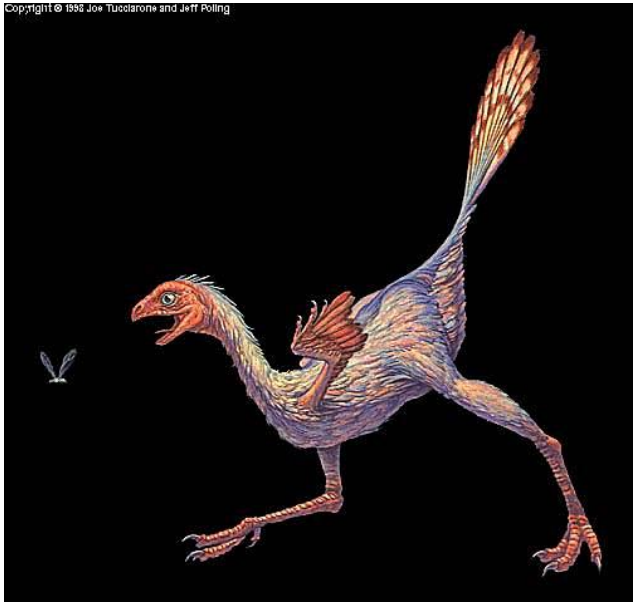
Working Group 6: birds



Participants

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- Ron Orenstein
- Adrian Reuter
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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

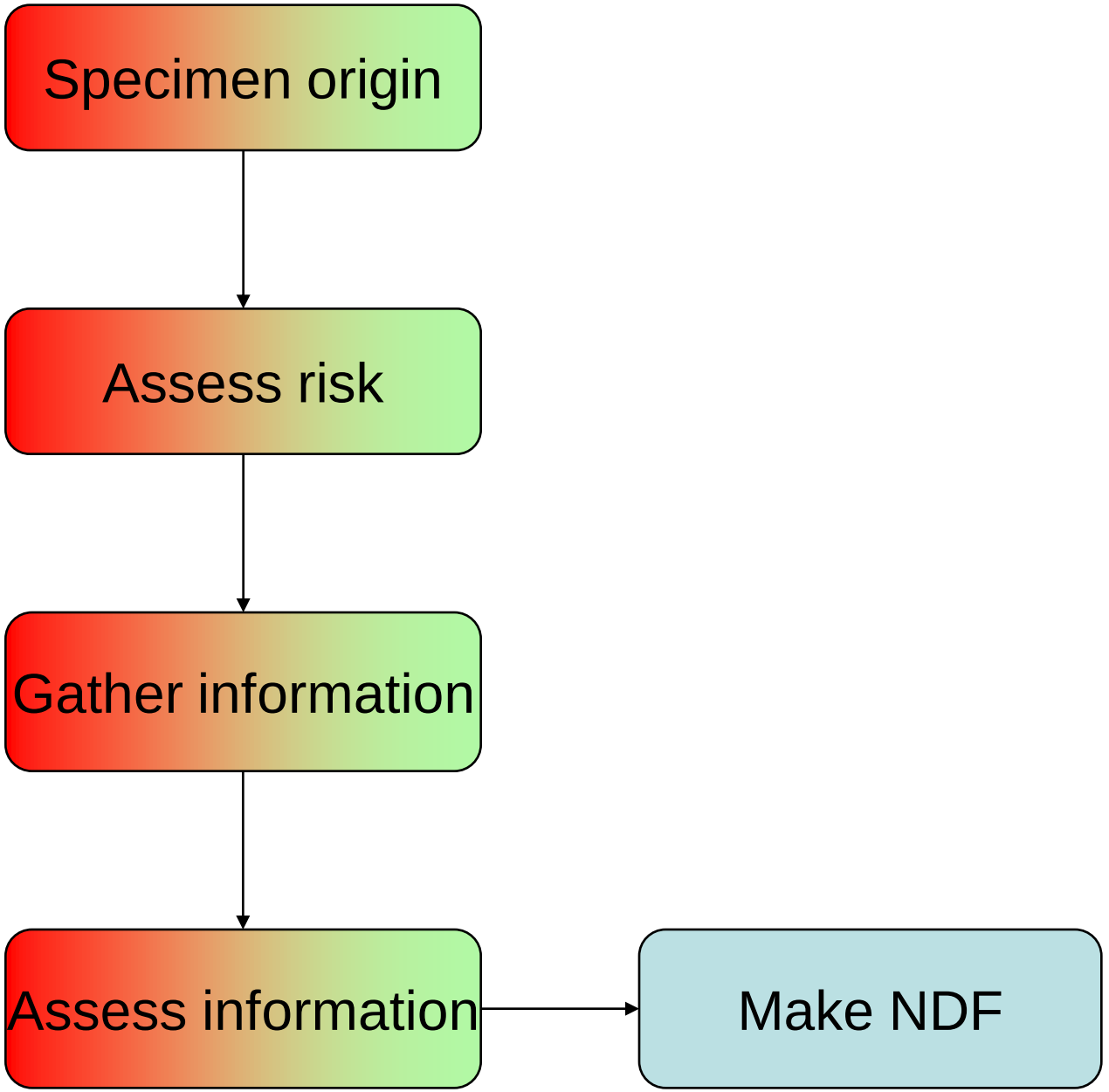
- Some NDFs a real challenge, some not
- Building confidence
- Limited resources

