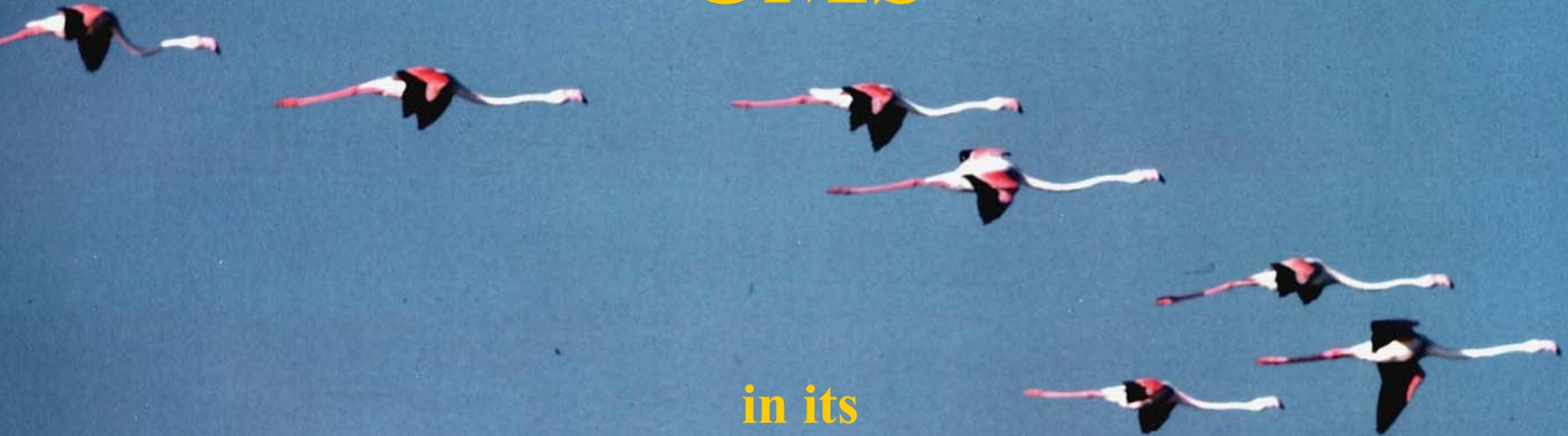


The
CONSERVATION IMPACT
of
CMS



in its

First 25 Years:

AN OVERVIEW



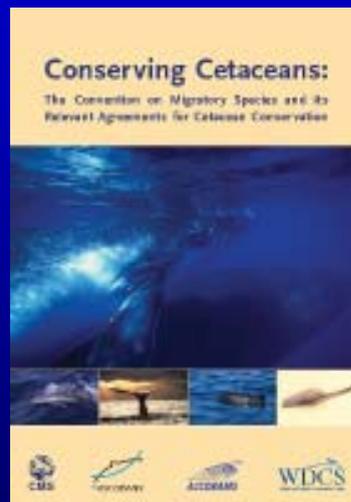
Does the convention save or help save species or ecosystems?

International conventions do not have the power to impose successful implementation on unwilling parties. They have to rely on persuasion and incentive.

Three types of mechanisms:

Reference Information

Incentive and Facilitation of Action.



Conservation Action

Built-in Potential

Conference of the Parties

Scientific Council

Secretariat

Co-operation to maximise conservation impact

Imaginative and Proactive Initiatives

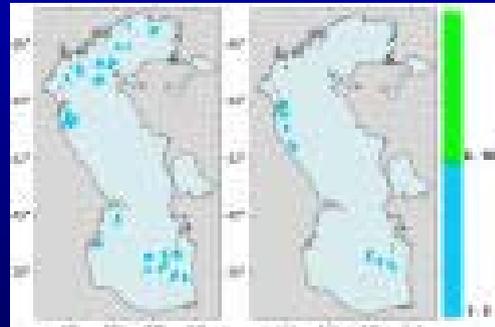
**to develop the activities of CMS in directions
where it was, or became, the best instrument**

Broad, thoughtful and innovative definition of migration

Focus on complex phenomena



Nomadic or far-foraging terrestrial mammals
Multi-habitat users such as bats
Obstacles to movements of fishes.



