

# CMS Instruments and Background for the Conservation of the European Roller

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# **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





 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 requiring international Agreements



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



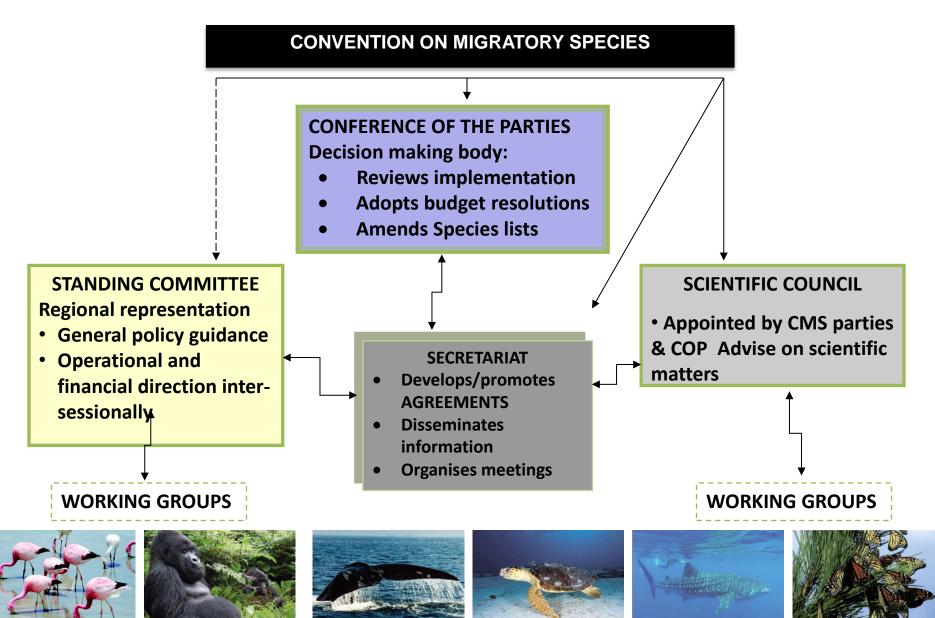








# **Structural Organization**





## European Roller (Coracias garrulus): Status

- Listed in Appendix II of CMS at COP1 in 1985
- Listed in Appendix I of CMS at COP11 in 2014, proposed by the EU and its 28 Member States
- Included in Category A of the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP); in 2014 still listed as Near-Threatened, and with decreasing population trend
- Since 2015 classified as *Least Concern* in the IUCN Red List (ver. 3.1)



#### Notes from previous slide

The migratory landbird species listed in Annex 3 are classified into three categories:

- Category A: comprising globally threatened (critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable) and near-threatened migratory landbird species which should be the subject of strict protection measures and subject to a flyway recovery plan;
- Category B: comprising migratory landbird species listed by IUCN as of Least Concern but with declining global population trends; and
- Category C: including all other migratory landbird species within the Action Plan area, with increasing, stable or unknown global population trends.

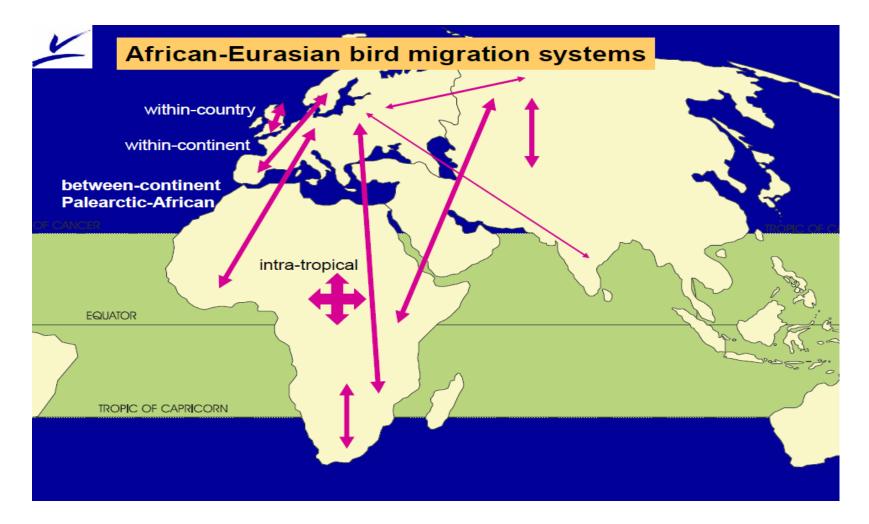
*Give conservation priority to migratory landbird species with declining global population trends,* i.e. species listed in Category B of Annex 3 of this Action Plan. The adoption of appropriate monitoring systems and the production of adaptive management plans are suggested for species, especially legal quarry species, for which taking may be a significant contributory factor to population declines – [S / 1].