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

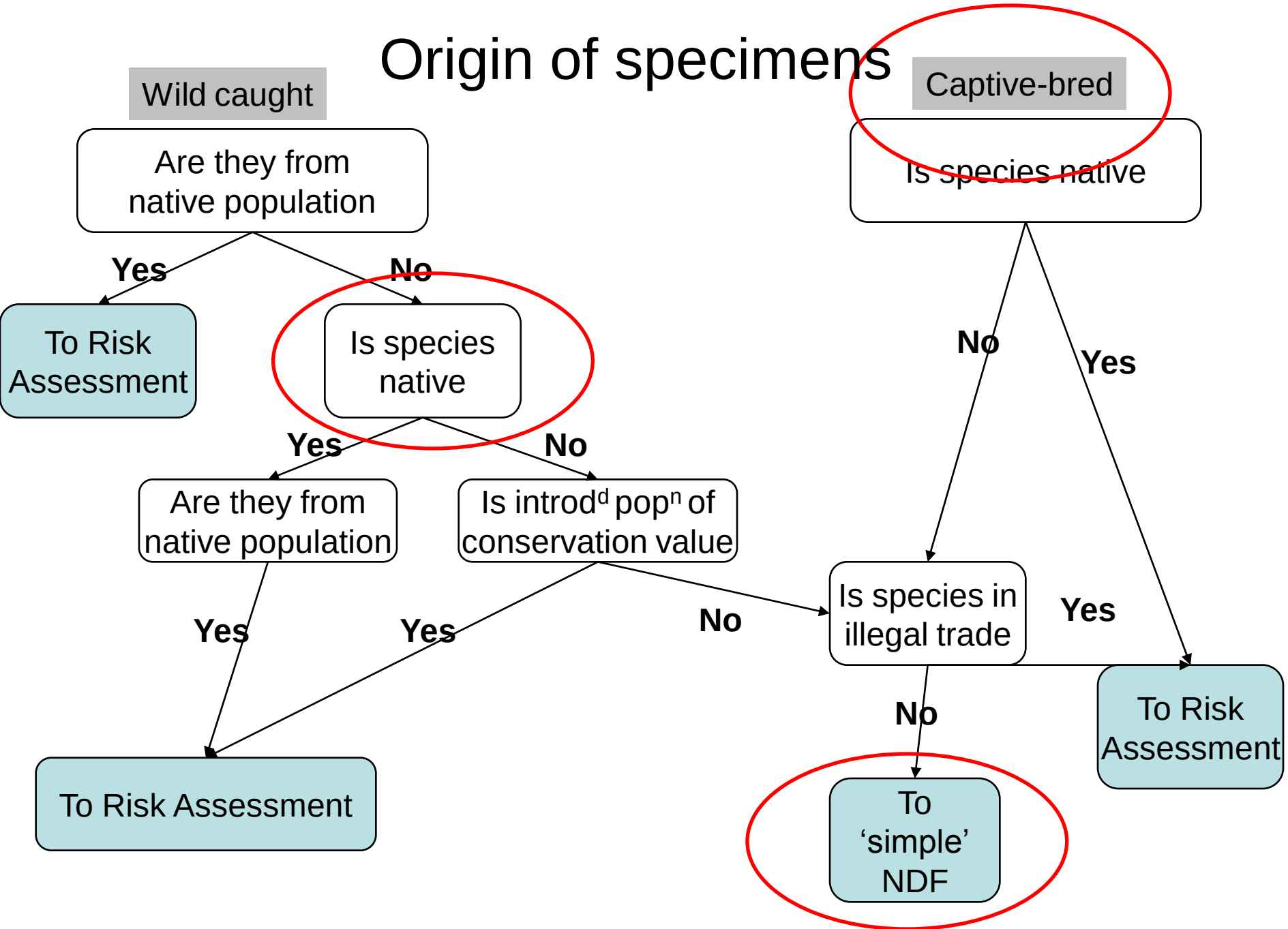
Guiding principles

- 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

1.Vulnerability of the population	Distribution - geographic range Abundance Reproductive potential Ability to repopulate Habitat breadth Pop. trend Complexity of life history Other
2. General threats to population	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

