

Working Group 6: birds



Participants

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Thanks to Vin Fleming and Fred Launay for case studies

Birds on Appendix II

1268 species + 6 subspecies + 1
population



Challenges

- Gathering new data and locating existing data
- Resources (“cost of obtaining data”)
- Expertise available
- Confidence - making NDFs can be daunting

Can guidance suggest how effort (and other resources) be used to best effect?

Case studies

- African grey parrot *Psittacus erithacus*
- *Cacatua galerita* and *Platycercus eximius* in New Zealand
- *Cacatua sulphurea* in Indonesia
- *Falco cherrug* in United Arab Emirates
- *Amazona auropaliata* in Nicaragua

- Assessing the status of raptors in Guinea
- Sustainable harvesting of birds in Mexico
- Collecting data in support of NDFs for parrots

- Considerations specific to songbirds

Underlying issues

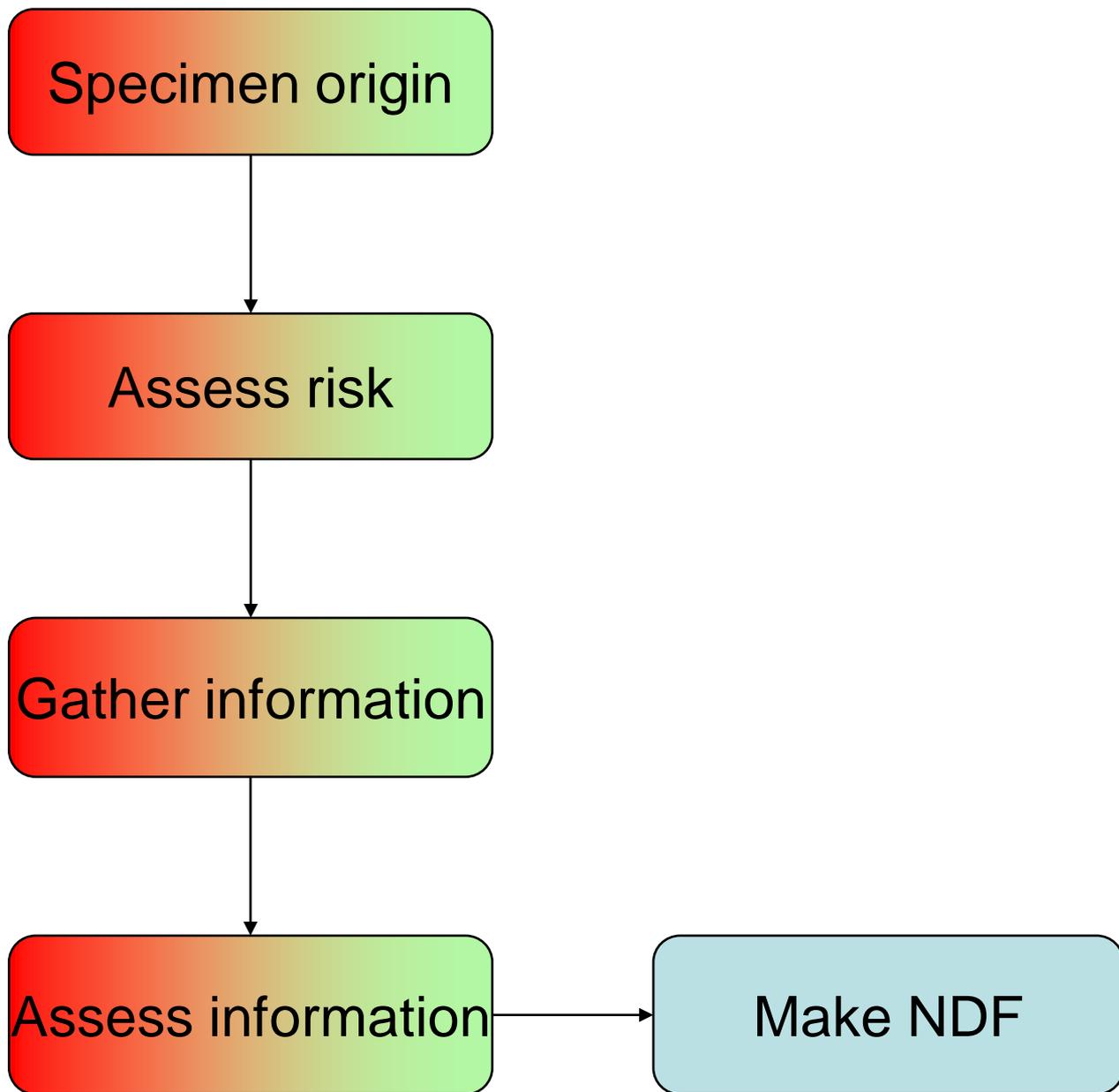
- Some NDFs a real challenge, some not
- Building confidence
- Limited resources

