



Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

Third Meeting of the Parties

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Report of the Advisory Committee

Authors: Advisory Committee Chair & Vice Chair

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REPORT of the ADVISORY COMMITTEE
to the 3rd SESSION OF THE MEETING OF PARTIES to
THE AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS

Marco Favero (Chair) and Mark Tasker (Vice Chair)

1. Introduction

This report has been written by the Chair and Vice-chair of the Advisory Committee, with the help of the Secretariat. It follows the structure agreed in Resolution 1.5 (Annex 1) of the First Session of the Meeting of Parties. It has not been seen, reviewed or approved by the Advisory Committee. It is not a comprehensive description of the activities of the Advisory Committee – further detail may be found in the reports of the Advisory Committee meetings.

a) Establishment of the Committee

The Committee was established at the First Session of the Meeting of Parties, 10-12 November 2004.

b) Election of Chair and Vice-Chair

Mark Tasker, UK was elected as Chair, and John Cooper, South Africa was elected as Vice-Chair at the first Committee meeting and presided over the third Committee meeting. Marco Favero, Argentina was elected as Chair, and Mark Tasker, UK was elected as Vice-Chair at the third Committee meeting. They have held their posts since that date.

c) Members, Alternates, Observers and Experts

Lists of members, alternates, observers and experts in attendance at each of the meetings of the Committee in the triennium may be found in Annex 1 of the Advisory Committee reports at:

http://www.acap.aq/en/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=54&Itemid=33

and http://www.acap.aq/en/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=108&Itemid=33

d) Establishment / review of rules of procedure

The Committee established its rules of procedure at their first meeting and have reviewed these at subsequent meetings. Copies may be found at the web addresses listed at 1c).

e) Meetings and other correspondence since MOP2

During the triennium, the Committee met formally for its third meeting on 19-22 June 2007 in Valdivia, Chile and for its fourth meeting in Cape Town, South Africa from 22-25 August 2008. Both meetings were preceded by meetings of the Breeding Sites, the Status and Trends and the Seabird Bycatch Working Groups. There has been considerable informal correspondence in association with the implementation of the Advisory Committee work programme, especially in relation to its working groups.

Informal meetings of the Advisory Committee's Officials, consisting of the Advisory Committee Chair and Vice-Chair, Working Group Convenors and the Executive Secretary, were held on a regular basis to co-ordinate the intersessional activities of the Advisory Committee.

2. Overview of activities and meetings of the Advisory Committee

2.1 Activities of the Chair

2.1.1 Recruitment

The Chair of the Advisory Committee is currently assisting in the process to recruit the Agreement's Executive Secretary, following the formal establishment of the Secretariat in December 2008. It is expected that the recruitment process will be finalised immediately prior to MoP3.

2.1.2 Budgets

The Chair has been consulted by the Secretariat on a number of occasions on issues regarding management of the Agreement's budget. In all cases, agreement was reached.

2.1.3 Consultations with the Agreement Secretariat

The Chair has conducted considerable correspondence with the Secretariat (email on at least weekly, often daily basis; telephone conversations on approximately monthly basis) and others (e.g. Conveners of the Working Groups) less frequently. The Vice Chair has been involved in much of this correspondence.

2.1.4 Other activities

The Chair, Vice-Chair and some other Advisory Committee Officials have represented the Agreement at a number of meetings of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, including IATTC, ICCAT, IOTC and WCPFC, as well as at relevant conference and workshops.

2.2 Progress with Actions under Article IX of the Agreement

2.2.1 Provision of scientific, technical and other advice

A summary of progress against the Work Programme for 2007-09 annexed to Resolution 2.6 of the second Session of the Meeting of Parties is attached as Annex 1. It should be noted that the Work Programme has developed considerably over the two Advisory Committee meetings since the Second Session of the Meeting of Parties and substantially more has been accomplished than is indicated in this summary. Full details may be found in the two Advisory Committee reports at the references given in Section 1 c) above.

The Advisory Committee has established four Working Groups to lead on the drafting of scientific, technical and other advice:

Status and Trends WG (STWG), Convenor Rosemary Gales, Australia: compiles information on the status and trends of the populations of ACAP species with the broad objective of establishing the conservation status of the ACAP species.

Breeding Sites WG (BSWG), Convenor Richard Phillips, UK: compiles information on the breeding sites of ACAP species including an assessment of threats faced by ACAP species at their breeding sites.

