

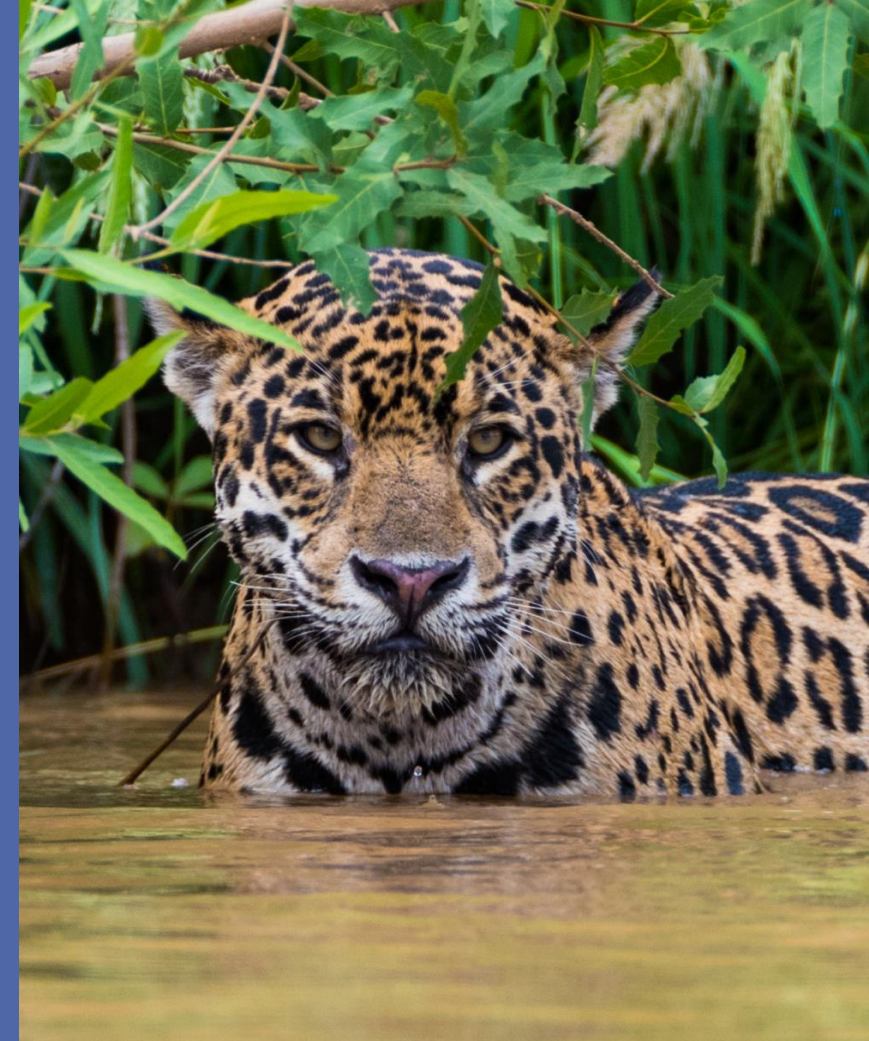


Global Workshop on CMS Legislation

The importance of addressing
habitat loss, degradation and
fragmentation

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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

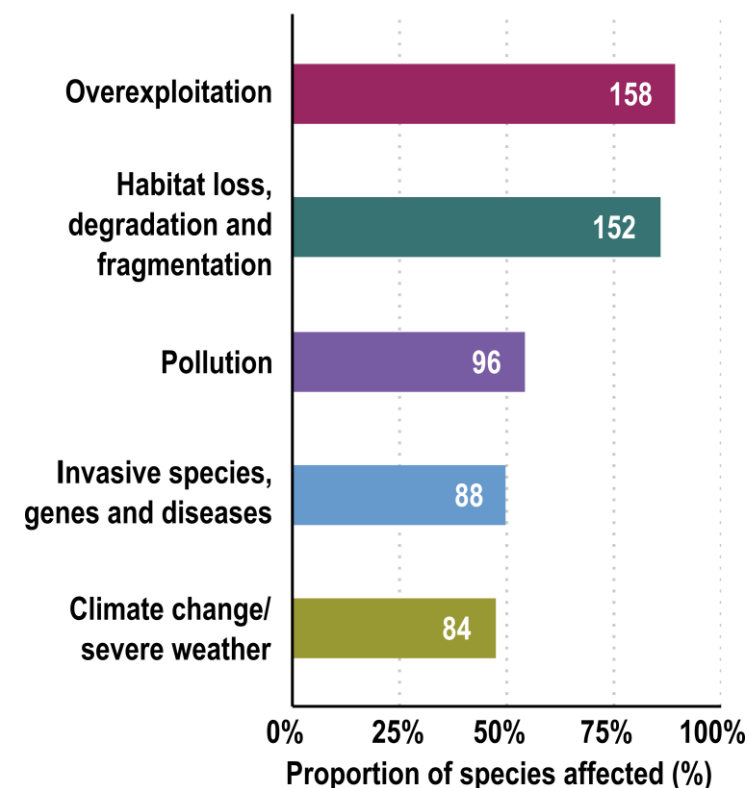
The deteriorating status of migratory species is driven by intense levels of anthropogenic change.

