



REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR CMS NON-PARTIES OF THE CARIBBEAN

Georgetown, Barbados

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What is CMS?

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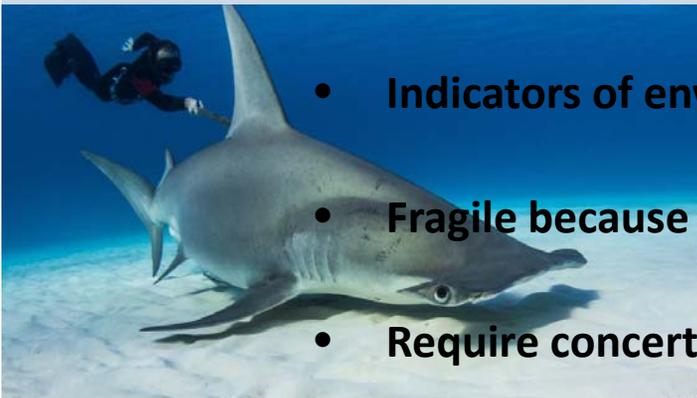
Wildlife does not recognize political borders



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

- **Multilateral Environmental Agreement/Global Convention**
- **Part of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**
- **Governed by the Parties and administered by the Secretariat**
- **HQ in Bonn, Germany since 1979**
- **To date, 124 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. marine turtles
- The Convention and its Instruments act as a framework to identify and promote cooperative conservation among species' Range States



Rationale for Protecting Migratory Species

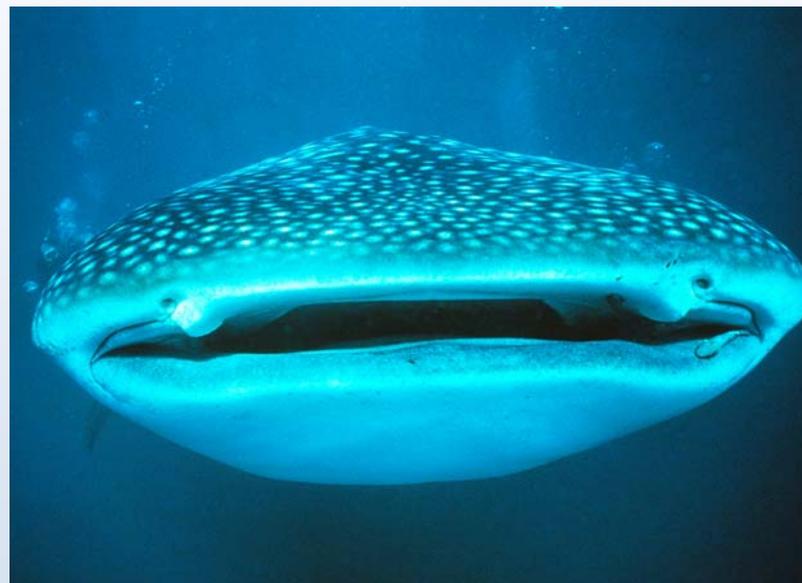
Migratory species contribute to ecosystem services through:



- 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



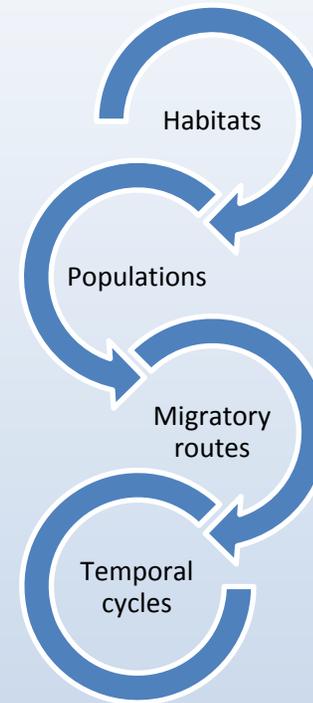
Main Characteristics of the CMS Strategic Plan

- 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.



