

11TH MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP · RAPTORS MOU

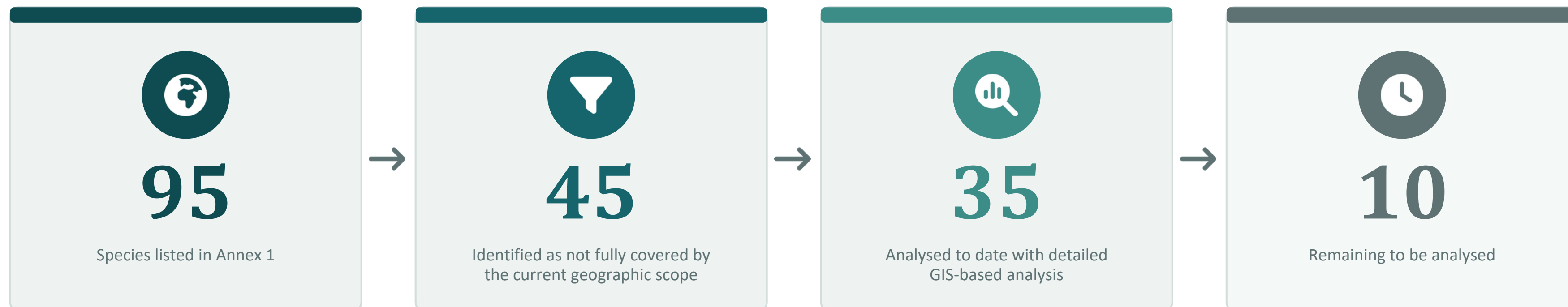
Expanding the Geographic Scope of the CMS Raptors MOU

Interim results of a standardized, GIS-based geographic gap analysis of Annex 1 species

Presented by the Coordinating Unit · with the support of the Technical Advisory Group and the COP-Appointed Councillor for Birds

Why we are examining the geographic scope

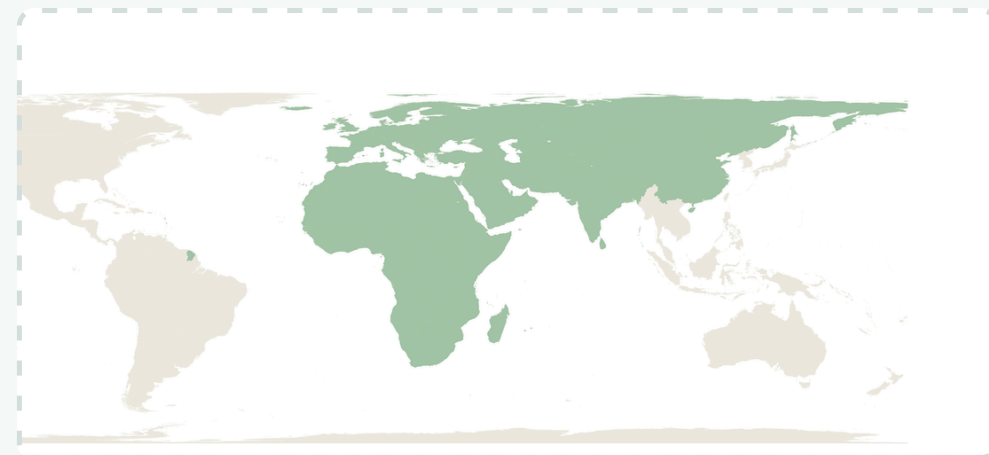
The current boundaries of the Agreement Area emerged from the 2007–2008 negotiations — not from the founding mandate (Recommendation 8.12), which set no geographic limit. This analysis asks a measurable question: how much of each Annex 1 species' range lies outside that current scope, and where.



Interim results — 35 of 45 species analysed. The remaining ten species must be completed before conclusions are drawn for the full set of 45.

Three predefined geographic scopes

Every species range is evaluated against the same fixed framework. Scope boundaries are predefined (Annex 2 and supplied shapefiles) and are not altered by this analysis.



