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**MIGRATORY SPECIES AND COOPERATION WITH THE CONVENTION ON THE
CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS***Note by the Executive Secretary**Executive summary*

Migratory species are a valuable component of biological diversity. The importance of their habitats is specifically mentioned in the text of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The need to conserve and sustainably use them is referred to in a number of decisions of the Conference of the Parties, and the Convention for the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) is currently the main forum addressing migratory species.

The Executive Secretary has prepared the present note to propose ways in which migratory species could be further integrated into the work programmes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the role the Convention on Migratory Species could play in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition, the secretariats of the two conventions have developed a draft joint work programme (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/12/Add.1) to implement the proposed actions.

Suggested recommendations

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties, with a view to enhancing the integration of migratory species in the programmes of work under the Convention:

(a) Invite the CMS secretariat to compile and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention on Biological Diversity case-studies on migratory species and their habitats, relevant to thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(b) Invite the Executive Secretary to generate, in collaboration with the CMS secretariat and relevant organizations, guidance for the integration of migratory species into the national biodiversity

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strategies and action plans and ongoing and future programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(c) Consider the need for arrangements to provide financial resources, in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats into their funding programmes;

(d) Urge Parties to report through their national reports on the extent to which they address migratory species at the national level, and on their cooperation with other range States.

The Subsidiary Body may further wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties, with a view to strengthening the role of CMS in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity, recognize CMS as the lead partner in conserving and sustainably using migratory species over their entire range and that that Convention provides an international legal framework through which range States can cooperate on migratory species issues.

The Subsidiary Body may also wish to request the Executive Secretary to finalize and implement the joint work programme between the secretariats of the two conventions for 2001–2002 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/12/Add.1)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its third meeting, held in Buenos Aires in 1996, the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted decision III/21, in which it, *inter alia*, requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), “to evaluate how the implementation of that Convention can complement the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through its transboundary co-ordinated and concerted action on a regional, continental and global scale”.

2. In response, the CMS secretariat tabled a progress report entitled “Linkages and Co-ordination between the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the Convention on Biological Diversity” (UNEP/CBD/COP/4/Inf.22/Rev.1) at the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Bratislava in 1998, and a study on complementarities between the two conventions (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/28) at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held in Nairobi in 2000. The latter document described: (i) the importance of migratory species in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use efforts; (ii) how the CMS instruments support and can continue to support the implementation of Convention on Biological Diversity; and (iii) the possible synergies between the CMS instruments and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

3. In paragraph 7 of its decision V/21, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity requested the Executive Secretary:

(a) To take the study on the complementarities between the CMS and the Convention on Biological Diversity into consideration and, in collaboration with the CMS secretariat, to develop a proposal on how migratory species could be integrated into the work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the role the Convention on Migratory Species could play in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity with regard to, *inter alia*, the ecosystem approach, the Global Taxonomy Initiative, indicators, assessments and monitoring, protected areas, public education and awareness, and sustainable use, including tourism; and

(b) To submit the proposal referred to above for review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

4. In paragraph 8 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties also requested SBSTTA to provide it with advice at its sixth meeting.

5. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary has prepared the present note in collaboration with the CMS secretariat. It is being submitted to SBSTTA for review and to assist it in preparing its advice to the Conference of the Parties. Section II proposes how migratory species could be integrated into the work programmes of the Convention. Section III describes the possible role of the CMS in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the types of action that could enhance this role. A proposed joint work programme will be circulated as an addendum (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/6/12/Add. 1) to the present note.

II. HOW MIGRATORY SPECIES COULD BE INTEGRATED INTO THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

A. *Migratory species as an important component of biological diversity*

6. Migratory species comprise diverse and valuable taxa. Many of them are in danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant proportion of their migratory range or have an unfavourable conservation status.

1. *Status*

7. Animal migration is a global phenomenon. A wide variety of animals migrate. Antelopes, cetaceans, such as dolphins and whales, marine turtles, bats and many species of birds are some of the best-known examples of migratory species, but fish such as sturgeon and insects such as monarch butterflies also migrate.

8. Paragraph 1 (a) of article I of the Convention on Migratory Species defines migratory species as “the entire population or any separate part of the population of any species or lower taxon of wild animals, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries”. The word “cyclically” relates to a cycle of any nature, such as astronomical (or annual, etc.), life or climatic, and of any frequency. The word “predictably” implies that a phenomenon can be anticipated to recur in a given set of circumstances, though not necessarily in time (resolution 2.2 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species, Geneva, 1988).

