

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Sixty-first meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 15-19 August 2011

Strategic matters

Cooperation with other organizations

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

1. This document has been prepared jointly by the CITES and CMS Secretariats.

Background

2. At its 13th session (Bangkok, 2004), the Conference of the Parties to CITES adopted Resolution Conf. 13.3, *Cooperation and synergy with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*, which directs the Standing Committee to keep under regular review the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the CITES and CMS Secretariats, which was presented at the 49th meeting of the Standing Committee (Geneva, April 2003) (see the Annex to document SC49 Doc. 6.2).
3. At its 53rd meeting (Geneva, June-July 2005), the Standing Committee adopted a list of joint CITES/CMS activities for 2005-2007¹ on the basis of a proposal put forward in document SC53 Doc. 9.
4. In November 2005, the Conference of the Parties to CMS adopted Resolution Conf. 8.11, which stresses the importance of and need for enhanced collaboration among biodiversity-related conventions. In addition, in its Resolution Conf. 8.2, the Conference adopted the *CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011*, which had four main objectives:
 - a) To ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species are based on the best available information;
 - b) To ensure that migratory species benefit from the best possible conservation measures;
 - c) To broaden awareness and enhance engagement in the conservation of migratory species amongst key actors; and
 - d) To reinforce CMS's overarching and unifying role in the conservation and management of migratory species.
5. In June 2007, at its 14th session, the Conference of the Parties to CITES adopted the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013* in Resolution Conf. 14.2, stipulating in Objective 3.5 that

Parties and the Secretariat cooperate with other relevant international organizations and agreements dealing with natural resources, as appropriate, in order to achieve a coherent and collaborative approach to species which can be endangered by unsustainable trade, including those which are commercially exploited.

¹ Available at "http://www.cites.org/common/disc/sec/cms_annex.pdf" (English only).

Joint activities undertaken since 2008

6. In July 2008, at its 57th meeting, the CITES Standing Committee approved the list of revised joint CITES/CMS activities for 2008-2010. Some Parties also urged that other species such as *Arctocephalus australis*, *Dugong dugon* and *Vicugna vicugna* should be included in the list of species to be covered and should also be the beneficiaries of joint activities. (See the summary record of SC57, item 11²).
7. At its 34th meeting (Rome, November 2008), the CMS Standing Committee also approved the CITES/CMS List of Joint Activities 2008-2010 presented in document UNEP/CMS/StC34/3. On the basis of that document, the Conference of the Parties to CMS, in its Resolution 9.6 adopted at its ninth session (Rome, 1-5 December 2008), requested the CMS Secretariat to elaborate concrete measures in collaboration with the CITES Secretariat towards the implementation of the existing Memorandum of Understanding and towards the 2010 target. It also took note of the proposal made by the Scientific Council at its 15th meeting (Rome, November 2008) concerning the harmonization of the nomenclature used in the CMS and CITES Appendices. Finally, it requested the CITES Animals Committee to study UNEP/CMS/COP Recommendation 9.4 at its following meeting.
8. Subsequent to 2009, France made a one-time contribution of EUR 95,000 (approximately USD 139,000) to CITES to enable the Secretariat to hire a consultant to move forward the synergy with CMS and to continue the work that CMS had so far, up to mid-2009, financed from its own resources. For its part, CMS received funding from certain donors in order to conclude the activities needed for developing that cooperation (organization of relevant multilateral meetings). The CITES and CMS Secretariats wish to take this opportunity to thank the Governments of France and Monaco and the other donors for their generous support.
9. At its 59th meeting in Doha on 12 March 2011, the CITES Standing Committee endorsed the joint proposal from the CITES and CMS Secretariats to extend the 2008–2010 programme of joint activities until the end of 2011. In response, the CITES Secretariat undertook to propose to the 61st meeting of the Standing Committee a revised programme of joint activities for the period 2012–2014, the content of the present document.
10. The joint activities undertaken between 2008 and 2010 and extended to 2011 take account of the 2010 target for biodiversity and have contributed to it. They are described in detail in Annex 1 to the present document.

