	SCBD; SCMS	IOs	Secretariats' consultation	To be determined

9.0 Indicators, Identification and Assessment and Monitoring of Biodiversity

Many actions under CMS, such as listing in its appendices and negotiating additional agreements, are based on the availability of basic scientific information. This information describes the conservation status of the particular species or group of species in question.

All of the CMS Instruments require their Parties to research and monitor the migratory species they address. Information on migratory species may contribute not only to knowledge of their conservation status and, subsequently, establish the basis for conservation and sustainable use measures; it may also provide an indication of the status of the biodiversity upon which they depend as well. Parties are to exchange this information amongst themselves. EUROBATS and AEWA have produced guidelines on monitoring bats and migratory waterbirds within their respective agreement areas.

CBD COP V requested the CBD Secretariat to carry out pending activities of a work programme which was adopted as amended by CBD COP IV upon the recommendation of the third meeting of SBSTTA (CBD COP Decision V/7). Earlier work had included the creation of a roster of experts and the formation of a liaison group.

The pending activities include (1) developing a set of principles to design national-level monitoring programmes and indicators; (2) elaborating a key set of standard questions and a list of potential available indicators that may be used by CBD Parties at the national level as well as in national reporting and for regional and global overviews; and (3) regional co-operation on indicators, monitoring and assessment including regional workshops where the documents above are reviewed on the basis of case studies submitted by Parties, governments and relevant organisations.

An interim progress report was produced for SBSTTA at its seventh meeting (SBSTTA VII/11 contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/6/4). SBSTTA requested the Executive Secretary *inter alia* to convene a meeting of an expert group that is broadly representative of experts from both United Nations and biogeographical regions. The meeting should further develop three annexes to the Executive Secretary on ongoing work on indicators on: (i) principles for developing national-level monitoring and indicators; (ii) a set of standard questions for developing national-level indicators; and (iii) a list of available and potential indicators based on a conceptual framework that has qualitative and quantitative approach and report to a meeting of SBSTTA prior to COP 7.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
9.1. Identify experts on migratory species as indicators that could be included on the CBD roster of experts and the expert meeting on indicators	H	Parties to CMS Instruments; SCBD; SCMS	ScC	SCMS to draw attention of Parties to CMS	None
9.2. Evaluate how GROMS could contribute to the CBD's work programme, including the development of regional and global assessments of biodiversity (e.g., the Global Biodiversity Outlook)	M	SCMS	SCBD	Pilot project	To be determined

9.3. Provide case studies, best practices, guidelines, reviews, reports and data on the use of migratory species as indicators of biological diversity and their use in assessment and monitoring programmes (i.e. AEWA guidelines to reduce damage to fisheries and other forms of conflict between waterbirds and human activities, guidelines on bat-friendly forestry practices under the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (EUROBATS), to support the regional process of workshops on indicators, and contribute to the implementation of CBD COP decision V/7 on developing a set of principles, standard questions and a list of available and potential indicators.	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMS; SCMSI	SCMS to invite contributions from CMS Parties	None
9.4. Organize a technical workshop or a commissioned study examining migratory species as indicators and contribute to the work of the SCBD on developing a set of principles, standard questions and a list of available and potential indicators (Decision V/7)	M	SCMS	IOs; SCBD; ScC, Parties		To be determined

10.0 Impact Assessment and Minimising Adverse Impacts

None of the CMS Instruments specifically refer to environmental impact assessment, although all CMS Instruments require their Parties to address the threats posed by certain activities, and three instruments (ACCOBAMS, Cranes and Great Bustard) mention the assessment of threatening activities. Notwithstanding this, potential individual and cumulative impacts on migratory species should be considered in environmental impact assessment procedures addressing impacts to biodiversity.

CBD COP V invited Parties, governments and other relevant organisations to *inter alia* organise expert meetings, workshops and seminars, as well as training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes (CBD COP Decision V/18). It also requested SBSTTA to further develop guidelines to incorporate biodiversity-related issues into legislation or processes on strategic environmental impact assessment. The application of the precautionary principle and the ecosystem approach in impact assessment will be addressed. The guidelines are drafted for further consideration by COP 6.

