



The UNEP/CMS Convention on Migratory Species

Synergies in implementation of the Strategic Plan between the biodiversity- related conventions



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What is CMS?

- An International Treaty managed by UNEP with its Secretariat based in Bonn, Germany
- Signed on 23 June 1979 in Bonn (“the Bonn Convention”) as ***framework convention for countries to work together on the conservation of migratory species throughout their range***
- To date, 116 countries are Party to CMS
- The two main tools are: Appendices and Agreements
- The population of migratory species “cyclically and predictably” cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries

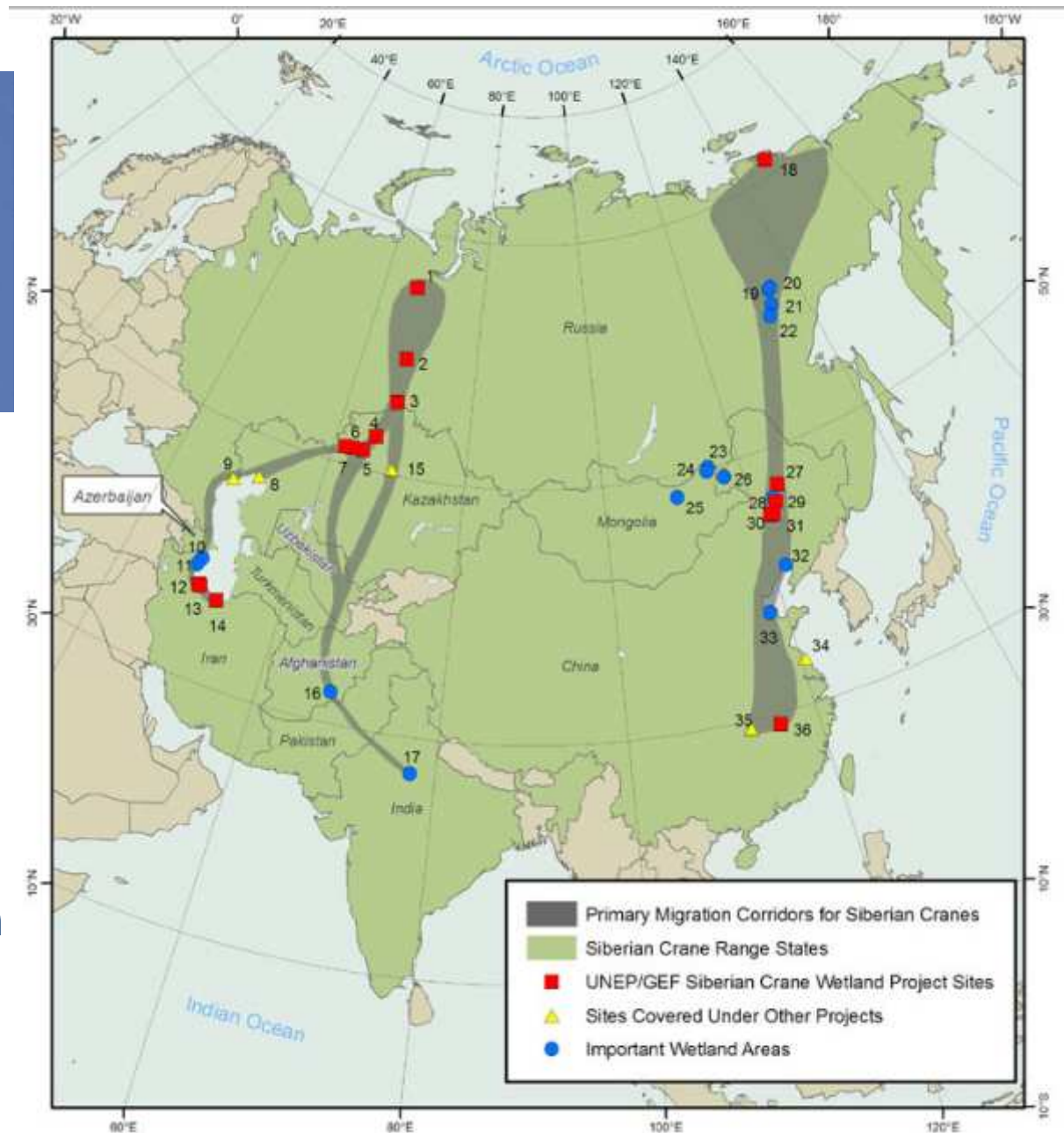


Why do we need CMS?



