



Joint Meeting of Bern Convention SFPs and CMS MIKT on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Wild Birds

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13-15 May 2025, Bonn, Germany



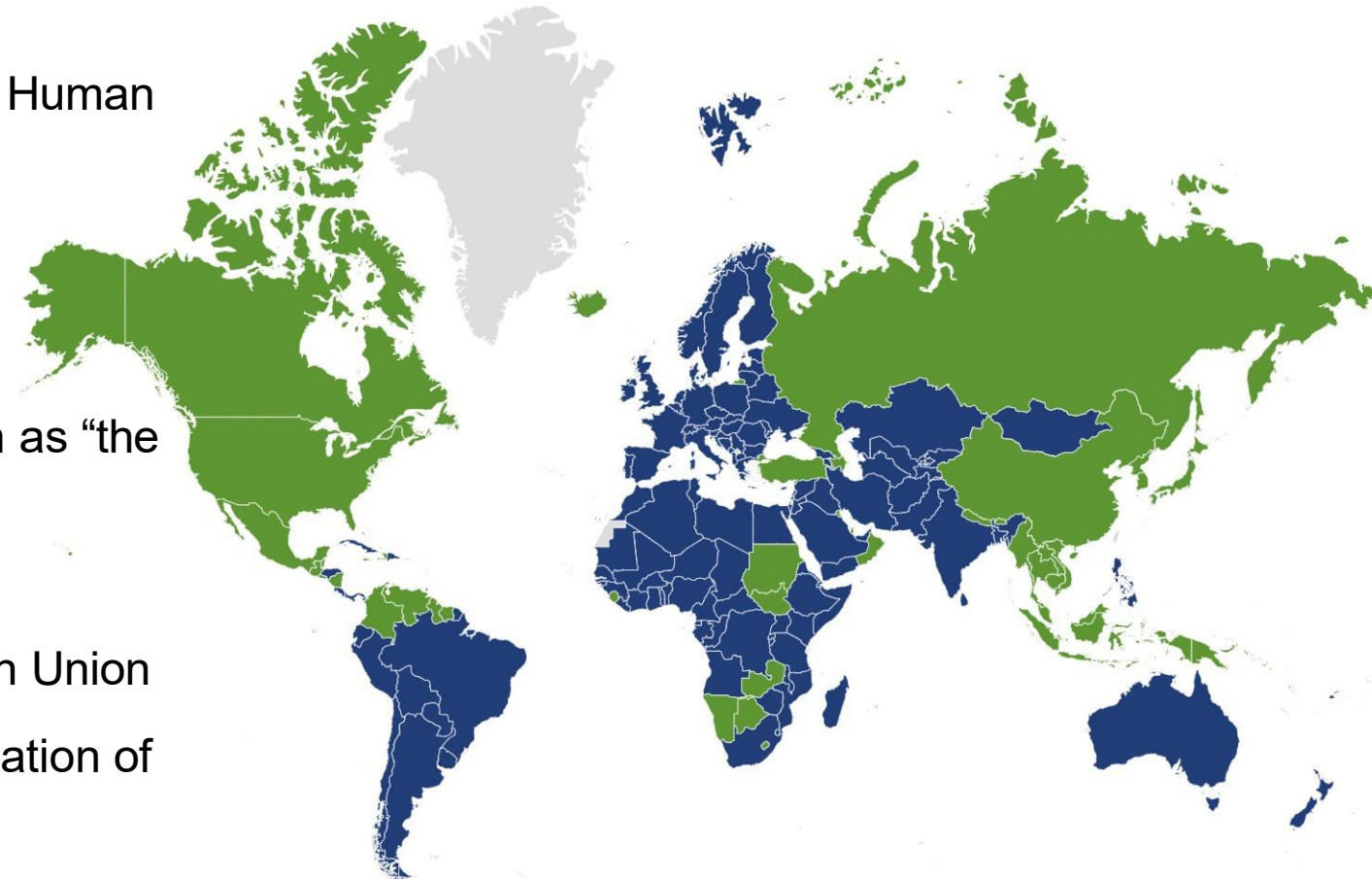


CMS and COP14 Outcomes

The Convention on Migratory Species



- CMS is a multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) of the United Nations
- History:
 - Stockholm 1972 - UN Conference on the Human Environment – establishment of UNEP
 - Recognized the special threats faced by migratory species and the need for an international agreement
 - CMS signed in 1979 in Bonn (also known as “the Bonn Convention”)
 - Entered into force on 1 November 1983
- 133 Parties – 132 countries plus the European Union
- The only global treaty to focus on the conservation of migratory species and their habitats



■ Party ■ Non-Party

CMS Appendices

- *Species can be listed on Appendix I and II at the same time*

Appendix I – Endangered Species

- Grants highest degree of protection
- In danger of extinction in all or most of their range
- Habitat to conserve/restore
- Parties must prohibit taking



Appendix II - Species Requiring International Agreements

- Have an unfavorable conservation status
- Would benefit significantly from international cooperation achieved through international agreements