The CMS Scientific Council was specifically referenced by the CBD COP as a collaborating agency.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
10.1. Organize a technical workshop or a commissioned study examining migratory species and impact assessment, including the problems posed by obstacles to migration, as an input into the CBD process	H	SCMS	IOs; SCBD; ScC; Parties	Case studies / Commission study	To be determined
10.2. Include migratory species considerations in the guidelines for the integration of biodiversity considerations in impact assessments procedures.		Parties	SCMS; SCBD; SCMSI	Adoption of guidelines	

11.0 Protected Areas					
<p>Protected areas are key tools with which to conserve and sustainably use migratory species. The creation of protected areas in “bottleneck areas” can be especially useful in conservation efforts. The work programmes of all the CMS Instruments address protected areas. The CMS COP at its fifth meeting decided that in conjunction with Range States, Parties should develop for Appendix I species a network of critical sites as protected areas throughout the migration routes of the species concerned (CMS COP, Res. 5.4).</p> <p>Protected areas are addressed in the various CBD thematic areas, for example, marine and coastal and forest biodiversity. Protected areas will be addressed in depth by by CBD COP7.</p>					
<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
11.1. CMS to provide expertise on migratory species and contribute to the CBD’s future work programme on protected areas including peer review of CBD papers, the participation in experts meetings and submission of case studies or commissioned studies on the value of protected areas to migratory species	M	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMS	Invite CMS to participate. Commission study	To be determined
11.2. Gather information on the relationship between protected areas and the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species.	M	SCBD and CBD- ad hoc technical expert group on marine and coastal protected areas	SCMS and SCMSI	Meeting and intersessional work of the expert group	
11.3. Develop pilot projects and research initiatives assessing the effect of protected areas on the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species (operational objective 3.2 of marine and coastal programme of work; elements 1 and 4 of the work programme for forest biological diversity)	M	Parties, IOs	SCBD; SCMS		To be determined
11.4. Give particular attention to CMS Appendix I species when creating networks of critical sites or corridors throughout the migratory range of the species concerned, in close co-operation with other Range States, particularly neighbouring States.	H	Parties; IOs		Commission study	To be determined

11.5. Encourage research on the effects of protected areas or closed areas on population size and dynamics (operational objective 3.1 of marine and coastal programme of work)	M	Parties; IO's	SCBD; SCMS	Pilot Project	To be determined
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12.0 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

SBSTTA recommendation VII/8 developed a global plant conservation strategy and recommended that the Conference of the Parties, at its sixth meeting considers its adoption. The proposed global plant conservation strategy includes outcome-oriented global targets by the year 2010. Existing relevant initiatives involved in the development of the global strategy, such as CITES, IPPC, FAO, UNESCO, WWF, IUCN are listed in recommendation VII/8 paragraph 14(b). The purpose of the strategy is to improve the long-term conservation, management and restoration of plant diversity, plant communities, and the associated habitats and ecosystems, and where necessary to complement *in situ* measures, *ex situ*, preferably in the country of origin. The strategy, with its 16 targets, will be a tool to enhance the ecosystem approach to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and focus on the vital role of plants in the structure and functioning of ecological systems and assure provision of the goods and services such systems provide. The decline of plant resources, plant diversity and associated local and indigenous knowledge may affect habitat and ecosystem functionality and migratory species that rely on them. The global strategy and its proposed targets that will provide a framework for policy formulation and a basis for monitoring, should take into consideration criteria related to migratory species, with a particular attention to the conservation of threatened plant species and plant communities.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
12.1. Review the targets for plant conservation taking into consideration the specific relationship with and impact on migratory species	M	ScC ; SBSTTA	SCBD; SCMS, SCMSI		To be determined
12.2. Adopt and implement the strategy in so far as it relates to conservation and sustainable use of migratory species.	H	Parties	SCBD	Awareness enhancement	To be determined

13.0 Public Education and Awareness

Public education and awareness has been recognised by the majority of CMS Instruments as fundamental to efforts to conserve and sustainably use migratory species.

Public education and awareness is being integrated into all CBD sectoral and thematic items and CBD COP VII will review progress made. CBD COP V requested the CBD Secretariat to work with other organisations to further advance and identify priority activities for the proposed global initiative on biological diversity education and public awareness. The CBD Secretariat was also requested to designate a theme each year for the International Day for Biological Diversity. The CBD-UNESCO consultative working group of experts on biological diversity, education and public awareness concluded after three meetings and drafted decisions for COP6. The decision contains 3 programme elements: (i) towards a global network for communication, education and public awareness (CEPA), (ii) exchange of knowledge and expertise on CEPA, and (iii) capacity building for CEPA.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
13.1. Incorporating migratory species into the programme elements on education and public awareness (CEPA) being developed between CBD and UNESCO initiative as appropriate.	M	SCBD; SCMS; UNESCO	IOs	Secretariats' consultation	To be determined
13.2. Consider designating migratory species as a possible theme in the near future for the International Day of Biological Diversity	M	SCBD; SCMS and UNESCO		Secretariats' consultation	To be determined
13.3. Promote awareness-raising, information sharing and training with regard to migratory species for stakeholders involved in sustainable tourism.	M	SCBD; SCMS	IOs	Pilot project	To be determined