Joint activities planned for the period 2011 to 2014

11. The document relating to the activities that it is intended to undertake between 2012 and 2014 (Annex 2) is widened to cover the entirety of the topics currently handled jointly by CITES and CMS, in line with the decisions relevant to CMS and to CITES taken at the Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
12. For the most part, these activities were discussed in a video-conference which took place on 2 March 2011 between the secretariats of the two Conventions. The video-conference was chaired by the Executive Secretary of CMS and the Secretary-General of CITES.
13. Over and above the CITES Strategic Vision for 2008 to 2013 (Resolution Conf. 14.2) and the CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011, this joint work plan takes account in particular of the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted in Nagoya in October 2010 (UNEP/CBD/COP10/DEC/X/2), in particular:
 - a) Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use,
 - b) Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity; and
 - c) Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

² <http://www.cites.org/eng/com/sc/57/E57-SumRec.pdf>.

14. In the new list of planned activities, the priority given to the species identified in Resolution Conf. 13.3 remains unchanged. However, the list also contains proposals for work on other species, in the light of the suitability of these species to be the subject of joint thematic work, such as the conservation and sustainable use of species in a context of community management of natural resources, traditional medicine and the consumption of bushmeat.
15. For the period between 2012 and 2014, it is suggested the activities should be organized around four main themes:
 - a) Harmonization of taxonomy and nomenclature;
 - b) Joint activities for the conservation and sustainable use of shared species;
 - c) Administrative and fund-raising cooperation; and
 - d) Outreach and capacity building, in particular with the joint support of the secretariats for review of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the development of synergies for capacity building (UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/10).
16. The synergies resulting from the activities described in Annex 1 already show that these activities have the potential to revitalize thinking on the conservation of the species that are shared or may become so, as well as on their potential listing in the Appendices of the two Conventions
17. Other questions relating to the preservation of species are covered in these activities, such as climate change; the livelihoods and the preservation of the services provided by ecosystems, including forest ecosystems; or alternatively poverty relief as directly related to community management of natural resources.
18. The secretariats intend to pursue their cooperation in seeking funds for these activities. In addition, carrying out activities jointly should make it possible to optimize the utilization of the funds secured. Special efforts will also be made jointly to install mechanisms which will allow funds obtained from industry and from traditional medicine – where those sectors make use of some of the species shared by the two Conventions – to be used to ensure the *in situ* conservation of such species.
19. The secretariats will submit regular reports on their activities to their respective Standing Committees and, if appropriate, to the various groups referred to above as dealing with biodiversity, including the meetings of the heads of the consultative scientific bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions. CITES will also involve its Animals Committee in this work.

Recommendations

20. Annexes 1 and 2 of this document are submitted in draft form. The CMS Standing Committee will be invited to review the activities carried out between 2008 and 2011 and to approve the new list of joint activities (Annex 2 of this document) at its 38th meeting which will be held on 19 November 2011, in Bergen, Norway, just before the 10th session of the Conference of the Parties to CMS.
21. The CITES Standing Committee will be invited to approve the new list of joint activities at its 62nd meeting in 2012. In the interim the Secretariat would be happy to receive comments on the proposal submitted, with a view to improving it, as necessary, for its submission to the CMS Standing Committee in November 2011. If the document is approved by the two Standing Committees, the two secretariats will move forward with its implementation. From now until that point, the activities already listed for 2007–2011 will continue to be pursued.

CITES/CMS LIST OF JOINT ACTIVITIES 2008-2011
STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION (AUGUST 2011)