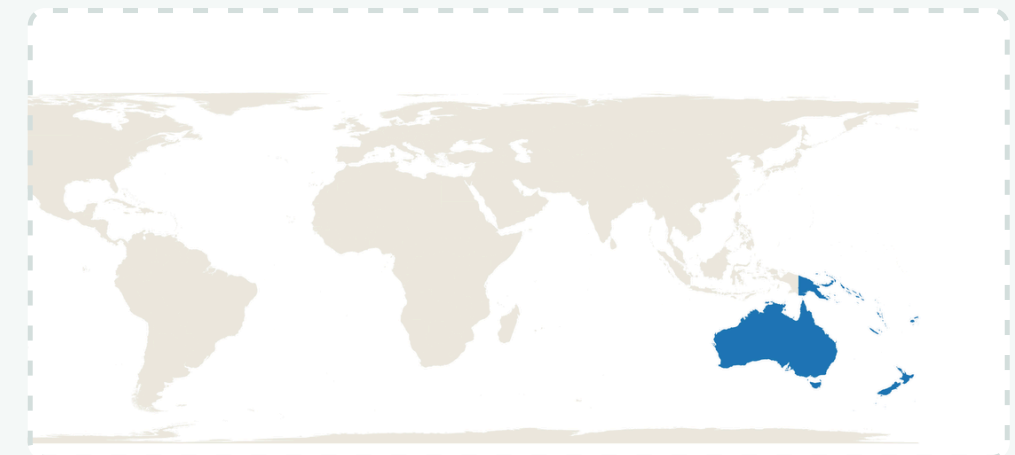
SCOPE A Current geographic scope

Afrotropical realm, partial Palearctic (excl. Japan & the Korean Peninsula) and partial Indomalayan (incl. South Asia & southern China). The baseline for measuring gaps.



SCOPE B Remaining parts of Asia

East and Southeast Asia, Japan and the Korean Peninsula — currently outside the Agreement Area. The principal component of the identified gaps.



SCOPE C Australasia

Australasia — relevant to a smaller subset of wide-ranging species whose ranges extend beyond Asia.

CONSISTENT COLOUR SYSTEM

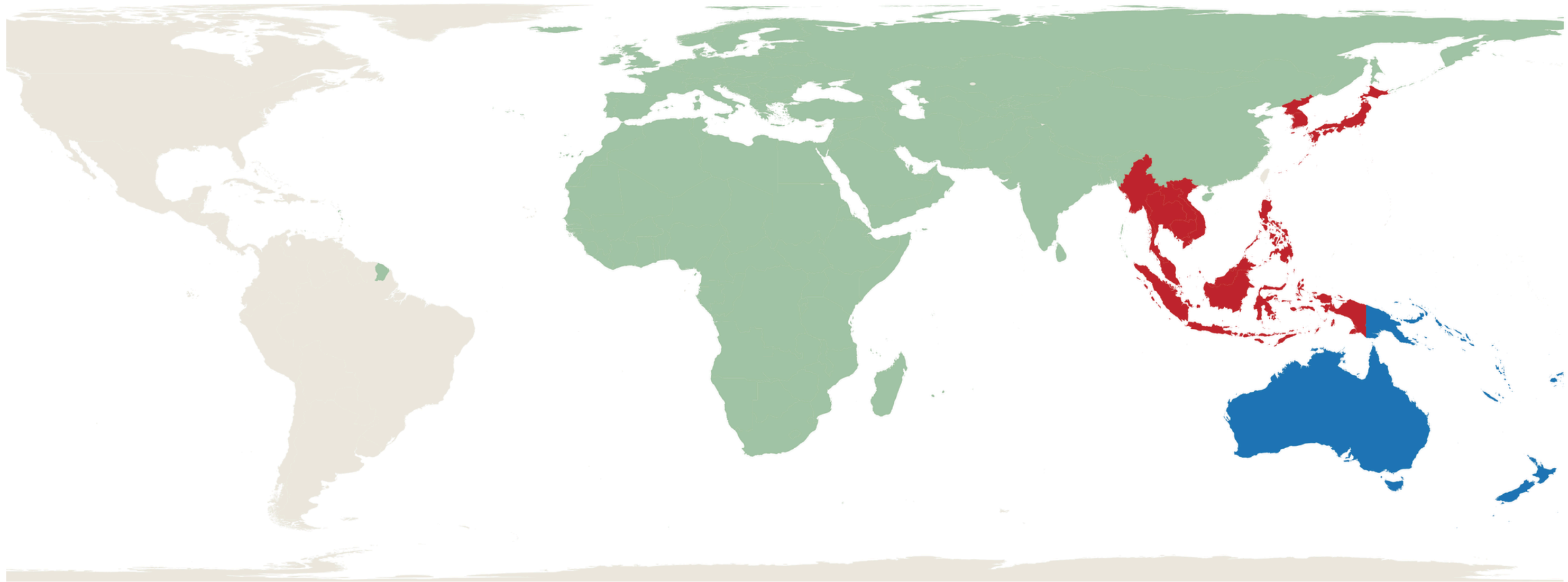
Green — Scope A

Red — Scope B

Blue — Scope C

Each species range is divided into the portion falling in each scope.