Many CMS-listed species are affected by pressures that drive ‘habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation’:

- 86% of Appendix I-listed species
- 74% of Appendix II-listed species

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

CMS Appendix I-listed species



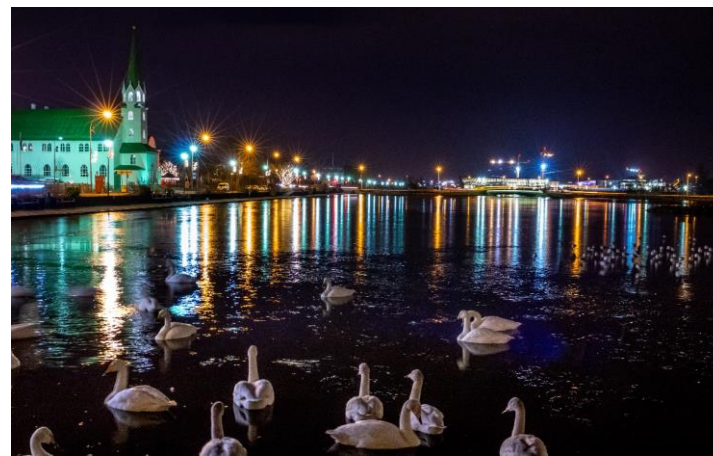
Main drivers of habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation

Top driver (affecting >100 Appendix I-listed species):

- Agriculture & aquaculture – *expansion and intensification*

Other drivers:

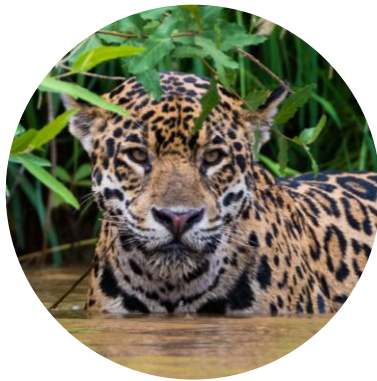
- Residential & commercial development
- Human intrusions & disturbance – *e.g. recreational activities, conflict*
- Energy production & mining
- Transportation & service corridors – *e.g. roads, shipping*
- Natural system modifications – *e.g. dam construction, water management*
- Logging



Diverse impacts of habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation on CMS Appendix I-listed species



Dama Gazelle
(Critically Endangered)



Jaguar
(Near Threatened)



Far Eastern Curlew
(Endangered)



Buff-breasted Sandpiper
(Vulnerable)



Whale Shark
(Endangered)



Fin Whale
(Vulnerable)