Activities	Indicative list of common tasks	Comments	Summary of activities undertaken
Harmonization of taxonomy and nomenclature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalize an updated concordance list of species in the Appendices of the two Conventions. 2. Identify differences in nomenclature/taxonomy in the respective Appendices. 3. Strive to eliminate these through the scientific subsidiary bodies and CoPs. 4. Establish a common database for species covered by the two Conventions. 	<p>1-4. This activity will facilitate the practical cooperation between the Conventions and assist the understanding of our shared activities by partner organizations, other stakeholders and the general public.</p> <p>4. UNEP-WCMC would appear a natural partner in such an exercise.</p>	<p>1-4. Comparison made of the lists.</p> <p>Joint presentation of the work involved in advancing the harmonization of the taxonomy and nomenclature in the species lists used by CITES and CMS, at the second meeting of the Chairs of the scientific advisory bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions (25 May 2008, Bonn). Support by the Committee.</p> <p>Preparation and review of document UNEP/CMS/ScC/Doc. 8 on harmonization of taxonomy and nomenclature at the 15th meeting of the CMS Scientific Council (Rome, November 2008).</p> <p>Adoption of recommendation UNEP/CMS/9.4/Rev.1; review of this document by the CITES Animals Committee. The harmonization proposed mainly concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The new reference adopted by the CMS Scientific Council relating to marine mammals; this reference was subsequently adopted at CITES CoP15 in its list of standard references [Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP15)]; b) A proposal regarding

Activities	Indicative list of common tasks	Comments	Summary of activities undertaken
			<p>harmonization of taxonomy and nomenclature for birds will be discussed at the 17th meeting of the CMS Scientific Council and reported on to CMS CoP10 in November 2011;</p> <p>c) The benefit there would be in creating a nomenclature and taxonomy committee under the guidance of the Chairs of the scientific advisory bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions (CSAB). (The progress made in harmonization of the nomenclature for mammals is described in CITES document CoP15 Doc. 12).</p> <p>4) Integration of CITES data in the CMS database and of CMS data in the CITES database to be completed.</p>
<p>Joint actions for the conservation and sustainable use of shared species.</p>	<p>1. Using the updated concordance list and focusing initially on: the saiga antelope (<i>Saiga</i> spp.), snow leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i>); west and central African populations of the African elephant (<i>Loxodonta africana</i>); marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean; whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) of South and Southeast Asia; great white shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>) and sturgeons (Acipenseriformes), identify regional stakeholders and relevant national, regional and</p>	<p>1-2. In the interests of efficiency and cost-effectiveness, joint actions on shared species need to be undertaken wherever possible. The different focuses of the Conventions are often complementary. Acting together, the Secretariats can provide the leadership required to stimulate action to improve the conservation and sustainable use of shared species.</p> <p>In the absence of the external funding required, the Secretariats will continue routine exchange of information on</p>	<p>1-3. <u>African elephant</u>:</p> <p>Presentation of CMS activities relating to elephants to the national focal points of the CITES MIKE programme (Mombasa, June 2008). Agreement secured from the MIKE representatives for development of a joint MIKE/CMS MoU¹.</p> <p>Organization of a first joint meeting in Accra, Ghana, on 1 April 2009, of the national focal points of the CMS MoU and the steering committee of the</p>

¹ CMS Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the West African Populations of the African Elephant.

Activities	Indicative list of common tasks	Comments	Summary of activities undertaken
	<p>interregional agencies or NGOs that could collaborate in or support regional programmes on joint management aims and activities.</p> <p>2. Working with these stakeholders, develop joint programmes for the conservation and/or sustainable use of these species. Each Secretariat taking the lead where appropriate with CITES focusing on sustainable use and CMS on restoration of species. Establish joint working groups as appropriate to guide and oversee the implementation of these activities.</p> <p>3. Together, identify indicators for these shared species, which demonstrate the effectiveness of the programmes, fit with existing Convention indicators and monitor progress towards the 2020 target.</p> <p>4. Identify relevant decisions proposed or taken by the governing bodies of CITES and CMS in order to encourage Parties to ensure policy coherence across the two Conventions and coherent implementation of the Conventions at national level.</p>	<p>shared species and engage in limited joint actions where time and funding permit.</p> <p><u>Sharks</u>: The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks entered into force in 2010 and covers seven species: the whale shark, the basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>), the great white shark, the shortfin mako shark (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>), the longfin mako shark (<i>Isurus paucus</i>), the porbeagle shark (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) and the dogfish shark (<i>Squalus acanthias</i>). The species shared with CITES are the great white shark, the basking shark and the whale</p>	<p>MIKE programme for West Africa.</p> <p>Adoption of a joint declaration concerning the joint preparation of 12 cross-border projects and of a summary of the cross-border range areas of elephants in West Africa. Preliminary development of the 12 cross-border project summary sheets.</p> <p>Participation of CMS in the annual meeting of MIKE national focal points for Central Africa, (Brazzaville, 5-6 October 2010) in order to inform them about the regional cross-border activity undertaken in West Africa.</p> <p>Organization of the second joint meeting in Niamey (Niger) on 23 June 2011 of the national focal points of the CMS MoU and the steering committee of the MIKE programme for West Africa. Bilateral work on the 12 cross-border projects, the list of which had been adopted in Accra, and adoption of a joint declaration on the finalization of the cross-border projects, their implementation and their funding.</p> <p><u>Sharks</u>: participation of CITES in the third meeting on the drafting of a memorandum of understanding concerning migratory sharks (Manila, Philippines, February 2010).</p>

