

100

A 10x10 grid of 100 small images showing various animals in their natural habitats, arranged in a descending staircase pattern from top-left to bottom-right. The animals include a variety of mammals (like giraffes, elephants, and primates), birds (like flamingos and herons), and marine life (like dolphins and fish). The images are small and square, with some showing animals in action and others in more static poses. The background of the grid is white.



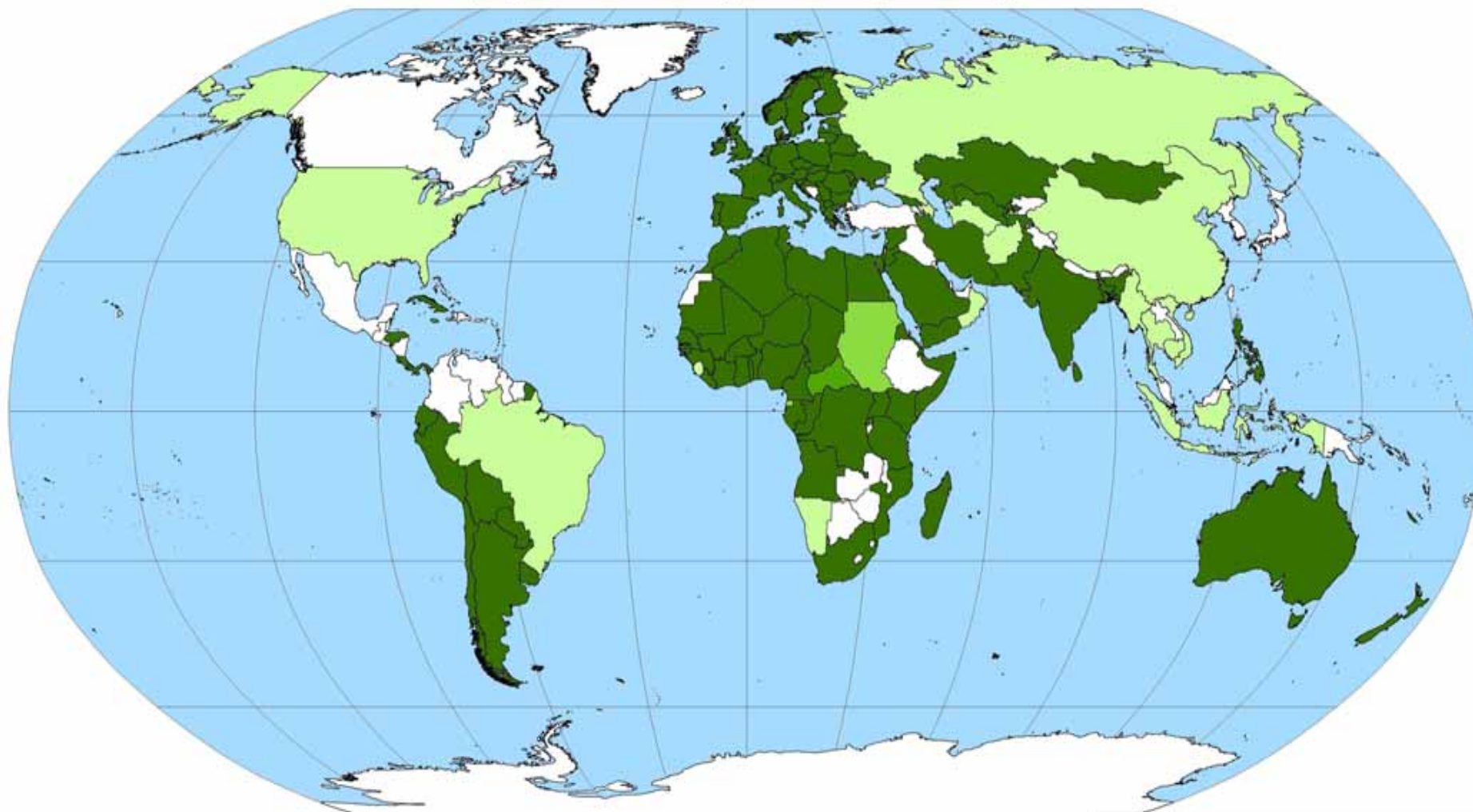
What is the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)?