COP14 MIKT relevant
outcomes

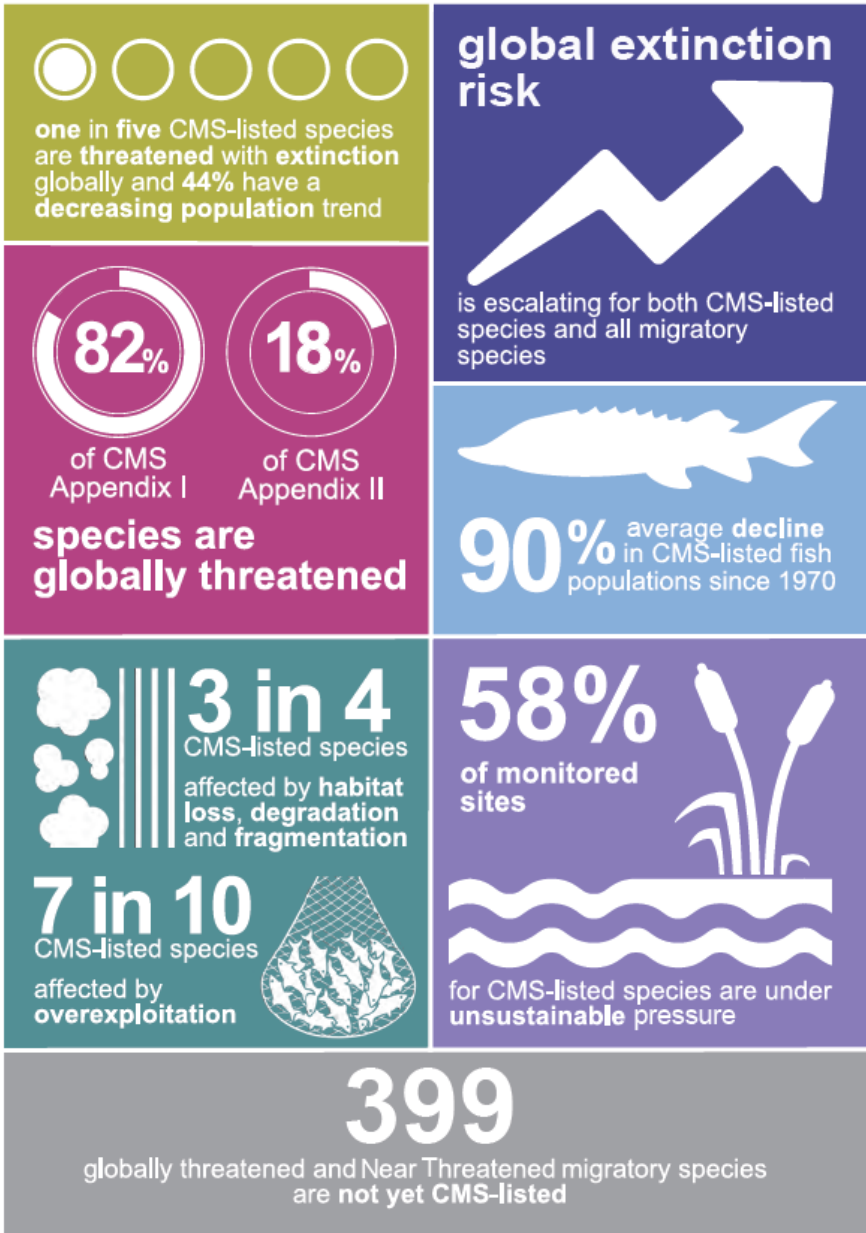


- State of the World's Migratory Species
- New Strategic Plan for Migratory Species
- Renewed mandate for global action against IKB
- Success in expanding IKB Task Forces beyond the Mediterranean

STATE OF THE WORLD'S MIGRATORY SPECIES



Convention on the Conservation of
Migratory Species of Wild Animals



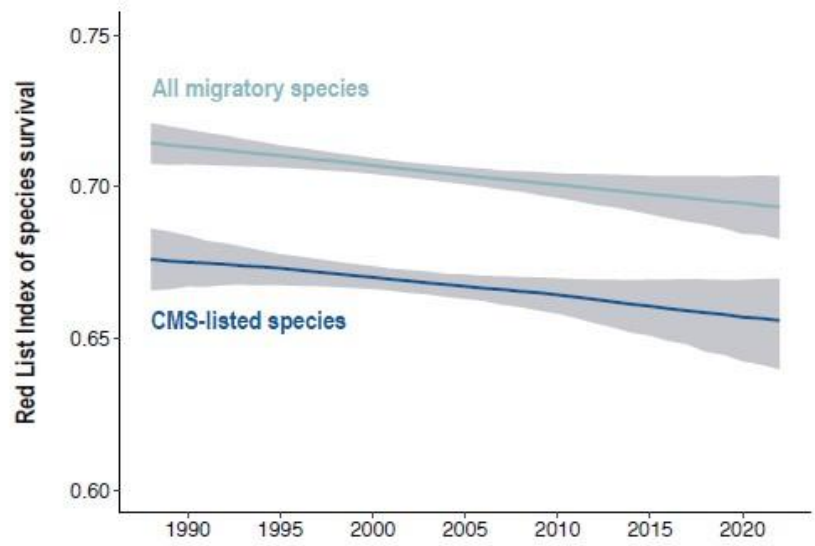


Figure 2.4: Red List Index of species survival for CMS-listed ($n=1,118$) and all migratory ($n=2,428$) species for which data were available. Grey shading shows confidence intervals. An index value of 1 equates to all species being categorized as 'Least Concern', while an index value of 0 equates to all species being categorized as 'Extinct'.