Activities	Indicative list of common tasks	Comments	Summary of activities undertaken
		<p>shark. Paragraph 6 of the MoU calls for cooperation to be developed with all stakeholders, including CITES.</p> <p><u>Saiga antelope</u>: These two meetings organized one after the other demonstrated the need for joint CITE/CMS work to follow up on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the action plan and the implementation of community management of resources; - restricting poaching; and - the needs of traditional medicine as well as coordinated fund-raising with a shared intention to study possible cooperation activities with the Chinese traditional medicine industry (<i>Workshop on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Saiga Antelope</i>, Urumqi, China, 27-29 September 2010). 	<p><u>Saiga antelope</u>: CITES CoP15 was the occasion of a bilateral meeting at which the idea was initiated of jointly organizing two meetings, one dealing with the second meeting of the States signatories to the CMS Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of the Saiga Antelope (<i>Saiga tatarica tatarica</i>) (Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 7-10 September 2010), the other organized by CITES and relating to a workshop on the conservation and sustainable use of the saiga antelope (Urumqi, China, 27-29 September 2010). A further informal bilateral CMS/CITES meeting is planned to take place during AC25 (18-22 July 2011, Geneva, Switzerland) in order to review, among other tasks, the list of activities to be developed jointly between 2012 and 2014.</p> <p>Participation of the CITES Secretariat in the meeting organized by CMS on the Saker falcon (<i>Falco cherrug</i>) (Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, April 2009).</p> <p>Participation of the CITES Secretariat in the first meeting of the Technical Committee of the Agreement on the Conservation of Gorillas and their Habitats organized by the CMS Secretariat (Kigali, Rwanda, 29-30 March 2011).</p>

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		Snow leopard: The species was listed in CITES Resolution Conf. 13.3.	It is planned to organize in July 2011, during the 25th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee, an initial informal CMS/CITES meeting on the snow leopard in order to discuss a preliminary list of joint activities.
Administrative and fund-raising cooperation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake annual meetings of Secretariats to review the MoU, work plan and matters of mutual interest. 2. Exchange experience with using and ideas for expanding the Knowledge Management portal for biodiversity-related MEAs (www.inforMEA.org), calendars of meetings, meeting invitations, lists of administrative and scientific focal points in Parties, draft documents in advance of Convention meetings including strategic plans, details of procedural and administrative developments and guidelines whose joint adoption might be mutually supportive. 3. Promote joint fund-raising for projects on shared species. 	1-2. Represents a formalization of tasks which already occur on a more informal and <i>ad hoc</i> basis.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three meetings of CMS and CITES were held in Geneva (February and August 2009 and March 2011). In February 2009, the discussions had to do with the implementation of the list of joint activities and distribution of tasks. In August 2009, the discussion dealt, in the light of the change that had taken place at CMS, with the joint exercises whose implementation had been confirmed. In March 2011, no less than 21 different topics were tackled by the two secretariats together, meeting via videoconferencing. 2-3. Agreement in principle on CITES technical support for the tracking and final production of the documents for CMS CoP10 (November 2011). 2-4. Funds have been obtained by CITES to hire a consultant (see paragraph 13 of this document), and by CMS to develop projects related to the list of joint activities. <p>In addition, the CITES Secretariat has made available a staff member specializing in document management to assist the CMS Secretariat during CoP10.</p>
Outreach and capacity	Explore possibilities for coordinated outreach and capacity building activities and		December 2008: Participation of the CITES Secretariat in CMS CoP9 (Rome,