- An International Treaty administered by the UN Environment Programme which conserves migratory species of wild animals
- 112 countries are Party to CMS
- Focuses strongly on research and monitoring of migratory species
- The two main legal tools are species listings and regional agreements
- Operates increasingly through partnerships
- Secretariat in Bonn, Germany



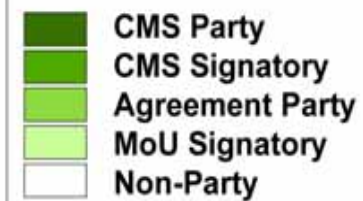
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Map of 112 Parties (as of 1 August 2009)

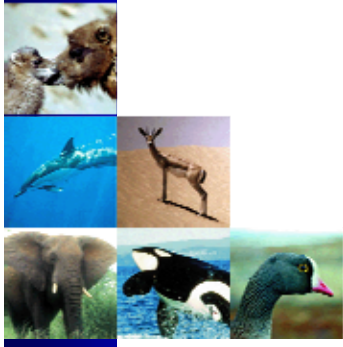
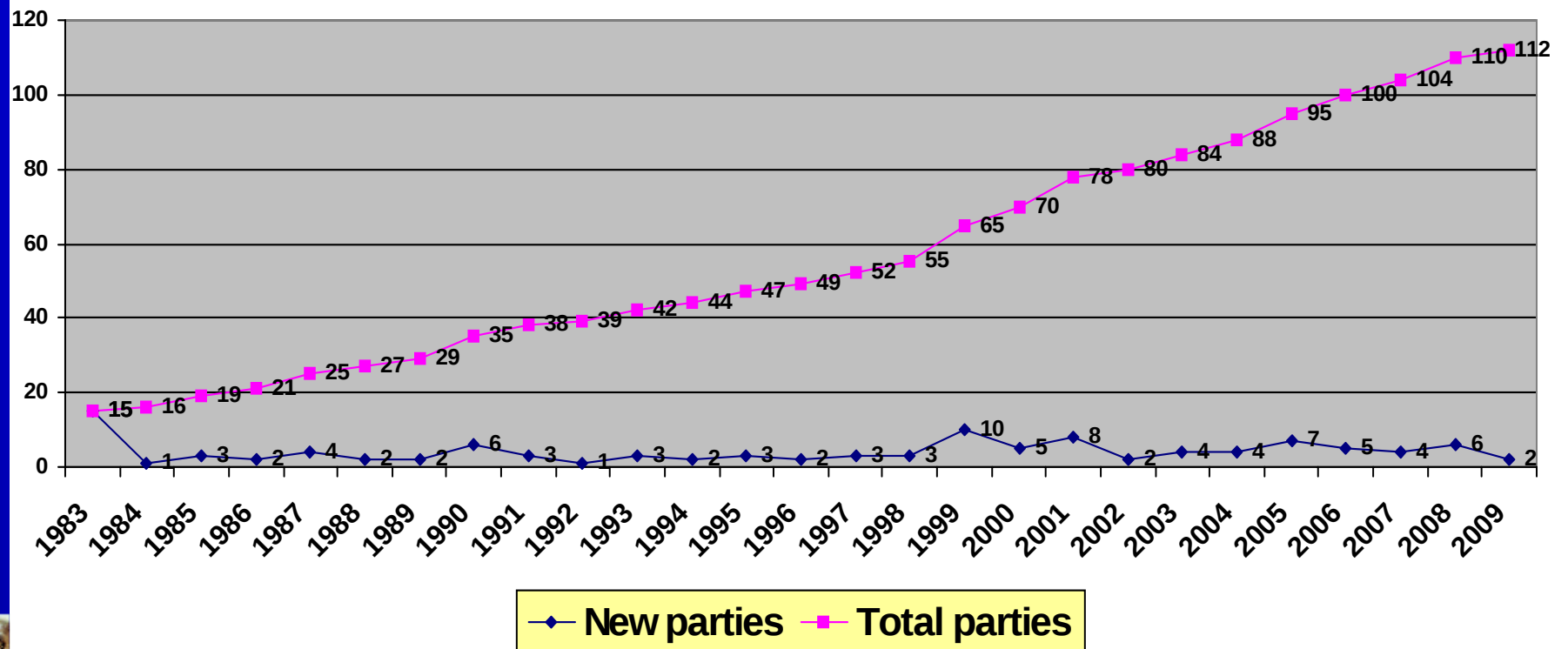