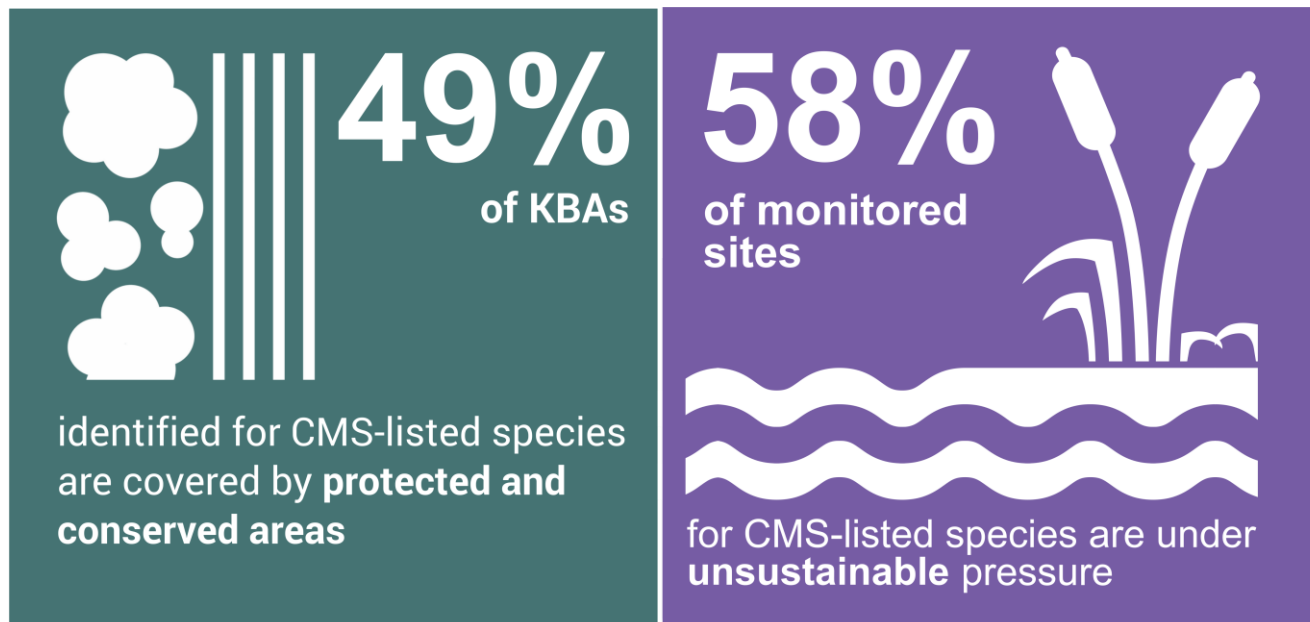
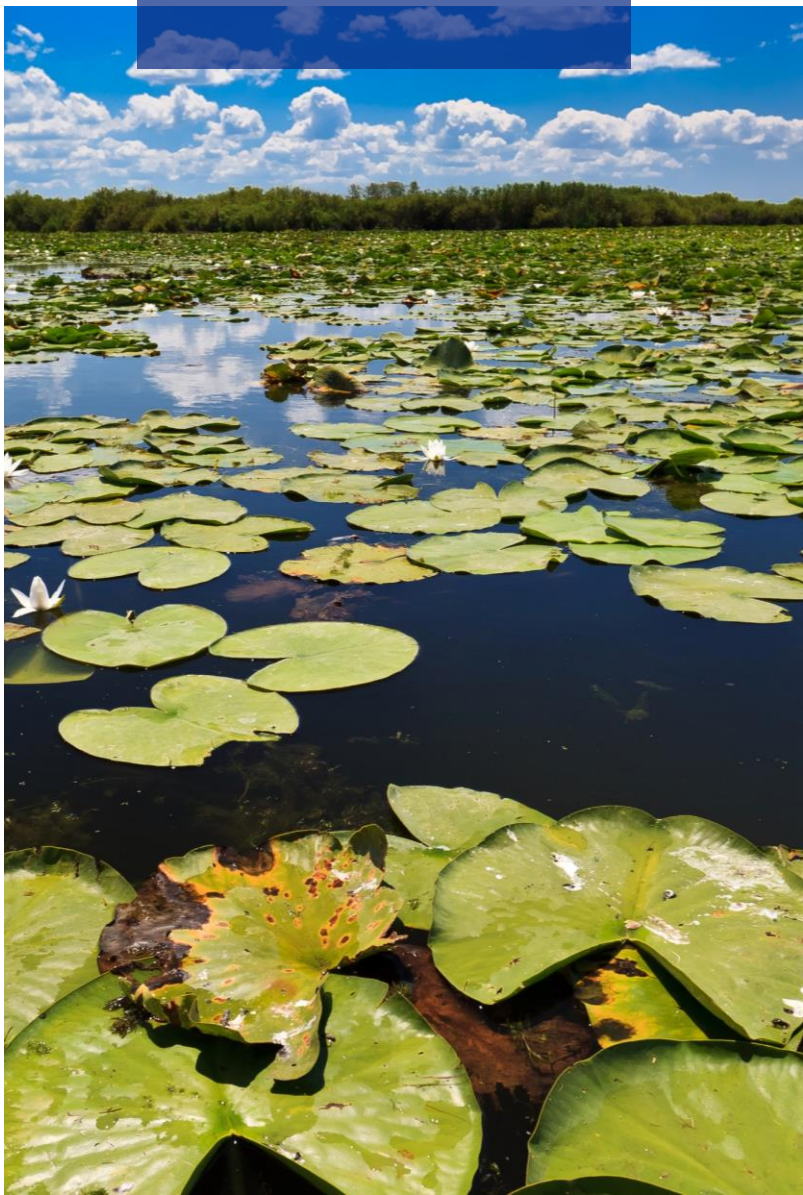
Terrestrial mammals –
habitat loss and fragmentation, often driven by agriculture