- Therefore, help to indicate where resources might be best directed
- Balance right between prescriptive detail and supportive practicality

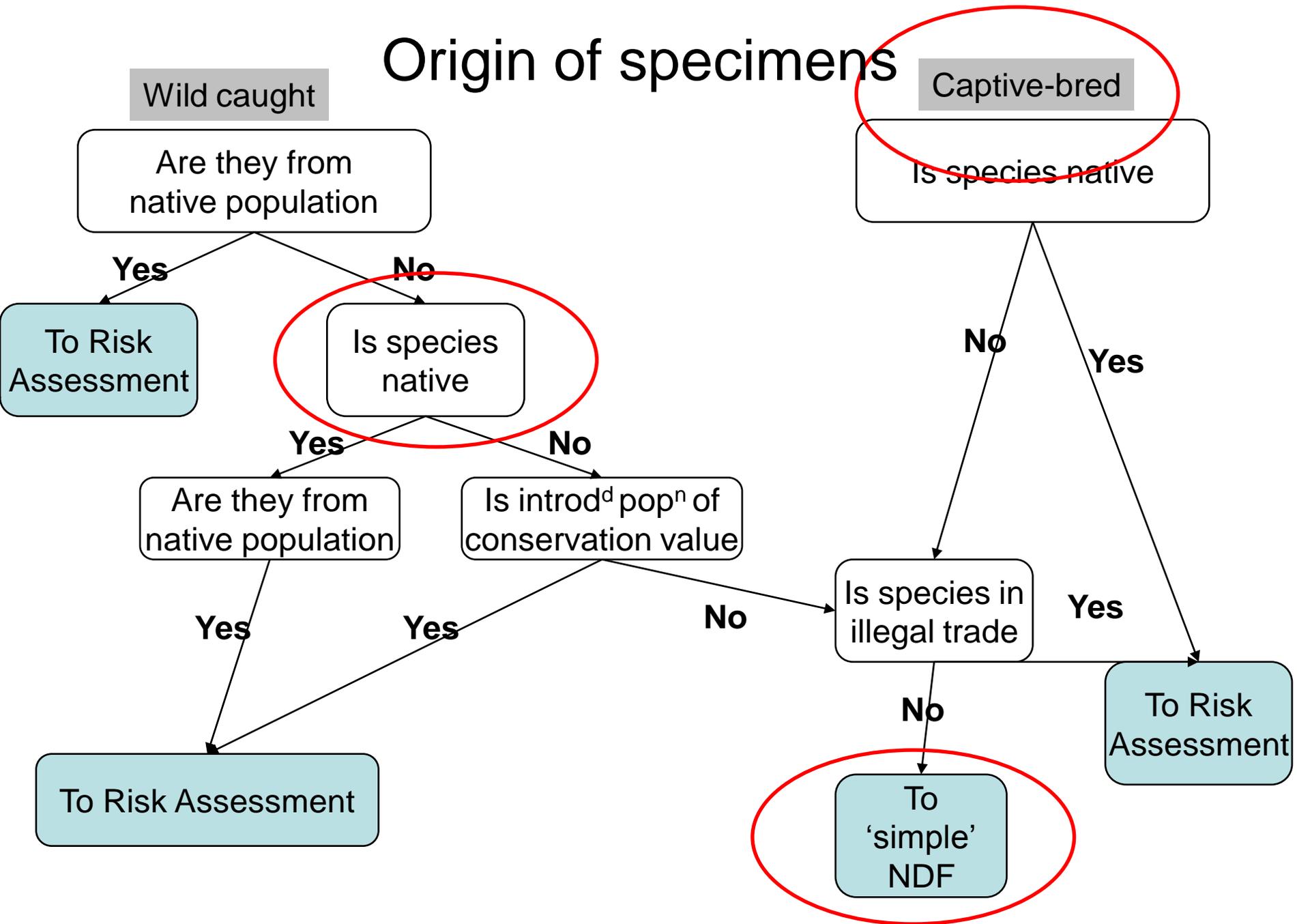
Guiding principles

- Be precautionary
- Be realistic about limitations of data
- Feedback – learn lessons to improve process

The overall
process



Origin of specimens



Risk Assessment

Way to quickly assess where effort is best directed.