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building	representation of one Convention Secretariat by another at events of mutual interest to save participation costs and promote synergy.		<p>Italy) and a reminder in plenary to the national focal points of the decisions taken on listing sharks in the CITES Appendices. Participation of the CMS Secretariat in CITES CoP15 (2010) in the course of the discussion of the amendments having to do with the shark species proposed to CMS.</p> <p><u>February 2009</u>: Representation of the CMS Secretariat by the CITES Secretariat at the technical meeting of the United Nations Environmental Management Group (EMG) (Nairobi, 14-15 February 2009) on the basis of a position paper provided to the CITES representative.</p> <p><u>March 2009</u>: In Accra (Ghana), participation of CITES in the first meeting of the signatories to the CMS Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the West African Populations of the African Elephant and, on 2 April, participation of CMS in the steering committee of the system for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) for West Africa.</p> <p><u>March 2010</u>: Participation of CMS in CITES CoP15 and organization of two joint CMS/CITES meetings, one on the cooperation already in place, the other on the state of progress of the implementation of the Accra Declaration on cross-border projects relating to elephants in West Africa.</p> <p><u>June 2010</u>: Participation of CITES in the 16th meeting of the CMS Scientific Council.</p> <p><u>September 2010</u>: Joint CMS/CITES participation in the first high-level retreat</p>

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		<p>At Nagoya, the CBD adopted a 2011-2020 strategic plan for biological diversity which thus concerns all of the biodiversity-related conventions. The latter should work together towards the implementation of the plan, in particular by means of <i>ad hoc</i> coordination meetings.</p>	<p>involving the Secretariats of the biodiversity-related conventions (Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland, September 2010).</p> <p><u>October 2010</u>: Participation of the two Conventions in the CBD CoP10 (Nagoya, Japan, 18-29 October 2010) and joint preparation of decision UNEP/CBD/COP10/DEC.X/20 on cooperation with other organizations and initiatives.</p> <p><u>March 2011</u>: Representation of the CITES and CMS Secretariats by the CITES Secretariat at the workshop on updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans (Kasane, Botswana).</p> <p><u>June 2011</u>: In Niamey (Niger), participation of CITES in the second meeting of the signatories to the CMS Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the West African Populations of the African Elephant. On 24 June, participation of CMS in the steering committee of the system for Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) for West Africa.</p>

DRAFT ACTION PLAN 2012-2014

Activities	Indicative list of envisaged common tasks	Summary of envisaged tasks	Time-frame and cost
Harmonization of taxonomy and nomenclature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update concordance list of species in the Appendices of the two Conventions and establish a common database for species covered by the two Conventions. 2. Take steps to eliminate differences in nomenclature and taxonomy in the Appendices of the two Conventions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with UNEP-WCMC on establishing a single database accessible from the two websites, taking into account the respective requirements of the two Conventions, regardless of whether the species are shared or not. Evaluate the resulting financial implications for the three bodies. 2. Pursue efforts to harmonize the nomenclature and taxonomy in the Appendices of the two Conventions. <p>Consider in particular the harmonization of the CITES and CMS references relating to marine turtles.</p> <p>Prepare a critical assessment of the differences in the criteria for inclusion of shared species and the reasons for which they are listed in the Appendices of the two Conventions.</p> <p>Prepare, in close cooperation with other biodiversity-related conventions, a document on the benefits of creating a nomenclature and taxonomy committee under the guidance of the Chairs of the scientific advisory bodies of the biodiversity-related conventions (CSAB). Evaluate financial implications, taking into account the work carried out by IPBES.</p>	<p>2012</p> <p>2012</p> <p>CSAB-4, March 2012</p>