The boundaries and names shown
and the designations used on this
map do not imply official endorsement
or acceptance by the United Nations.

2000 0 2000 KM

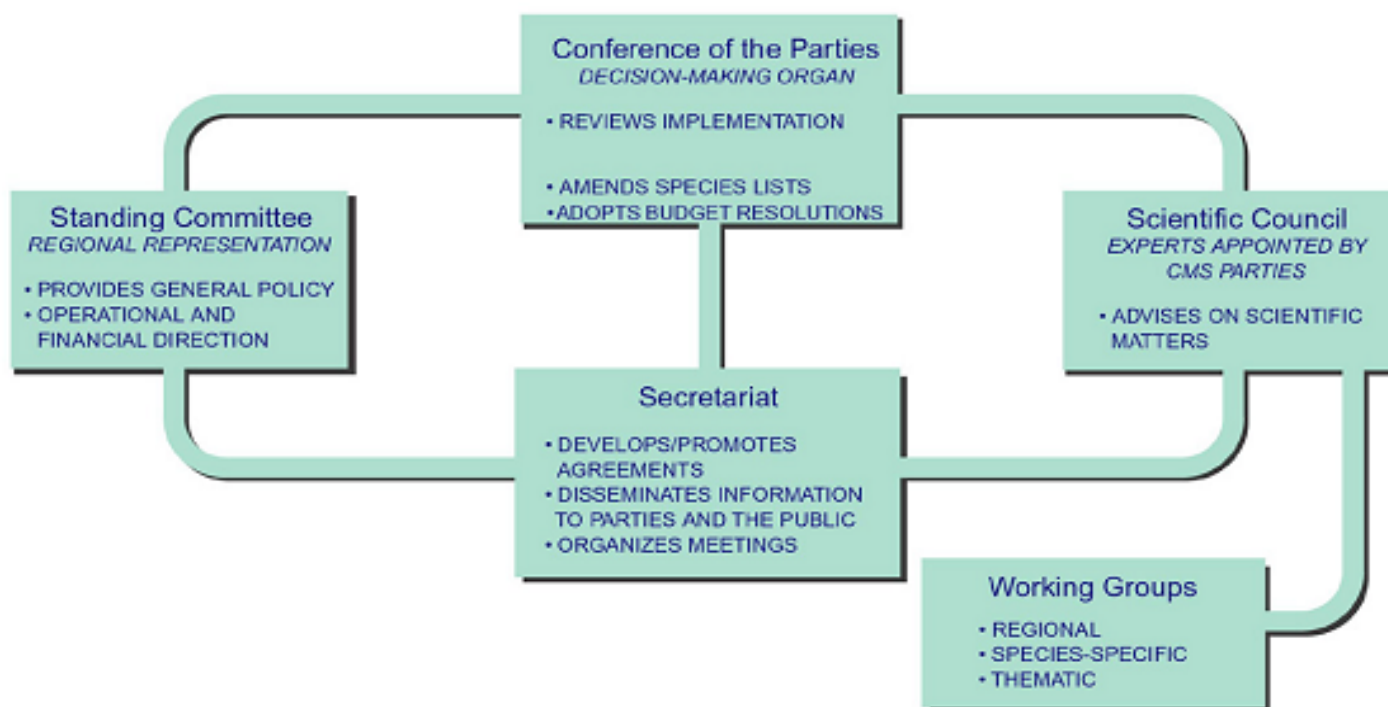


Growth of CMS



CMS Organizational Structure

In order to facilitate the implementation of the Objectives of CMS, several bodies have been established under the Convention