Migratory shorebirds –
loss and degradation of critical stopover wetlands & non-breeding habitat

Barriers to movement –
impacts of vessel strikes on marine migratory species

Threats to important sites for CMS-listed species

Globally, there are almost 10,000 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) that hold important populations of CMS-listed species



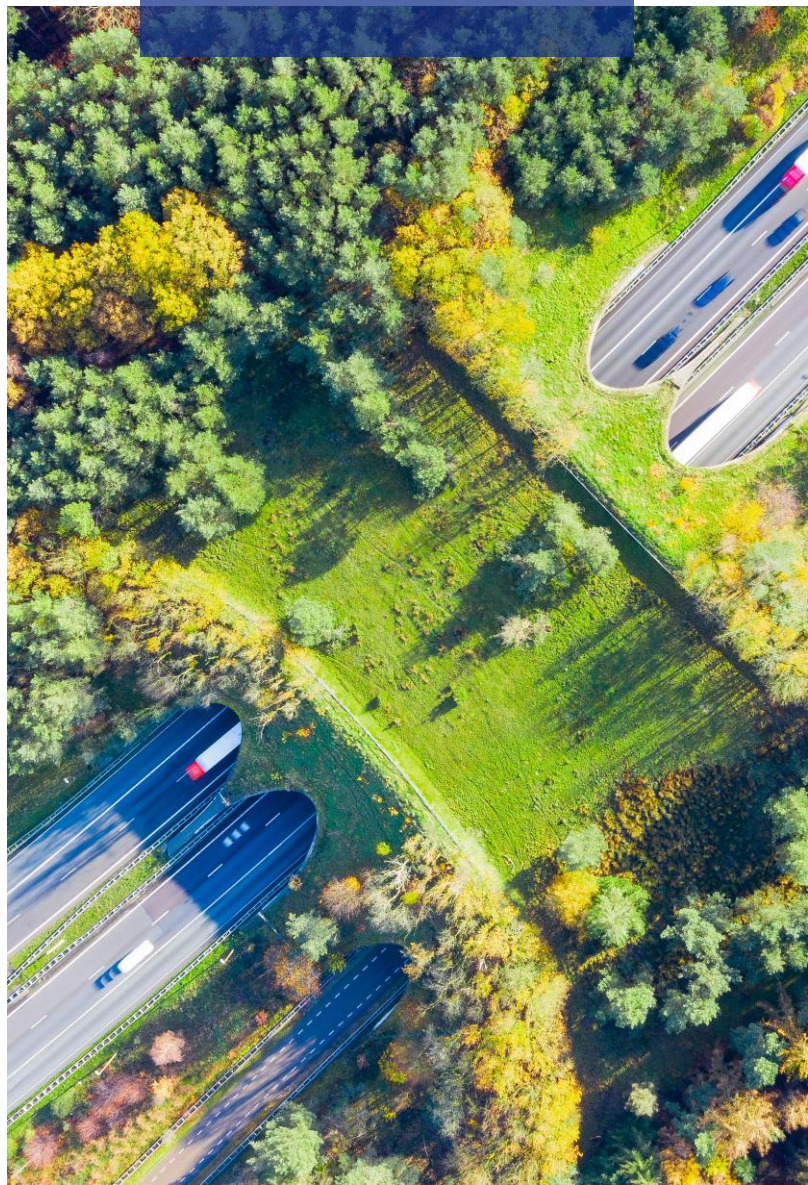


Spotlight on
threats to
ecological
connectivity

Connectivity is being disrupted by:

- Linear infrastructure – *physical barriers such as roads, pipelines and fences can obstruct species' migration routes*
- Dam construction – *only 37% of the world's long (>1,000 km) rivers remain free-flowing*
- Disturbance from human activities - *including energy infrastructure, traffic, light and noise pollution*
- Legal and institutional barriers – *hinder cross-boundary conservation and management efforts*

Spatial planning tools, CMS guidelines and tracking data can be used to avoid and mitigate negative impacts on key migration pathways.





THANK YOU!



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