



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

- Review Mechanisms of its Agreements-

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Action for animals on the move

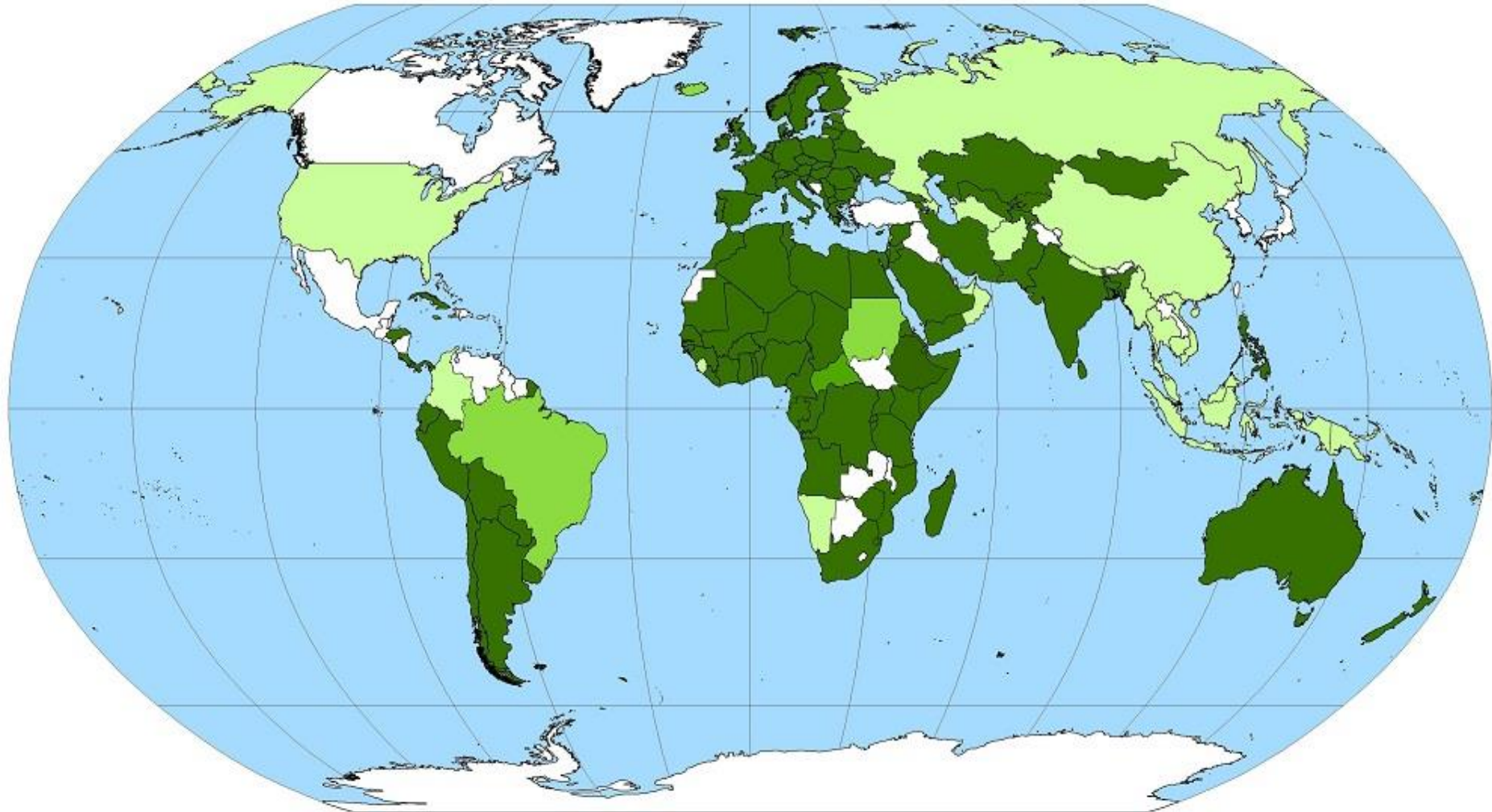
CMS = Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals (1979)

- Protects **“Migratory species”** – “Significant proportion” of a population must cyclically and predictably cross one or more jurisdictional boundaries
- Protects species that are **“endangered”** (Appendix I) or that **“benefit from international cooperation”** (Appendix II)
- Six Agreements and 19 MoUs
- CMS: 122 Parties



Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Map of 120 Parties (as of 1 May 2014)



The boundaries and names shown
and the designations used on this
map do not imply official endorsement
or acceptance by the United Nations.
The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the
Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

2000 0 2000 KM

A scale bar showing distances in kilometers. It has markings for 2000, 0, and 2000 KM, with a black and white checkered pattern between the 0 and 2000 KM marks.