1. Vulnerability of the population
2. General threats to population
3. Potential impact of proposed harvest
4. Management of harvest

Risk assessment

<p>1. Vulnerability of the population</p>	<p>Distribution - geographic range Abundance Reproductive potential Ability to repopulate Habitat breadth Pop. trend Complexity of life history Other</p>
<p>2. General threats to population</p>	<p>Illegal trade Invasives, disease Loss and degradation of habitats Domestic offtake Prop of range that is protected Conservation problems in other range States Other threats</p>

Risk assessment

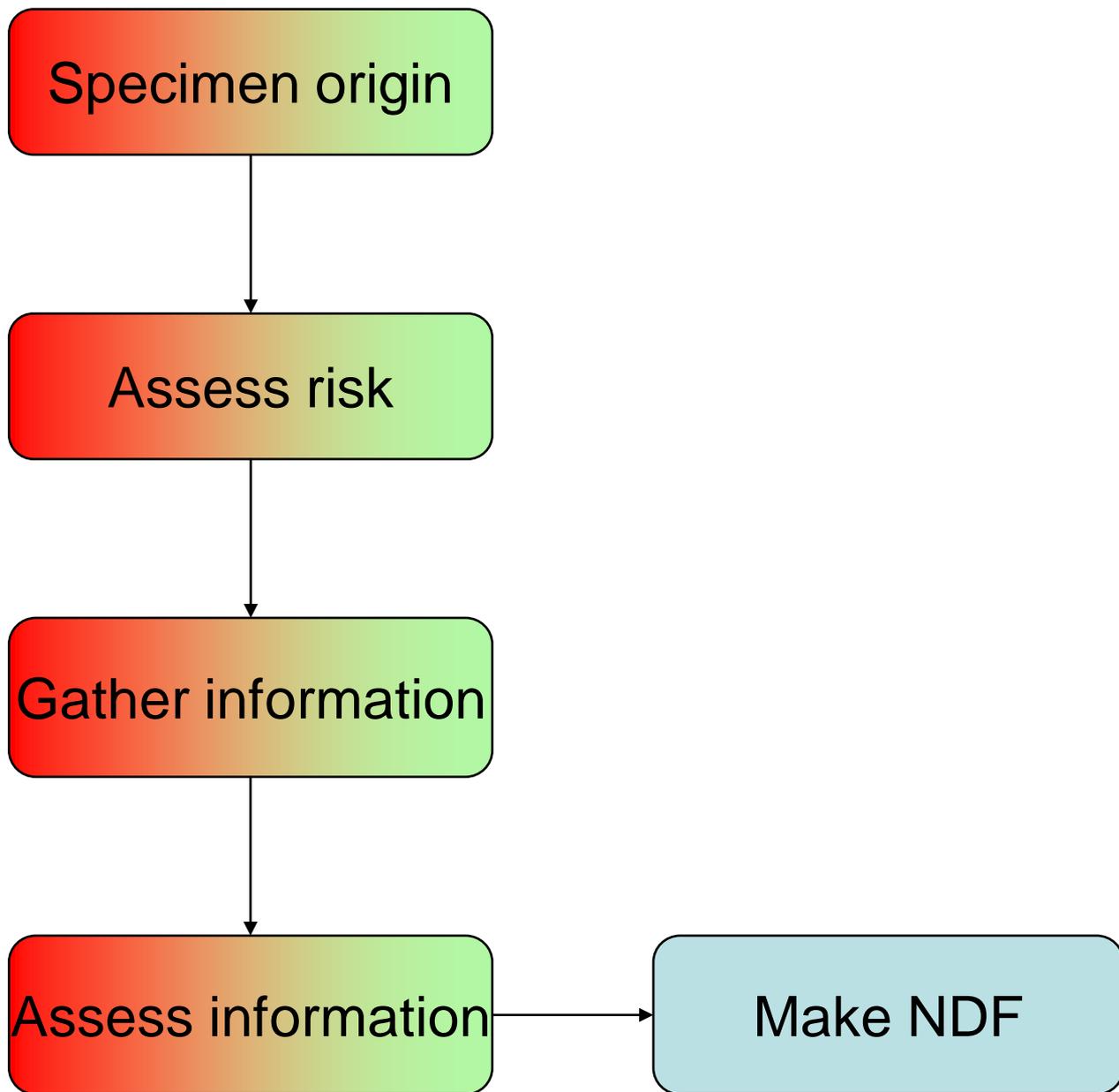
3. Potential impact of proposed harvest	Quantity or proportion of po Life stage targeted Harvest method Will it stimulate further trade Harvest are Importance of species in ecosystem Endemicity Other
4. Management of harvest	Reliability of monitoring Local community support Effectiveness of regulation and management Other

