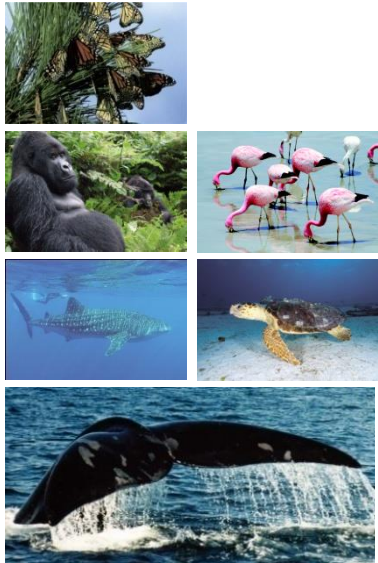


The Convention on Migratory Species - An Introduction -



Borja Heredia
Head of Avian Species Team

The Convention - History

- Stockholm 1972 - UN Conference on the Human Environment
 - 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
- Currently 124 Parties



CMS definition of migratory species

- Species that cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries



Appendices

Appendix I – Endangered Species

- In danger of extinction in all or most of their range
- No taking permitted

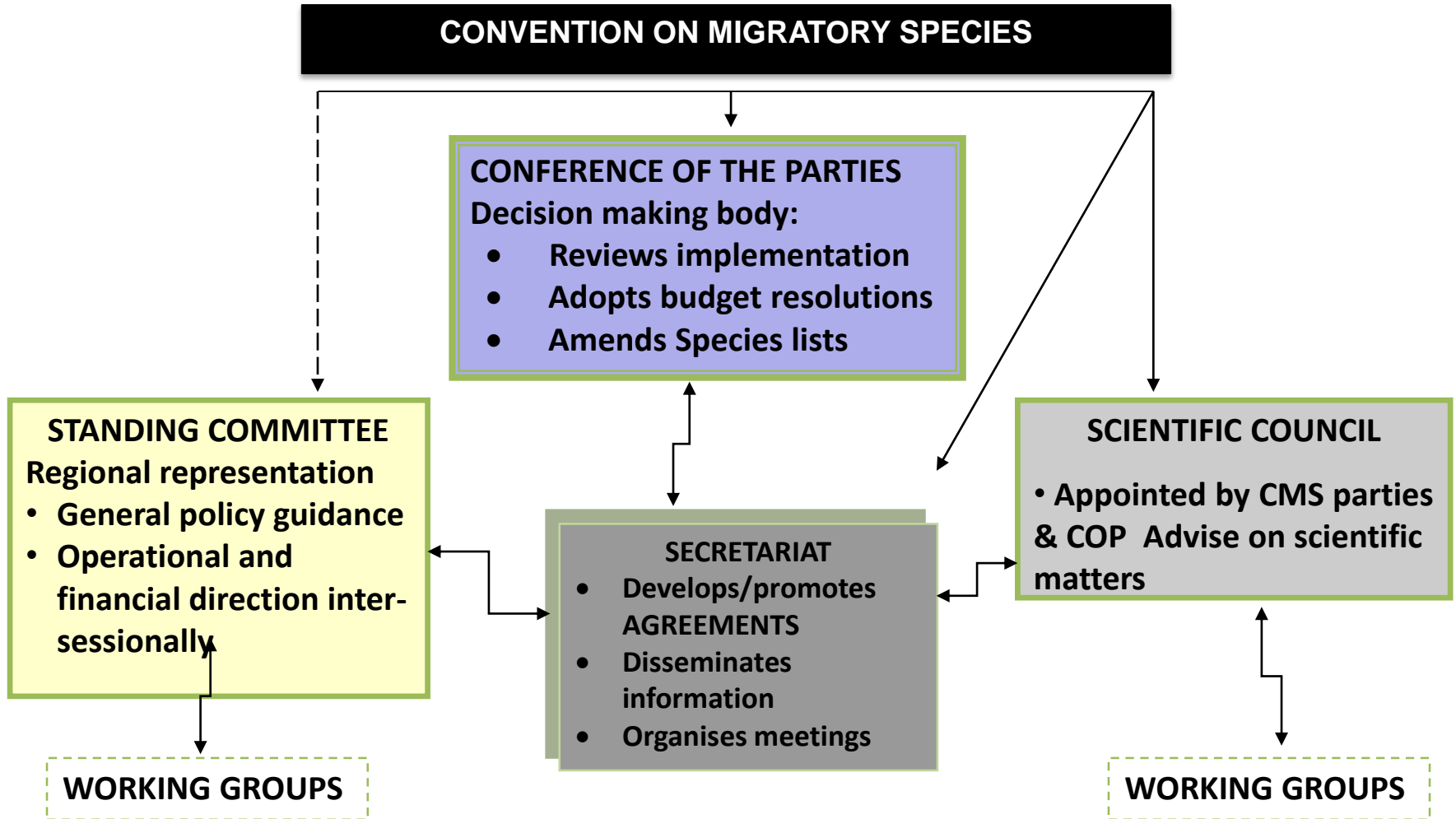


Appendix II - Species conserved through Agreements

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



Structural Organization



Agreements and MOUs

Legally Binding



Non- Legally Binding



Avian Processes under CMS

- ❑ Flyways Working Group and POW.- Focus on global flyways, POW includes mandate to elaborate Vulture MsAP
- ❑ Poisoning Working Group.- Promotes implementation of Poisoning Guidelines
- ❑ Landbirds Working Group.- Focus on landbirds but recent meeting in Nigeria addressed land use change in Africa, also relevant for vultures
- ❑ Illegal Killing Task Force.- Focus in the Mediterranean but includes birds of prey in its scope
- ❑ Renewable Energy Task Force.- Addresses electrocution, collision and windfarms; recent meeting held in Cape Town





Action Plan Process and Timelines

- Once finalised, the Action Plan will be submitted to the CMS Scientific Council by the **24 May 2017**
- The Scientific Council meets the **7-10 July 2017** in Bonn
- Once endorsed by the Scientific Council, the Action Plan is submitted to COP for adoption. The deadline for this submission is the **23 August 2017**
- The Action Plan is adopted through a Resolution at COP 12 in Manila on the **23-28 October 2017**

Thank you

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