Emphasis on trans-border phenomena and the multi-lateral aspects of conservation



**Unique role in dealing with the long
distance movements of marine
organisms much affected by risk factors
operating in international waters**

Clear focus on the potential of the convention as a guide to prioritisation

Careful choice of organisms, geographical areas and threat categories in selecting candidates for the application of Agreements

EUROBATS

the Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats



Group of highly sensitive organisms with complex conservation needs



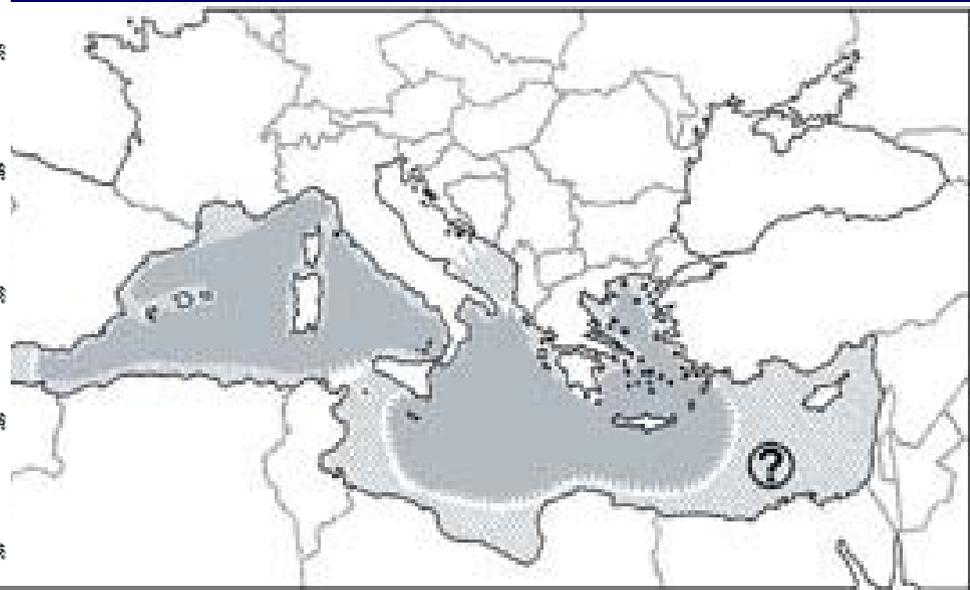
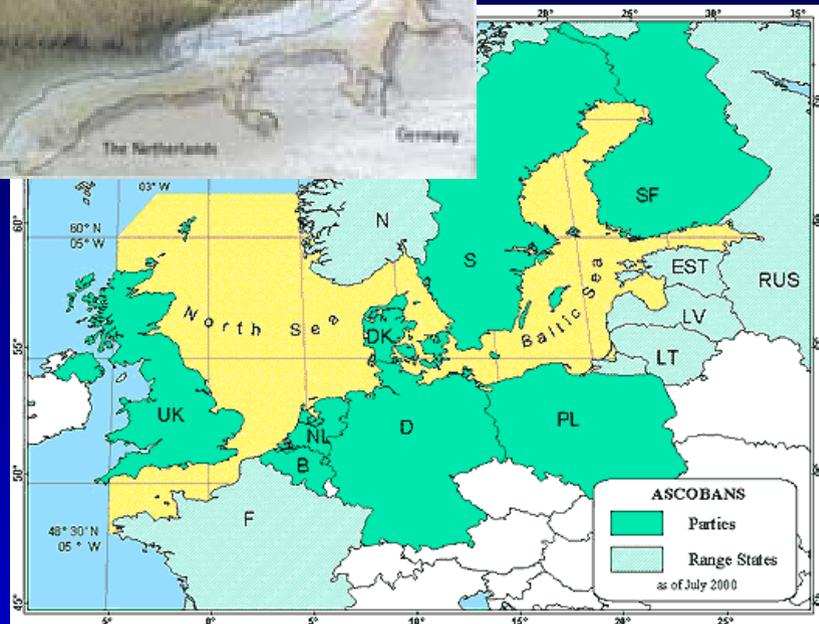
Contributed very substantially to higher conservation profile



