CMS and sustainable wildlife management

UNEP/CMS Secretariat
United Nations Environment Programme/ Convention on Migratory Species
Appendix I – Endangered Species

- Species threatened with extinction
- Strict protection

Appendix II - Species conserved through Agreements

- Benefit from international cooperation

Picture credits: Dennis Conner and Richard Reading
Migratory species

- A “significant proportion” of the entire population of species or geographically distinct part of species.

- must “cyclically and predictably” or “periodically” cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries.
Central Asian Mammals Initiative (CAMI)

- Resolution 11.24 CAMI and its Programme of Work (CAMI POW) adopted at CMS COP 11
- 15 species, 14 Range states
Programme of Work (POW)

Single species instruments/MOUs

Threats & Needs

Linear infrastructure

Poaching

Habitat degradation

Species designated for Concerted & Cooperative Action
Goal of CAMI POW

To improve the conservation status of large migratory mammals and their habitats by strengthening **trans-boundary** cooperation.
CAMI Progress since COP 11

- CAMI coordinator position at CMS Secretariat (part time)
- Species Focal Points (for all 15 species), CAMI website
- 9 Meetings concluded and 6 Projects to implement CAMI POW supported by CMS

CAMI website: http://www.cms.int/cami
Topics addressed

- Linear infrastructure
- Sustainable use
- Awareness and knowledge
- Activities for single species
- Dialogue with industry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
<th>Short title</th>
<th>CAMI POW</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug-15</td>
<td>BMUB, BfN and CMS</td>
<td>Wildlife-Friendly Measures in Infrastructure Planning and Design in Mongolia</td>
<td>1.3.3, 1.4.6, 2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept-15</td>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Sustainable use in Hunting Territories and Protection of Wildlife</td>
<td>1.4.6, 1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>April-16</td>
<td>Mining industry with ACBK</td>
<td>Minex Central Asia with ACBK</td>
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<tr>
<td>July-16</td>
<td>NABU</td>
<td>Snow leopard meeting</td>
<td>4, 1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug-16</td>
<td>CMS, BfN, NABU</td>
<td>Expert workshop to implement CAMI</td>
<td>1.3.3, 1.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep-16</td>
<td>CITES/ CMS</td>
<td>Side event on trophy hunting of Argali sheep</td>
<td>1.4.6</td>
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### Selected Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>Implemented by</th>
<th>Dealing with</th>
<th>Funded by</th>
<th>CAMI POW</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct-12</td>
<td>FFI</td>
<td>Workshop Trans-boundary cooperation on Snow Leopards</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr-15</td>
<td>SCA</td>
<td>Coordination of Saiga MOU and Saiga Resource Center</td>
<td>BMUB</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>May-15</td>
<td>Royal Veterinary College, FAO</td>
<td>Emergency expert mission to saiga die-off sites</td>
<td>CMS UNEP</td>
<td>1.6.4-1.6.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr-16</td>
<td>SCA</td>
<td>Sampling protocol for mass die offs, awareness campaigns</td>
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<td>Sep-16</td>
<td>ACBK</td>
<td>Promoting guidelines on infrastructure in Central Asia</td>
<td>BMUB</td>
<td>1.3.3, 1.4.6, 2.2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Image source: Natalya Yakusheva, Microsoft, CMS, Microsoft, Microsoft, FFI, CMS, CMS, Microsoft
CMS and Sustainable Use

- CMS works with experts and governments to develop norms for ensuring sustainable use of selected species (Appendix II)
- Guides governments in developing policies and strategies
- CMS works in cooperation with CITES since 2002

CMS

Conservation and Sustainable Management

CITES

International Trade
The Argali *Ovis ammon*

- Flagship species, prey of Snow Leopards
- Appendix II of CITES and CMS, IUCN: near threatened
- Threats: Poaching, habitat degradation and fragmentation
- Economic potential as a trophy
- Currently the only huntable CAMI species in Tajikistan

Photo: Panthera

Photo: Askar Davletbakov
Legal instruments for argali management

- CAMI POW
- Argali Single Species Action Plan
- CMS-CITES joint work programme
CAMI POW aims to promote:

- Review of national legislation - and its enforcement - on hunting and trade as well as compliance with CITES
- Regular and sound monitoring of species to regulate hunting
- Non-extractive use especially ecotourism
- Cross-border cooperation to address illegal hunting
Argali Single Species Action Plan

- Use the economic potential to ensure benefits for conservation
- Address conservation threats such as habitat degradation due to overgrazing

Address challenges of trophy hunting:

- Lack of coherent and transparent legal framework
- Lack of involvement of local communities
- Inadequate non-detriment findings
CMS-CITES work programme 2015-2020

- Joint implementation of the Argali Single Species Action Plan
- Non-detrimental trade and sustainable use
- Sustainable trophy hunting in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia

Photo: Askar Davletbakov
Trophy hunting, if not accompanied by measures ensuring the support of local people, can increase poaching pressure.

Argali SSAP:
- Involve local communities formally in the management and sustainable use of argali and their habitat.
- Promote long-term assignment of management rights to communities
Legal framework

Lack of clear and transparent regulations and often contradicting legal and regulatory mechanisms for the allocation of hunting areas

Argali SSAP

- Review and strengthen legal measures to set and manage hunting quotas, allocation of licenses and ensure their transparency.
- Ensure compliance with CITES, EU regulations and the US Endangered Species Act.
Monitoring and research

Inadequate non-detriment findings to determine sustainable levels of export; scientific findings rarely used in decision-making

Argali SSAP

- Coordinate monitoring and the allocation of quotas in trans-boundary populations among Range States (particular role of CMS)
- Synchronize monitoring methods (mostly for Range states, IUCN, scientific institutions)
- Monitor and study argali and its habitat to improve management
Conclusions

- CMS supports policy-making for conservation and sustainable management of species and their habitat;

- Compliance with CMS = compliance with CITES: e.g. involving local communities in wildlife management (Argali SSAP, Handbook on CITES and Livelihoods)

- CMS can facilitate project development and attract funding
Thank you

www.cms.int