

## Appendix II

***CMS contribution to the assessment of the scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets***

In this table, only the column on global initiatives and partnerships has been completed by CMS, with some examples of CMS's global initiatives. More can be provided on request, if this is indeed the sort of info that CBD is trying to collect.

Aichi Targets <sup>1</sup>	Global initiatives and partnerships available to support the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategic Plan.	
	<i>Existing</i>	<i>Gaps</i>
<b>Target 1:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</i>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Outreach and Communication Strategy</b> for migratory species issues, and general CMS publications about migration/migratory species.  <b>CMS/African Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA) Communication Strategy.</b>	There are gaps in the knowledge of ecosystem services provided by migratory species.
<b>Target 2:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</i>		
<b>Target 3:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or</i>		

<sup>1</sup> More information on the Aichi Targets is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

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<i>reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</i>		
<b>Target 4:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</i>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</b> Secretariat is an active member of the collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management (CPW). The partnership is a voluntary arrangement, bringing together organisations with diverse interests and expertise in international cooperation in sustainable wildlife management, including species-based conventions, intergovernmental organizations, government agencies, non-governmental organizations and research bodies. Founded in March 2013, it is focused on promoting relevant guidelines and programmes for sustainable wildlife management in general, with an initial focus on enhancing cooperation and coordination for implementation of the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat. Its scope encompasses terrestrial wildlife in all biomes and geographic areas.	There are gaps in the knowledge of migratory species distribution, abundance and conservation status.
<b>Target 5:</b> <i>By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</i>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</b> is taking a network approach to habitat sites in the implementation of existing CMS instruments and initiatives (see response under Target 12)	
<b>Target 6:</b> <i>By 2020 all fish and</i>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild</b>	

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<i>invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</i>	<p><b>Animals (CMS) assessed bycatch in gillnet fisheries</b> which identified the forty migratory species most exposed to risk from gillnet fishing. These included sirenians as well as cetaceans and seabirds, seals, sea otters, sea turtles and sharks. CMS Resolution 10.14 recognizes the magnitude of the impact of gillnet fisheries and calls on CMS Parties to assess the risk of bycatch for migratory species in their territorial waters, and to identify and improve mitigation measures. The CMS Scientific Council is instructed to develop terms of reference for studies identifying the degree of interaction between gillnet fisheries and CMS-listed species. The Scientific Council is also to identify the most effective mitigation techniques, building upon existing initiatives within the fisheries sector.</p> <p><b>CMS/ACAP (Agreement on Albatrosses and Petrels)</b> also addresses issues of bycatch of seabirds.</p>	
<b>Target 7:</b> <i>By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</i>	<b>CMS/African Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA) Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds.</b> Noting the value of waterbirds as indicators of wider environmental conditions especially with respect to agriculture (e.g. lowland breeding waders), the AEWA Technical Committee is working with Ramsar, the EU and other international actors to assess the potential utility of policy-related guidance for sustainable management of agriculture and aquaculture.	
<b>Target 8:</b> <i>By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</i>	<p><b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Scientific Council has a Working Group on minimising the risk of poisoning to migratory birds.</b></p> <p><b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) also aims to</b> further the protection and preservation of the marine environment and its living resources from <b>marine debris</b>, which threatens seabirds and marine animals through ingestion, entanglement and habitat degradation. <b>CMS/ACAP</b></p>	

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	(Agreement on Albatrosses and Petrels) applies the results of research to management and policy options to prevent the mortality of seabirds due to bycatch in fishing gear.	
<b>Target 9:</b> By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	<p><b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)/FAO</b> “Scientific Task Force on Wildlife and Ecosystem Health” was set up in 2011 to identify wildlife diseases that have the greatest potential to impact human, environmental, livestock, and wildlife health. The Task Force is tasked with liaising with relevant organizations with a view to coordinating recommendations and on-going global initiatives in the field of global wildlife disease surveillance, early detection, including outbreaks of domestic livestock disease with the potential to affect wildlife.</p> <p><b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</b> is commencing a review of invasive alien species, with a special emphasis on islands and the impact of rats, cats and other introduced mammals.</p> <p><b>CMS/African Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA)</b>  <i>Guidelines on Avoidance of Introductions of non-native Waterbird Species; and Review on the Status of Introduced Non-native Species of Waterbirds</i> (AEWA/MOP 4.12; 2008).</p>	
<b>Target 10:</b> By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.		
<b>Target 11:</b> By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially	<b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</b> is taking a network approach to habitat sites in the implementation of existing CMS instruments and initiatives. For example, CMS Resolution 10.3 requires CMS to conduct a strategic	There are gaps in protected area coverage and connectivity, especially the protection of species migration corridors, both in land and at sea.