WADDEN SEA SEALS



Focus on marine zones among the most exposed to adverse effects

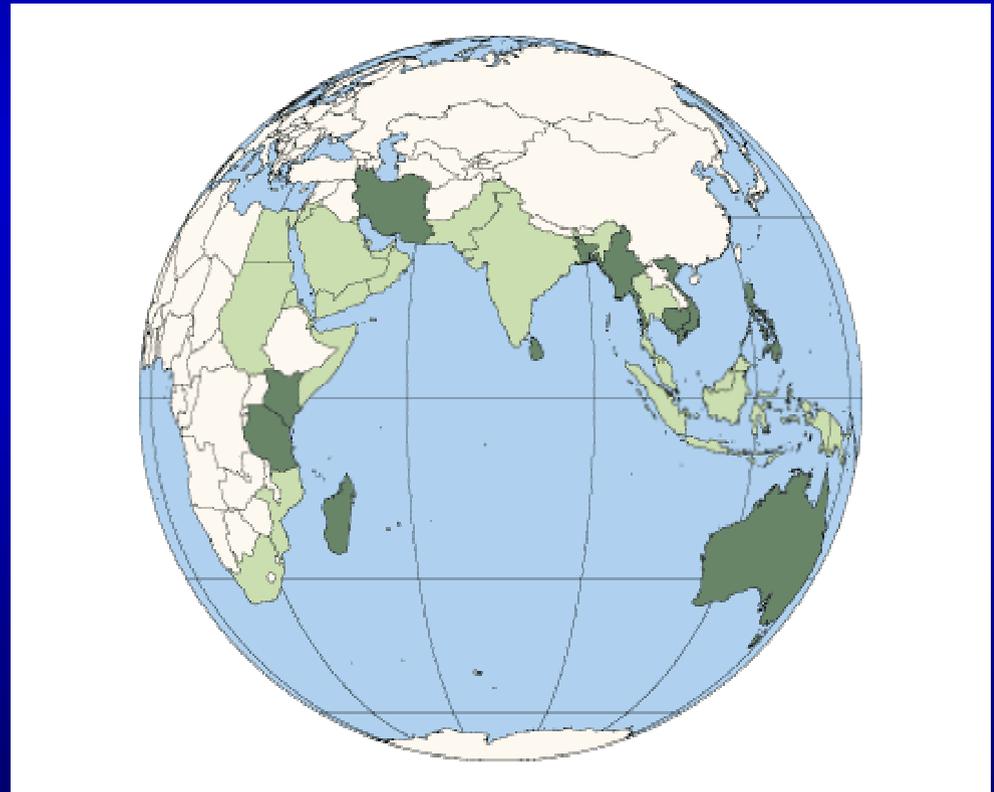




Indian Ocean - South-East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding



**Most ambitious and promising
integrated effort in favour of marine
turtles.**



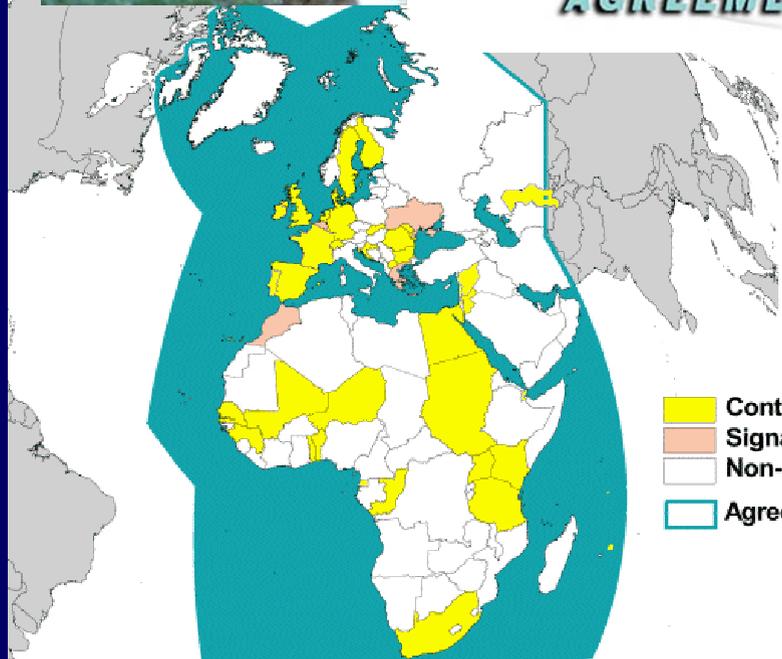
u-Eurasian
RATORY
WATER
BIRD
ement



Text of the Agreement: French / Russian / Arabic



MIGRATORY
WATER
BIRD
AGREEMENT



- Contracting Parties
- Signatory Parties
- Non-contracting Parties
- Agreement area