Seabird Bycatch WG (SBWG), Convenor Barry Baker, Australia: co-ordinates ACAP work in relation to fisheries interactions

Taxonomy WG (TWG), Convenor Mike Double, Australia: reviews the taxonomic status of taxa listed on Annex 1 of the Agreement.

Excellent progress has been made by all Working Groups. Some highlights are summarised below:

Species Assessments

The first two working groups have assembled virtually all of the extant data relevant to their work which has enabled the drafting of Species Assessments for each ACAP taxa. The full suite of these Assessments is not yet complete, but is expected to be so in 2009. These Assessments form

the basis of advice on individual ACAP species. The Assessments also form the basis for advice from the Advisory Committee under Point 5.1 of ACAP's Action Plan.

Each Assessment contains information on the following:

1. Taxonomy - A brief review of past and current taxonomic status;
2. Conservation listings and plans - A comprehensive list of international and regional plans for the species;
3. Breeding biology – Summary of breeding cycle and frequency;
4. Breeding States – Distribution of species for each ACAP Party;
5. Breeding sites – List of breeding sites, population numbers and trends;
6. Conservation listings and plans for the breeding sites - A comprehensive list of international and regional plans for the sites;
7. Population trends – Analyses of population trend for each breeding site (wherever possible);
8. Breeding sites: Threats – Summary and assessment of threats impacting the species at each site;
9. Foraging ecology and diet – Review of foraging behaviour and prey;
10. Marine distribution – Description of pelagic distribution and foraging ranges, including maps provided by BirdLife International that illustrate the overlap with the EEZs of ACAP Range State and waters managed by Regional Fisheries Management Organisations;
11. Marine threats – A review of impacts at sea, including mortality associated with fishing operations;
12. Key gaps in Assessment – A summary of issues for which information is either lacking or inadequate;
13. References – A comprehensive list of sources on information contained in the assessment.

The Assessments allow consideration of the current status, trends and threats at a regional level. This is important as different populations are often impacted by differing threats and this is reflected in their population trends. Wandering albatrosses, for example, at South Georgia (Isla Georgias del Sur) are decreasing rapidly in numbers (-4.8% pa) whereas the Crozet Island population is currently increasing (+1.6% pa).

Identification of internationally important breeding sites

Considerable progress has been made in developing the criteria that could be used to identify internationally important breeding sites for ACAP species. As a first step, BirdLife International was invited to provide information on breeding sites for ACAP-listed species already identified through the BirdLife Important Bird Areas (IBA) programme; and to indicate the potential effects of varying the numerical thresholds (in effect, the required proportion of the global breeding population). The IBA criteria applicable to seabirds relate to IUCN global conservation status and to sites holding $\geq 1\%$ of global population or aggregations of 10,000+ breeding pairs. Applying BirdLife IBA criteria for ACAP species resulted in 122 species-specific triggers for 57 sites that included 16 of the 26 ACAP species (the other 10 species breed only in New Zealand, where BirdLife has not yet identified IBAs).

As the next step, BirdLife International has agreed to undertake an analysis of the data on breeding sites and populations in the ACAP database. This would therefore include all ACAP breeding sites. It is anticipated that the results will be presented at AC5.

Assessment of bycatch levels

There are few comprehensive studies that quantify bycatch in either national or RFMO fisheries. Recent studies have identified a number of fisheries as impacting albatross and petrels significantly. These include the pelagic and demersal longline fisheries operating in South African, Namibian and Angolan waters, the demersal and pelagic fisheries operating off the Atlantic coast of South America, and Japanese pelagic tuna longline fisheries which extensively fish the Southern

Ocean. However, data on the incidental catch of seabirds are lacking for most longline fisheries, especially those conducted on the high seas, including South Pacific fisheries, particularly in the Humboldt Current region; Korean and Taiwanese pelagic tuna longline fisheries of the Southern Hemisphere; pelagic fisheries operating in tropical waters of all oceans; and Spanish distant water pelagic longline fisheries.

Improved knowledge of the level of bycatch in all major fisheries known to kill these birds is urgently needed. For many of the world's fisheries, independent observer coverage is either non-existent or falls below the level required to accurately estimate bycatch levels. Key areas for data collection and collation still need to be agreed and tasks have been identified for intersessional work to progress the incorporation of bycatch data provision into the reporting required of Parties under the implementation of the Agreement. This will form an important component of the work of SBWG during the next triennium.