Three predefined geographic scopes



A standardized GIS workflow — measured, not estimated



High-Priority Category 1 Species

Globally Threatened Species Impact

9 of the 35 analysed species belong to **Category 1** under the Action Plan.

Extending the scope directly impacts the survival of the **Slender-billed Vulture (CR)** and **Red-headed Vulture (CR)** by enabling formal engagement with Southeast Asian range states under the Vulture MsAP.

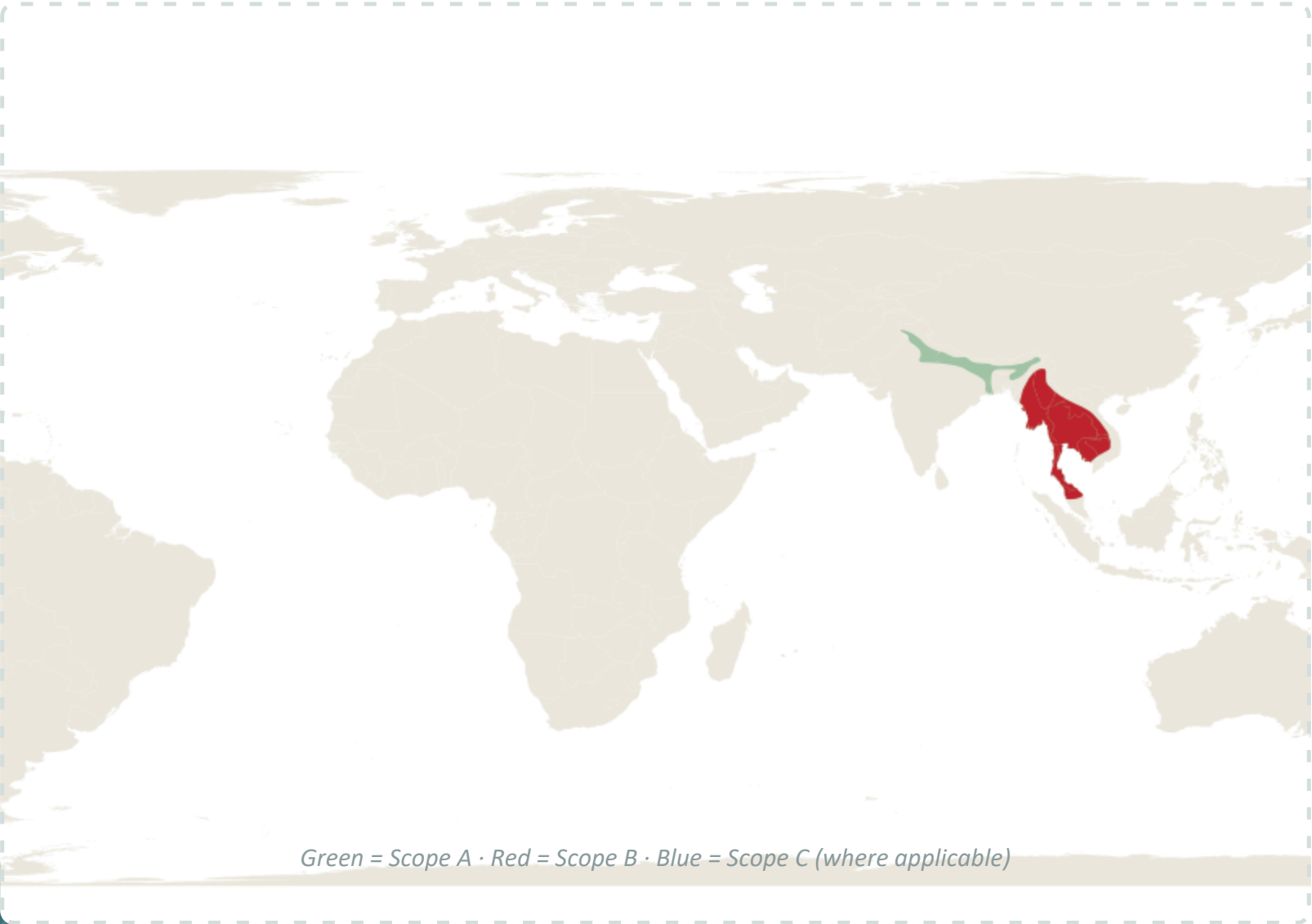
Slender Billed Vulture

© Pranjal J. Saikia



From a species range to a quantified gap

The overlay yields, for every species, both the size of the gap and where it occurs. Example: the Slender-billed Vulture (*Gyps tenuirostris*), Critically Endangered.