May be worth using terms and definitions from IUCN Red List (and other global standards) where appropriate

Risk Assessment examples

Introduced <i>Cacatua galerita</i> in NZ Sulphur-crested cockatoo	Low
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i> (Nigeria) African grey parrot	High
<i>Lophura erythrophthalma</i> Crestless fireback pheasant	Low
<i>Falco cherrug</i> Saker falcon	Medium
<i>Amazona auropilliata</i> in Nicaragua Yellow-naped amazon parrot	High
<i>Padda oryzivora</i> Java Sparrow	High

The overall
process



Data issues and considerations

- NDFs require data
- Different NDFs have different data requirements
- Type of data available determines what conclusions can be drawn
- Data gathering possibilities vary from situation to situation
- Well-designed data gathering can greatly enhance NDF process over time
- So, an assessment of data gathering possibilities and limitations may be helpful

Survey and monitoring methods

APPROACH	Occupancy and other basic methods	Abundance indices and approximate density estimates	Reliable population size estimates	Harvest models
AIM/QUEST	Have occupancy or the range of the species contracted?	Has the approximate abundance of the species changed?	How does the annual harvest of a species relate to its population?	Are current/proposed levels of harvest sustainable based on population dynamics and productivity?
FIELD DATA REQUIREMENTS				
SUITABILITY FOR SITUATION	<p>Increasing complexity of biological information</p>			
RESOURCES AND EXPERTISE				
POSSIBLE FIELD TECHNIQUES				
WEAKNESSES	<p>Increasingly desirable as risk increases</p>			
STRENGTHS		Saker falcon, Raptors, Africa	Many: except extremely rare or highly clumped species. Appropriate for many parrots. Not for species, raptors, waterbirds etc.	Limited by resources. Cacatua, Amazona, raptors and a range of species. Data can be surrogate for some parameters.
EXAMPLE SPECIES	parrot, rare species with large range	Galliformes, or species, patchily distributed/aggregating species.		
KEY REFERENCES				

Harvest assessment methods

APPROACH	Data from UNEP-WCMC Trade Database	Market/trade visits	Consultation with harvesters and brokers	Working with local communities	Direct monitoring of harvest
SCOPE	Usually country for export	In some cases regional, can island- or co	Generally local specific to a d site or handful sites. Data co slow so scope	Gene to de relative collected community study	Generally local, but can include monitoring to fill existing country-wide quota
DATA/METRIC GATHERED					
METHODS					
STAGE OF TRADE					
STRENGTHS	Long time series allowing trends to be examined. Metrics tend to be standardised across countries	Gives local 'visible' trade other data collected. multi-spec visible cor presence	Can give reliable capture rates, n capture, effort, link data directly ecological cond than one stage studies, number cross-checked and areas.	Can give reliable estimate of capture locations harvested commun be validated through multiple interviews or visiting other communities.	Most accurate assessment of offtake. Most reliable for assessing mortality and management
WEAKNESSES					
OTHER BENEFITS					
ILLEGAL TRADE					