- CMS Party
- CMS Signatory
- Agreement Party
- MoU Signatory
- Non-Party

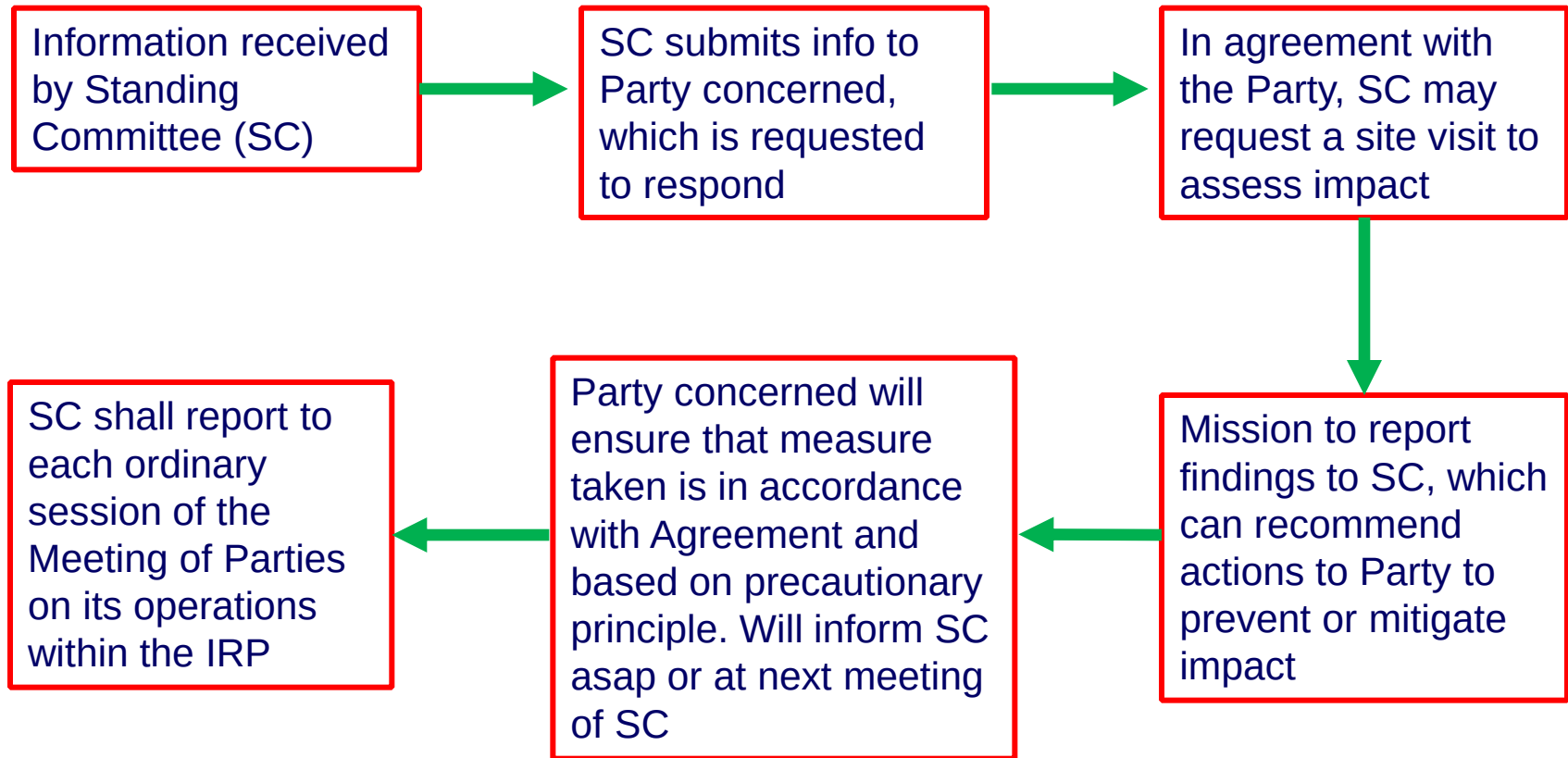
Implementation Review under AEWA

AEWA = African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement, 1996

- 75 Parties, 225 species
- Decision 4.6 – Implementation Review Process (IRP) (2008)
- Objective: To review non-compliance of a Party with the obligation to prevent adverse or potentially adverse human-induced effect on AEWA-listed species or habitat
- Review body: AEWA Standing Committee
- Applicants: unspecified



Implementation Review under AEWA



Implementation Review under AEWA

Analysis:

Subject under review: Case-specific review of compliance. No review of AEWA planning instruments.

Costs: Depending on case/necessity for on-site mission. No specific item on IRP included in budget.

Cases: List of AEWA TC; 2009-2015: Syrian Arab Republic, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Iceland.



