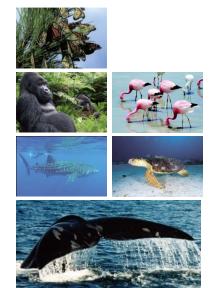


1st meeting of Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean (MIKT)



Cairo, 12-15 July 2016





The Convention



- ☐ Stockholm 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment
- ☐ CMS signed on 23 June 1979 in Bonn (also known as "the Bonn Convention")
- ☐ Entered into force on 1 November 1983













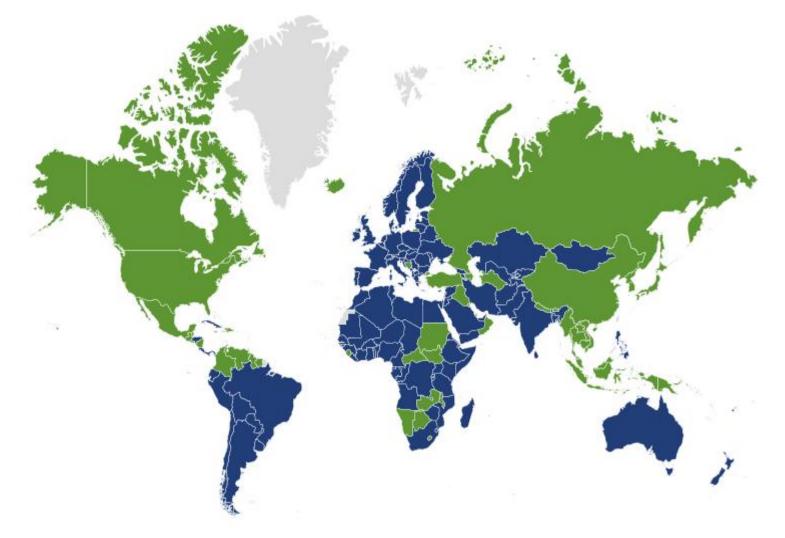


124 Parties to CMS











Resolution 11.31



"Recognizing that wildlife crime and offences has reached an unprecedented scale and global reach, with wildlife trafficking being highly lucrative with little risk of prosecution and thus ranks right behind arms and drug smuggling and human trafficking worldwide"





Resolution 11.31



"Wildlife crime and offences cause an **immense loss** of revenue for States and local communities, severely damage livelihoods and ecosystems, negatively impact on sustainable utilization and tourism, and in some cases lead to threats to human lives and fund organized criminal and other violent groups"





Resolution 11.16 on IKB



"Illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds still represent important factors against the achievement and maintenance of the favourable conservation status of bird populations in all major flyways, negatively affecting conservation actions undertaken by States and resulting in adverse impacts on the conservation, legal hunting, agriculture and tourism sectors"





Resolution 11.16 (COP11)



"Calls on Parties, non-Parties and other stakeholders, including NGOs, to engage in immediate cooperation to address the IKB through support of, and collaboration with, existing international initiatives and mechanisms to address these issues, as well as establishing Task Forces targeted at facilitating concerted action to eliminate illegal killing, taking and trade of shared populations of migratory birds in those areas where such problems are prevalent"



MIKT



Resolution 11.16 (COP 11) calls on the Secretariat to convene an Intergovernmental Task Force to Address Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade in the Mediterranean (MIKT) in conjunction with Secretariats of AEWA, the Raptors MoU, the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan and the Bern Convention.











Funds provided by EU Commission - GPGC programme

Composition

20 MEMBERS - Government officials of CMS contracting Parties

34 OBSERVERS:

- Non CMS Parties and other interested countries
- Other stakeholders include Secretariats of the participating MEAs, UNEP, UNODC and other UN organizations, law enforcement and judiciary organizations, the hunting community and NGOs