SLENDER-BILLED VULTURE

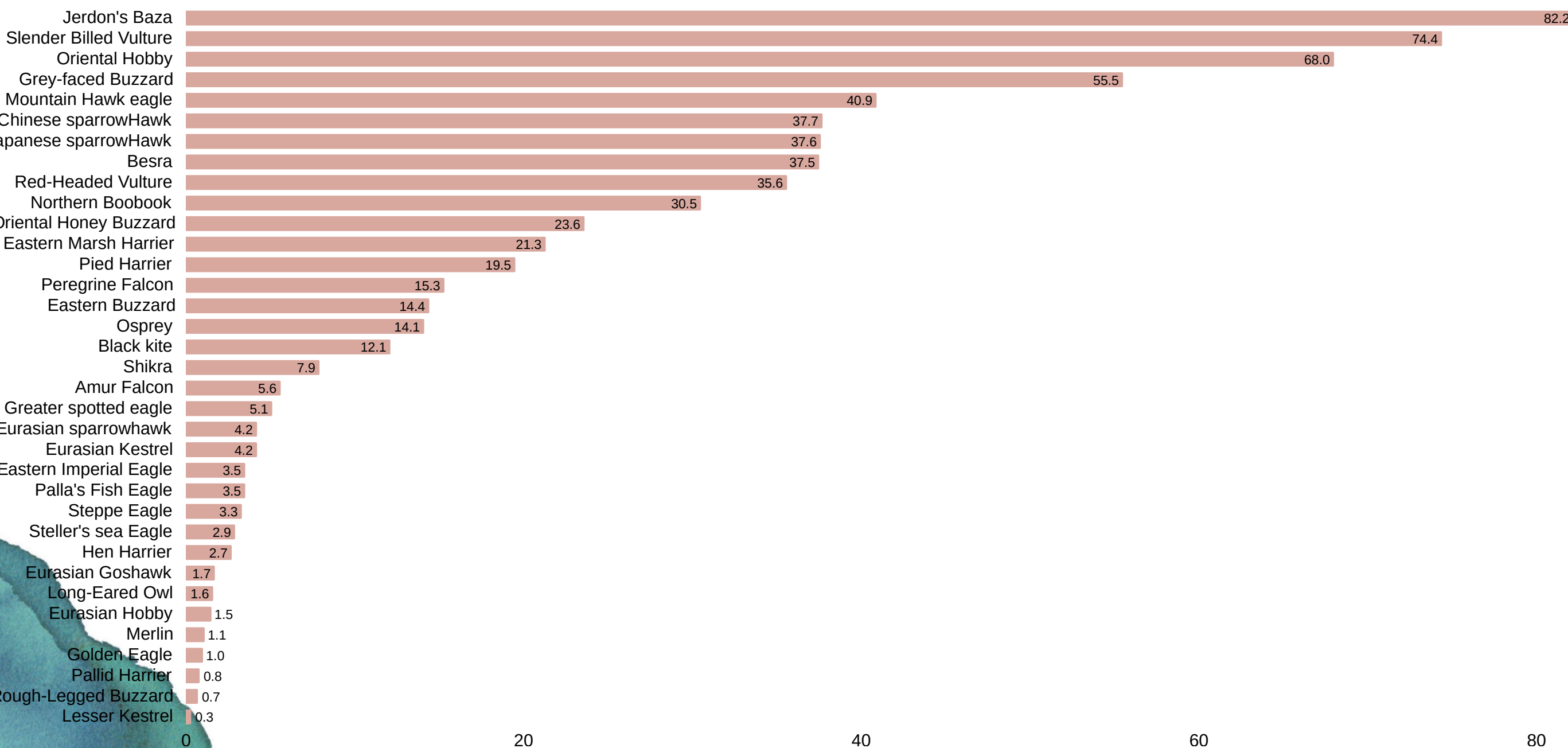
Gyps tenuirostris **CR**

Total applicable range	1,862,544.48km ²
Within Scope A (green)	477,102.88 km ² · 25.6%
Within Scope B (red)	1,385,441.60 km ² · 74.4%
Within Scope C (blue)	Not applicable
Total geographic gap	1,385,441.60 km ² · 74.4%

Scope A coverage 25.6%

Geographic gaps vary substantially between species