9. The number of migratory species in the world is not definitively known. The Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS), which is being developed by the University of Bonn in cooperation with the CMS secretariat, places the number at 4,000. ^{1/} This figure is based on a biological definition that closely parallels the CMS definition and a minimum migration distance of 100 kilometres. The annex to the present note presents an indicative status of selected taxa of migratory species in the GROMS database.

10. Migratory species inhabit and use during their journeys a wide range of habitats in marine and coastal areas, inland waters, forests, agricultural lands, dry and sub-humid lands (i.e., dryland, arid, semi-arid, Mediterranean, grassland and savannah ecosystems), mountains and even urban environments. Within their migratory range some species, in particular migratory birds, rely on habitats in more than one biome.

11. Many animals migrate in response to biological requirements. The need to find a suitable location to breed and raise young, and to find favourable areas in which to feed at different times of the year is a biological requirement typical of many migratory species. In extreme cases, this may require migrating to locations thousands of kilometres away. Good examples of this are provided by some species of whale such as the northern right whale, and birds such as the albatross, the Siberian crane and the Arctic tern.

2. *Values*

12. Migratory species provide a number of values to humankind, including for example:

(a) The socio-economic uses that many coastal communities have for marine turtles. Migratory ducks and geese are taken in quantities of millions for subsistence;

^{1/} Riede K. 2000. *Conservation and Modern Information Technologies: The Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS)*, in *Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy* 152. Kluwer Law International.

- (b) The ecological role played by ungulates in maintaining Sahelo-Saharan desertic and semi-desertic habitats;
- (c) Environmental values: carefully planned and executed efforts to conserve and sustainably use migratory species, especially their habitats, will almost always have significant “knock-on effects” beneficial to other associated resident and migratory species;
- (d) The scientific values of some migratory species as indicators of ecosystem health and climate change; and
- (e) The educational, cultural and recreational values of cranes and other waterbirds. Furthermore, some migratory species, in particular those that are highly endangered or highly visible such as the Siberian crane, the slender-billed curlew or the great bustard, can act as “flagship species” because efforts to conserve them can draw attention to, and enhance awareness of, biodiversity conservation needs that improve prospects for their survival, as well as that of other species, their habitats and particular ecosystems.

3. *Threats*

13. Migratory species depend on the specific sites they find at the end of their journey and along the way. Consequently, they are vulnerable to a wide range of natural and human-related threats across their migratory ranges. Threats will vary with the species concerned but some generalizations can be made.
14. Habitat loss and degradation at key sites needed at different stages in the migratory species’ life and migratory cycles – sometimes called “bottleneck areas” – for example, breeding sites, feeding grounds and resting or stopover sites, are the primary threats faced by migratory species. Many wetlands, coastal habitats and open landscapes used by migratory birds have been transformed and fragmented by human activities, including for agricultural purposes, and urban and industrial development. Gazelles, oryx and other species of antelopes that live in the Sahelo-Saharan region are threatened with extinction due to habitat degradation through overgrazing and desertification, together with excessive hunting in some areas.
15. Obstacles are a particular problem for terrestrial and aquatic species. For example, migratory river dolphins and certain fish species are at risk from existing and planned dams that present physical barriers to their migration. Fences impede the movement of terrestrial migratory species. Power lines may pose a threat to avian migratory species.
16. Over-harvesting is also an important threat as a result of uncontrolled hunting and incidental take or by-catch fishing. By-catch is considered as the main cause of mortality of albatrosses of the southern hemisphere. Marine turtles, which are among the oldest life forms on Earth, are threatened by excessive human consumption for both meat and eggs.
17. Migratory animals can be eliminated intentionally for example when they arrive in huge numbers for very short, seasonal periods (sometimes called “bottleneck seasons”) and are considered as pests. This is the case for migrating birds causing crop damage, dolphins and seals reducing fish harvests and bats, which, due to a long history of misinformation and superstition, have endured direct persecution and habitat destruction.
18. Invasive alien species or non-native species that may out-compete migratory species in their habitats or hybridize with them. Introduction of pollutants may poison and decimate migratory species.
19. Other threats include:
 - (a) General disturbance from human activities such as noise or tourism;

(b) The insidious threats of land degradation, including desertification, deforestation and the impact of climate change on habitat and food availability; and

(c) Individual and cumulative threats at important habitats and along migration routes are detrimental to the conservation status of many migratory species and have left some species critically endangered and at the brink of extinction.

B. Action needed to enhance integration of migratory species into the programmes of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity

20. The text of the Convention on Biological Diversity makes specific mention of migratory species only in Annex I, which refers to the identification of habitats important to such species. Nevertheless, the Parties to the Convention have a general obligation to conserve and sustainably use migratory species and their habitats in so far as migratory species are an important component of biodiversity. This obligation holds regardless of whether or not a Party is also party to the Convention on Migratory Species.