CMS Species Coverage

6 Primary Species Groups:



Migratory Birds



Terrestrial Mammals



Marine Mammals



Marine Turtles



Fish



Insects

APPENDIX I

Threatened Migratory Species in Need of Direct Conservation Action

Parties:

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



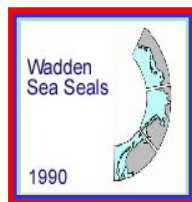
APPENDIX II

International Instruments for Species Conservation via (Sub-)Regional Agreements

- Agreements / Action Plans (legally-binding)
- Memoranda of Understanding / Action Plans



Binding Agreements



Memoranda of Understanding / Action Plans

Andean Flamingos
2008

Slender-billed Curlew
1995

Marine Turtles
Atlantic Coast of Africa
1999

Marine Turtles
Ind. Ocean / S-E Asia
2000

Great Bustard
2000

Bukhara Deer
2002

West African
Cetaceans
2007

Aquatic Warbler
2003

Western African
Elephant
2005

South Pacific
Island Cetaceans
2006

Saiga Antelope
2006

Pacific Island Marine
Turtles

Dugong
2007

Ruddy H Goose
2007

African-Eurasian
Raptors
2008

Siberian Crane
1993

Monk Seal
2007

Sharks



Concluded / In Force

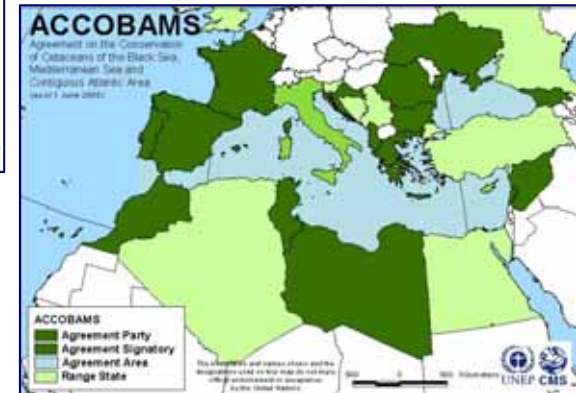


In Preparation



Marine Species





Regional Approach through Marine Agreements



Seals



**Wadden Sea Seal
Agreement**
3 Range and Signatory
States

**Mediterranean
Monk Seal MoU**
4 Range and
Signatory States



Cetaceans (Whales and Dolphins) (I)



18 Range
States
10
Signatories



29 Range
States
22
Signatories



Cetaceans (Whales and Dolphins) (II)