Share of each species' global range lying outside the current scope — from less than 1% to more than 80%.



 $\geq 20\%$ of range
outside current scope

 $< 20\%$ of range
outside current scope

12 species with a major gap
($\geq 20\%$)

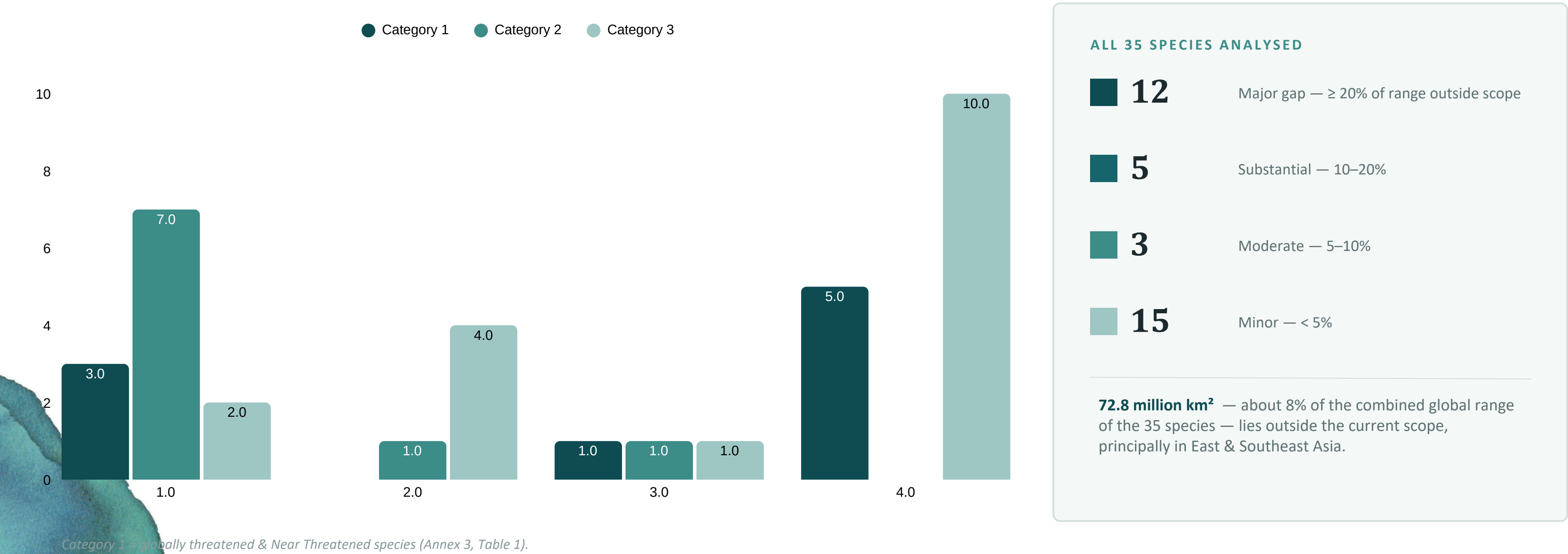
72.8 M km²

$\approx 8\%$ of the combined range of the 35
species falls outside the current scope

