



REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR CMS NON-PARTIES OF SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Quezon City, PHILIPPINES

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What is CMS?

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Wildlife does not recognize political borders

Migratory Species

- **Natural heritage shared among countries**
- **Part of our genetic resources**
- **Part of a complex relationship between native plants and animals that are still unknown (research)**
- **Beneficial to humanity and environmental health**
- **Indicators of environmental changes (e.g. climate change)**
- **Fragile because of their long-distance migrations**
- **Require concerted actions among countries for their conservation**



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals



Cooperation Platform

- **Global Convention**
- **Part of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**
- **Governed by the governments (Parties) and administered by the Secretariat**
- **HQ in Bonn, Germany since 1979**
- **To date, 122 countries are Party to CMS**
- **The two main tools are: Appendices and agreements**
- **Links with International Agreements and NGOs**
- **Development and Conservation**

What is a Migratory Species under CMS?

CMS definition

Significant proportion of a population of any species or lower taxon that “cyclically and predictably” cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries

- Excludes migration within the territory or a state
- Includes species that cross boundaries e.g. Gorillas.
- The Convention and its Instruments act as a framework to identify and promote cooperative conservation among species' Range States.

Rationale for Protecting Migratory Species

Migratory species contribute to ecosystem services through:

- Structure and function

... they play an important role in shaping environments

- Regulating services
e.g. pollination, pest control ...
- Inter-related with resident flora and fauna
- ...ACROSS ECOSYSTEMS AND INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

Why do we need CMS?

- Migratory Species are:
 - ✓ *Common biological resources (shared by all Range States)*
 - ✓ *Vulnerable (subject to different threats in different states)*
- Animal migrants can only survive when their entire territories are included in conservation measures and each threat is tackled jointly
- CMS coordinates the conservation of migratory species through creating a framework for cooperation across the migratory range
- CBD decision VI/20 recognizes CMS as the lead partner in conserving and sustainably using migratory species over their entire range

Appendix I - Endangered Migratory Species

Parties:

- Conserve and restore important habitats
- Address adverse effects of obstacles to migration
- Address other factors endangering the species including controlling alien species and climate change
- Prohibit taking except for science, breeding & traditional subsistence users or extraordinary circumstances
- Follow COP recommendations on further measures

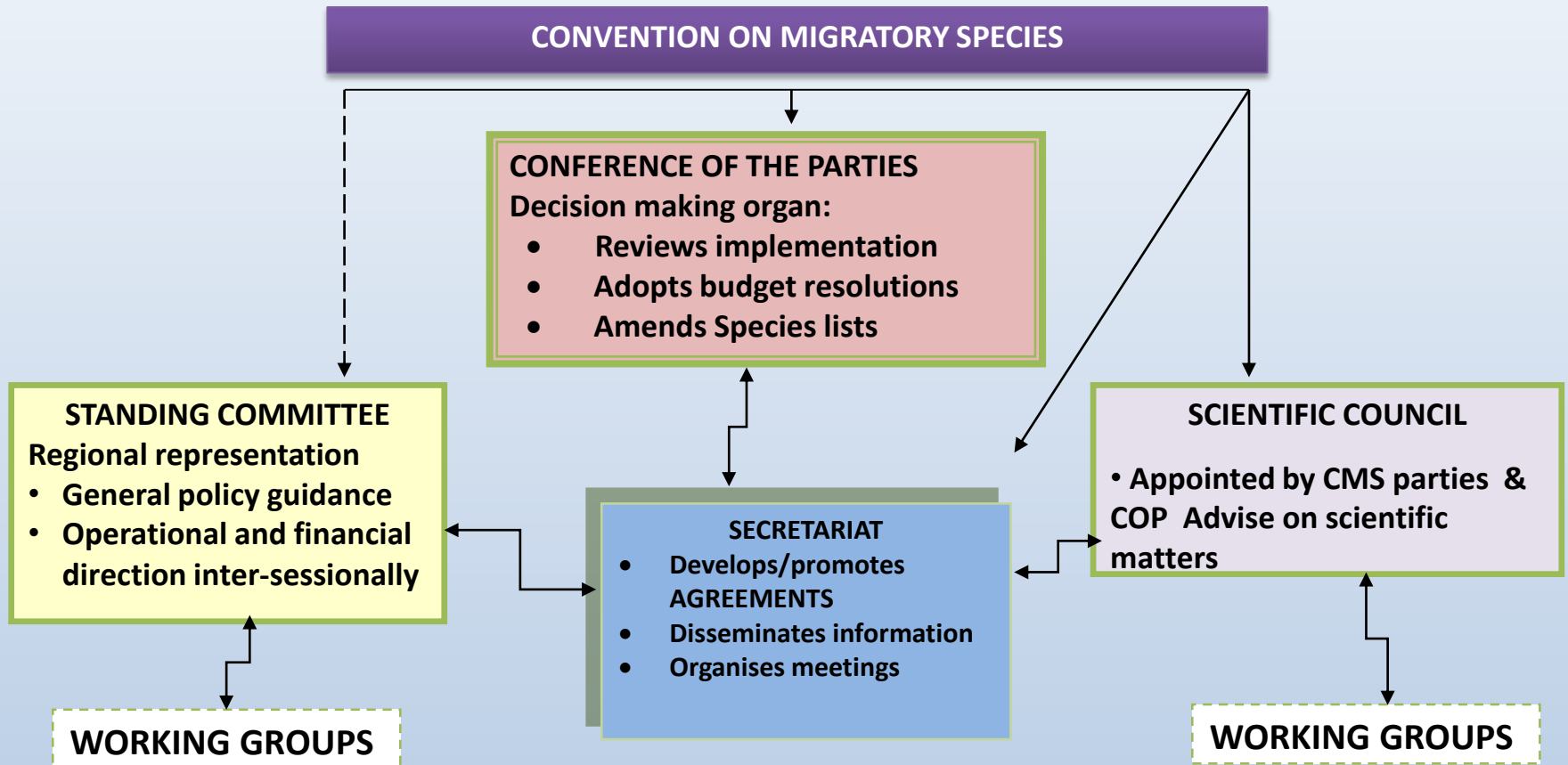
Appendix II - Migratory Species as Subject of AGREEMENTS