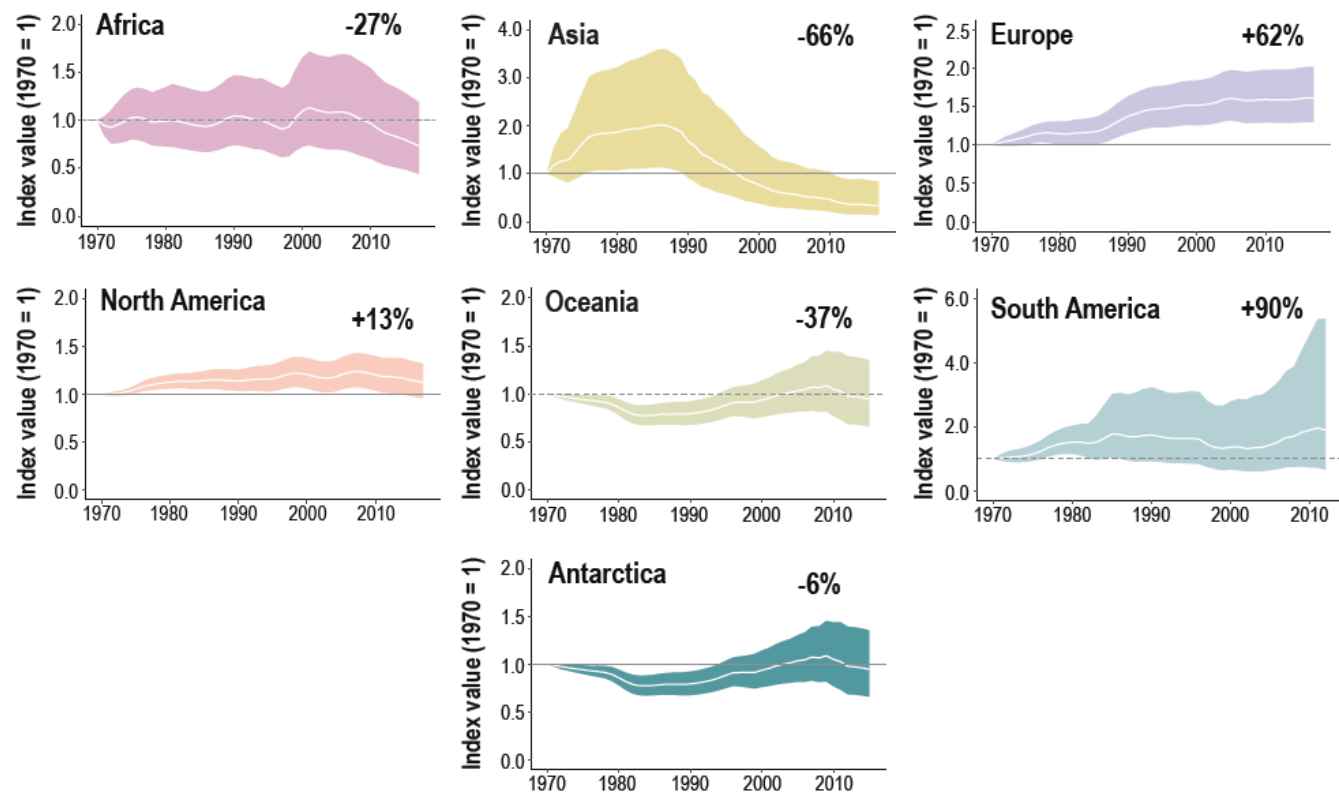