14.0 Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Sustainable Tourism

The importance of sustainable use is growing within the CMS Instruments though the term is not actually used in the Convention's text. CMS addresses both the conservation and management of migratory species and therefore implicitly addresses the issue of sustainable use. The CMS COP decided that future CMS agreements should incorporate directly "sustainable use" consistent with conservation measures (CMS COP IV, Res. 4.4).

Under the CMS Instruments sustainable use is addressed in three areas. The areas relate to: (1) direct and indirect uses of migratory species (e.g., taking and tourism); (2) management where protection measures have benefited migratory species to the point where growing populations conflict with certain human activities; and, (3) the impacts of threatening activities (e.g., incidental losses such as fishing by-catch). A key consideration, as well as a complication, is to ensure that use is sustainable throughout a particular migratory range taking into consideration the larger population.

The CBD COP has acknowledged sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue and has recognised linkages with its other work on incentives and indicators. The CBD Secretariat has been requested to invite organisations involved with sustainable use initiatives to gather and disseminate through the Clearinghouse Mechanism case studies on best practices and lessons learned from use of biodiversity under the CBD's thematic areas. From this information, the CBD Secretariat will assemble practical principles, operational guidelines and associated instruments, and guidance specific to sectors and biomes. A progress report was presented to SBSTTA 7 prior to the CBD COP's sixth meeting.

Three regional workshops convened to develop practical principles, operational guidelines and associated instruments. A final meeting is proposed to conclude the synthesis of the results of the three regional workshops. Case studies are collected, analysed, and posted on the CBD website. An information document on case-studies will be prepared for COP6.

CBD COP 5 accepted the invitation from the Commission on Sustainable Development to participate in the CSD's work programme on sustainable tourism development with a view to contributing to international guidelines for operating in vulnerable ecosystems, habitats of major importance and protected areas. The CBD Secretariat was asked to prepare a proposal for a contribution to guidelines, for example, by convening an international workshop. The workshop convened in June 2001. The Secretariat has forwarded the draft elements for guidelines to the tenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development serving as the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development for consideration at its second meeting, held in New York from 28 January to 8 February 2002, as requested by recommendation VII/5 of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA). With the same recommendation SBSTTA also requested the Secretariat to submit the elements for guidelines to the preparatory process for the World Summit on Ecotourism (WES) to be held in Quebec City, in May 2002. To this end, and as promotional material, the Secretariat is preparing a booklet in all UN languages with a summarized text of the guidelines to be delivered to the WES preparatory meetings and to be presented to the final meeting in May. Moreover, an electronic consultation to gather further reactions to the guidelines has been organized by the Secretariat. Comments received will be compiled and presented to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
14.1 Provide case studies to be compiled by the secretariats on the sustainable use of migratory species and their economic value to support the development of CBD principles and guidelines	H	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMSI	SCMS and SCMSI to call for case studies	To be determined
14.2. Determine the most appropriate means for migratory species and tourism to be addressed in the CBD work on sustainable tourism and contribution to the CSD Initiative	M	SCMS; SCMSI	SCBD	Pilot project or a commissioned study	To be determined
14.3. Make available to the CBD when published, guidelines by the CMS Instruments, such as those by AEWA on (1) the development of ecotourism in wetlands, (2) the sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds (3) regulating trade in migratory waterbirds and (4) reducing crop damage from migratory waterbirds	M	SCMSI	CBD/CHM	Contribute information to SCBD	None

15.0 National Strategies, Plans, Policies and Laws

The development of appropriate legal and policy instruments, such as legislation and national biodiversity strategies and action plans, is a priority for both conventions. Biodiversity-related legal and policy instruments need to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species in order to contribute to the longer term efforts to conserve inland waters, marine and coastal, forest, agricultural, dry-land and mountain biodiversity. In addition, there is a need to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies, for example, in the fisheries, forestry and agricultural areas (CBD article 6(b)). Similarly, consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species needs to be integrated into national decision-making processes (CBD article 10(a)).

