

REVIEW OF THE STATUS AND CONSERVATION ACTIONS FOR CMS CONCERTED ACTION SPECIES

Prepared for the

CMS Secretariat



by the

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Introduction

The present report provides rapid reviews of the conservation status and conservation actions undertaken for the 43 CMS Concerted Action Species (Res. Conf. 7.1). Information has been chiefly compiled from sources integrated through the CMS Information Management System (CMS IMS). These include internet sites and databases of specialised agencies, as well as data available from the CMS Party Reports Database, and at UNEP-WCMC.

These reviews do not intend to provide a comprehensive account of each taxon in question, instead they were produced with the following objectives in mind:

- * To provide a concise overview of the conservation status for each species both at the global level as well as for, when known, each country in the distribution range of the taxon. Information on population trends is also included when available.
- * To provide a concise overview of the conservation actions reported by Parties to CMS, as well as of the conservation actions known to be in place at each country in the distribution range of the taxon.
- * To assess the amount of information available within, and through, the CMS IMS, and to identify other relevant sources of online specialist information which could be interconnected through the CMS IMS for future reference.

Following the CMS style, Parties to CMS are listed in capitals. Note that when a range State includes overseas territories, these are listed in the 'Range States' section at the top but this information is not repeated in the country-by-country listing, unless the only part of the range state in which the species is reported is a single overseas territory.

Information on the conservation actions were divided into two categories: those reported to the CMS and all other actions. The first category included information taken from the most recent CMS Party Reports (2002), from the list of CMS-sponsored projects obtained from the CMS Secretariat, and from any mention of CMS-funded/related project found in the literature. All conservation actions which are currently being conducted or have been conducted in the past were considered, but planned/future actions were excluded. Conservation action is taken to include scientific research, censuses, conferences and symposiums taking place in a country, the production of a national action plan, and legislation protecting the species.

Information on legislation is not comprehensive but was included when found. The presence of a species in a protected area was not considered a conservation action, but the establishment of a protected area for the particular species was.

In this instance, protected areas were considered to include legally-gazetted protected areas (e.g. sanctuaries, no-hunting areas, nature reserves, nature parks, national parks, Biosphere Reserves, Ramsar sites, etc.), as well as areas managed under LIFE projects.

Table I provides a synoptic report of the results obtained from this exercise, including the status of each species and the extent to which conservation action is being undertaken. The columns in the table are the following:

CMS Listed Range States:

The list of States in the distribution range of the taxon, according to the CMS Range List (June 2003). All range States were reviewed, including those marked as (Ex), (Ex?) and (?). When the European Union (EU) is listed as a range state by CMS, this is not included in the count but all the individual EU countries that are listed in brackets are counted.

All Range States:

The number of range states including range states found from non-CMS sources, such as the Species Data Base (UNEP-WCMC), BirdLife International, IUCN/SSC publications, and other publication and web-sites. If a range state is included, which CMS does not currently list, a citation is provided.

CMS Parties Reporting Action:

This number represents the fraction of CMS Parties (which are range States of the taxon in question), which report conservation actions being undertaken for the taxon. This includes any actions reported in National Reports to CMS as well as in other CMS publications.

Range States Reporting Action:

This number represents the fraction of all range States (including those range States not included in the CMS range list) in which conservation action was identified to be taking place, whether reported to CMS or not. It should be noted that throughout the course of this review, conservation actions were found to be taking place (e.g. reported by an NGO or scientists) in a CMS Party, but that are not reported to CMS. Those cases are also included in this column.

Range States in Which Species Occurs in P.A.:

The fraction of all range states (including those range States not included in the CMS range list) in which the species occurs in a protected area. If a species has been reintroduced to a protected area, then this is still counted.

This review also identified a couple of issues concerning the CMS Range list, namely: (a) the need to update it in order to recognise countries in the distribution range more comprehensively, and (b) the need to revise and possibly remove those countries in the list in which the species is reported to be extinct.

Table 1. Summary of CMS Concerted Action Species: Status, Conservation Action and Presence of Species in Protected Areas (P.A.).