Pacific Islands Cetacean MoU

22 Range States

11 Signatory States

West African Aquatic Mammals MoU

29 Range States

15 Signatories

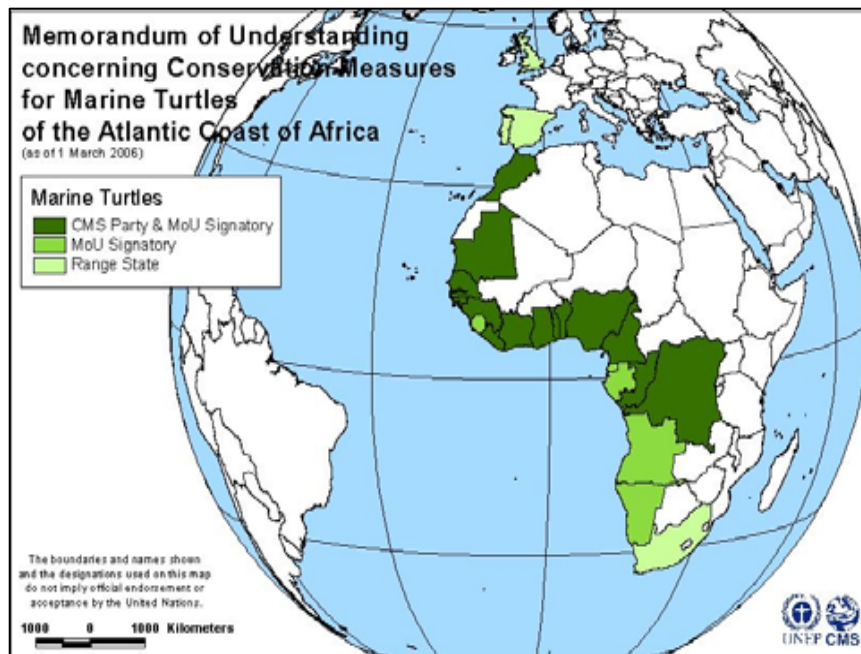


Marine Turtles (I)

Marine Turtles Africa MoU

26 Range States

22 Signatories



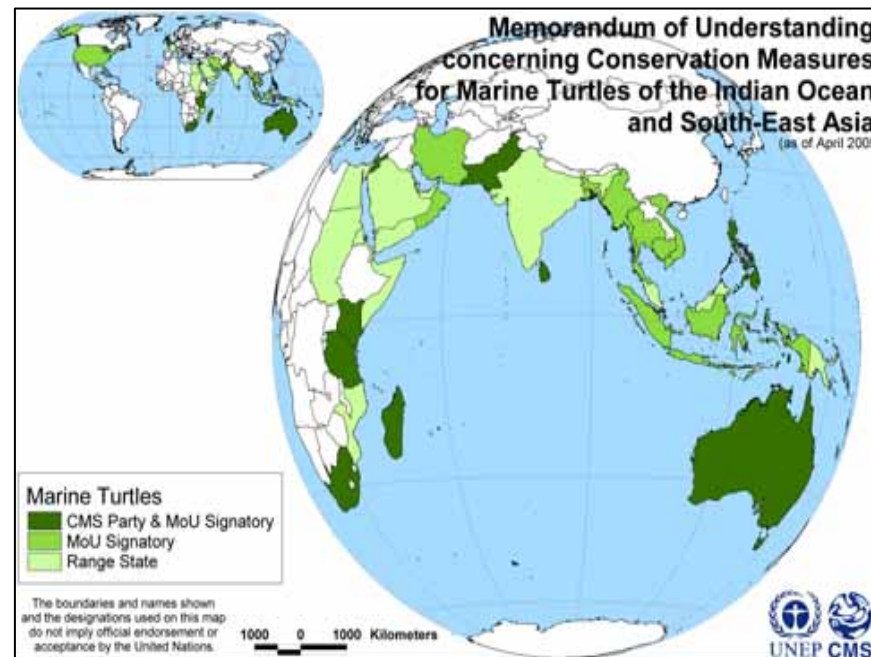
Marine Turtles (II)

IOSEA MoU

Secretariat in Bangkok

44 Range States

30 Signatories



Under preparation:

Pacific Island Marine Turtles Initiative (with SPREP)