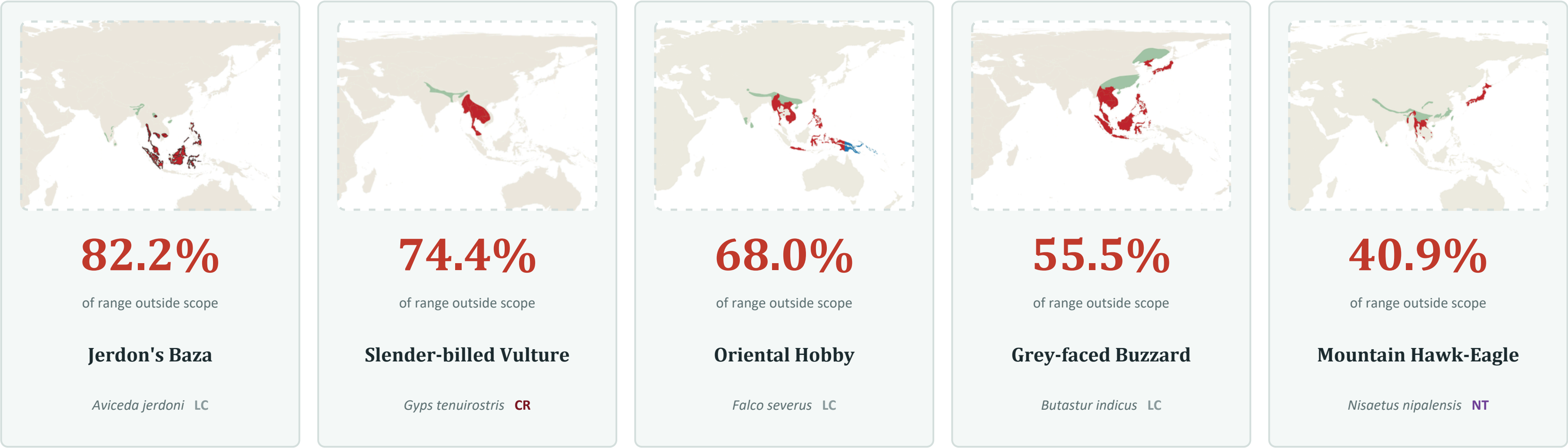
*Interim — 35 species analysed to date. Gap
size reflects geographic coverage, not
conservation priority.*

How the 35 species distribute by gap severity

Grouped by Annex 3 conservation category and by the size of the geographic gap. Most analysed species have small gaps; a concentrated set have major ones.



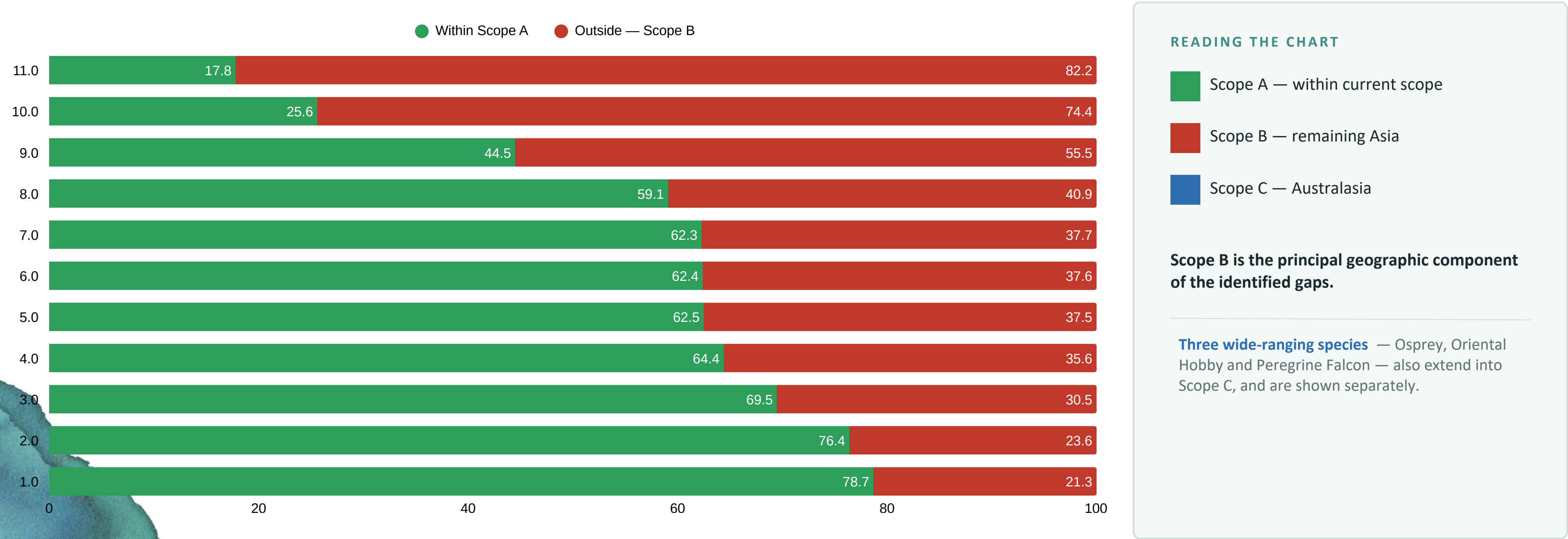
Species with the largest proportional gaps