Example: Siberian crane

CMS acts as a **framework** to identify and promote **cooperative and coherent conservation** among species' Range States.





CMS Species Coverage

6 Primary Species Groups:



Migratory Birds



Terrestrial Mammals



Marine Mammals



Marine Turtles



Fish



Insects

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 unfavorable 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

- endeavor to conclude AGREEMENTS where these should benefit the species and should give priority to those species in an unfavorable conservation status



Legally Binding



Legal framework



South Andean Huemul



West African Elephants



Grassland Birds of South America



Central Asian Flyways



Eurasian Aridland Mammals

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



CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2014 (COP9/10)

- **Objective 1:** to ensure that the conservation and management of migratory species (MS) is based on the best available information
- **Objective 2:** to ensure that MS benefit from the best possible conservation measures
- **Objective 3:** to broaden awareness and enhance engagement in the conservation of MS amongst key actors
- **Objective 4:** to reinforce CMS's overarching and unifying role in the conservation and management of MS





Synergies between biodiversity-related Conventions



International concerns about biodiversity loss
MDG 7: Environmental sustainability!



Convention on Biological Diversity





Synergies between CBD & CMS

- **Migratory Species are an integral part of biodiversity**, CBD actions benefit migratory species (e.g. Aichi Target 11,12)
- CMS actions contribute to biodiversity conservation in general
- The new CMS Strategic Plan will address the Aichi Targets and general biodiversity (e.g. ecological networks)
- CBD has recognized CMS as the lead partner for migratory species issues
- Joint work plan between CBD and CMS
- All CMS Parties are also CBD Parties

→ NBSAPs



The Role of NBSAPs

- The CBD COP10 recognizes the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as "***a useful flexible framework that is relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions***"

CBD Parties should

- Update their NBSAPs to implement the Strategic Plan, taking into account other biodiversity-related conventions
- Involve national level focal points of all the biodiversity-related agreements in all activities related to the NBSAPs





Relevant Decisions of CMS COP10

- Res. 10.5 CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2020
- Res. 10.18 Synergies and Partnerships – Joint Work Plans
- Res. 10.21 Guidelines on the Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and other Outcomes from CBD COP10:

Welcomes the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity as a framework relevant for all biodiversity-related conventions

Urges CMS NFP to work closely with the FP of other Conventions

Urges Parties to develop national biodiversity working groups, involving FP of all relevant conventions and stakeholders to ensure effective implementation

Urges Parties to make use of the CMS Guidelines





CMS Guidelines for NBSAPs

Guidelines on the integration of migratory species concerns into the revision and updating of CBD NBSAPs, including

Guidelines to assist in **integrating migratory species** into new NBSAPs

An overview of the latest developments in CBD with **relevance to CMS**

An assessment of existing NBSAPs with regard to their **handling of migratory species**





Integrating Migratory Species Concerns into NBSAPs

- CMS Guidelines are aimed for CMS Focal Points and the Focal Points of CMS Agreements and MOU's to be used in **all steps** of the NBSAP revision process
 - Process
 - Tools for implementation
 - Addressing threats to migratory species





Process

1. NFPs of all conventions should **collaborate** to strengthen synergies, avoid duplication and promote coherent national implementation & effective use of the resources
2. Become **familiar** with CBD activities and their relevance to CMS
3. Identify and feed **CMS priorities** into the NBSAP process
4. **Promote coherent integration** of migratory species in Range States' NBSAPs
5. Become **fully involved** in the NBSAP process
6. Provide **basic information** on migratory species for which the country is a Range State to the NBSAP process





Tools for Implementation

Promote

7. enhanced monitoring of and research into migratory species
8. targets and indicators for migratory species
9. the establishment of protected areas networks as beneficial for migratory species
10. restoration of habitats for migratory species
11. provisions for sustainable use of migratory species in NBSAPs
12. integration of migratory species in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)