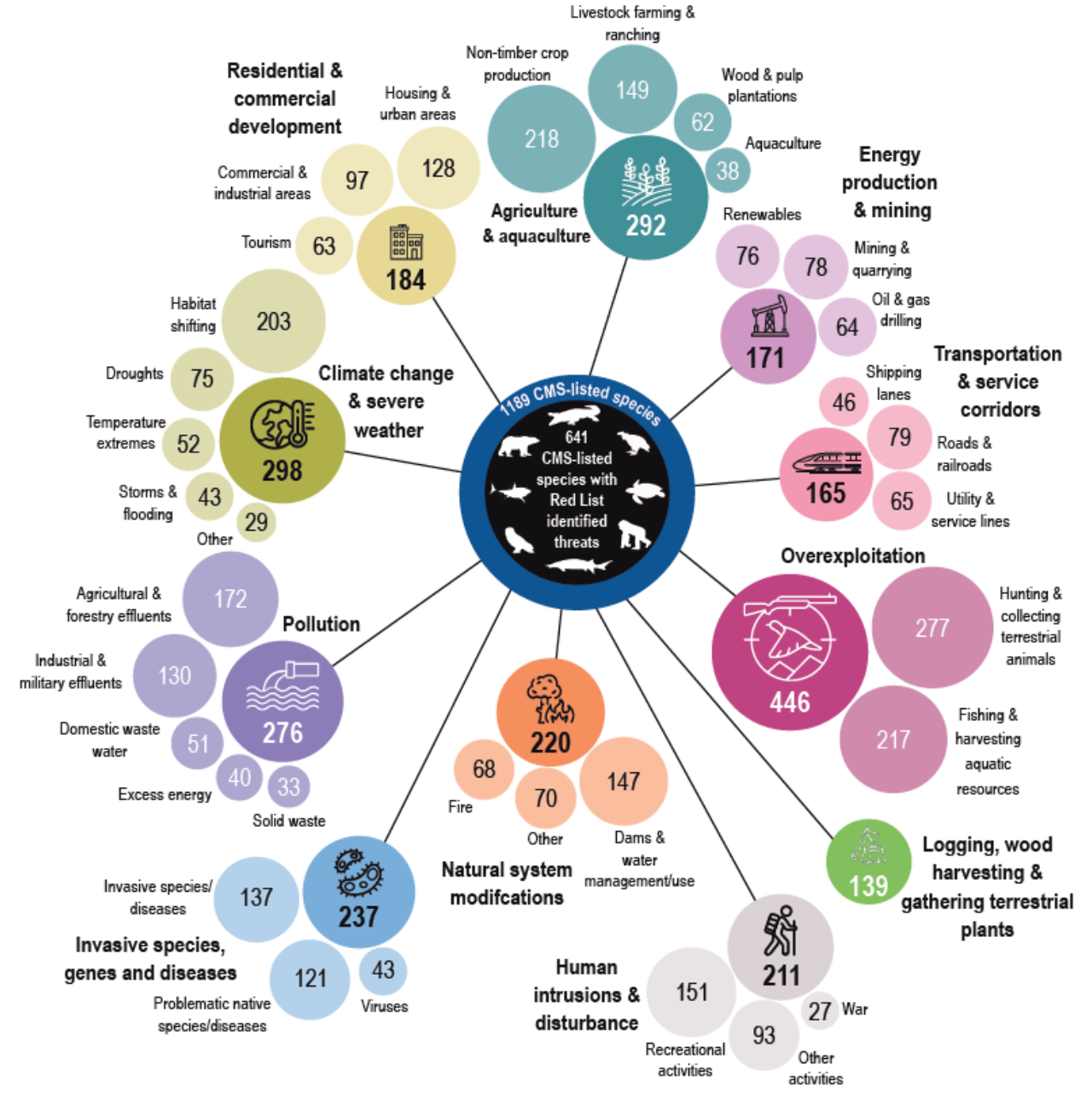