21. In its decisions, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity has referred specifically to migratory species in the context of:

- (a) Their incorporation into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (decision III/21);
- (b) The status and trends of biodiversity of inland waters ecosystems (decision IV/4); and
- (c) Programme of work on dry and sub-humid lands (i.e., migratory corridors) (decision V/23, annex I).

22. Further integration of migratory species conservation and sustainable use into the work programme under the Convention on Biological Diversity will contribute significantly to the implementation of both conventions, particularly because actions taken to conserve and sustainably use migratory species will likely have positive effects on other associated components of biodiversity across the migratory ranges of the migratory species concerned and enhance the provision of their goods and services.

23. In addition, the ecosystem approach endorsed by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in its decision V/6, which, *inter alia*, emphasizes the need to focus on the functional relationships and processes within ecosystems without precluding other management and conservation approaches, such as the species conservation programmes, is a useful management strategy for migratory species conservation and sustainable use. The habitats of migratory species can be found in a wide range of ecosystems. Maintaining the structure and function of these ecosystems is therefore critical to the ultimate survival of migratory species and their habitats.

24. The conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats could in theory be integrated into almost every aspect of the work programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Such integration could be promoted through a number of measures, for example:

- (a) The secretariats of the two conventions could:
 - (i) Compile and disseminate relevant case-studies illustrating the occurrence and importance of migratory species in all thematic areas and cross-cutting issues under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including in particular the ecosystem approach, to enhance the awareness of those implementing that Convention. In the same spirit, the CMS secretariat could report regularly to the bodies established under the Convention on Biological Diversity on the implementation of the Convention on Migratory Species and its associated agreements; and
 - (ii) Jointly generate guidance on the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats for use by Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. Guidance

could, for example, be useful in supporting those Parties to integrate migratory species considerations into national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs);

(b) The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity could request SBSTTA to ensure that migratory species issues are integrated, as appropriate, in all thematic and cross-cutting areas addressed by the Convention. The expertise available under the CMS instruments could be drawn on to support this integration;

(c) The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity could request its Parties to:

- (i) Address the lack of information on the conservation status of migratory species;
- (ii) Cooperate with other range States directly or through international organizations to conserve and sustainably use migratory species across their migratory range in fulfilment of their obligations under Article 5 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Cooperation). The Conference of the Parties has taken a step towards doing so, but only in the limited instance of inland waters biodiversity. In that case, Parties have been encouraged to develop and maintain effective cooperation for the sustainable management of, *inter alia*, migratory species, including through bilateral and multilateral agreements;
- (iii) Ensure that biodiversity conservation projects they submit for funding, e.g., through GEF or other bilateral or multilateral sources, and subsequently undertake include to the extent practicable considerations relating to the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats, and reflect a migratory-range approach;
- (iv) Ensure that there is active coordination between their focal points for the two conventions within their countries to ensure information exchange and harmonized positions in the meetings under the respective conventions, as called for in decision III/21 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity; and
- (v) Report on the above activities, as a basis for future decisions, including steps taken to integrate migratory species conservation and sustainable use into NBSAPs.

25. The two secretariats propose considering some of the above activities for integration in their joint work programme for 2001–2002.

III. POSSIBLE ROLE OF THE CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

A. Current approaches to the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species under the Convention on Migratory Species

26. The need for countries to cooperate to conserve wild animals that migrate across national boundaries, or between areas of national jurisdiction and areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (e.g., the high seas), was recognized in recommendation 32 of the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. This recognition provided an impetus for the subsequent adoption of Convention on Migratory Species in Bonn in 1979. The Convention entered into force on 1 November 1983.

27. The Convention on Migratory Species is the only global United Nations-based treaty aiming specifically at the conservation of migratory species (avian, marine and terrestrial) over their entire range through transboundary coordinated and concerted action on a regional, continental or global scale. It provides an international legal framework through which range States can cooperate on issues concerning migratory species, including through the collection and evaluation of reliable scientific data on the

conservation status of hundreds of migratory species. Parties to the Convention can then take concrete actions to conserve migratory species and their habitats in three ways:

- (a) Adoption of strict protection measures for migratory species that are in danger of becoming extinct;
- (b) Conclusion of agreements; and
- (c) Joint research and monitoring activities.

28. Parties to the Convention are to adopt strict protection measures for migratory species that are in danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant proportion of their range. These species are listed in appendix I to the Convention, which currently contains 76 endangered migratory species. In general, Parties that are range States of appendix I species are required, at minimum, to take three direct actions:

- (a) Prohibit the “taking” of individual animals, except “to accommodate the needs of traditional subsistence users of such species”;
- (b) Conserve and restore important habitats; and
- (c) Counteract factors that impede migration, and control other factors that might endanger migratory species.