The overall
process

Specimen origin



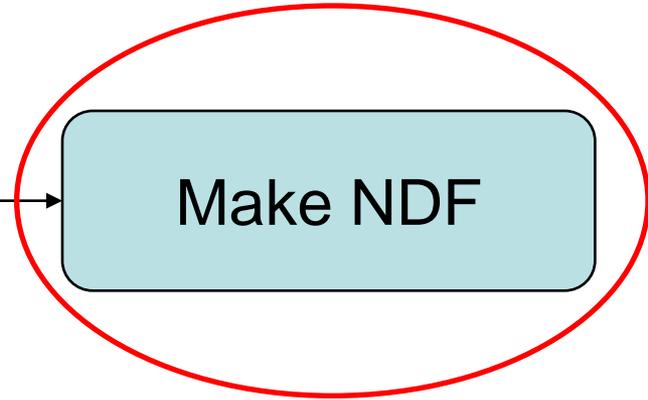
Assess risk



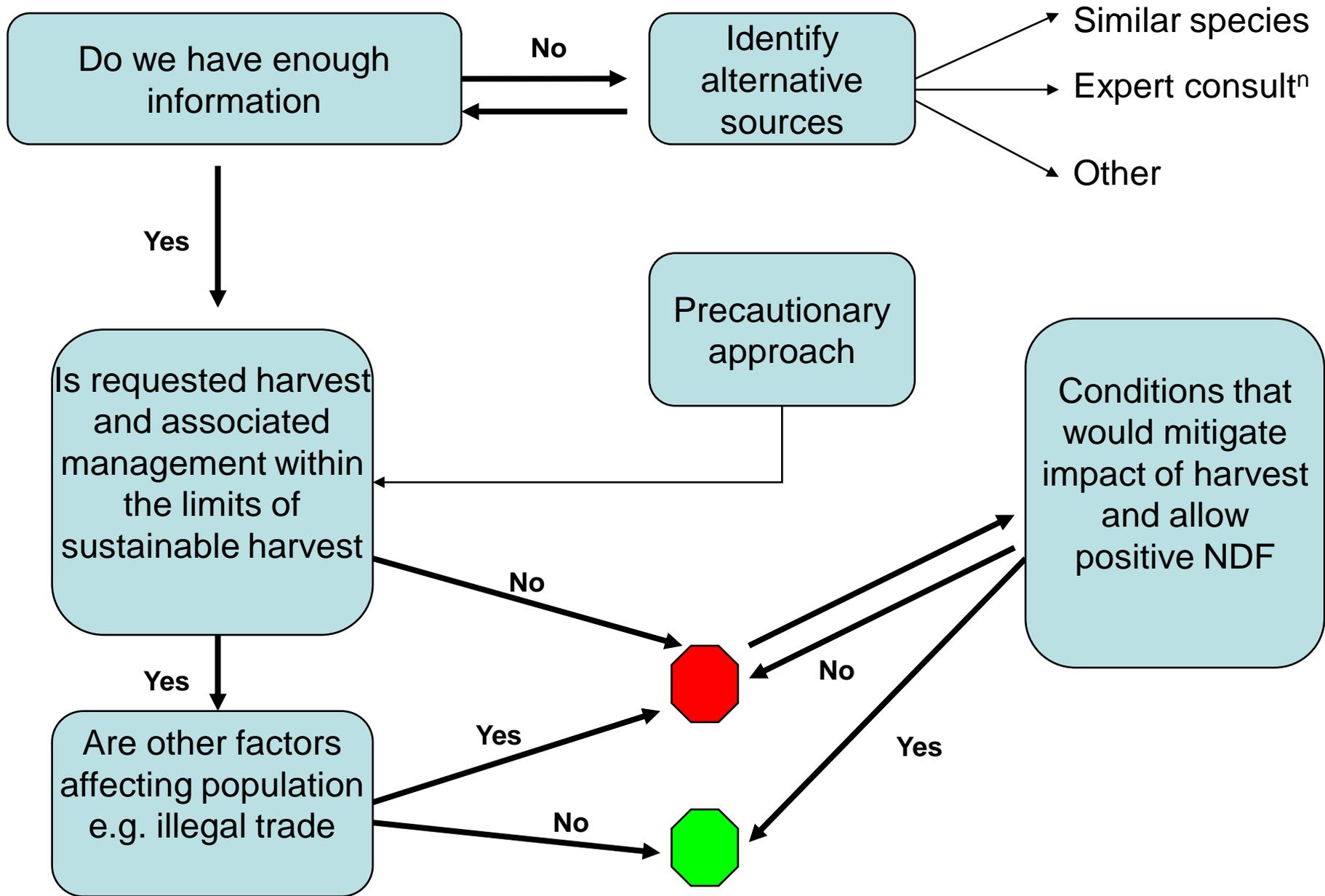
Gather information



Assess information



Make NDF



Recommendations

- **NDF issues:** Examine past Significant Trade Reviews to identify technical issues
- **Data requirements:** Technical advice from Scientific Committees and other bodies on data requirements for species subject to Significant Trade Review
- **Data availability:** Provide a database (some publicly available sources already exist) of relevant biological information, e.g life history
- **Data/expertise sharing:** Encourage sharing of these resources between range States, within regions etc
- **Data gathering/analysis:** Technical advice from Scientific Committees and other bodies on use of approaches/methods
- **Encourage bilateral support:** The UK-Guinea raptor assessment provided relevant information
- **Added value:** Recognise that addressing many of these issues may have significant other benefits

Presentation and packaging of
these ideas and guidance will be
crucial