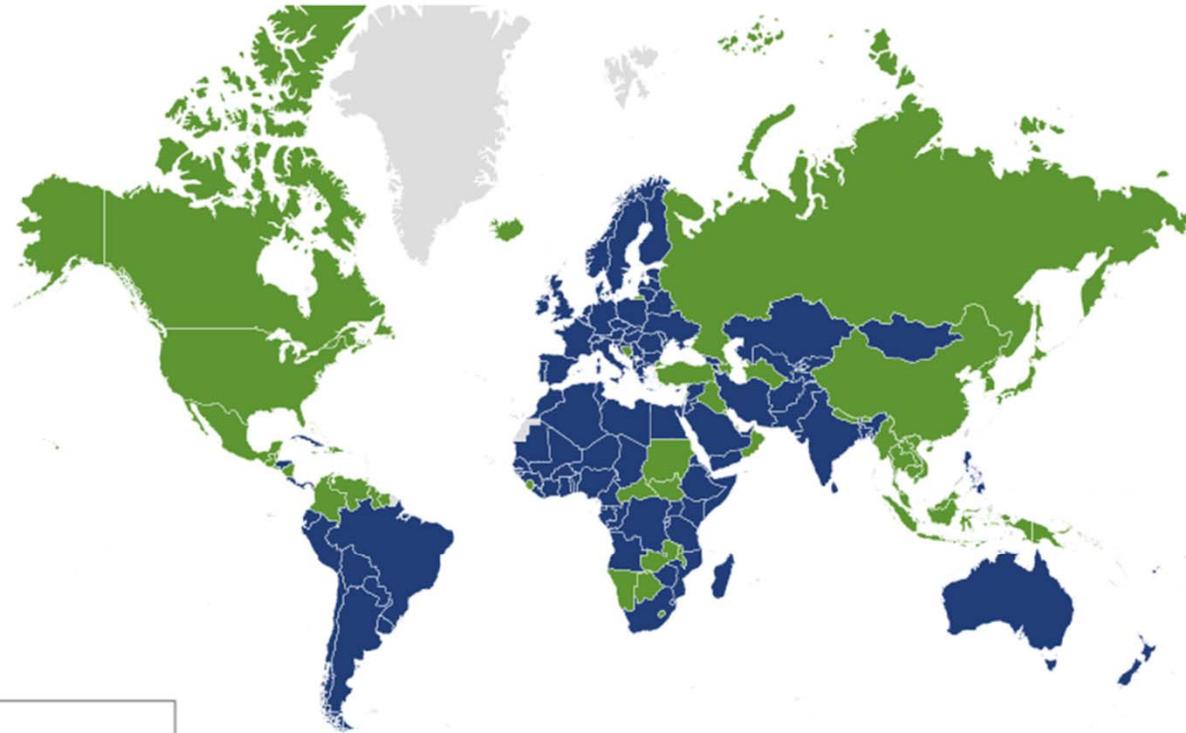
A Migratory Systems Approach

- 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



CMS Parties

124 Parties [as of 1 August 2016]



■ Party ■ Non-Party

JS map by amCharts

CMS-Parties in the Caribbean

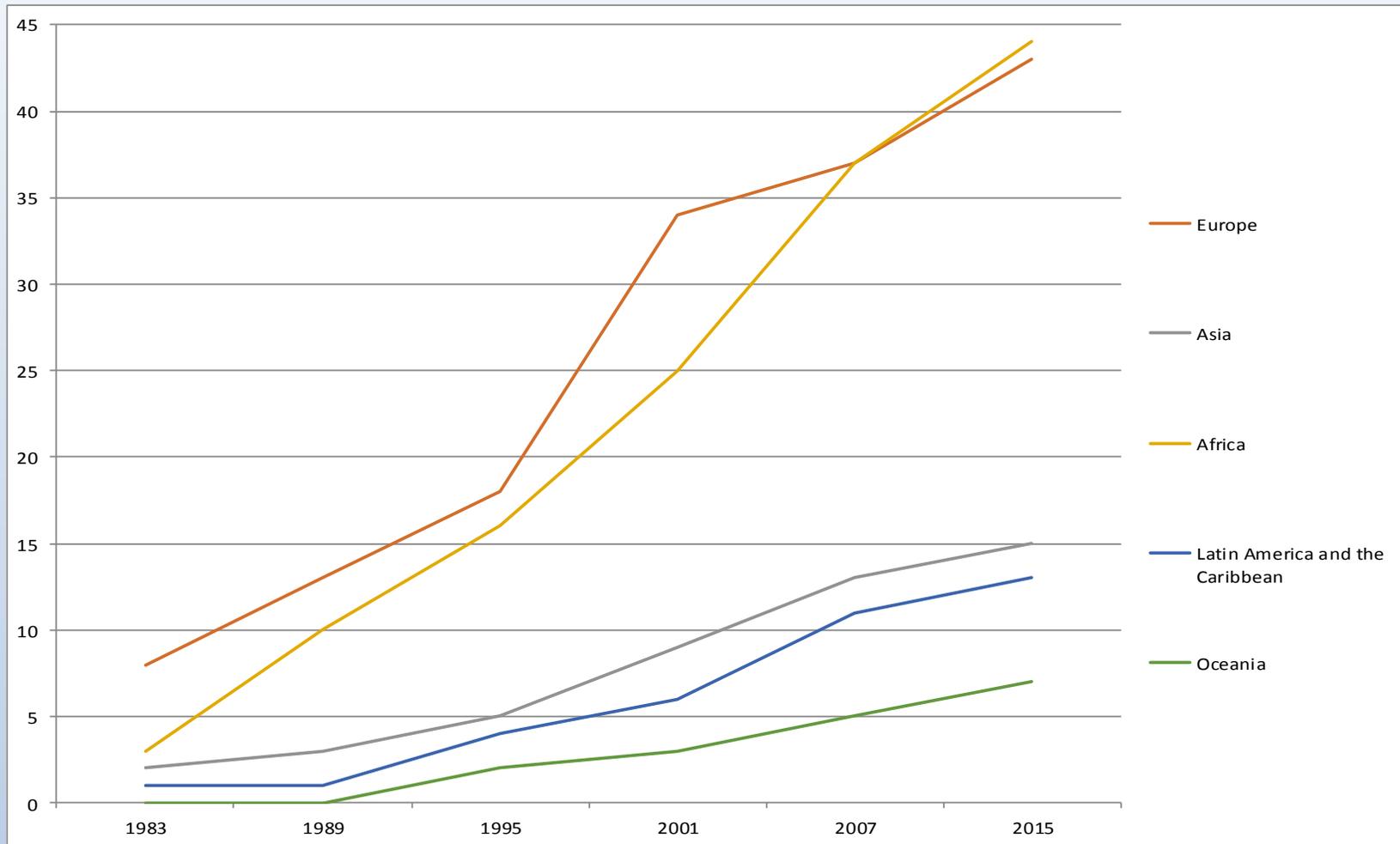


Caribbean:

2 countries: CMS Parties (Montserrat, Barbuda & Antigua)