Risk assessment

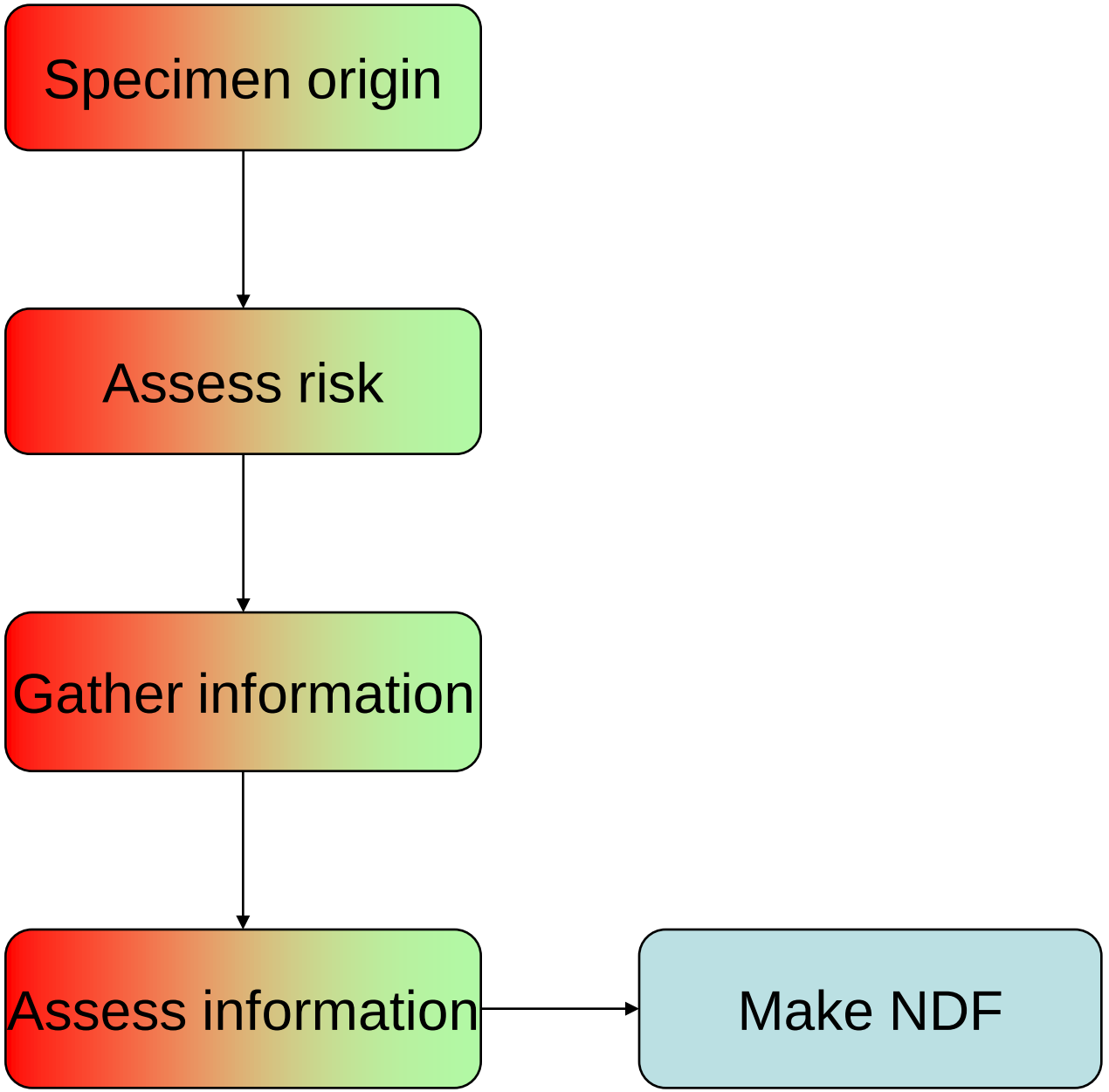
3. Potential impact of proposed harvest	Quantity or proportion of po Life stage targeted Harvest method Will it stimulate further trade Harvest are Importance of species in ecosystem Endemicity Other
4. Management of harvest	Reliability of monitoring Local community support Effectiveness of regulation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