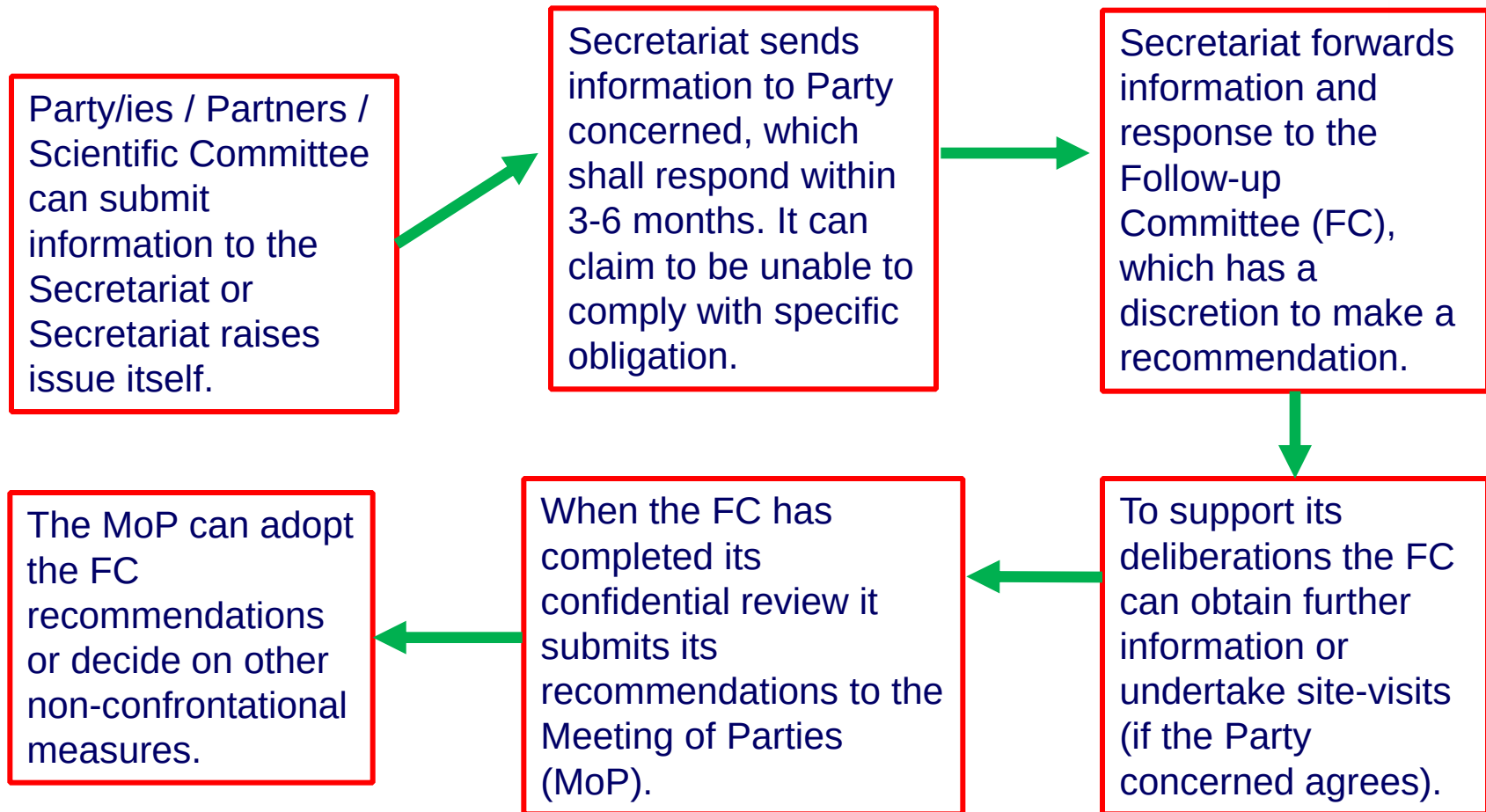
Follow-up Procedure under ACCOBAMS

ACCOBAMS = Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area, 2001

- 23 Parties, 24 species
- Resolution 5.4 – Follow-up Procedure (2013)
- Objective: monitor, facilitate and promote the follow up with the provisions of the Agreement
- Review body: Follow-up Committee (3 Party & 2 Partner Members)
- Applicants: Parties, Secretariat, ACCOBAMS Partners



Follow-up Procedure under ACCOBAMS



Follow-up Procedure under ACCOBAMS

Analysis:

Subject under review: Any non-compliance with a provision of the Agreement.

Costs: Annual meeting of 5-member FC. On-site mission, if required. Specific item for FC included in budget (€5,000 for 2016).

Cases: Confidential



Potential Review Mechanism under CMS

Under CMS Article VII (5), the COP at each ordinary meeting shall review the implementation of the Convention and may in particular:

- b) review the progress made towards the conservation of migratory species, especially those listed in Appendices I and II;
- e) make recommendations to the Parties for improving the conservation status of migratory species and review the progress being made under AGREEMENTS;
- g) make recommendations to the Parties for improving the effectiveness of this Convention;



Potential Review Mechanism under CMS

- CMS Resolution 11.7 – launched intersessional process to explore possibilities for strengthening implementation through a review process;
- The 44th meeting of the CMS Standing Committee adopted Terms of Reference for and established a Working Group to propose options for a review mechanism
- Options will be submitted to CMS COP12 in 2017



Thank you for your attention

Please find further information under:

www.cms.int

www.unep-aewa.org

www.accobams.org