Risk Assessment of bycatch in fisheries

Bycatch risk assessments for all fisheries need to be developed and regularly reviewed. Spatio-temporal effort in fisheries is dynamic and fluctuates in response to market forces and the status of target stocks. Changes in effort or how fishing gear is rigged can rapidly change the impact upon bycatch species. A recent review of the risk assessment process adopted by the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) showed that a detailed annual review of information on fishery performance, the seabird species that interact with the fishery and improvements in bycatch mitigation practice are crucial in successfully adapting management to avoid bycatch. Adoption of a similar process by all RFMOs and Parties would be a very good way to reduce incidental mortality of albatrosses and petrels.

Mitigation measures in Fisheries

A range of mitigation measures for reducing the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries have been developed that can be employed according to circumstance. They include setting lines by night; line weighting; seasonal and/or area closures; bird scaring lines; controlling offal discharge; and bait thawing. These measures focus on reducing bycatch during the critical period of setting. Each has different attributes, costs and potential to successfully reduce seabird catch. Some measures such as night-setting have been consistently successful in a number of longline fisheries, while the effectiveness of others has varied between vessels and seabird species.

While considerable progress has been made in mitigating bycatch in demersal longline fisheries, proven and accepted seabird avoidance measures in pelagic fisheries require substantial improvement. Night setting is currently the only mitigation measure proven to be widely effective with pelagic longline gear, but its widespread adoption is constrained because it is considered to reduce operational efficiency when targeting some pelagic fish species. Research on seabird bycatch mitigation measures for pelagic longline fishing has been reviewed. Development is currently underway on a number of mitigation measures for this gear type, with bird scaring lines, an underwater bait setting capsule and side setting assessed as being the highest priority for research.

Resulting from the review of pelagic longline mitigation, and subsequent reviews on demersal longline and trawl gear types, advice in the form of a series of summary tables that are suitable for dissemination to relevant fisheries managers has been developed. These tables include descriptions of measures, current knowledge, implementation guidance and research needs. The Advisory Committee has encouraged Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO) and Parties to use these materials to guide the development of policy and practice within the fisheries under their jurisdiction.

Engagement with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations

The key management bodies for addressing seabird bycatch in the areas beyond national jurisdiction are RFMOs. A strategy for the Agreement and Parties to engage and assist RFMOs to assess and minimise bycatch of albatrosses and petrels in relevant fisheries is being developed. Central to this strategy is the nomination of a Coordinator for each RFMO. The role of the Coordinators is to work with Parties and AC officials to develop an agreed approach to relevant RFMO meetings. The approach to each RFMO meeting will be different and engagement strategies will be considered on an RFMO by RFMO basis. Based on the known overlap of areas of competence and the distributions of ACAP species, the seabird-related work they have conducted to date, and the potential opportunities for progressing albatross and petrel conservation in these organisations, four RFMOs will be prioritised initially: Inter-Americas Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and the West and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). A series of specifically tailored information products will developed for each RFMO.

Assessment of known and suspected threats affecting albatross and petrel colonies

Excellent progress has been made by BSWG in assembling detailed information on management actions and threats at ACAP breeding sites. Breeding site data are now outstanding only for some Southern giant petrel sites in Antarctica (currently this information is being solicited from SCAR). In order to ensure a good level of consistency, only documented threats likely to cause declines or affect population growth in the next decade are included. Those threats affecting the most breeding sites were predation by domestic cats *Felis catus* and ship rats *Rattus rattus*, and habitat destruction by reindeer *Rangifer tarandus*, which affected 26, 16 and eight breeding sites, respectively. All other threats affected four or fewer breeding sites. Most threats were of a Low magnitude. In most cases where the threat is predation by alien species or habitat destruction by alien species, eradication is already under consideration. The two ACAP species with the most threats listed are the burrow-nesting Grey petrel *Procellaria cinerea* and White-chinned petrel *P. aequinoctialis*, mainly because of the effects of introduced mammals.

Identification of methods to avoid or mitigate land-based threats

The analysis of land-based threats to ACAP species clearly indicated that introduced mammals are having the most widespread and deleterious effects at breeding sites, either because of predation on adults or chicks, or destruction of habitat. The isolated islands on which ACAP species breed are well suited for eradication and the number and scope of restoration programmes continues to increase. A first 'Conservation Guideline' provided recommendations, useful further reading, and a list of online resources to conservation managers when considering, designing and executing eradication programmes. This has now been edited and is downloadable from the ACAP web site. The next Conservation Guidelines will relate to collation of available information on biosecurity and quarantine measures at ACAP breeding sites.

