

Joint Meeting of the CBD and CITES Bushmeat Working Groups Nairobi, 7-10 June 2011

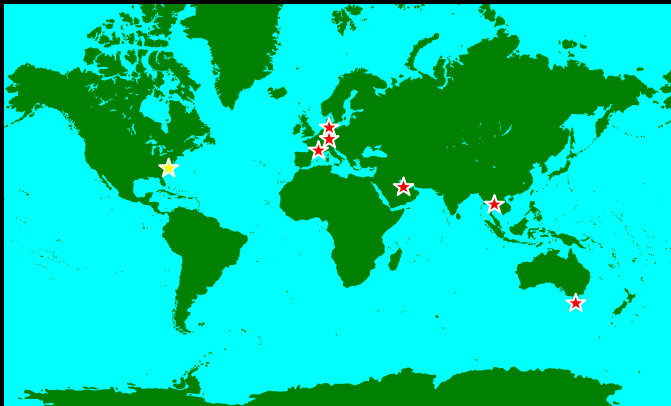


Convention on Migratory Species



Role & objectives of CMS

- International biodiversity treaty managed by UNEP with its Secretariat based in Bonn, Germany
- Aim: conservation of migratory species of wild animals
- Global scope, 115 countries are Parties to CMS
- Primary legal tools: species listings (Appendix I, II) and regional agreements



CMS Species Coverage

6 Primary Species Groups



Migratory Birds



Terrestrial Mammals



Marine Mammals



Marine Turtles



Fish



Insects

CMS Family

Binding and non-binding agreements



ASCOBANS



Gorilla



AWEA



Wadden Sea
Seals



ACAP



EUROBATS



ACCOBAMS



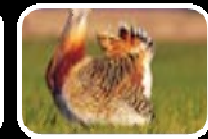
Aquatic
Warbler



Bukhara Deer



Dugong



Great
Bustard



Pacific
Cetaceans



Raptors



Ruddy
Headed
Goose



Saiga
Antelope



Sharks



Siberian
Crane



Slender-
billed Curlew



West African
Aquatic
Mammals



High Andean
Flamingo



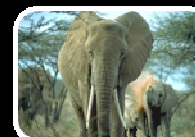
Marine
Turtles Africa



IOSEA



Mediterranean
Monk Seal



West African
Elephants



Grassland
Birds of South
America



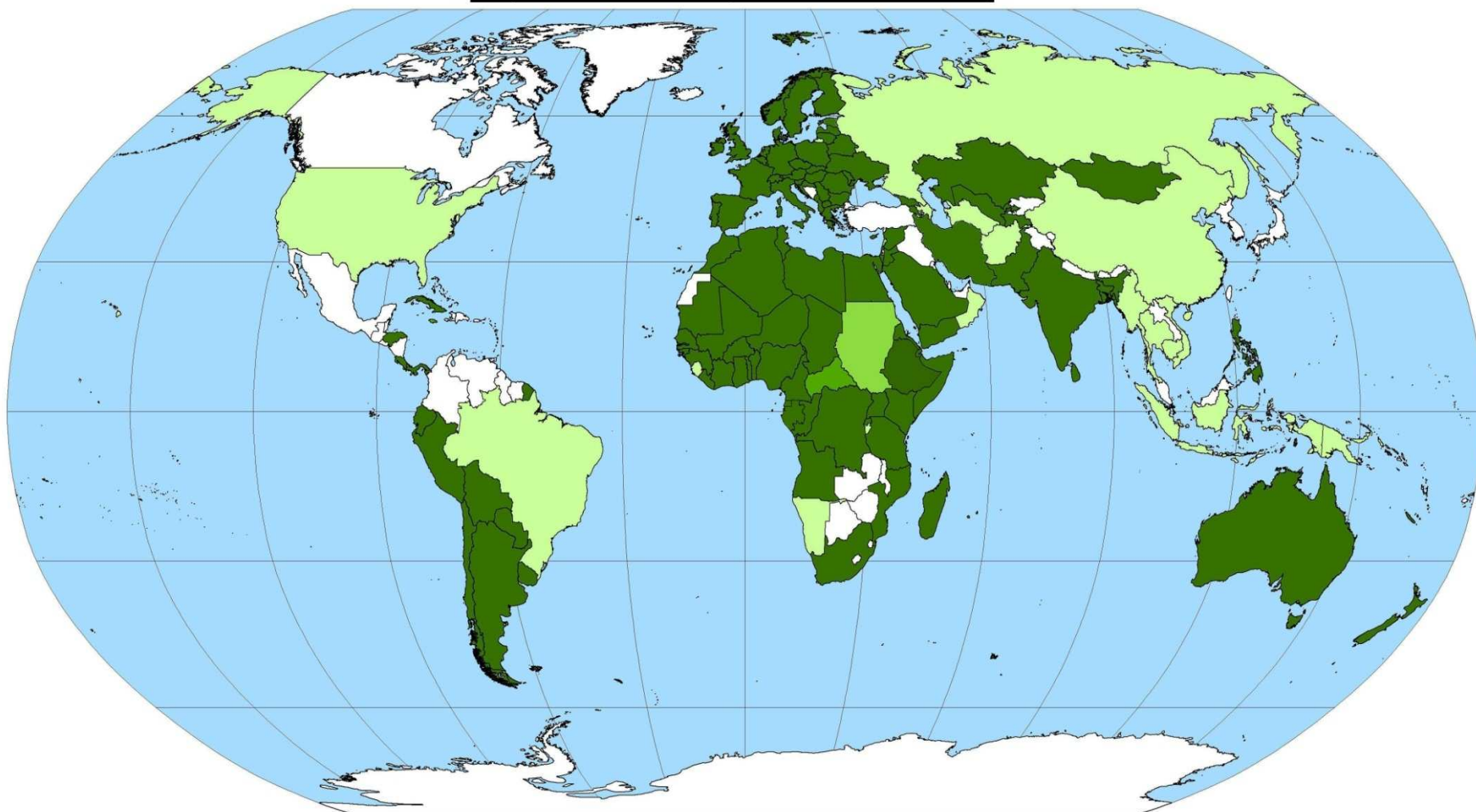
Central Asian
Flyways A.P..



C. Eurasian
Aridland
Mammals AP

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Map of 115 Parties (as of 1 March 2011)



The boundaries and names shown
and the designations used on this
map do not imply official endorsement
or acceptance by the United Nations.

2000 0 2000 KM



CMS and Bushmeat

- Gorilla Agreement: 10 Range States, currently 6 Parties, in force since 2008.



- West African Elephant MoU:
 - 13 Range States, 13 signatories,
 - in effect since 2005.



- Both agreements recognize illegal poaching, mainly for bushmeat and body parts (ivory, gorilla hands etc.), as a major threat.

- March 2011: 1st Gorilla TC called for increased coordination with Wildlife Law Enforcement agencies (e.g. Interpol, CITES, ICCWC)
- June 2011: Upcoming Second Meeting of the Signatories to the Elephant MoU will discuss poaching and other threats to remaining populations

- Major challenges:
 - logging roads make remote areas accessible for hunters
 - growing demand from cities and even worldwide
 - corruption and complacency of authorities, despite official legal protection of gorillas and West African elephants (both CITES App. I)

- Gorilla Agreement Action Plans encourage various ways of reducing bushmeat consumption:
 - use of domesticated sources of protein
 - alternative employment (e.g. ecotourism, beekeeping)



Ex-gorilla-poacher, now snail farmer (Nigeria)

- Strictly enforce laws
- Capacity building for law enforcement agencies



Confiscated bushmeat (projects Supported by CMS)