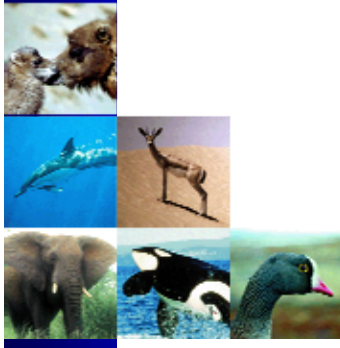
Dugongs and Manatees



Dugong MoU

New Secretariat in
Abu Dhabi

48 Range States
11 Signatories



Albatrosses and Petrels



Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels

Secretariat in
Tasmania

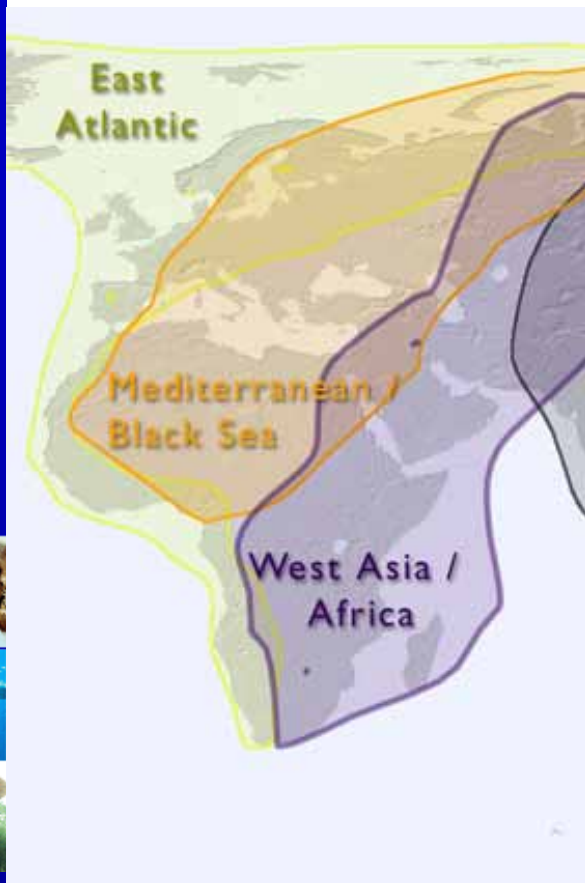
25 Range States
13 Signatories



Migratory Waterbirds



African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement



119 Range States

62 Signatories

255 Species



Fish



Shark Initiative

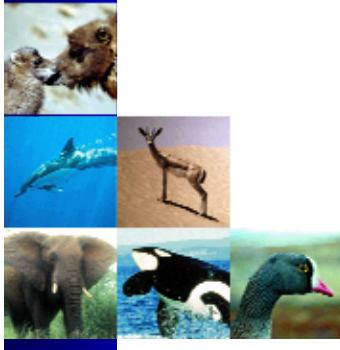


Sturgeon



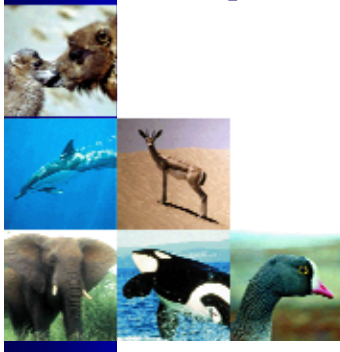
Shark Initiative (I)

- COP 8 Recommendation for further conservation of migratory sharks
- Sharks listed in CMS Appendices: Great White Shark, Whale Shark, Basking Shark, Longfin Mako, Shortfin Mako, Spiny dogfish, Porbeagle
- COP 9 Resolution 9.9 on Migratory Marine Species
- 2nd Shark meeting, December 2008 after COP9

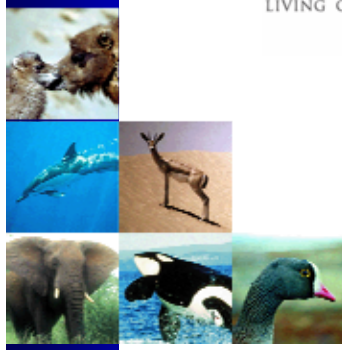


Shark Initiative (II)

- **3rd Shark meeting to be held in spring 2010**
- **New MoU will definitely cover three large migratory shark species: Basking, Great White and Whale Shark**
- **Possibility of the inclusion of four further shark species listed under CMS**
- **Input of Regional Seas could play an essential part in the development of the Sharks initiative**



Selected NGO and IGO Partners



Co-operation with other Global Biodiversity-related Conventions



Biodiversity
Liaison
Group

+

FAO, IUCN,
UNCTAD,
UNDP,
UNESCO,
UNEP,
UNITAR,
UNEP/WCMC
and WWF

=

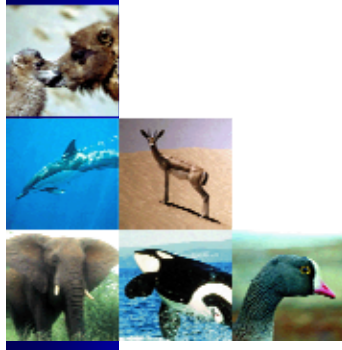
Heads of
Agencies
Task Force
on the 2010
Biodiversity
Target