MIKT's role



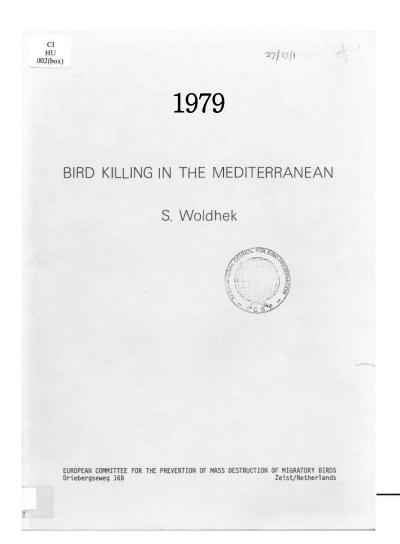
- ➤ facilitate **concerted efforts and procedures** to combat illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in the Mediterranean Region;
- ➤ facilitate the implementation of the existing guidelines and action plans in particular the Tunis Action Plan 2013-2020 for the Eradication of Illegal Killing, Trapping and Trade of Wild Birds;
- consider whether any new guidelines, action plans or other recommendations to respond to specific problems are necessary.



IKB in the Mediterranean

1991





ICBP Technical Publication No. 12, 19:1

HUNTING AND PERSECUTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

GERNANT MAGNIN

P.O. Box 41173, 9701 CD Groningen, Netherlands

ABSTRACT

he shooling and trapping of migratory birds in the Mediterranean region have been practised for a very long time. Probably around 1,000 million birds are killed annually (including pobably some 100,000 raptors) by 9-10 million shooters and an additional 1 million trappers, the countries north of the Mediterranean Sea, hunting consists mainly of "sport hunting" is some other countries in the Middle East and North Africa, shooting and trapping of microtory birds for sale in local markets is in the Middle and the

migratory briefs for sale in local markets is still practised mainly by local nutners.

A large number of different busing techniques are discussed in this chapter, and case sadies from Turkey, Cyprus and Egypt explain some loiscussed in this chapter, and case sadies from the control of the

INTRODUCTION

Every year a large number of migratory birds are shot and trapped in the Mediterranean countries. Only in recent years has the magnitude of the annual culling of migrating species become better understood, and it is likely that up to 1100 million birds are killed each year. Considering the decline in many migratory bird species due to loss of habitat in their breeding and/or wintering grounds, it seems vital to determine the backgrounds and dimensions of this hanting pleasure and its possible impact on individual species.

In this paper a general picture of migratory bird hunting in the Mediterranean basin will be provided. In most of the area covered there is also extensive shooting of wintering waterfowl. Hunting of waterfowl sometimes overlaps with the hunting of other migrant birds, but is not discussed in this paper (see Moser, this volume).

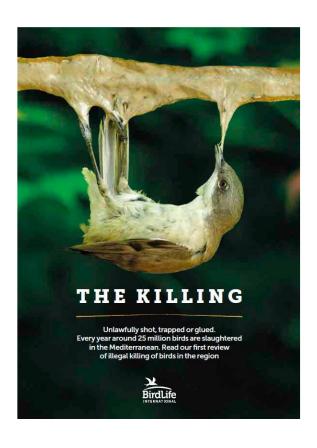
The hunting of migratory birds is an old practice in the countries surrounding the Mediterranean. The netting of huge numbers of migrating Quail (Coturnix cotamix) in Egypt has been described since the Old Kingdom (c.2650-2150)c). Throughout the centuries people in the Mediterranean region have profited from the millions of birds that migrate through the area on their way to their wintering grounds in Africa or to their breeding grounds in Europe. Hunting of birds was

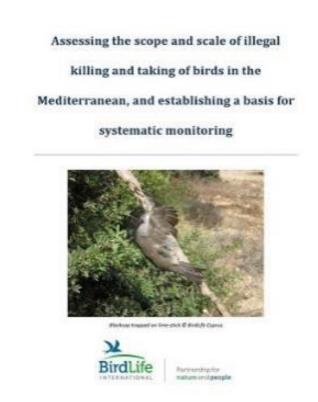
63



IKB in the Mediterranean







11-36 millions birds illegally killed!