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<p><i>areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</i></p>	<p>review to assess how major protected area systems and initiatives aimed at promoting ecological networks of critical sites address the needs of migratory species. Another example is the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) “Report on the site network for waterbirds in the Agreement Area”; action to work with other organisations to understand the sufficiency of the current provision of protected area networks within the Agreement area for migratory waterbirds; <i>Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds</i>; <i>Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds</i>; Critical Site Network Tool and Flyway Training Kit.</p>	
<p><b>Target 12:</b> <i>By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</i></p>	<p><b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) appendix listings and regional or global species agreements:</b> CMS encourages strict protection of migratory species threatened with extinction and listed on <b>Appendix I</b> of the Convention. CMS Parties strive towards strictly protecting these animals, conserving or restoring the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them. Besides establishing obligations for each State joining the Convention, CMS promotes concerted action among the Range States of many of these species. Migratory species that need or would significantly benefit from international co-operation are listed in <b>Appendix II</b> of the Convention. CMS encourages the Range States of migratory species to conclude global or regional Agreements.</p> <p>Several <b>Agreements</b> have been concluded to date under the auspices of CMS, their names and the species they aim to conserve are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>EUROBATS</b> - Populations of European Bats</li> <li>• <b>ACCOBAMS</b> - Cetaceans of the Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area</li> <li>• <b>ASCOBANS</b> - Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North-East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas</li> </ul>	<p>There are gaps in the knowledge of migratory species distribution, abundance and conservation status.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>WADDEN SEA SEALS</b> - Seals in the Wadden Sea</li> <li>• <b>AEWA</b> - African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds</li> <li>• <b>ACAP</b> - Albatrosses and Petrels</li> <li>• <b>GORILLAS</b> - Gorillas and their Habitats</li> </ul> <p>In addition, several <b>Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)</b> have been concluded to date under the auspices of CMS. They aim to conserve :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siberian Crane</li> <li>• Slender-billed Curlew</li> <li>• Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa</li> <li>• Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia</li> <li>• Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard</li> <li>• Bukhara Deer</li> <li>• Aquatic Warbler</li> <li>• West-African Populations of the African Elephant</li> <li>• Saiga Antelope</li> <li>• Cetaceans and their Habitats of the Pacific Island Region</li> <li>• Dugongs and their Habitats</li> <li>• Eastern Atlantic Populations of the Mediterranean Monk Seal</li> <li>• Ruddy-headed Goose (Argentina and Chile)</li> <li>• Grassland Birds of Southern South America</li> <li>• Birds of Prey of Africa and Eurasia</li> <li>• Small Cetaceans and Manatees of West Africa</li> <li>• High Andean Flamingoes and their Habitats</li> <li>• Sharks</li> <li>• Huemuls (Andean Deer)</li> </ul> <p><b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) has a Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans</b> (ref CMS Resolution 10.15), and an Aquatic Mammals Working Group of the CMS Scientific Council which seeks to support the</p>	

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	<p>delivery of specific information to CMS Parties and CMS agreement Signatories.</p> <p><b>CMS/African Eurasian Waterbirds Agreement (AEWA)</b>  <i>Guidelines on the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds</i></p>	
<b>Target 13:</b> <i>By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</i>		
<b>Target 14:</b> <i>By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</i>		
<b>Target 15:</b> <i>By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded</i>	<p><b>Under the auspices of Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)</b> the conservation of relevant ecosystems motivated by migratory species conservation would have climate change mitigation and adaptation side-benefits. CMS Resolution 10.19 recognises the need to promote timely conservation measures where species' migration patterns have changed due to climate change, develop and implement monitoring</p>	There are gaps in understanding the impacts of climate change on migratory species and how to address them.



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<i>ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</i>	regimes for trans-boundary range shifts and analyse the impact of climate change on migratory species. Work conducted by The Zoological Society of London into the effects of climate change on species protected under the convention, produced a 2010 report “Climate Change Vulnerability of Migratory Species” <a href="http://www.cms.int/publications/pdf/cms_climate_change_vulnerability.pdf">www.cms.int/publications/pdf/cms_climate_change_vulnerability.pdf</a> which establishes a preliminary methodology to evaluate species vulnerability and highlights CMS Appendix I species (migratory species threatened with extinction) that will be most affected by climate change. It links to the recent IUCN development of a “red flag” indicating how susceptible individual species are to climate change.	
<b>Target 16:</b> <i>By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</i>		
<b>Target 17:</b> <i>By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</i>	<b>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) has developed “Guidelines on the Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs”.</b> The Guidelines explain how CMS family focal points could best become involved in the processes of revising and updating NBSAPs.	
<b>Target 18:</b> <i>By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their</i>		



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<i>customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</i>		
<b>Target 19:</b> <i>By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</i>		
<b>Target 20:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by</i>		

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