2.2.2 Progress with standard reference text on taxonomy of species covered by the Agreement

The Taxonomy Working Group used the ACAP agreed standard procedure for assessing the specific status of taxa to examine nine pairs of species:

1. Buller's and Pacific Albatross (*Thalassarche bulleri/platei*)
2. Northern and Southern Royal Albatross (*Diomedea sanfordi/epomophora*)
3. Indian and Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross (*Thalassarche chlororhynchos/carteri*)
4. Chatham and Salvin's Albatross (*Thalassarche eremita/salvini*)
5. Northern and Southern Giant-petrel (*Macronectes giganteus/halli*)
6. White-chinned and Spectacled Petrel (*Procellaria aequinoctialis/conspicillata*)

7. Amsterdam and Wandering Albatross (*Diomedea amsterdamensis/exulans*)
8. Black and Westland Petrel (*Procellaria parkinsoni/westlandica*)
9. Campbell and Black-browed Albatross (*Thalassarche impavida/melanophrys*)

None of these reviews indicated a need to change the taxonomy used currently in Annex 1 of the Agreement, though it was noted in some cases that data were sparse and it would be wise to keep this issue under review.

2.2.3 Recommendations concerning the Action Plan and further research

A draft Work Programme for the Advisory Committee has been prepared and is submitted as meeting document MoP3 Doc 23. This aims to implement further the Agreement and its Action Plan. The Committee has not examined the issue of research requirements and conservation priorities holistically as this requires agreement on the setting of priorities. It has though started a process that should enable this to happen (MoP3 Doc 20). A list of research priorities identified by the Working Groups is provided in Annex 2 of MoP3 doc 11.

2.2.4 Development of indicators to assess progress towards achieving and maintaining a favourable conservation status for albatrosses and petrels

Some progress has been made in developing indicators in the triennium (MoP3 Inf 2). This work is closely associated with that needed to assess priorities for the Agreement (MoP3 Doc 20) and it is intended that further development of the indicators would be undertaken following completion of prioritisation framework.

2.2.5 Progress with collation of information under Section 5 of the Action Plan and identification of gaps in knowledge

A report on progress with implementation of the Agreement is provided as MoP3 Doc 11. This follows the reporting framework agreed at the second session of the Meeting of Parties (MoP2 Doc 29). This, together with the reports of the Working Groups identifies key gaps in knowledge. Priorities for filling these gaps will derive from the prioritisation framework currently under development. Suggestions for further improvements in the Reporting framework are given in MoP3 Doc 28. The information that the Advisory Committee is required to collate under Section 5 of the Action Plan is being progressively included in the Species Assessments as it becomes available. Due to their size they are not appended to this report but those that are completed may be accessed from the Agreement's website,

2.2.6 Other Activities

The reports mentioned above and the Annex to this report describe the activities of the Advisory Committee.

2.3 Meetings of the Advisory Committee

Reports from the third and fourth meetings of the Advisory Committee may be found at:
http://www.acap.aq/en/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=54&Itemid=33
and http://www.acap.aq/en/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=108&Itemid=33

3. Conclusion

ACAP has continued to mature during the triennium. We are very pleased that all breeding range states for the current ACAP species are now Parties to the Agreement but still greater efforts are required if all States that can influence the success of the Agreement are to become Parties. Most notably these include those States with large fishing interests in the waters used by ACAP species,

but also hopefully the States holding breeding populations of species that may be added to the Agreement.

Maturity is also demonstrated in the continuing efforts of the Working Groups. The near complete compilation of existing information on breeding sites and population trends has enabled the status of each species to be described comprehensively. These descriptions have been put into a standard and very accessible format through the development and the publication of the ACAP Species Assessments. The assembly of comprehensive information on each breeding site has enabled an assessment of the greatest threats at those sites. The drafting of the first conservation guideline, on removal of alien species from these sites, should assist Parties in undertaking this key conservation action. It is encouraging that at nearly all major sites where alien species pose a particular threat, the relevant Party authorities are actively considering removal.