29. Parties are encouraged to conclude agreements to conserve and manage migratory species listed in appendix II, which includes migratory species or groups of species that have an unfavourable conservation status as well as those that would benefit significantly from international cooperation. These agreements may range from legally binding treaties to less formal memoranda of understanding. They are, in effect, separate international treaties whose object according to the Convention is “to restore the migratory species concerned to a favourable conservation status or to maintain it in such status”. Parties to agreements do not have to be Parties to the Convention itself. This pragmatic approach expedites conservation action.

30. CMS provides additional guidelines for the content of agreements, which parallel the obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, for example, on *in situ* conservation, the ecosystem approach, international cooperation, research and public awareness. The guidelines include provisions to (i) maintain a network of suitable habitat; (ii) conserve, restore and protect habitat; (iii) create coordinated species conservation and management plans; (iv) provide new favourable habitats or reintroduce the species into favourable habitats; (v) identify periodically factors potentially harmful to the species’ conservation status; (vi) address and exchange information on threats including factors impeding migration, substances harmful to migratory species, illegal taking and alien species; (vii) undertake cooperative research and monitoring; (viii) establish emergency procedures; and (ix) provide for public awareness.

31. In addition to agreements on appendix II species, the Convention encourages its Parties to “take action” to conclude other agreements to conserve any population or geographically separate part of the population of any species of wild animals which periodically cross-jurisdictional boundaries. Agreements in this context include flexible instruments such as memoranda of understanding.

32. To date, the concluded agreements and memoranda of understanding are the: (i) Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea (1990); (ii) Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS) (1991); (iii) Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (EUROBATS) (1991); (iv) Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) (1995); (v) Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Seas (ACCOBAMS) (1996); (vi) Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane (1993); (vii) Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Slender-billed Curlew (1994); and (viii) Memorandum of Understanding Concerning

Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa (1999); (ix) Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and Their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-east Asia (2000); (x) Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of the Middle-European Population of the Great Bustard (2000).

33. Action plans represent the most detailed manifestations of an agreement's obligations. They address activities that the group of States party to a particular instrument needs to take, as well as more specific actions each individual State should take. They are flexible and kept under review by the Conference of Parties of the respective agreements. They thus evolve as the conservation status of the migratory species addressed changes.

34. CMS Parties are to undertake joint research and monitoring activities relating to migratory species. Concerted or cooperative research, monitoring and conservation actions are expected to be more efficient and cost-effective than ad hoc individual measures in the range States concerned. Furthermore, the common responsibility shared by range States to create the conditions to conserve migratory species as a global resource throughout their entire life-cycle and migratory range is the fundamental principle underlying international cooperation on migratory species. This principle of common State responsibility complements effectively the affirmation in the preamble of the Convention on Biological Diversity that the conservation of biodiversity is the common concern of humankind and that within those areas under their jurisdiction or control States have the responsibility to conserve biodiversity and use biological resources in a sustainable manner.

B. The relevance of the substantive CMS obligations and work programmes to those of the Convention on Biological Diversity

35. The above-mentioned study on complementarities between the two conventions (UNEP/CBD/COP/5/INF/28) showed that CMS instruments intersect with at least 26 of the substantive provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The study notes that this is especially apparent for ecosystem and species-based measures, including for example protected areas and alien invasive species (Article 8 of the Convention on Biological Diversity); those on identification and monitoring (Article 7), including scientific assessment and indicators; sustainable use of components of biological diversity (Article 10), including tourism; research and training (Article 12); public education and awareness (Article 13); impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts (Article 14); information exchange (Article 17); and technical and scientific co-operation (Article 18). Like Articles 7(c) and 8, paragraph 1, of the Convention on Biological Diversity, all CMS instruments require their Parties to identify threats to the migratory species that they address and to regulate or manage those threats. In addition, each of the ten CMS agreements and memoranda of understanding require their Parties to endeavour to make present uses of migratory species compatible with conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. This is a key consideration where long-standing human activities, such as hunting and fishing, pose a threat to migratory species and their habitats.