 This is geographic coverage, not conservation priority. A large proportional gap does not by itself imply the largest area or the highest priority.

Where the gaps occur — Scope A versus Scope B

For the major-gap species, the range outside the current scope falls almost entirely within Scope B (the remaining parts of Asia). Ordered by increasing Scope A coverage.



Expansion into the remaining parts of Asia

Scope B accounts for the principal component of the identified gaps. Bringing it within the Agreement Area would capture the whole annual cycle of East Asian migrants.



Whole annual cycle

Would bring the full migratory cycle of East Asian migrants — Amur Falcon, Grey-faced Buzzard, Chinese & Japanese Sparrowhawks — within the Area.



Two Critically Endangered vultures

The remaining strongholds of Slender-billed and Red-headed Vultures lie largely in Southeast Asia — entirely outside the current scope.



Alignment with the Vulture MsAP

Would let the MOU and the CMS Vulture Multi-species Action Plan formally engage the range states these species now depend on.



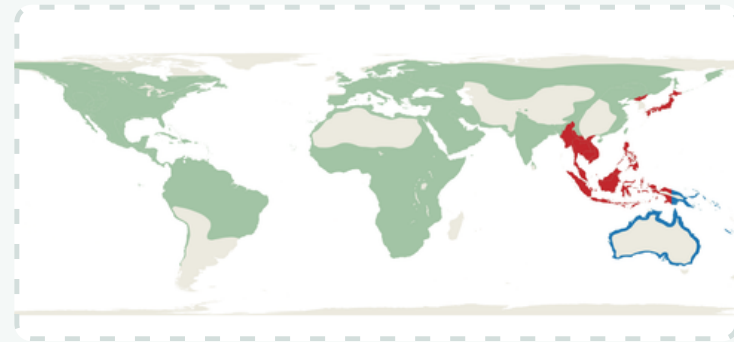


A larger pool of potential Signatories.

Adding the East & Southeast Asian flyway states would broaden Coveragebase of the MOU and strengthen cooperation along the East Asian flyways.

Australasia

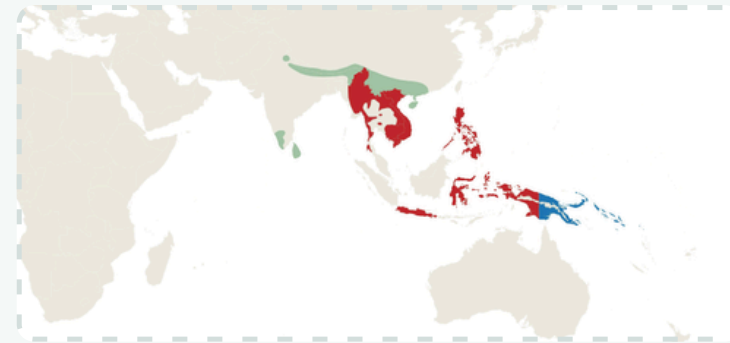
Scope C provides additional geographic coverage for wide-ranging species whose ranges extend into Australasia.



Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

14.1% range outside scope



Oriental Hobby

Falco severus

68.0% range outside scope



Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

15.3% range outside scope



A wider option. For these species the Australasian portion of the range adds to the coverage gain beyond what Scope B captures. The proportion of range in Scope C is quantified per species from the GIS dataset.

What the 35 analysed species collectively show



Coverage varies widely

Scope A coverage ranges from under 20% to over 99% across the analysed species.



Scope B is the principal gap

The range outside the current scope is concentrated in the remaining parts of Asia.