Tools for Implementation

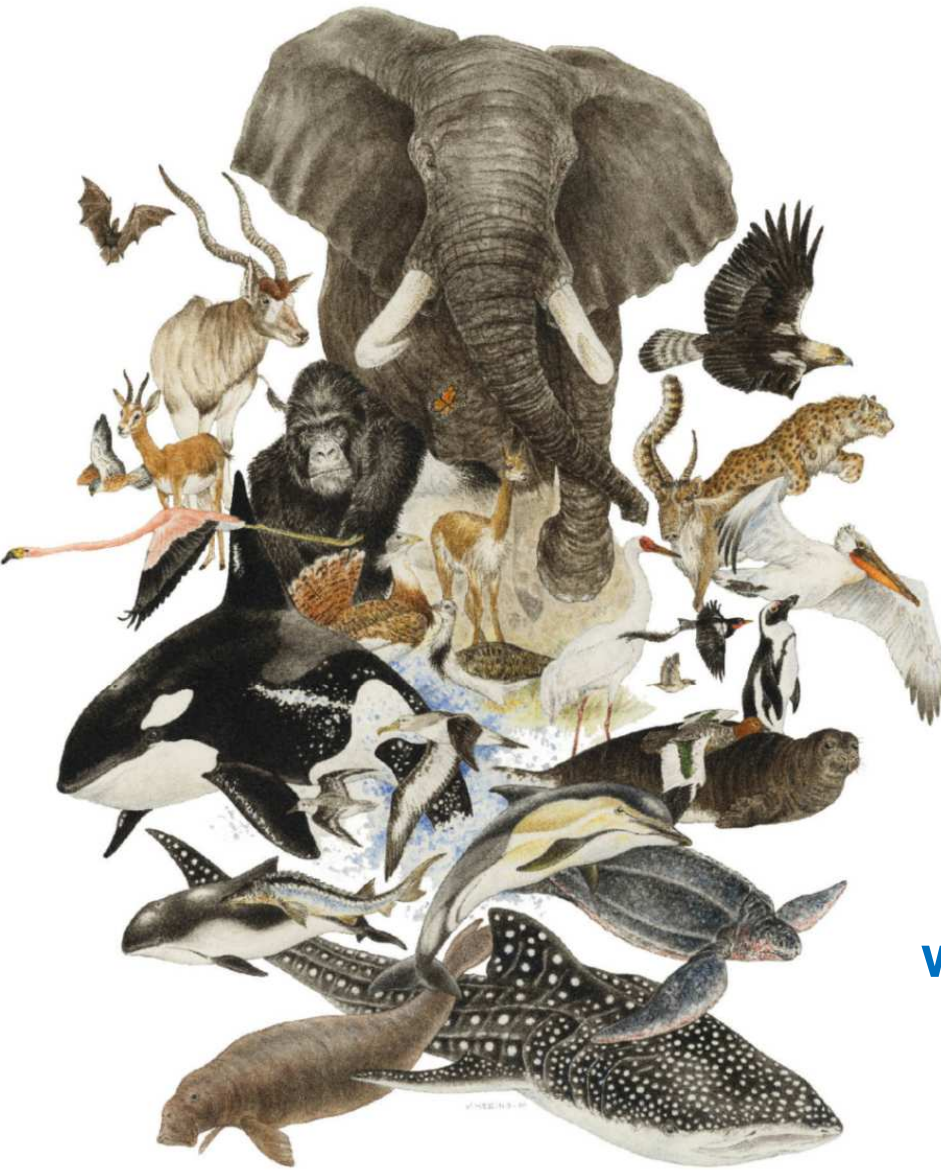
13. Promote outreach and communication activities related to migratory species
14. Explore the value of migratory species and the potential to create incentives for the conservation and sustainable use
15. Promote the preservation of local communities and indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge
16. Resource mobilization (e.g. GEF funding)
17. Address threats to migratory species (e.g. climate change, invasive species, threats caused by economic sectors)



Conclusion

- **CBD** and **CMS** are complimentary instruments by nature
 - CBD covers biodiversity at **general level**
 - CMS covers one specific part of biodiversity, **migratory animals**
- Implementation of the two conventions is inextricably linked
 - Implementation will be hampered if not part of the same planning process
- Revision of NBSAPs is a great opportunity
 - to provide a **closer link** between the two conventions and
 - to promote **coherent national action**





Thank you!

For more information please visit
www.cms.int/about/nbsap.htm