C. Action that could be taken to enhance the role of the Convention on Migratory Species in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity

36. Sections A and B above indicate that CMS approach is in harmony with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and that actions taken by CMS Parties and other Governments participating in the agreements and memoranda of understanding support the thematic areas addressed by the Convention on Biological Diversity and provide substantial support to the work on cross-cutting issues. On the other hand, decisions by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have made references to the CMS in the context of: (i) institutional collaboration and coordination (decision III/21); (ii) coordination between the focal points for the two conventions (decision III/21); (iii) environmental impact assessment (decisions IV/10 and V/18); and (iv) joint work on alien species (decision V/8). Furthermore, there are substantial intersections between the CMS

instruments and the substantive obligations and work programmes under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

37. Strengthened institutional cooperation is a way to enhance the role of the CMS in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity. The heads of the two secretariats concluded a memorandum of cooperation on their future communication and cooperation on 13 June 1996. This memorandum provides for the exchange of experience and information, the coordination of work programmes and the possibility of harmonizing reporting requirements. The memorandum was endorsed by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in its decision II/10. At its fifth meeting, the CMS Conference of the Parties adopted "Objectives and action points for the triennium 1998-2000", objective 8.1 of which invites CMS Parties and the CMS secretariat to implement the memorandum of cooperation.

38. With a view to streamlining their contribution to the implementation of the two conventions, the two secretariats have developed as part of the memorandum of cooperation a joint work programme for 2001-2002, which will be circulated to SBSTTA as an addendum to the present note. The joint work programme is expected to enhance the role of each secretariat in implementing both conventions. It will address all the thematic areas and cross-cutting issues listed in paragraph 7 of decision V/21, as well as the issue of by-catch.

39. Pursuant to its decision III/21, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity has encouraged further cooperative arrangements between SBSTTA and the CMS Scientific Council. At its fifth meeting, the CMS Conference of the Parties also confirmed that CMS should strengthen or establish new partnerships with the institutions established under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The CMS Standing Committee and Scientific Council were encouraged to communicate with the bodies in question, participate in their meetings and report back to CMS bodies. A member of the CMS Scientific Council has been invited to and has attended SBSTTA meetings as an observer. At its sixth meeting, the CMS Conference of the Parties invited SBSTTA to be represented as an observer at meetings of the CMS Scientific Council.

40. Additional elements that could enhance the role of CMS in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity include:

(a) In view of the fact that migratory species are a globally significant component of biodiversity and CMS provides the global forum for addressing migratory species over their entire range, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity could recognize CMS as the "lead partner" in conserving and sustainably using migratory species and their habitats; and

(b) With regard to the funding of projects to conserve and sustainably use migratory species, bearing in mind, in particular, the difficulties for financing such projects across the migratory range of a species, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity could urge bilateral and multilateral funding agencies, including the financial mechanism of the Convention, to mainstream the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species and their habitats into their funding programmes.

Annex

GENERAL STATUS AND THREATS OF MAJOR GROUPS OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN THE GROMS DATABASE

Taxon	Information status	Estimated number of migrants ^{2/}	Number of species on CMS appendices ^{3/}	General threats ^{4/}
Mammals				
<i>Generally</i>	Very good to poor	600	112	-
<i>Bats</i>	Insufficient	100	52	<i>Biocides; habitat loss</i>
<i>Cetaceans</i>	Good Poor	90 (total)		<i>Taking; biocides; noise</i>
- <i>Large Whales</i>			6	
- <i>Small Whales</i>			32	
<i>River dolphins</i>			4	<i>All of above and dams</i>
<i>Seals (Pinnipeds and Sirenia)</i>	Medium	40	5	<i>Habitat loss; by-catch; poaching, noise</i>
<i>Terrestrial mammals (e.g. ruminants)</i>	Medium	35	17	<i>Poaching; habitat loss</i>
Birds				
<i>Generally</i>	Good	2000	570	<i>All of above and below; invasive alien species; release of hybrids</i>
Turtles				
<i>Generally</i>	Good	7	9	<i>By-catch; destruction of nesting beaches</i>
Fish				
<i>Generally</i>	Good but poor for tropical and non-economic species	1000	20	<i>Taking; by-catch; pollution; dams</i>
Invertebrates				
<i>Generally</i>	Good to bad	500	1	<i>Pollution; habitat loss</i>

^{2/} According to estimates by GROMS

^{3/} Number of species on CMS appendices calculated by GROMS (including species within whole families). Numbers might vary + or -10, according to doubts about migratory status or taxonomy. CMS species contain "technical migrants" (non-migratory species crossing political borders). Appendix II contains whole families. Listing was generated by the GROMS database, by updating migrating species within whole families. The high number of listed birds result from the high number of migratory Muscicapidae (96 species), and might increase with classification of further migrants. Data from Riede K. (2000), see also <http://www.groms.de>.

^{4/} According to a qualitative literature reviewed by GROMS. As most migratory species have huge ranges, threats might vary geographically throughout the range. Therefore, threats listed here are not classified according to importance, as this varies geographically.