Activities	Indicative list of envisaged common tasks	Summary of envisaged tasks	Time-frame and cost
<p>Joint actions for the conservation and sustainable use of shared species</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jointly promote such actions while relying on the updated concordance list and continuing to focus on the following species: the Saiga antelope (<i>Saiga spp.</i>); snow leopard (<i>Uncia uncia</i>); west and central African populations of the African elephant; marine turtles of the Atlantic coast of Africa, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean; the whale shark (<i>Rhincodon typus</i>) of South and Southeast Asia; great white shark (<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>); sturgeons (Acipenseriformes) and other shared species if joint work on certain shared species proves to be necessary to ensure their conservation and the strategic objectives of the two Conventions. Identify regional stakeholders, national agencies and regional and interregional NGOs that could collaborate or support regional programmes on joint management aims and activities. 2. Working with these stakeholders, develop joint programmes for the conservation and/or sustainable use of these species. Each Secretariat taking the lead where appropriate with CITES focussing on sustainable use and CMS on recovery of species. Establish joint working groups as appropriate to guide and oversee the implementation of these activities. 3. Together, identify indicators for these 	<p><u>The African elephant</u></p> <p>Follow up on the results of the second bilateral meeting of 22 June 2011 of the CMS Memorandum of Understanding on the West African elephant and the MIKE programme for West Africa (hereinafter referred to as “MoU” and “MIKE”, respectively).</p> <p>Assist countries in cross-border projects designed to protect the West African elephant.</p> <p>Support fund-raising for these projects.</p> <p>Ensure that a minimum of seven projects will be proposed for funding from now until the end of 2011.</p> <p>Organize at least one additional bilateral meeting between the MoU and MIKE for West Africa.</p> <p>Maximize the synergies between the MoU and MIKE. To this end, it has been concluded that the MIKE programme would provide coordination services for the MoU for the duration of this work plan, subject to external funding.</p> <p>CMS and CITES shall continue to seek further options for collaboration in West Africa to improve coherence between the two Conventions, particularly in so far as elephant management, management of human-elephant conflicts, illegal trade in specimens and capacity-building are concerned.</p>	<p><u>December 2011</u>: minimum of seven projects will be proposed for funding</p> <p><u>Until December 2012</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Present remaining projects to donors – Continue follow-up on the implementation of the projects <p><u>December 2014</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Submit progress reports on these projects to the Standing Committees – Organize at least one bilateral meeting <p>(Ongoing) until December 2014, subject to external funding</p> <p>(Ongoing) until December 2014, subject to external funding</p>

Activities	Indicative list of envisaged common tasks	Summary of envisaged tasks	Time-frame and cost
	<p>shared species, which demonstrate the effectiveness of the programmes, fit with existing Convention indicators and monitor progress towards the 2010 target and beyond.</p> <p>4. Identify relevant decisions proposed or taken by the governing bodies of CITES and CMS in order to encourage Parties to ensure policy coherence across the two Conventions and coherent implementation of the Conventions at national level.</p>	<p>Follow up on the decision adopted at CMS CoP10 concerning the possibility of developing a CMS instrument for elephants of Central Africa. This instrument will be based on the results of a study entitled “Analyzing gaps and options for enhancing elephant conservation in Central Africa”. The decision could lead to closer collaboration between CMS and the CITES MIKE programme in the region.</p> <p><u>Sharks:</u> CITES will participate in finalizing the action plan that needs to be finalized and annexed to the CMS Memorandum. Once adopted, organize meetings between the CMS/CITES Secretariats and FAO in order to optimize its implementation and to enable each one of them to test, in their respective fields, its application to the three species currently shared between the two instruments and FAO, namely, the whale shark, the white shark and the basking shark.</p> <p>These meetings could also lead to important discussions on turtles, marine birds and other shared marine species.</p> <p><u>The Saiga antelope:</u> The CITES Secretariat shall participate in the implementation of the Medium-Term International Work Programme for the Saiga Antelope (2011-2015) and in particular in the implementation, either immediate or within a time-frame of one or two years, of measures contained in this programme pertaining on the one hand, to anti-poaching activities, and on the other, to the sustainable use of and trade in the Saiga antelope. It is suggested</p>	<p>Depends on the decisions adopted at CMS CoP10</p> <p>2012 depending on the dates set; externally funded</p> <p>2012-2014</p>