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

Risk Assessment examples

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

The overall process

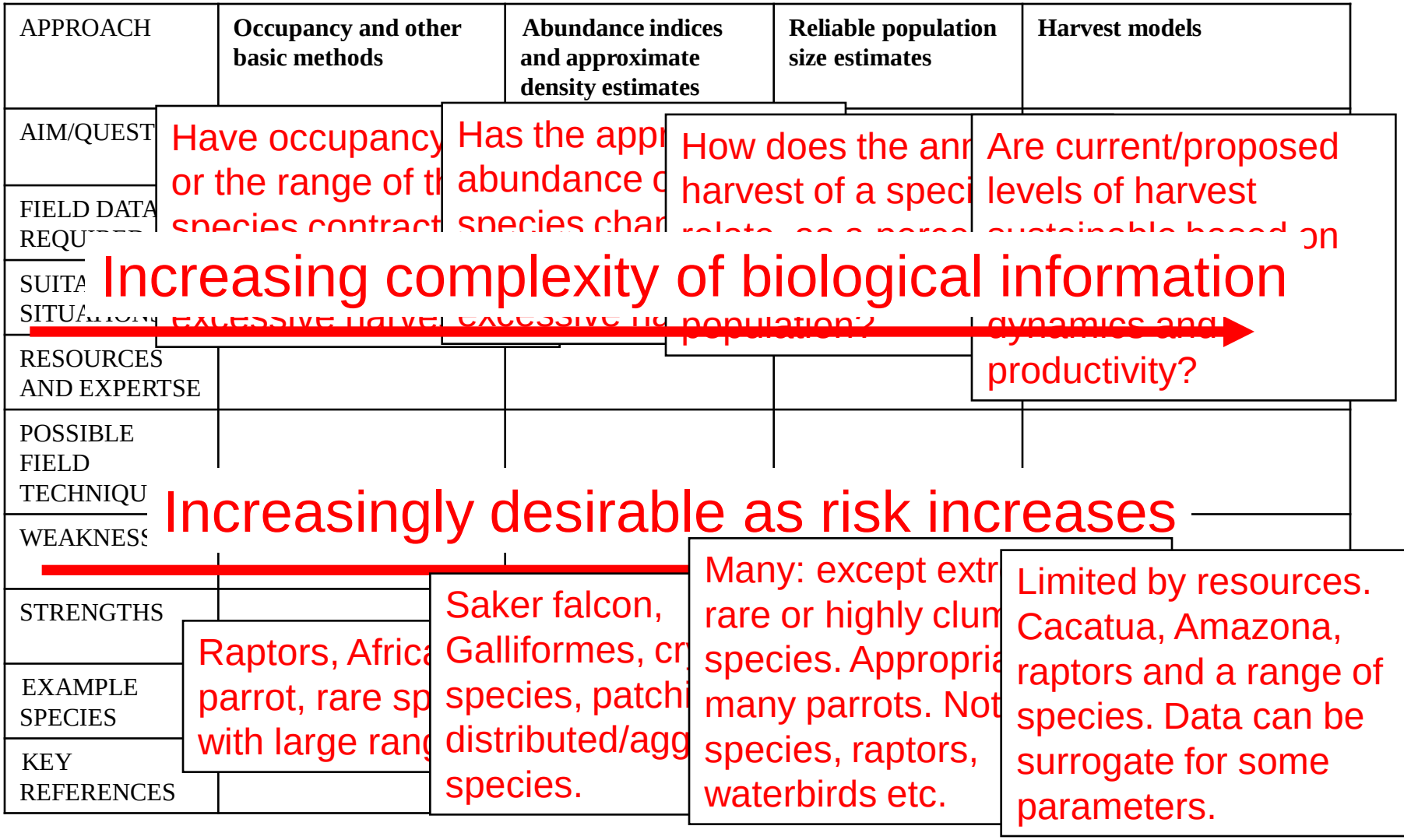


Data issues and considerations

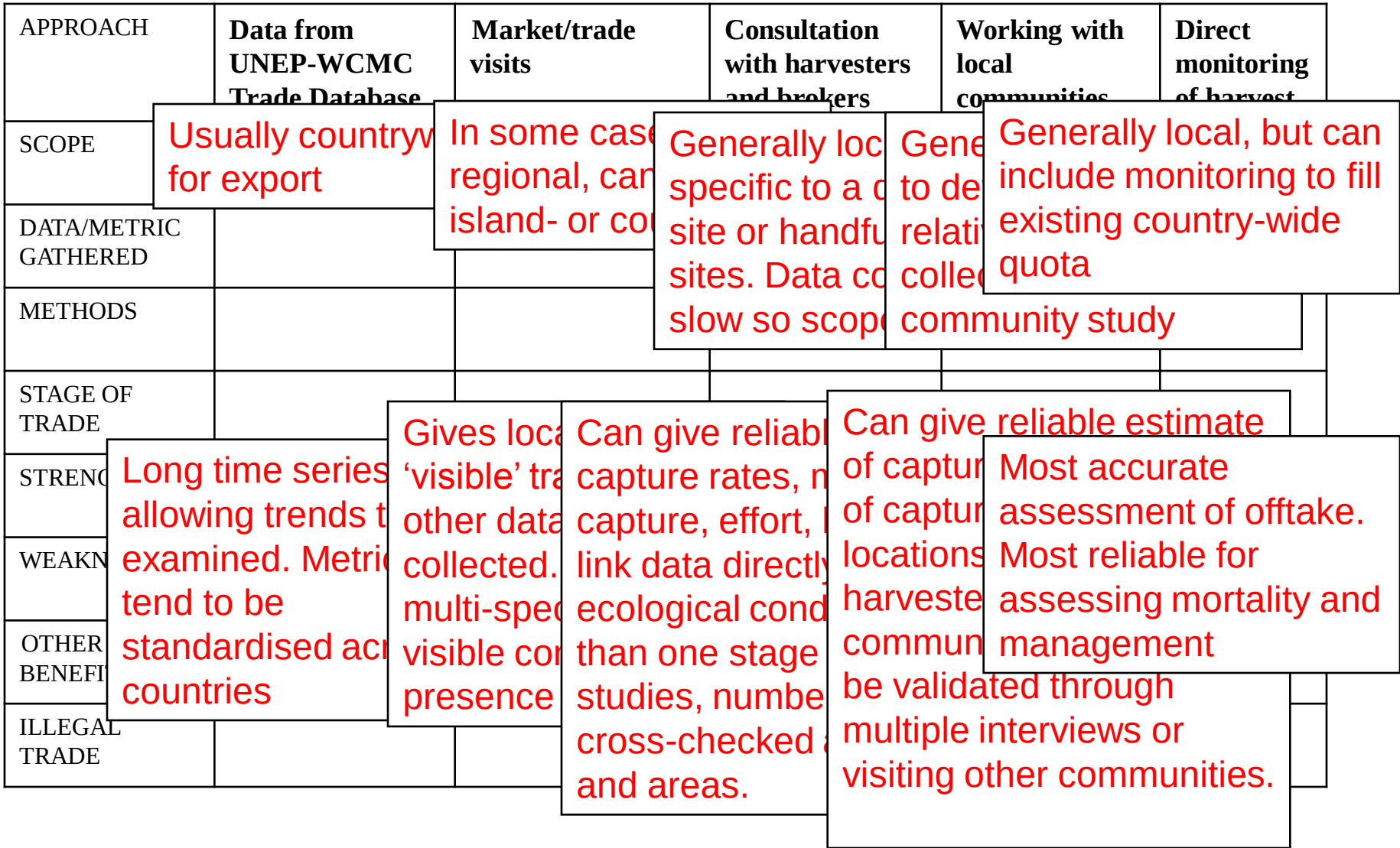
- NDFs require data
- Different NDFs have different data requirements
- Type of data available determines what conclusions can be drawn
- Data gathering possibilities vary from situation to situation
- Well-designed data gathering can greatly enhance NDF process over time