The most important threat overall to ACAP species comes from interaction with fisheries. The mitigation and removal of these threats is complex, partly because action is required at a number of scales. In areas beyond national jurisdiction, other international bodies need to be persuaded to take appropriate action – these other bodies often have constituent states with a different culture and philosophy to human impacts on albatrosses than do ACAP Parties (hence the need to expand the number of ACAP Parties). ACAP species also use waters under national jurisdiction both of ACAP Parties and of non-Party range states. Interactions also need to be understood and managed in these areas. At a smaller scale, the actions of the individual fisher or fleet are very important; even in jurisdictions with good regulation to prevent harmful interactions, the action (or inaction) of an individual fisher can lead to harm to ACAP species. Appropriate technological development of gear or devices that mitigate harmful interactions is essential. The Seabird Bycatch Working Group has made a great start in tackling these many problems but the amount of work still required, particularly in the diplomatic/political arena, is still daunting. This will require further active engagement at the Party level. At the more local scale, good work has been carried out in the development of seabird bycatch observer programmes by several Parties and particular mention should be made of the efforts of BirdLife International's albatross task force.

The development of the Waved Albatross Action Plan has focussed attention on one Critically Endangered ACAP species. It is important that capacity building efforts to implement this plan now occur as it is only actions, rather than written words, that will save this species.

Looking to the future, we expect that the Advisory Committee and its working groups will continue to make good progress. Some highlights that are expected to be completed by the fourth Session of the Meeting of Parties include:

- A full review of past and proposed eradications of alien species from ACAP breeding sites;
- A review of the impact of pathogens and parasites on ACAP species;
- Agreement on a list of “internationally important” sites (and thus prioritisation of actions at those sites);
- Finalisation and implementation of a strategy to engage Regional Fisheries Management Organisations in taking effective measures to minimise adverse interactions of fisheries with ACAP species;
- Agreement on the level of data required from Parties and others on their fisheries and current levels of bycatch, to permit evaluation of bycatch for each ACAP listed species;
- Development of materials to assist RFMOs and others to reduce bycatch in fisheries. Observer programme designs, including protocols for bycatch data collection and consideration of analytical methods for assessing seabird bycatch, are the highest priority;
- A review of deliberate take/killing of ACAP species at sea;
- Completion of the ACAP Species Assessments and a rolling process in place to ensure that these are kept up to date;
- A suite of indicators of the success of the Agreement is in use, based partly on a completed framework for prioritising actions.

We are pleased to say that the great willingness of Parties and others to work together internationally has continued from 2006-2009. Many individuals have worked together to move the programme of work forward. The interactions between the three main institutional parts of ACAP (the Meeting of Parties, the Secretariat and the Advisory Committee) are good although further active engagement from some Parties would be appreciated.

We hope that the recommendations in this paper and those contained in MoP3 Doc 11 will help the Meeting of Parties to drive forward the objectives of ACAP and look forward to serving ACAP in the future.

Parties are asked to note the considerable progress made by the Advisory Committee and its Working Groups in the implementation of the Agreement since MoP2 and seek their support for the recommendations made in MoP3 Doc 11.

Annex 1. Progress with implementing the work programme (2006-09) for the Advisory Committee agreed at the Second Session of the Meeting of Parties (Resolution 2.6).