Figure 2.9: Average change in relative abundance, between 1970 and 2017, of CMS-listed species by region. Trends are for 631 populations of 161 species in **Africa** (-27%, range -56% to +19%); 370 populations of 126 species in **Asia** (-66%, range -86% to -15%); 1,627 populations of 291 species in **Europe** (+62%, range +30% to +103%); 420 monitored populations of 206 species in **North America** (+13%, range -4% to +33%); 6,356 monitored populations of 52 species in **Oceania** (-37%, range -60% to 0%); 86 populations of 13 species in **Antarctica**^k (6%, range -34% to +35%); and 270 populations of 74 species in **South America** (+90%, range -34% to +439%). Shaded areas represent the statistical uncertainty surrounding the trend. Please note the different y-axis scales due to the large range of confidence intervals across regions.



7 out of 10 CMS listed species impacted by overexploitation

Figure 3.3: Overview of threats to CMS-listed species. The number of CMS-listed species impacted by each category and sub-category of threat, based on the IUCN Red List threat categories. Only CMS-listed species with one or more reported threats are included (n=641). As individual species are often affected by multiple threat categories and sub-categories, the sum of the numbers shown in the coloured bubbles exceeds 641. Threats associated with 'logging, wood harvesting & gathering terrestrial plants' refer to indirect impacts on CMS-listed species. 'Geological events' and 'other threats' affected <5% of CMS-listed species and are not shown.