1 country: CMS signed but not ratified (Jamaica)

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



Agreements and MOUs in the Caribbean

Legally Binding



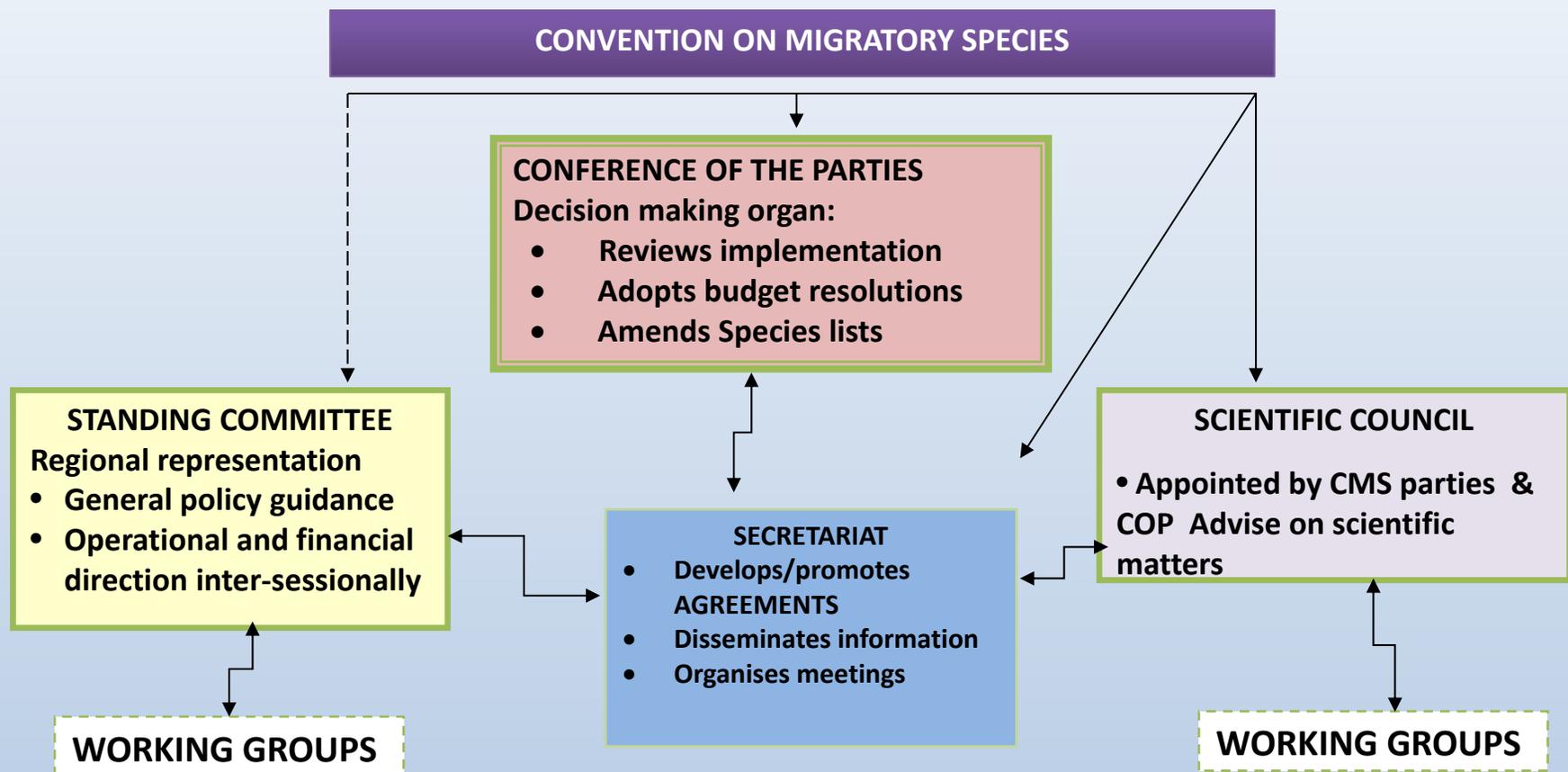
ACAP

Legally Non-Binding



Sharks MoU

Bodies of the CMS and its Instruments



THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION



ACP MEAs 2