- In 2008, an International Species Action Plan was accepted by the European Commission
- In 2014, Resolution 11.17 was adopted at CMS COP11 in Quito (Ecuador) requesting Parties to develop Flyway Action Plans for a first set of species including the Yellow-breasted Bunting, the European Turtle-dove and the European Roller
- The same Resolution adopted the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)



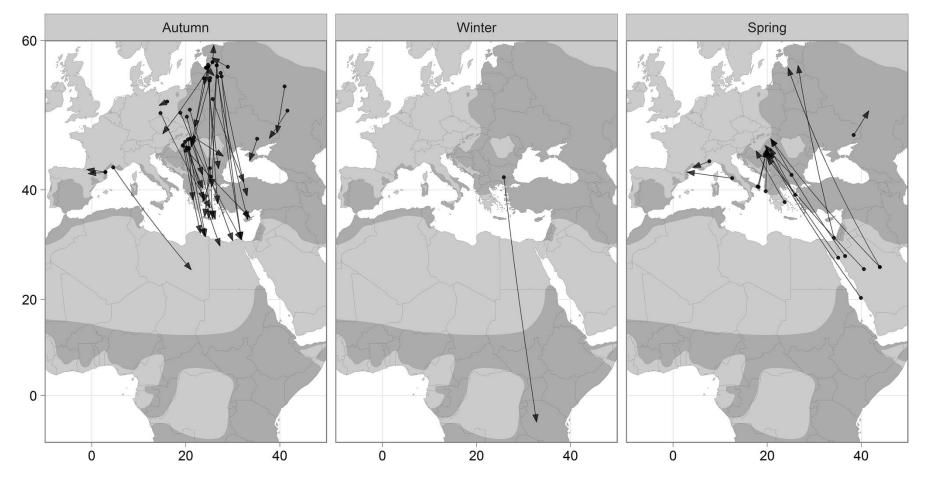
### **Migration systems**



Patterns of African-Eurasian migration systems (Bairlein, 2011)



# Ringing recoveries of European Rollers



Autumn, winter and spring ringing recoveries of ringed European Rollers. Arrows denote direction of movement (from ringing to recovery site). Shaded areas show the Roller's distribution during breeding (Europe) and winter (sub-Saharan Africa) seasons (BirdLife International 2013; **Finch et al. 2016**).



# Pan-African European Roller Monitoring Programme

- Birdlife South Africa's Preventing Extinctions Programme
- Goal: establish an active African network of researchers and conservationists to understand the status of European Rollers on their wintering grounds
- Research needs:
  - understand the **flyway routes** followed by different populations and subspecies
  - identify and quantify threats on migration routes and wintering grounds (illegal killing and taking, habitat destruction, agricultural and forest management intensification, electrocution, poisoning)





Source: Updates on African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP)



- The finalised Action Plan is submitted to the CMS
  Scientific Council (this year: until 24 May 2017)
- The Scientific Council meets (next: 7-10 July 2017 in Bonn) and reviews the Action Plan
- Once endorsed by the Scientific Council, the Action Plan is submitted to COP for adoption (Deadline this year: 23 August 2017)
- The Action Plan is adopted, together with a Resolution, at COP 12 in Manila on (every 3 years; next: 22-28 October 2017)



# **CMS Species Action Plans**

- An Action Plan is an extremely important document:
  - it will **guide conservation efforts** of many different stakeholders across the range
  - it will act as a catalyst for action on the ground
- Our **constructive cooperation** is needed:
  - for a robust document
  - to identify the **priority measures** that will improve the species conservation status



## Thank you!

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