Samarkand Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

Vision: By 2032, migratory species are thriving and live in fully restored and connected habitats.

Goal 1. The conservation status of migratory species (MS) is improved

Goal 2. The habitats and ranges of MS are maintained and restored, supporting their connectivity.

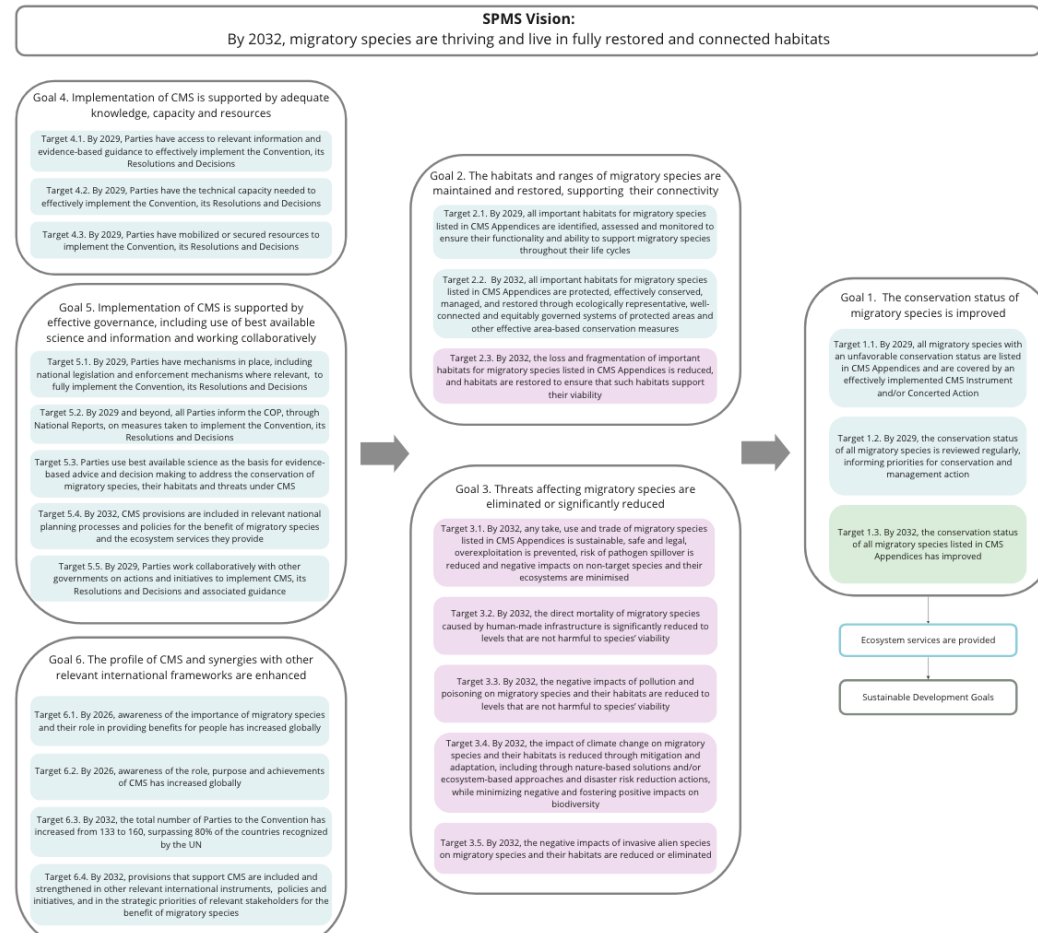
Goal 3. Threats affecting MS are eliminated or significantly reduced.

Goal 4. Implementation of CMS is supported by adequate knowledge, capacity and resources.

Goal 5. Implementation of CMS is supported by effective governance, including use of best available science and information, and collaborative working.




Goal 6. The profile of CMS and synergies with other relevant international frameworks are enhanced.