Activities	Indicative list of envisaged common tasks	Summary of envisaged tasks	Time-frame and cost
		<p>to make use of the experience of the CITES MIKE unit in monitoring poaching.</p> <p>CITES decision 14.97 (Rev. CoP15) also requests CITES to explore possibilities to establish a mechanism to use funds from the traditional Asian medicine industry for <i>in situ</i> conservation of the Saiga antelope</p> <p><u>Marine turtles:</u> Organize a joint meeting of the Secretariats of all conventions (more than 10) and other governmental bodies (FAO, including regional fisheries management organizations) dealing with marine turtles, in order to make an overall assessment of the obligations of each one towards their contracting Parties, but also to compare experiences and distribute in a more efficient manner the work requested by the contracting Parties.</p> <p><u>The snow leopard:</u> It is planned to consult the IUCN Cat Specialist Group in order to assess the situation of this species.</p> <p><u>Other species:</u> For certain falcons and sturgeons, the South American fur seal (<i>Arctocephalus australis</i>), dugong (<i>Dugong dugon</i>); vicugna (<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>); and the tiger (<i>Panthera tigris</i>), bring together main partners in order to identify possible joint actions needed to improve their state of conservation or that could make it possible to develop activities related to priority issues such as: community management of resources, non-detrimental trade and sustainable use, and monitoring climate changes.</p>	<p>2013</p> <p>2012</p> <p>2012-2013</p>

Activities	Indicative list of envisaged common tasks	Summary of envisaged tasks	Time-frame and cost
		<p>Summary of recommendations/resolutions</p> <p>With a view to enhancing joint work, prepare a synthesis of the recommendations and resolutions pertaining to joint CITES/CMS work, adopted during major discussion forums that brought together governments, governmental or non-governmental stakeholders, and civil society.</p>	Ongoing
Administrative and fund-raising cooperation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake annual meetings of Secretariats to update the MoU, this work plan (2012-2014) and matters of mutual interest. 2. Exchange experience with using and ideas for expanding the Knowledge Management portal for biodiversity-related MEAs (www.informe.org), calendars of meetings, meeting invitations, lists of administrative and scientific focal points in Parties, pertinent draft documents in advance of Convention meetings including strategic plans, details of procedural and administrative developments and guidelines whose joint adoption might be mutually supportive. 3. Promote joint fund-raising for projects on shared species. 	<p>Funds need to be sought:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For joint projects already planned (identification, preparation, implementation) 2. For continued cooperation and for organizing the meetings mentioned above, to the extent that such joint work is considered a priority 	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Annual meeting.</p>

Activities	Indicative list of envisaged common tasks	Summary of envisaged tasks	Time-frame and cost
<p>Outreach and capacity building</p> <p>Strengthening existing cooperation between Secretariats of biodiversity-related conventions</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study possibilities for coordinated outreach and capacity building activities and representation of one Convention Secretariat by another at events of mutual interest to save participation costs and promote synergy. 2. Jointly undertake activities on National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) 3. Follow up on the work undertaken by BLG, IPBES, EMG, IMG 	<p>Prepare a joint presentation for international events</p> <p>Joint participation in the above-mentioned meetings with possible mutual representation and prior joint preparation if necessary</p>	<p><u>May 2012</u>: 16th session of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD</p> <p><u>September 2012</u>: World IUCN Congress</p> <p>2012: 61st meeting of the Standing Committee and 26th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee</p> <p><u>March 2013</u>: 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES</p> <p><u>June 2012</u>: 11th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties to the RAMSAR Convention</p> <p><u>2015</u>: Prepare the first World Congress on Species</p>