Guidelines on integrating the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species into biodiversity strategies and national decision-making could be useful.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
15.1. Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species into national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	M	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMS	Develop guidelines	To be determined
15.2. Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species into national decision-making especially across the competencies of governmental institutions	M	Parties; IOs	SCBD; SCMS	Develop guidelines	To be determined
15.3. Develop national legislation for the protection and conservation of migratory species, as appropriate.	L	Parties, IOs	SCMS	Pilot project	To be determined

Institutional Linkages

16.0 National Level Institutional Linkages

Migratory species cross-cut most of the CBD’s work programme as well as national level efforts and sectors involved with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The CBD and CMS have focal points for matters of general convention implementation and administrative matters. It is foreseen that CBD and CMS focal points will work together to further develop their work to promote better national and regional level implementation. CBD COP III called on national focal points of the CBD and the competent authorities of *inter alia* CMS to co-operate on the implementation of the two conventions at the national level to avoid duplication of effort (CBD COP Decision III/21). There is also a growing need for national level focal points involved with the implementation of other biodiversity-related treaties to take into consideration migratory species-related issues and vice versa.

As with biodiversity conservation in general, national level efforts to conserve and sustainably use migratory species must take into consideration the wide variety of sectors and agencies that may have beneficial or adverse effects on migratory species. Promoting national level cross-sectoral co-ordination is one way to improve the treatment of migratory species related issues at national and regional levels.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
16.1. Support the implementation of the CMS Instruments as appropriate, to facilitate co-operation, collaboration and synergy.	M	Parties	SCMSI; SCMS	Workshops to be organised by SCMS for awareness raising	To be determined
16.2. Promote national level cross-sectoral co-ordination to improve the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, including co-ordination between the national focal points of the two conventions. Guidelines for sectoral and cross-sectoral integration can facilitate this activity	M	Parties	SCMSI; SCMS; SCBD and UNEP for guidelines	Workshops; guidelines	To be determined

17.0 Secretariats

The Executive Secretaries of the CBD and CMS Secretariats concluded and signed on 13 June 1996 a memorandum of co-operation. The memorandum was endorsed by CBD COP decision II/10. Through the memorandum of co-operation the secretariats decided to: co-operate institutionally; exchange experience and information; co-ordinate work programmes and explore the possibility of harmonising reporting requirements; encourage joint conservation action; and, consult with, report to and seek guidance from their governing bodies on the implementation of memorandum of co-operation and new areas of cooperation.

At its fifth meeting, the CMS COP adopted "Objectives and Action Points for the Triennium 1998-2000" (CMS COP, Res. 5.4). Objective 8.1 invites CMS Parties and the CMS Secretariat to implement the CBD/CMS memorandum of co-operation. The memorandum remains the primary basis for co-operation between the two secretariats.

One area that requires further examination is how to increase the possibilities for co-operation and collaboration between the CBD Secretariat and the secretariats of the other CMS Instruments. Presently, even though the other CMS Instruments oversee important components of biological diversity, and their work contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and, therefore, the CBD's implementation, their secretariats have extremely limited means to co-operate and collaborate with the CBD.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
17.1. Continue to strengthen co-operation between the CMS and CBD secretariats, particularly by keeping the joint CMS/CBD work programme under review and reporting on their activities at each other's respective major meetings, as appropriate.	M	SCBD; SCMS		Secretariats' consultations	None
17.2. Provide materials/case-studies/information for inclusion in their respective newsletter/bulletins and websites, as appropriate.	M	SCBD; SCMS	Parties	Provide information	None
17.3. Strengthen linkages between SCBD and SCMSI through SCMS	H	SCMS; SCMSI; SCBD		Secretariats' consultations	

18.0 Bureaux and Subsidiary Scientific Bodies

Synergies can be gained when the various bodies of CMS and CBD communicate and collaborate. Dialogue can be especially useful between the bureaux of the two instruments: the CBD SBSTTA and the CMS Scientific Council and could be encouraged.

As between the CBD SBSTTA and the CMS Scientific Council, pursuant to CBD COP Decision III/21, the CBD COP encouraged further co-operative arrangements between the CBD SBSTTA and the CMS Scientific Council. At its fifth meeting, the CMS COP also confirmed that CMS should strengthen or establish new partnerships with the CBD institutions (CMS COP, Res. 5.4). The CMS Standing Committee and Scientific Council were encouraged to communicate with the respective bodies in question, participate in their meetings and report back to CMS bodies.