*Migratory species which have an unfavourable conservation status
and which require international agreements for their conservation
and management*

Parties

that are Range States of
migratory species listed
in Appendix II shall
endeavour to conclude
AGREEMENTS where
these should benefit the
species and should give
priority to those species
in an unfavourable
conservation status

Bodies of the CMS and its Instruments

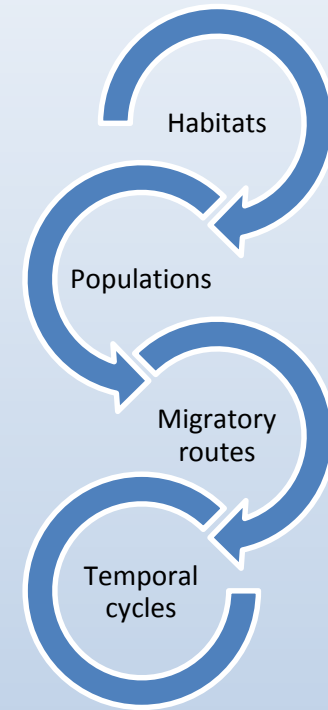


Main Characteristics of the CMS Strategic Plan

- Overarching framework for all efforts to conserve migratory species;
- Identify and demonstrate the relevance of **Aichi Targets** for migratory species, and vice versa;
- Provide overall targets for migratory species while allowing further tailoring to specific CMS instruments through sub-targets.