IKB in the Mediterranean

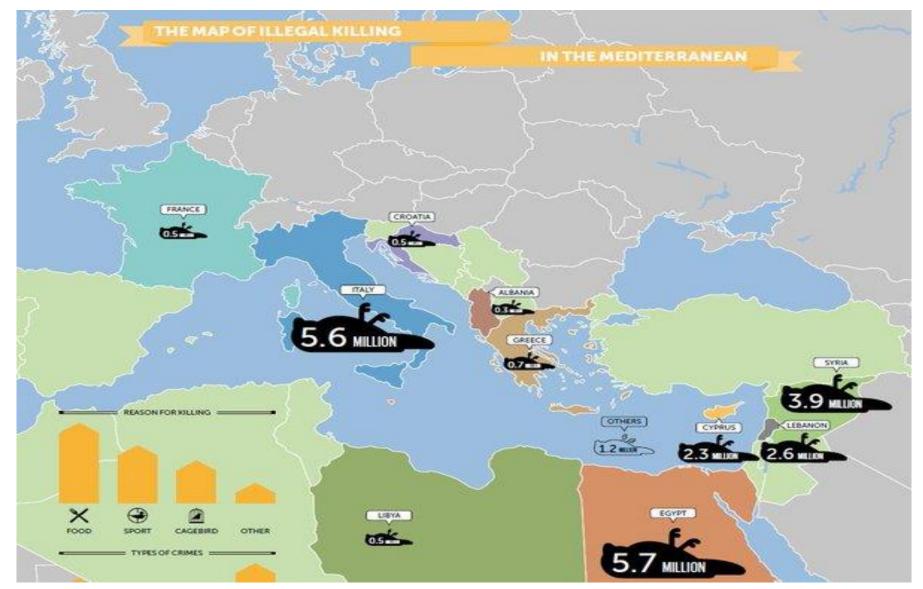






HOTSPOTS







Monitoring IKB



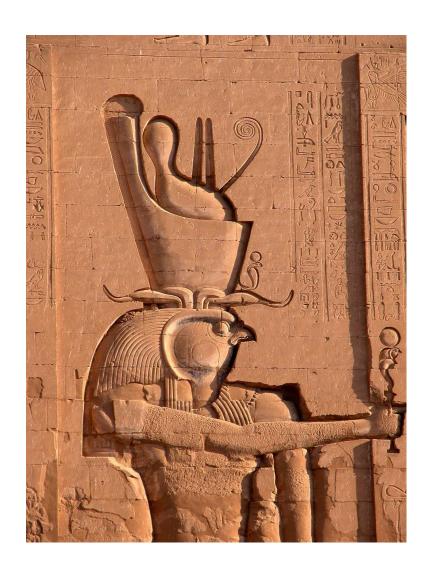
Requests the Task Force to encourage monitoring of the trends in illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds using comparable methodologies internationally and to facilitate the **exchange of best practice** experience in combating these activities, especially between particular trouble spots around the globe, building on the experience gained in the Mediterranean





1st meeting - 12-15 July 2016





➤ Workplan 2016– 2020 - Priority Actions

➤ Cairo Declaration



Public awareness



















WMBD'16



316 events registered

85 countries involved

World Migratory Bird Day







Hr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

"Wigneliny binds are symbols of the inter-connectealness of the on-earth, Their animal mignelions across countries and continents inapim people of all ages, all over the world. Their support the global comparign deficiated to substaining this natural wonder and raining awareness about the threats these binds bus, from habitate destruction to pollution and climate change. This year's World Highestry Bind Day highlights a growing danger, the linguisting, taking and trade of neignatury binds. I commend the Connection on the Connection of Mignatory Species of Will Animals (CRIC) and the Agreement on the Connected on of Michael Sursaian Highstery Waterbirds (MIDS) for the important work they are duling, along with many dedicated program and organizations around the world. As on-unfolled these normals of the Jay, bit is set on earth to be served that filter— and ours."



Ht. Jichim Dalmer

Executive Director United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



Dr. Braiber Cherilera

Executive Secretary
Convention on the Conservation of Migratury Species of Wild



Dr. Jacques Tonellias Executes Secretary

Jiffican Euration Migratory



Mr. Donalio, Existente De Sicone, Dies

Decutive Secretary















Thank you

www.cms.int