Scope C adds coverage for a few

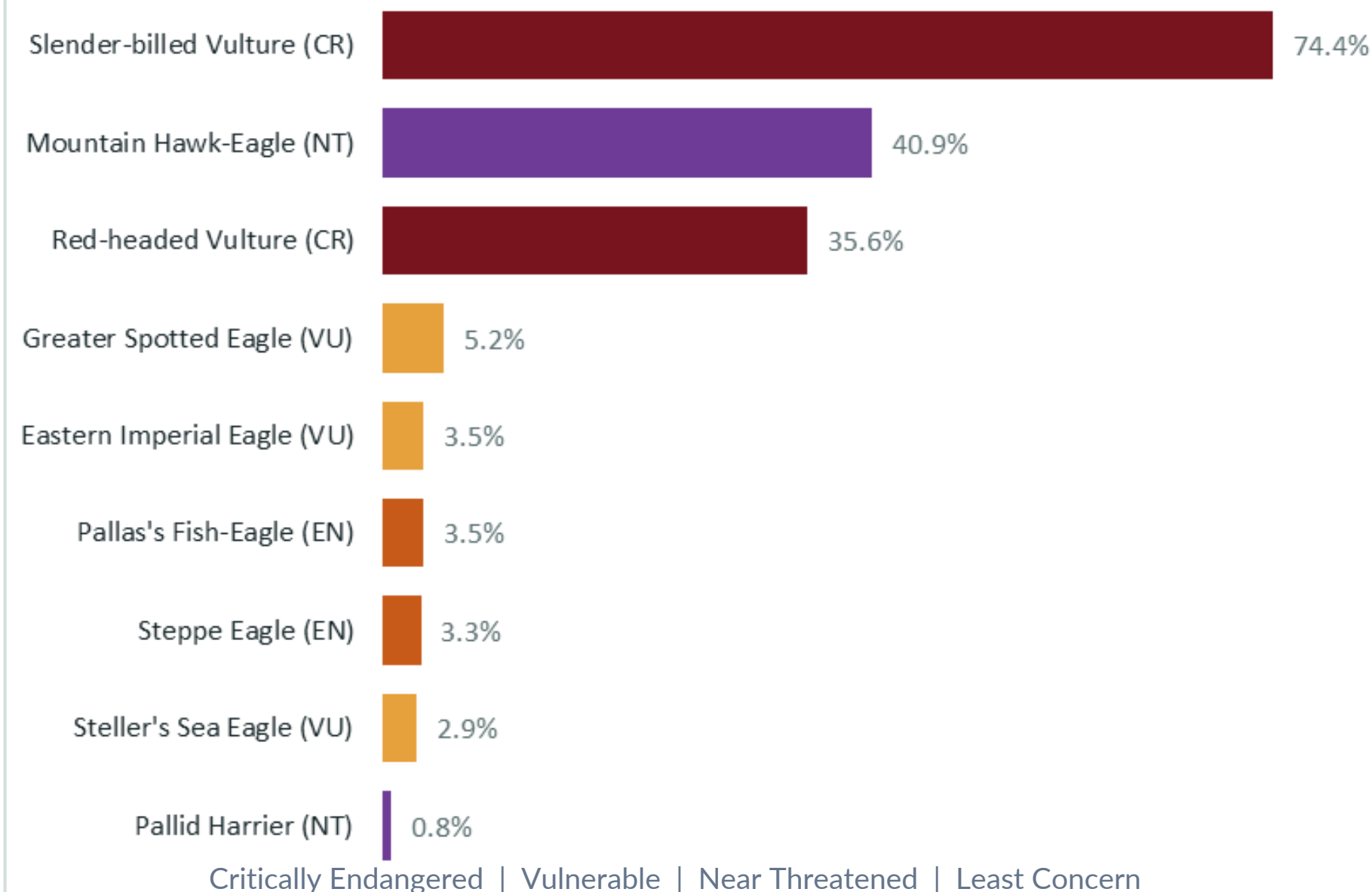
Australasia contributes for four wide-ranging species only.



Threatened species are involved

Nine of the 35 are Category 1 — including two Critically Endangered vultures.

Category 1 species — share of global range outside the current scope



Results remain interim pending completion of the remaining 10 species.



Questions & Discussion

Thank you (TAG11)

UNEP/CMS Raptors MOU Coordinating Unit • Abu Dhabi, UAE