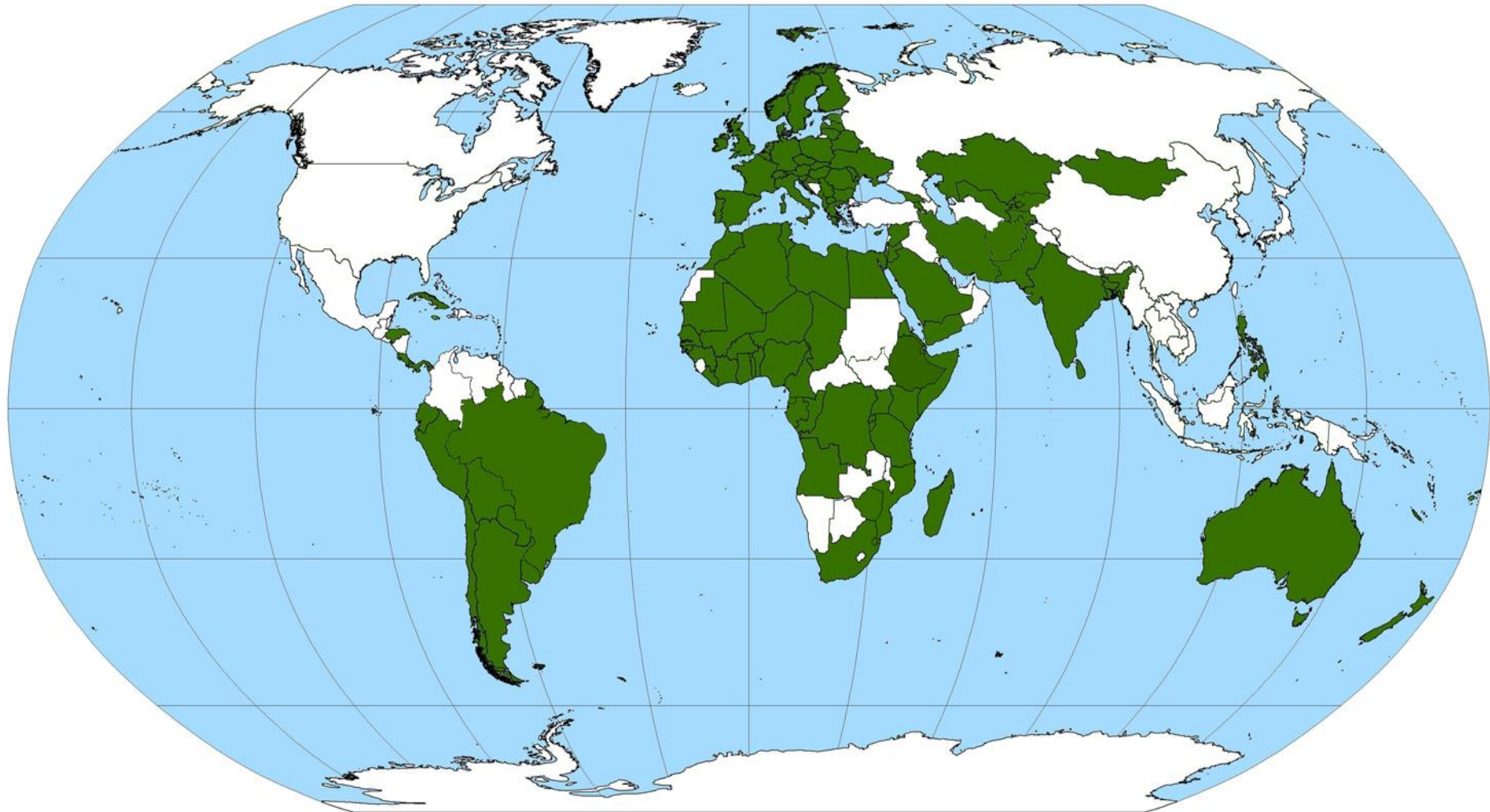
A Migratory Systems Approach

- The SPMS is based on the concept of interconnection between and among migratory species
- This factor requires international cooperation efforts that link species conservation and eco-system based approaches



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Map of 122 Parties (as of 1 October 2015)



The boundaries and names shown
and the designations used on this
map do not imply official endorsement
or acceptance by the United Nations.

The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the
Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

 CMS Party

 Non-Party

2000 0 2000 KM



CMS Parties

Australasia

Indo-Malayan &
Australasia
Biogeographic Region
As of 1 October 2015

 CMS Party

 Non-Party



Asia:

16 countries: CMS Parties

10 countries: Non-Party

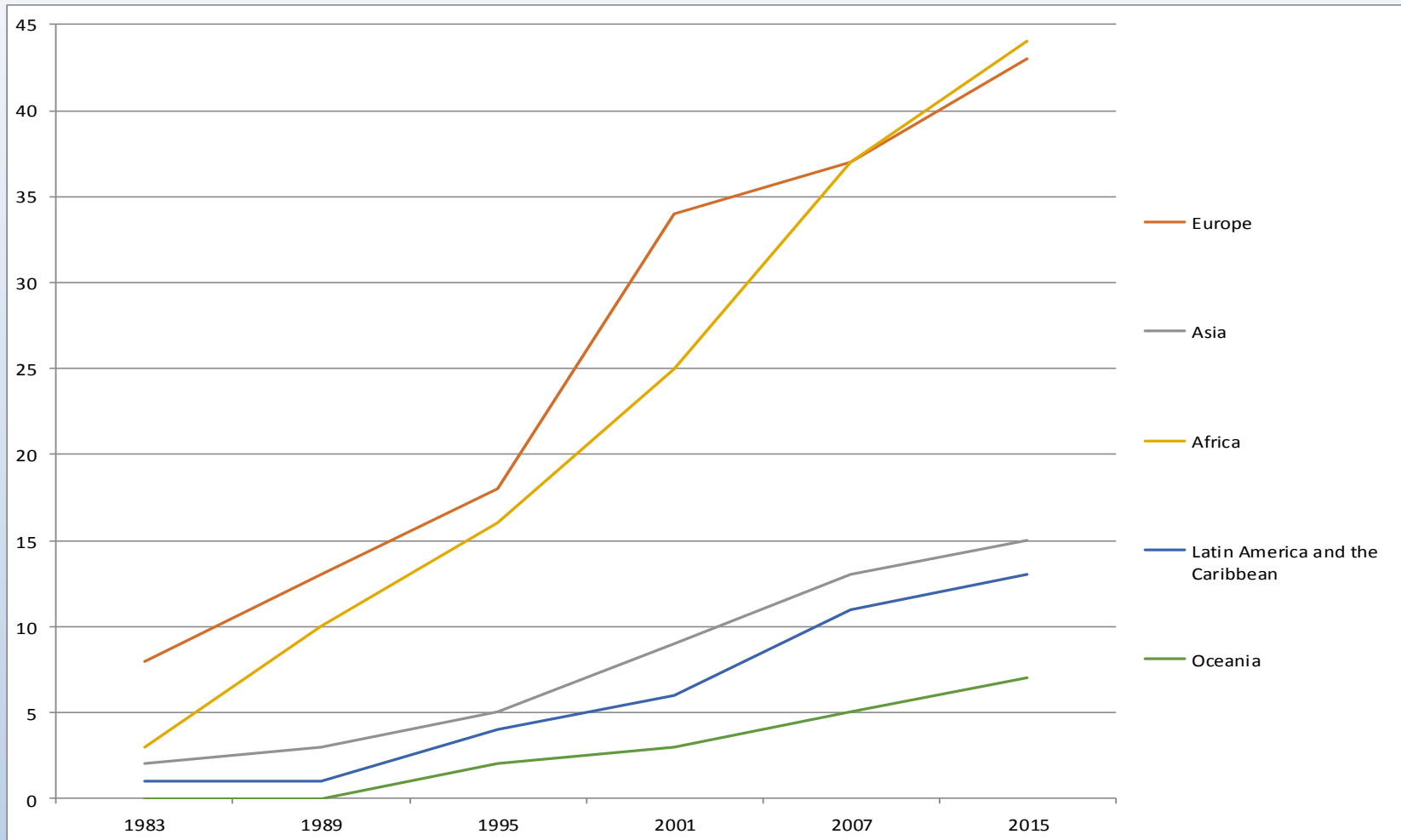
14 countries: signed Agreements and/or
MOUs

1000 0 1000 Kilometers

A scale bar showing distances of 1000, 0, and 1000 Kilometers.

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Growth of CMS Membership



Agreements and MOUs

Legally Binding



Wadden Sea
Seals



ACAP



EUROBATS



ACCOBAMS



ASCOBANS



Gorilla



AEWA

Non- Legally Binding



Aquatic
Warbler



Bukhara Deer



Dugong



Great
Bustard



Pacific
Cetaceans



Raptors



Ruddy
Headed
Goose



Saiga
Antelope



Sharks



Siberian
Crane



Slender-
billed Curlew



West African
Aquatic
Mammals



High Andean
Flamingo



Marine
Turtles Africa



IOSEA



Mediterranean
Monk Seal



West African
Elephants



Grassland Birds of
South America



Huemul



नेपाल
Nepal

Bhutan

မြန်မာ
Myanmar
(Burma)

ປະເທດລາວ
Laos

ประเทศไทย
Thailand

Việt Nam
Vietnam

កម្ពុជា
Cambodia

Bay of Bengal

Andaman Sea

Gulf of Thailand

Malaysia

Singapore

台灣
Taiwan

Kalusunan

Pilipinas
Philippines

Visayas

Negros

Mindanao

Basilan

Palawan

Celebes Sea

Indonesia

Laut Jawa

Laut Banda

Arafura Sea

East China Sea

South China Sea

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