

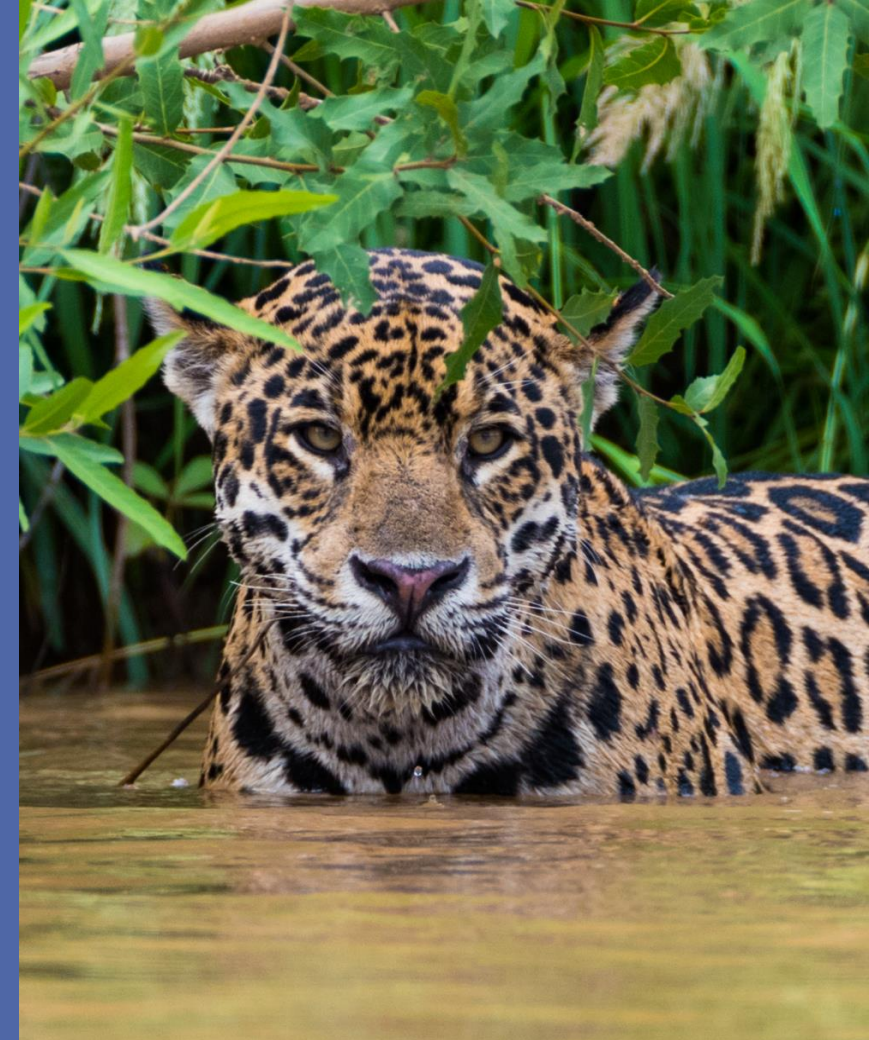


Global Workshop on CMS Legislation

The importance of the CMS
prohibition on taking

Frances Davis, Senior Programme Officer
Andrew Szopa-Comley, Scientific Officer
UNEP-WCMC

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The European Union was recognized as Champion Plus for its generous support and commitment towards strengthening national legislation for migratory species for the period 2020 - 2025. This activity has been funded with the contribution granted by the European Commission under the Migratory Species Champion Programme and through the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC Programme) Cooperation Agreements with UNEP.





Key insights from
State of the
World's Migratory
Species

Analysis of the pressures facing migratory species

Overexploitation is the one of the most pervasive threats facing CMS-listed species.

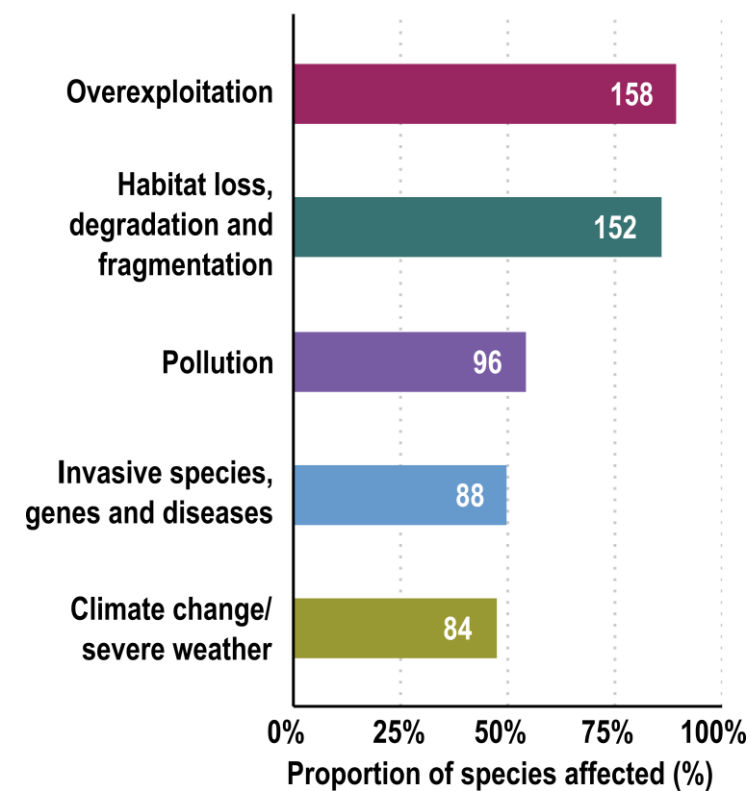
Threats related to overexploitation affect:

- 89% of Appendix I-listed species
- 68% of Appendix II-listed species

Based on an analysis of threats documented in species assessments for the IUCN Red List.