&

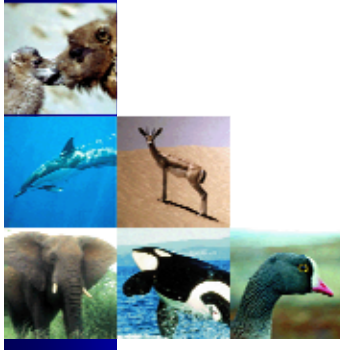
**Regional
Seas**



CMS Outreach and Communications Plan

Identifies targets to ensure that:

- Existing Contracting Parties enhance their engagement;
- Identified priority countries join as new Contracting Parties;
- **The already large network of Partners can be further strengthened and expanded; and**
- **Dialogues can be initiated with key sectoral groups whose activities have particular impact on migratory species**

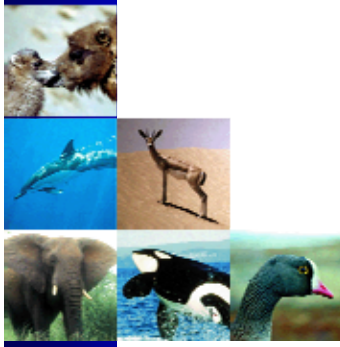
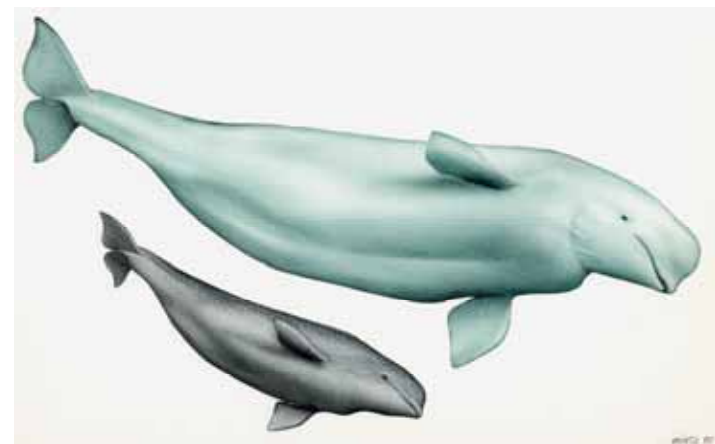


Previous Collaboration between CMS and Regional Seas: Review of Small Cetaceans Publication

Review of Small Cetaceans Distribution, Behaviour, Migration and Threats

by Boris M. Culik
Illustrations by Maurizio Wurtz, Artesciera

Marine Mammal Action Plan/
Regional Seas Reports and Studies no. 177



CMS Annual Awareness-raising Campaigns

- Year of the Turtle 2006
- Year of the Dolphin 2007/8



- 2010 International Year of Biodiversity



Cross-Cutting Themes

By-catch – Wind Turbines – Oil Spills



CMS: Reducing Threats to Migratory Species Globally

Barriers to migration

- Dams
- Power lines
- Fences
- Wind farms

Habitat loss

- Conservation
- Restoration

By-catch mitigation

- Cetaceans
- Marine turtles
- Albatross and Petrels

Threatening processes

- Desertification
- Climate change



CMS COP Resolutions for Regional Seas Programme (I)

- Since the first COP, 24 resolutions explicitly focusing on marine species and environmental issues concerning the world's oceans have been adopted
- Selected Topics:
 - By-catch
 - Impact assessment
 - Oil pollution
 - Wind turbines
 - Electrocutation
 - Adverse human-induced impacts on cetaceans
 - Climate change and migratory species
 - Avian Influenza



COP 9 (Rome 2008) Resolutions Relevant to RSP (II)