- So, an assessment of data gathering possibilities and limitations may be helpful

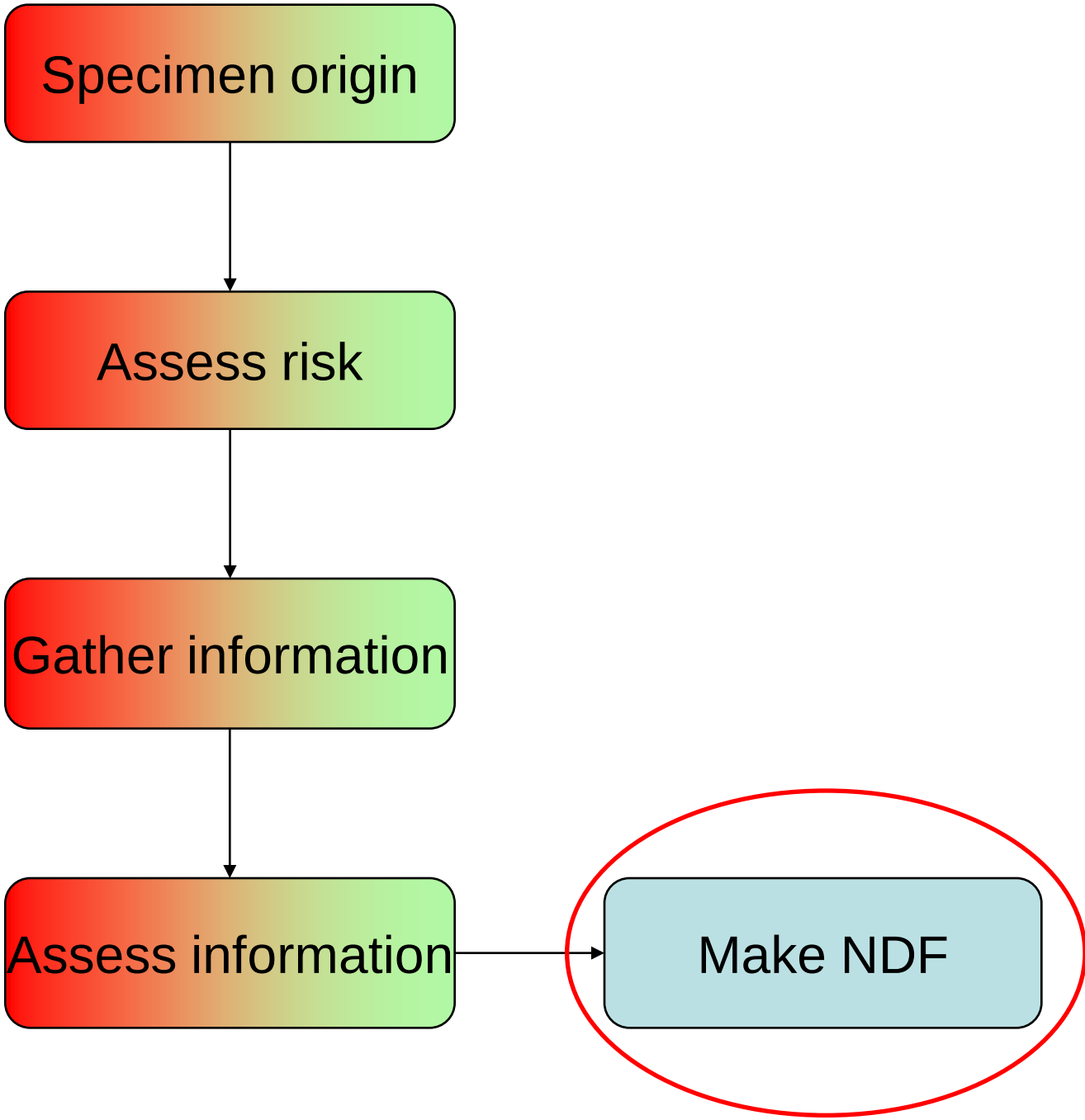
Survey and monitoring methods

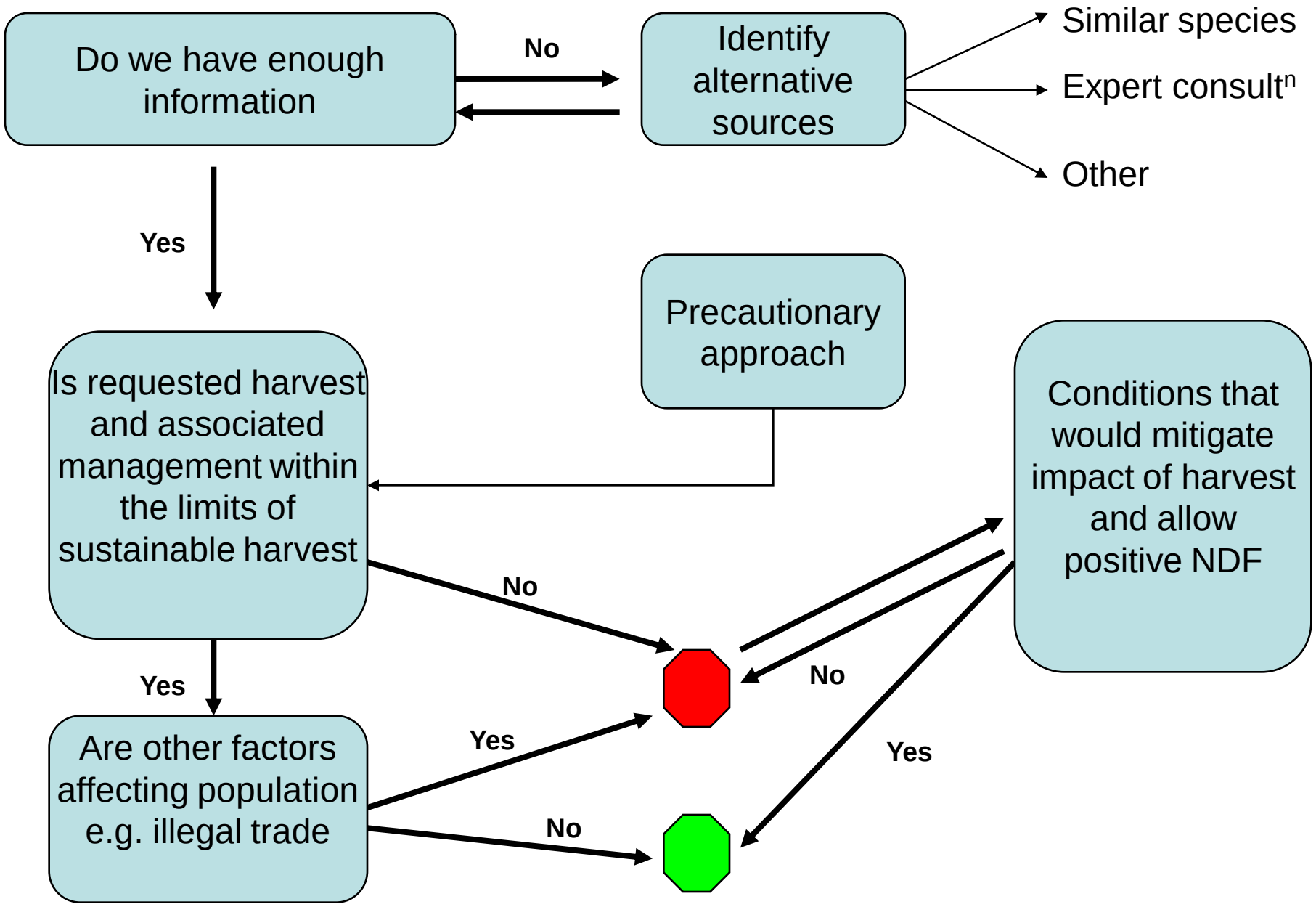


Harvest assessment methods



The overall process




Do we have enough information
No
Identify alternative sources
Similar species
Expert consultn
Other
Yes
Precautionary approach
Is requested harvest and associated management within the limits of sustainable harvest
Conditions that would mitigate impact of harvest and allow positive NDF
No
No
Yes
Yes
Are other factors affecting population e.g. illegal trade
Yes
No

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