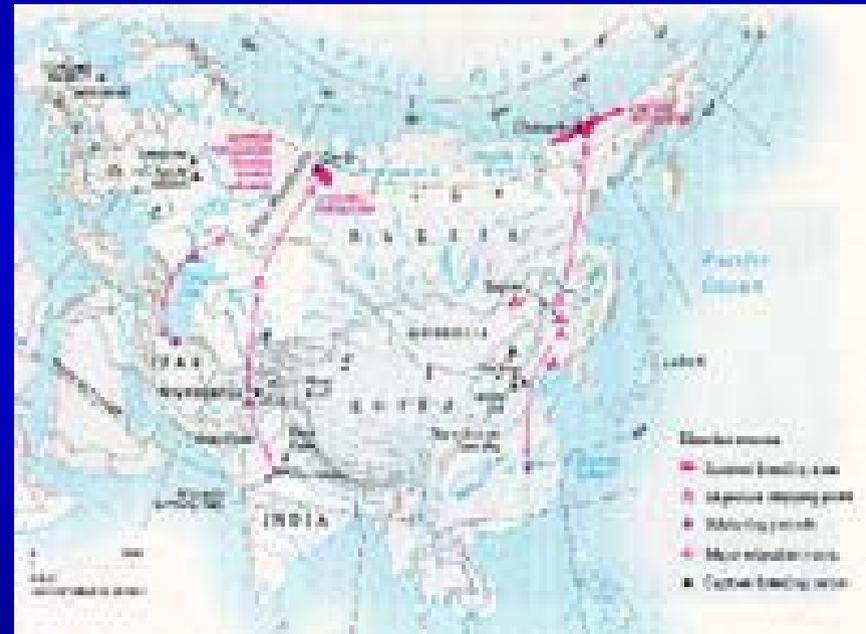
Identifies the unique capability of the convention to bring together, in a strictly conservation-oriented framework, the preoccupations of various user groups.

WELCOM

Concerted Actions

**Exemplary tool for dealing with the species
most in need of conservation efforts**

Species with particularly unfavourable migratory pattern

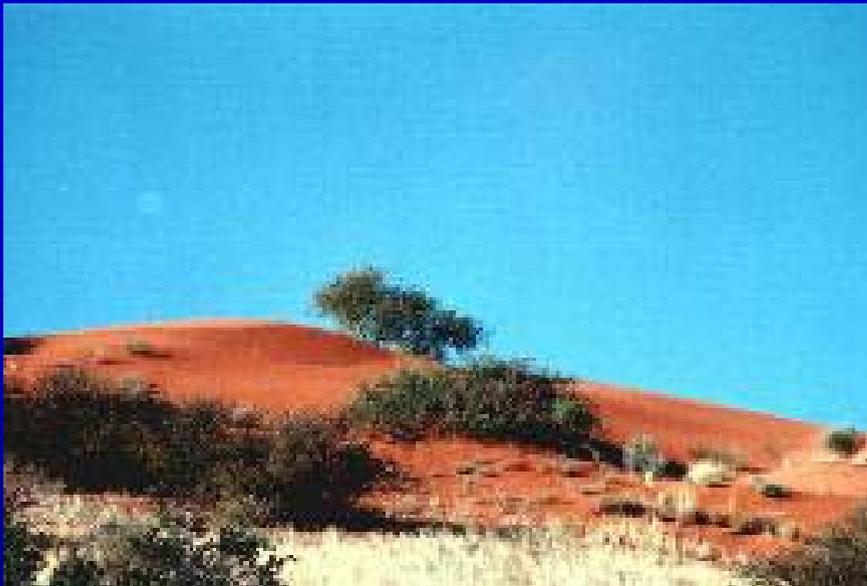


Memorandum of Understanding concerning Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane

SIBERIAN CRANE MoU



Large-scale, multinational co-operation on entire faunas that are of exceptional historical, cultural and eco-ethological value but composed of relatively few species dispersed over vast areas of fascinating but unproductive terrain



Sahelo-Saharan Antelope Concerted Action

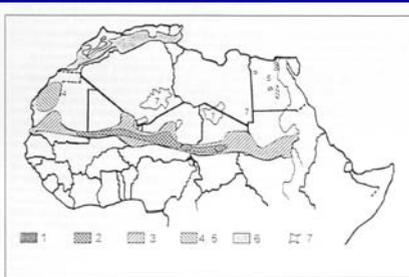


Figure 1. Historical distribution of the Sahelian horned Oryx dammah.