Activity	Timetable	Completed?	Comment
1. Taxonomy Review			
1.1 Review the evidence supporting the specific status of the following taxa:	2006/2007	Yes	
Buller's and Pacific albatrosses			
Northern and southern royal albatrosses			
Indian and Atlantic yellow-nosed albatrosses			
Chatham and Salvin's albatrosses			
Northern and Southern giant-petrels			
Black and Westland petrels			
White-chinned and Spectacled Petrels			
1.2 Construct a morphological and plumage database	Ongoing	Work continues	
1.3 Assess the utility of the subspecies rank for ACAP purposes	2006/2007	No	
1.4 Maintain the Taxonomy WG's bibliographic database	AC3	Yes	
1.5 Provide annual reports to AC on WG activities	AC3 etc	Yes	
1.6 Write draft resolutions (when necessary) for amendments to the species list in Annex 1 of the Agreement	MoP3	Yes	
1.7 Migrate the Taxonomy WG website to the ACAP Secretariat	2006/2007	Yes	
1.8 Develop a framework to guide the listing of further species in Annex 1	2007/08	Yes	
2. Review of Status and Trends			
2.1 Identify and review national coordinators to compile and submit data. Review coordinators as required	Ongoing	Yes	
2.2 Data collation and submission. Request annual submissions	Ongoing	Yes	
2.3 Populate database	Ongoing	Yes	
2.4 Undertake initial gap analysis	Ongoing	Yes	
2.5 Population data collection	2006/2007	Yes	
2.6 Establish agreed process for analyses of trends	Jan-Feb 2007	Yes	
2.7 Further develop proforma for ACAP species assessments	Jan-March 2007	Yes	
2.8 Coordinate synthesis based on species conservation assessments	July 2007	Yes	
2.9 Complete series of species assessments	October 2007	Partially	To be completed in 2009
2.10 Develop strategy of publication of species assessments in public domain – web, print, electronic	July-Nov 2007	Yes	
2.11 Provide and consider annual reports to AC on WG activities	Ongoing	Yes	
2.12 Maintenance of database, data quality assurance, review and input	Ongoing	Yes	
3. Protection of Breeding Sites and Status of Non-Native Species			
3.1 Identify national coordinators to compile and submit data.	Ongoing	Yes	
3.2 Data submission from Parties	Annual	Yes	
3.3 Revise the database lists and structures following the recommendations of BSWG	September 2006	Yes	

Activity	Timetable	Completed?	Comment
3.4 Develop a list of alien species	July 2006	Yes	
3.5 Develop analyses as set out in the report of the BSWG of June 2006	March 2007	Yes	
3.6 Review analyses of data and gaps. Recommend priority sites/ threat management actions. Recommend data gathering priorities	June 2007	Ongoing	
3.7 Work with other ACAP WGs to report on analyses of threats to ACAP species	June 2007 and ongoing	Yes	Ongoing
3.8 Produce best-practice conservation guidelines for ACAP Species breeding sites	Ongoing	Yes and ongoing	Eradication guidelines completed
3.9 Identification of Internationally Important Breeding Sites	2007	Commenced	
3.10 Provide and consider annual reports to AC on WG activities	Ongoing	Yes	
4. Seabird bycatch			
4.1 Analyse existing remote tracking data and complete initial reports on overlaps with fisheries	2006/2007	Yes and ongoing	Work undertaken by BirdLife International
4.2 Establish Seabird Bycatch Working Group	2007	Completed	
4.3 Develop a strategy for ACAP and Parties to engage and assist RFMOs and other relevant international and national bodies to assess and minimise bycatch of albatrosses and petrels	2007	Commenced	
4.4 Review and utilise available information on foraging distribution and seabird bycatch to assess the risk of fishing operations on ACAP species in fishing regions (e.g. RFMO areas of competence, national EEZs)	2007, ongoing	Commenced	
4.5 Review information on mitigation measures for fishing methods known to impact albatrosses and petrels	2007	Completed	
4.6 Develop products to assist RFMOs and other relevant international and national bodies in reducing seabird bycatch	2008	Commenced	
4.7 Assist in the preparation, adoption and implementation of FAO NPOA-Seabirds	Ongoing	Yes	
4.8 Develop materials and guidelines to assist ACAP representatives attending RFMO and other relevant meetings to maximise effective participation and consideration of issues relevant to ACAP	2007-2011	Commenced	
4.9 Provide and consider annual reports to AC on WG activities	Ongoing	Yes	
5. Capacity Building			
5.1 Develop strategy for capacity building	2007	Yes and ongoing	
5.2 Identify needs for capacity building	2007	Yes and ongoing	
5.3 Identify sources of funding for capacity building	2006-2009	Commenced	
5.4 Support applications for funding from e.g. GEF	2006-2009	Yes	
5.5 Technical Cooperation	2006-2009	Yes and ongoing	
6. Indicators			
6.1 Develop a system of indicators for the success of ACAP	2007/2009	Commenced	

Activity	Timetable	Completed?	Comment
7. Collation of information on research, legislation and organisations/individuals concerned with albatrosses and petrels			
7.1 Develop a database of relevant scientific literature	Ongoing	Yes	
7.2 Develop a directory of relevant legislation	2010	Commenced	
7.3 Develop a list of authorities, research centres, scientists and non-government organisations relevant to ACAP	2006/2010	No	
8. Secretariat Oversight			
8.1 Budget matters	Ongoing	Yes	
8.2 Staff matters	Ongoing	Yes	