- **Res. 9.1 Concerted and Cooperative Actions**
- **Res. 9.5 Outreach and Communication**
- **Res. 9.6 Cooperation with other bodies**
- **Res. 9.9 Migratory Marine Species**
- **Res. 9.18 By-catch**
- **Res. 9.19 Adverse Anthropogenic Marine/Ocean Noise Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota**



Scope for Co-operation between CMS and Regional Seas Programme

- **Common ancestor: UN Stockholm Conference 1972**
- **Evident overlaps – both concerned with marine environment**
 - Pollution is a serious threat to migratory marine species
 - By-catch is a threat to cetaceans, turtles, albatrosses and petrels
 - Collisions and noise pollution are threats to small cetaceans
- **Both share regional approach**



Regional Approach

- **RSP: series of geographical Action Plans**
- **CMS: “Umbrella” Convention with several regional agreements (some with self standing Secretariats)**
- **Agreements & MoUs are examples of cooperative actions as requested for Appendix II species**
 - **Regional approach**
 - **Selected species**
 - **Wide range of possible agreements/MoUs**
- **Regional presence, regional buy-in, regional expertise**



Regional Seas and CMS

Regional Seas

Antarctic

Arctic

Baltic

Black Sea

Caribbean

Caspian Sea

E Africa

E Asia

Mediterranean

Atlantic

NE Atlantic

NE Pacific

NW Pacific

Pacific

Red Sea and Gulf of Aden

ROPME (Arabian/Persian Gulf)

S Asia

SE Pacific

W Africa

CMS Agreements/MoUs/Interests

ACAP

AEWA

ASCOBANS/AEWA

ACCOBAMS/Sturgeon/AEWA

MoC CMS-Cartagena, SPAW Protocol, WHMSI

Siberian Crane/Sturgeon/AEWA

Marine Turtles IOSEA/AEWA

Marine Turtles IOSEA/Dugong

ACCOBAMS/AEWA

CMS Cooperation with WHMSI

ASCOBANS/Wadden Sea Seals/AEWA

CMS Cooperation with WHMSI

CMS Cooperation with WHMSI

ACAP/Dugong/ MoC CMS SPREP

Marine Turtles IOSEA/Dugong/AEWA

Marine Turtles IOSEA/Dugong/AEWA

Marine Turtles IOSEA/Dugong

ACAP

Marine Turtles/Cetaceans & Manatees/AEWA

Red: Independent Programmes

Blue: Non-UNEP RS Programmes

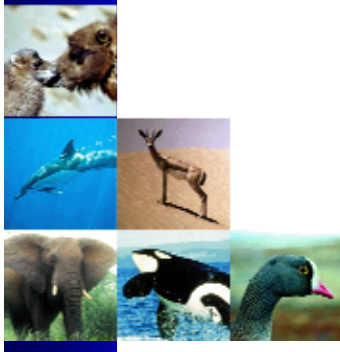
Black: UNEP RS Programmes



Benefits of Co-operation (I)

Membership

- RSP can help CMS to increase the number of Parties and implementation by existing Parties
- Some areas with almost identical membership
- Also high CMS coverage in the two African RS areas
- BUT no CMS Parties in North America and little membership in the Caspian area



Benefits (II)

Role of Science within CMS

- **Scientific Council**
 - Appointed experts from the national authorities, supplemented by 8 experts appointed by the COP
- CMS takes part in the Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea
- CMS part of the WHMSI Standing Committee

→ Advice on technical matters (addition to the Appendices and conservation work) which could be valuable for RSP



Opportunities for Future Co-operation

- **Partnership agreement with CMS**
 - those partnerships can be very fruitful as proven with the fast entry into force of the Pacific Island Cetacean MoU and the collaboration with WHMSI (Western Hemisphere Migratory Species Initiative)
- **Support of CMS's regional agreements**
- **Shared information to avoid duplication of work**
- **Concerted action on the Sharks and Pacific Islands Turtle Initiatives**
- ❖ **Conclusively therefore, there is plenty of room for cooperation between CMS and Regional Sea Programme. We need to build, strengthen and nurture it up to create the needed synergy and avoid duplication and conflicts.**



Thank you