Species	IUCN Status	Apparent trend	CMS range States	All range States	CMS Parties reporting action	Range States reporting action	Range States in which species occurs in P.A.
A. BIRDS							
<i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	VU	↓ ¹	31	53	9/27	10/53	7/53
<i>Anser erythropus</i>	VU	↓	47	60	3/30	7/60	10/60
<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	LR/nt	↓	99	107	6/64	14/107	4/107
<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>	LR/nt	↓	8	8	2/7	2/8	0/8
<i>Chloephaga rubidiceps</i>	-	↓	3	3	2/3	2/3	0/3
<i>Eurymorhynchus pygmeus</i>	VU	↓	13	16	0/2	1/16	4/16
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	VU	↓	100	118	7/51	9/118	6/118
<i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	CR	↓ ²	10	13	0/4	3/13	2/13
<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	VU	↓	13	13	1/5	2/13	3/13
<i>Nanenus tenuirostris</i>	CR	↓	43	55	2/24	3/55	1/55
<i>Otis tarda</i>	VU	↓	43	60	4/26	4/60	1/60
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	EN	↓ ³	40	52	4/25	8/52	8/52
<i>Phoenicopterus andinus</i>	VU	↓	5	5	1/4	3/5	1/5
<i>Phoenicopterus jamesi</i>	LR/nt	→ ⁴	5	5	1/4	3/5	2/5
<i>Platalea minor</i>	EN	→ ⁵	6	11	0/1	3/11	4/11
<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	EN	↓	5	5	0/4	1/5	1/5
<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	VU	↓	2	4	2/2	3/4	2/4
<i>Sterna bernsteini</i>	CR D	↓	5	7	0/1	1/7	2/7

Species	IUCN Status	Apparent trend	CMS range States	All range States	CMS Parties reporting action	Range States reporting action	Range States in which species occurs in P.A.
B. MARINE MAMMALS							
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	EN	↗	28	37	0/13	1/37	0/37
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	EN	↗ ⁶	124	130	3/46	3/130	0/130
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	EN	↓	37	53	0/19	0/53	0/53
<i>Eubalaena australis</i>	LR/cd	↗	11	17	0/8	0/17	0/17
<i>Lontra felina</i>	EN	↓?	3	3	1/2	2/3	1/3
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	VU	↗ ⁷	127	131	5/45	6/131	1/131
<i>Monachus monachus</i>	CR	↓	21	27	2/17	3/27	0/27
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	VU	↗ ⁸	37	49	0/20	1/49	0/49
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>	DD	?	3	3	0/2	2/3	0/3

Species	IUCN Status	Apparent trend	CMS range States	All range States	CMS Parties reporting action	Range States reporting action	Range States in which species occurs in P.A.
C. MARINE TURTLES							
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	EN	↓ ⁹	122	129	7/48	44/129	9/129
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	EN	↓ ¹⁰	134	136	10/44	41/136	8/136
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	CR	↓	130	135	17/50	50/135	9/135
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR	↓	116	121	11/36	32/121	5/121
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	CR	↗	13	18	0/6	5/18	0/18
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	CR	↓	94	96	4/31	22/96	7/96
<i>Natator depressus</i>	DD	?	3	3	0/1	0/3	1/3

Species	IUCN Status	Apparent trend	CMS range States	All range States	CMS Parties reporting action	Range States reporting action	Range States in which species occurs in P.A.
D. TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS							
<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	EN	↓	10	12	4/8	7/12	4/12
<i>Gazella dama</i>	VU	↓	12	13	1/12	7/13	6/13
<i>Gazella dorcas</i>	EN	↓	17	22	2/12	9/22	13/22
<i>Gazella leptoceros</i>	EN	↓	10	10	2/8	3/10	4/10
<i>Gorilla gorilla beringei</i>	EN	→ ¹¹	3	3	0/2	3/3	3/3
<i>Hippocamelus bisulcus</i>	EN	↓	2	2	2/2	2/2	2/2
<i>Oryx dammah</i>	EN	↓ ¹²	13	14	3/11	5/14	4/14
<i>Uncia uncia</i>	CR	↓	12	13	0/5	7/13	3/13

Species	IUCN Status	Apparent trend	CMS range States	All range States	CMS Parties reporting action	Range States reporting action	Range States in which species occurs in P.A.
E. OTHER TAXA							
<i>Lontra provocax</i>	EW	↓	2	2	1/2	2/2	0/2

1. Although recent surveys have discovered previously unknown populations.
2. No information on global trends were found but there have been declines in several range states and this species is expected to undergo an extremely rapid decline in the near future, primarily as a result of the destruction and degradation of wetlands in its passage and wintering grounds (BirdLife International, 2000).
3. There have been increases at certain wintering sites and in the Spanish population but these do not compensate for the large declines in Turkey and in other eastern populations.
4. According to IUCN (2003) the population is stable. It is thought, however, that the population probably declined rapidly during the 20th century but has started to increase again, presumably owing to the success of conservation programmes (BirdLife International, 2003).

o IUCN (2003) but according to BirdLife International (2001), the population appears currently stable or even
o increased but this may reflect increased observer effort or displacement of birds from degraded sites rather than an
least 50% in worldwide total abundance over the last 60-75 years (Reeves *et al.*, 2003) but a number of stocks seem
g but there is also some evidence that the population in the combined northern oceans (Arctic Sea, Black sea,
ean, Pacific) declined between 1970 and 1990.
ording to Obley (1994), the population appears to be increasing.
appears to be declines in a number of range states, although a slight increase has been reported in Costa Rica.
res have led to a recovery in the species.
an increase in captivity and this species is being reintroduced.

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