1. Sahelian nuclei surviving at the beginning of the 1980's (Newby, 1988).
2. Sahelian distribution in the 1960's (Gillot, 1969).
3. Main Sahelian range (Sahelian vegetation, Ma of White, 1983).
4. Atlantic range occupied until the 20th c. (Trenquin, 1975; Loggers *et al.*, 1992).
5. Libyan Desert range in Egypt occupied until the 19th c. (Oshern and Helmy, 1980).
6. Probable southern Mediterranean-Saharan range, Antiquity (zones 55, 49, 79 of White, 1983).
7. Central Saharan massif, no historical data.

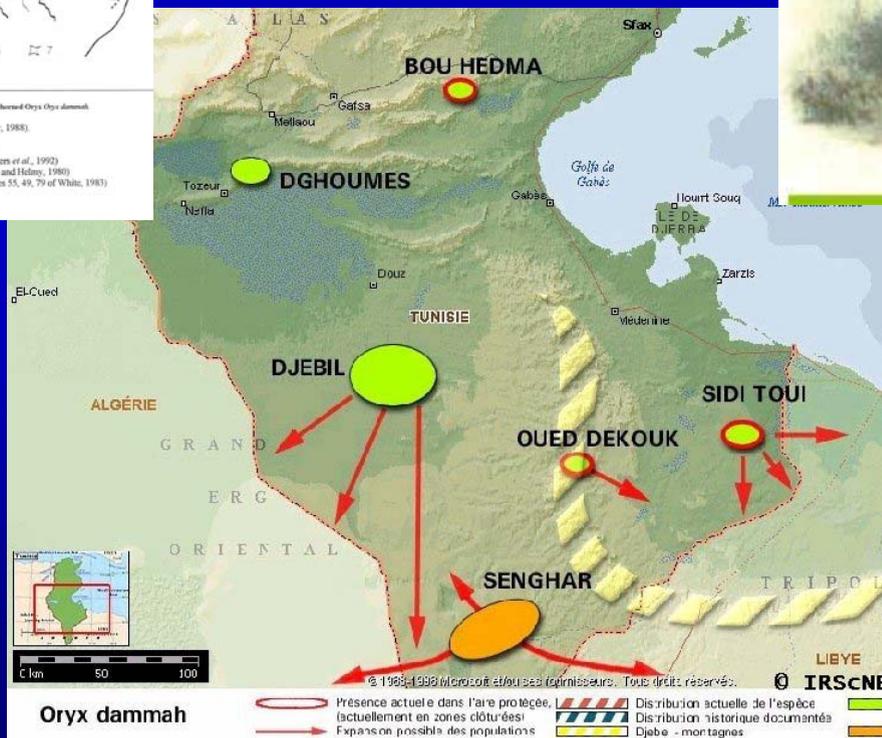
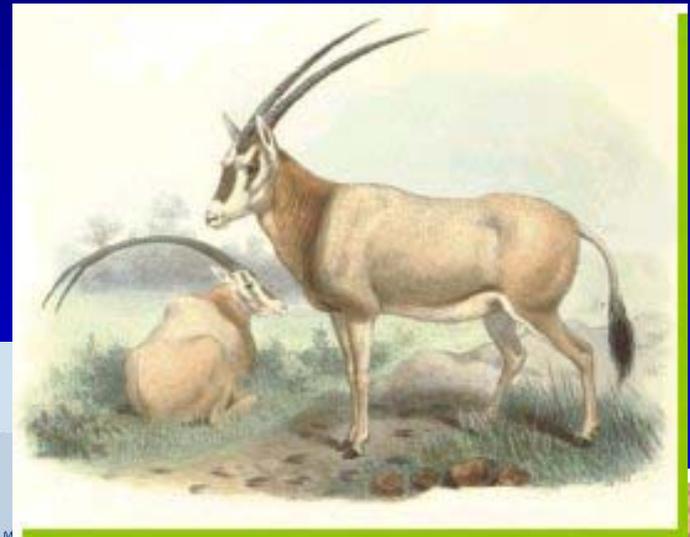


Fig. 9. Two dama gazelles in the fixed rolling dunes of the Mungu. Note different rump patterns.



Fig. 10. Two dama gazelles at the western terminus of the survey route some 30 kms from

Central Asian Desert Mammals