The CBD has invited a member of the CMS Scientific Council to sit as an observer at its meetings and a member has done so. At its sixth meeting, the CMS COP invited SBSTTA to observe the meetings of the CMS Scientific Council (CMS COP, Res. 6.7).

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
18.1. Promote further dialogue and collaboration between the CBD SBSTTA Bureau and the CMS Scientific Council through <i>inter alia</i> , consultation and exchange of information by Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of the two conventions in planning their programme of work. The Chairs of the respective scientific bodies will consider the possibility that SBSTTA establish an ad hoc technical expert group to prepare proposals for the further elaboration and integration of the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species in CBD's work programme, under the thematic and cross-cutting issues.	M	Chairs of CBD SBSTTA, and CMS ScC	SBSTTA Bureau and CMS ScC	Invite the Chair of the SBSTTA Bureau to CMS Scientific Council and the Chair of the CMS Scientific Council to the SBSTTA meeting.	To be determined
18.2. Continue to strengthen co-operation between the CMS Scientific Council, including its working groups, and the CBD SBSTTA, and the various bodies subsidiary to it.	M	ScC; SBSTTA	SCMS; SCBD	Invitations to attend meetings of ScC and its working groups and CBD SBSTTA and expert meetings.	To be determined

19.0 Information Management: Clearing- House Mechanism and National Reporting

The CBD clearing-house mechanism (CHM) was established to promote and facilitate scientific and technical co-operation. The CHM can be envisioned as a tool through which to promote synergies between the CBD and CMS as well as the other biodiversity-related conventions. The CHM has also been entrusted with the exchange and dissemination of biodiversity-related information which includes migratory species. In that regard initiatives such as GROMS (see footnote 4), the are seen as significant possible contributions to the CBD CHM.

A valuable joint web site of the biodiversity-related Conventions (www.biodiv.org/rioconv/websites.html) has been developed and this represents a very positive milestone in terms of CHM-related collaboration among sister Conventions.

In 1999, the CMS COP adopted an information management plan whose objectives include *inter alia* (1) increasing access to information on migratory species already being collected by the secretariats and Parties to the CMS Instruments and (2) developing mechanisms to share experiences particularly between Parties and other Range States.

National reports are seen as valuable sources of information through which progress achieved to implement a biodiversity-related treaty can be ascertained. CBD and CMS are actively involved in the UNEP-led harmonisation of national reporting. The CMS Secretariat has also been working with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre to draw from the national reports of CMS Parties information on the status and population trends for selected species as well as conservation measures taken by CMS Parties. The information could make a valuable contribution not only to the implementation of CMS, but also to the overall CBD work on the status and trends of biodiversity, especially in the context of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

<i>Actions to be Taken</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Main Actors</i>	<i>Other Actors</i>	<i>Mechanisms</i>	<i>Financial Considerations</i>
19.1. Exchange and disseminate information on migratory species, including case studies, reports and others on the importance of migratory species in all thematic areas and crosscutting issues.	M	SCBD/ CHM; SCMS; SCMSI	IOs	SCMS to submit information to SCBD for dissemination	To be determined
19.2. Integrate the work of the Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS) and other initiatives that include migratory species-related information to the CHM. Consider how GROMS can contribute to the programmes of work under CBD.	M	SCBD/ CHM; SCMS	IOs	Secretariats' consultations;	To be determined
19.3. Promote the joint-web site with other Biodiversity-related conventions including CMS, CITES, WH, and Ramsar and consider making available excerpts from their national reports on line.	M	SCBD- CHM; SCMS; CITES, WH; Ramsar Bureau	IOs	Secretariats' consultations	To be determined

19.4. Ensure that National Reports of CMS and Agreements are made available for consideration in CBD decision-making	H	SCMSI; SCMS	IOs, SCBD/CHM;	SCMS; and SCMSI to provide executive summaries	To be determined
19.5. Include a section on migratory species in the web sites developed for the various CBD thematic and cross-cutting areas, as appropriate	M	SCBD	SCMSI; IOs	Provide information	None
19.6. Explore the best ways and means to promote and facilitate scientific and technical co-operation on migratory species via the CHM	H	SBSTTA; ScC	IOs	Preparatory meetings of the two secretariats	To be determined

List of Acronyms

ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Seas
AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
ASCOBANS	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CHM	clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
EUROBATS	Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GROMS	Global Register of Migratory Species
IMCAM	Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management
IO	international organisation (intergovernmental or non-governmental)
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
ScC	CMS Scientific Council
SCMS	Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species
SCMSI	Secretariats of the CMS Instruments
WI	Wetlands International