- Overexploitation encompasses both *intentional* take and *unintentional* impacts of harvesting on non-target species.

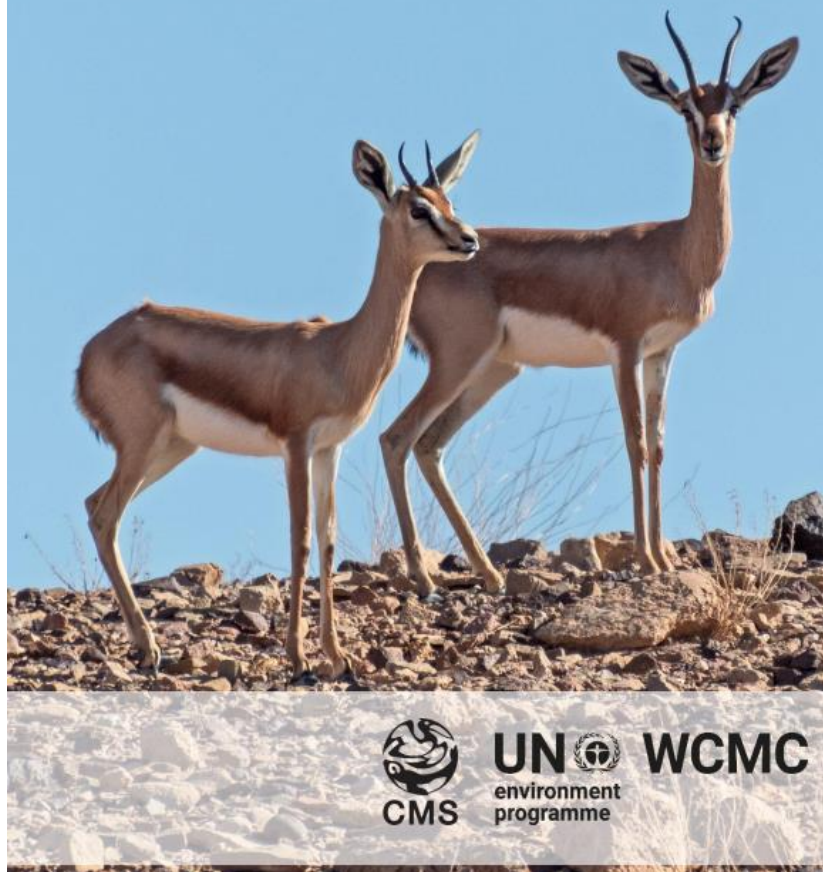
CMS Appendix I-listed species





Focus on
CMS Appendix I-
listed species

Assessment of the risk posed to CMS
Appendix I-listed species by direct use
and trade



Risk posed to CMS Appendix I-listed species by direct use and trade*

- 88% of CMS App. I-listed species had evidence for direct use/trade
- 68% threatened by intentional biological resource use
- A higher number of App. I-listed species are likely harvested for domestic, rather than international use

*See UNEP/CMS/COP14/Doc.21.2

Taking is a major pressure facing terrestrial mammals and birds



- Intensive illegal trapping, shooting and poisoning of migratory birds occurs in many geographic regions, affecting several CMS App. I-listed species¹
- 70% of CMS-listed terrestrial mammals (App. I & II) are hunted for wild meat consumption – domestic use likely has a greater impact than taking for international trade²

¹ Scientific literature reviewed in *State of the World's Migratory Species*. Examples of Appendix I-listed species affected include: multiple Vulture species, Sociable Lapwing, Eastern Imperial Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle, Marbled Teal.

² Coad et al. (2021). *Impacts of Taking, Trade and Consumption of Terrestrial Migratory Species for Wild Meat*. CMS.

Overexploitation has driven negative trends in many freshwater and marine migratory species

- Fishing pressure has driven population losses and range contractions in CMS App. I-listed sharks, rays and sawfishes¹⁻²
- Consumption of aquatic wild meat is widespread in coastal and riverine habitats, affecting App. I-listed cetaceans, turtles and manatees³

¹ Pacoureaux et al. (2021). Half a century of global decline in oceanic sharks and rays. *Nature* 589: 556-71.

² Yan et al. (2021). Overfishing and habitat loss drive range contraction of iconic marine fishes to near extinction. *Science Advances* 7: eabb6026.

³ Ingram et al. (2022). Widespread use of migratory megafauna for aquatic wild meat in the tropics and subtropics. *Frontiers in Marine Science* 9: 837477.





Article III.5 provides vital protection for endangered migratory species

- Three-quarters (76%) of CMS Appendix I-listed species are declining
- Many face a range of different pressures (e.g. habitat loss and degradation, pollution, climate change)
- Life-history and/or ecological characteristics make many of these species extremely vulnerable to additional sources of mortality
- Full implementation and robust enforcement of CMS Article III.5 can make a major contribution to the survival and recovery of these species



THANK YOU!



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