Theory of Change for CMS SPMS 2024-2032 (9 years)



COP14 Key Outcomes on IKB

- **Illegal Taking: Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14)**





**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14)
Original: English


**THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL KILLING, TAKING AND TRADE OF MIGRATORY
BIRDS**

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 14th Meeting (Samarkand, February 2024)

- Includes now a clear mention of the **Rome Strategic Plan** and an encouragement to Secretariat, Parties, NGOs and other stakeholders to support its implementation
- **Acknowledges** the work in developing and using **the Scoreboard**
- Requests the Task Force to collect the experience from the use of the **Scoreboard and submit proposal for amendment at CMS Standing Committee**


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UN environment programme

CMS



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THE PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL KILLING, TAKING AND TRADE OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 14th Meeting (Samarkand, February 2024)

- **Expansion and reinforcement of the prevention** of illegal hunting, taking, and trade of migratory birds
- Calls for strengthening the **Asia-Pacific Intergovernmental Task Force (ITTEA)**
- **Decision to establish a new Task Force in South-West Asia**, based on the successful model of the Task Force in the Mediterranean region.

MIKT model expanding to Asia-Pacific & South-West Asia regions





CMS is actively
working against
wildlife crime
(through MIKT but
not only!)

Improving legal frameworks on Wildlife Crime

- Article III (5) of convention requires Parties to prohibit taking of Appendix-I, but many Parties have not adequately implemented this at national level
- CMS National Legislation Programme
 - Reviews how parties have implemented their obligations
 - Can help countries to improve wildlife-related laws on taking, trade, hunting, etc
- Dedicated workshop on the National Legislation Programme scheduled for June 2025



Key mandate and Guidance



- [CMS Resolution 11.31 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) Illegal and unsustainable taking of wildlife
- [CMS Resolution 11.16 \(Rev.COP14\)](#) Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory birds.
- Specific guidance for Migratory birds
 - Vast experience in tackling IKB and supporting countries in setting up legislative frameworks and establishing baseline studies to monitor IKB and reduce and/or eliminate this threat to migratory species
 - [CMS Model Law on Provisions on IKB](#)
 - [CMS Legislative Guidance on IKB](#)
 - Guidance on establishment of IKB Baseline at country level
 - Guidance on developing National Action Plan against IKB
 - Capacity building of enforcement agencies, judiciary, prosecutors





MIKT 6 Priorities

MIKT6 Meeting Objectives



Review the status and successes of the Rome Strategic Plan, hearing from MIKT Members and Observers



Learn from the Scoreboard 2023, assessing national efforts against IKB.



Share best practices in enforcement, focusing on national strategies for IKB.



Investigate technological advancements that facilitate IKB monitoring, enhance data collection, and support ongoing surveillance.



Discuss the mid-term assessment of the Rome Strategic Plan and outline the MIKT Workplan for 2026-2030.



Assess progress on National Action Plans (NAPs) and determine next steps for effective execution.



Explore funding opportunities to bolster IKB mitigation efforts and foster international collaboration.



MIKT in 2025



MIKT has become a recognized framework that produces outcomes and fosters discussion.



Like all positive initiatives, there is always room for improvement.

Key messages

- National IKB Action Plans are excellent instruments to promote involvement from stakeholders and monitor IKB.
- Adapting National Legislation is considered as the best performing area to tackle IKB
- Establishing a baseline and effective monitoring are still pending challenges for most MIKT countries



Key messages

- Rome Strategic Plan aims for a 50% reduction of IKB by 2030.
 - However, most countries have not yet developed a baseline for assessing their progress towards the RSP objectives.
 - Without that , we cannot really measure progress.
- Motivations and factors driving IKB have been identified for only half of the countries that reported.
- Funding is still a big gap, specially in Non EU MIKT members, but exchange with EU successful initiatives can help.
- CMS Secretariat staff are ready to support coordinated activities, including funding proposals, communication campaigns and tailored events.





THANK YOU!

