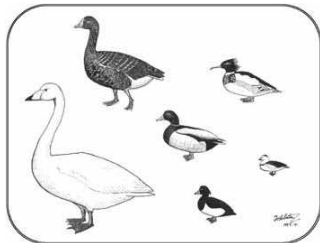


*Action Plan for the
Conservation of
Migratory Anatidae in
the East Asian Flyway*



**Report of the activities
under the Action Plan,
Site Network
and Working Group
for
7th meeting of
Asia Pacific Migratory
Waterbird Conservation
Committee**

19-20 June 2002
Kuala Lumpur

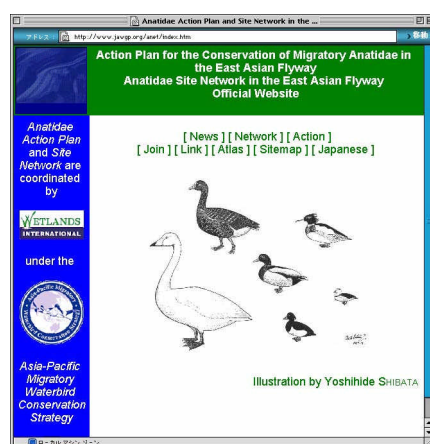


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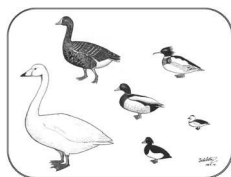
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<http://www.jawgp.org/onet>

Action Plan for the Conservation
of Migratory Anatidae
in the East Asian Flyway



Report of the activities in year 2001

Anatidae Working Group
Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee



The Action Plan has been developed under the *Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy: 2001-2005* to achieve long-term conservation of migratory Anatidae (ducks, geese and swans) and their habitats in the East Asian Flyway. In recognition of the need for international cooperation, this Action Plan outlines priority actions to be undertaken in the flyway, in close collaboration with government agencies, site management authorities, researchers, local communities and non-government organisations.

Here we would like to report the activities in the first year of the 5 year period of 2001-2005, under the Action Plan and in the Anatidae Site Network in the East Asian Flyway. The report follows the 13 priority actions that the Action Plan calls for. We tried to evaluate the achievement in the first year:

Section	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Network of Sites					
Threatened Anatidae					
Awareness					
Capacity building					
Knowledge					
Relationships					

It seems that more efforts is needed to enhance the conservation of Anatidae and their habitats in the flyway with further co-operation and resources in the next 4 years.

Expansion of the network of sites of international importance for migratory Anatidae and effective management of these important sites by encouraging development of management plans and site-twinning programmes.

Action 1

Obtain nominations of sites from countries to the Anatidae Site Network in the East Asian Flyway, that include minimum of 10% of Anatidae

In various occasions such as meetings and communications between organisations governmental and/or non-governmental, and approaches by Anatidae Working Group members and the Flyway Officer, it has been sought to have further participation from countries in the flyway and additional nomination of Network Site. In January 2001, Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay, the famous Ramsar wetlands in Hong Kong, People's Republic of China, joined the Site Network as 26th site. In the 3rd meeting of Anatidae Working Group in Niigata, November 2001, there were suggested possibilities of near-future nominations from China, Thailand and Japan.

key sites.

In response to the Ramsar RES VII.11: "Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance" in 1999, many countries has made their efforts to identify the wetlands of international importance in their country, based on the Ramsar criteria. In Thailand, the Office of Environmental Policy and Planning has identified 61 internationally important wetlands, among which at least 4 wetlands are important for Anatidae populations, as well as 208 nationally important wetlands in 2001 (from the report by Mr. Uthai Treesucon (*unpublished*) of Anatidae Working Group in Ramsar Symposium Niigata II, Nov. 2001).

In Japan, the Ministry of the Environment launched "500 Important Wetlands in Japan" where they listed 500 sites of important wetlands in the country. Most of the wetlands of international importance for Anatidae populations has been listed there. It has raised considerable awareness on those wetlands to the wide audience in the country.

Action 2 Develop of the site-twinning programme in the Site Network.

A joint efforts was made in the summer of 2001 to study ecology and migration of Bewick's Swan *Cygnus bewickii* breeding in Lena Delta, Yakutia, Russia by the Yonago Waterbird Sanctuary and the Lena-Nordenskiold Biological Station, with financial support from "ZENROSAI", Japan. It was the first joint programme of two Network Sites in different countries. It provided not only research efforts but also educational opportunities in the local schools (Pozdnyakov 2001 in *Anet Newsletter No.2*).

Flyway Officer has been engaged in collection of practices of site-twinning in the world. In 2001, The World Commission on the Protected Areas of IUCN published a reference book of "Implementation of an Exchange Programme for Protected Areas in East Asia" (Hayes & Shultis 2001). These materials shall help develop site-twinning programmes among the Network Sites and other important sites for Anatidae in the flyway.

Action 3 Encourage the development of management plans for Network Sites.

Among the Network Sites, some sites have its management plan for the conservation of their site (e.g. Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China, and Lake Sakata by Niigata City Government (2000), Japan) and the others have been in development (e.g. Naujan Lake National Park, Philippines). It is necessary to encourage and support further development in the Network Sites and other key sites for Anatidae populations.

Action 4 Develop the Site Information Sheet and Database for the management of Network Sites, based on the monitoring of the habitats.

In some Network Sites they have been engaged in monitoring of the sites and biodiversity including Anatidae populations by the management authorities, in cooperation with non-governmental organisations, with the participation of local people and students, on the contract with research companies, and so on. Local governments of some sites in Japan have a small fund to support such a study by students (e.g. Akkeshi Township Government for Akkeshi-ko & Bekambeushi-shitsugen, Niigata City Government for Sakata). The Site Information Sheet for the Anatidae Site Network is modelled with Ramsar Information Sheet and some Network Sites use the Information Sheet. It is necessary to encourage and support

further for monitoring efforts in the Network Sites, with focusing on the sites insufficiently monitored yet, and other key Anatidae sites in the flyway.

Development of action plans for two threatened Anatidae in the flyway.

Action 5
Develop Action Plans for two priority populations of threatened Anatidae in the flyway; Priority species in 2001-2005 are Swan Goose and Baikal Teal.

First effort was made for Swan Goose in 2001: with financial support from "KNCF", Goose and Swan Study Group of Eastern Europe and North Asia (RGG) and Japanese Association for Wild Geese Protection (JAWGP) jointly collect information of the species in the flyway including survey of breeding condition in the Russian Far East and tracing their migration (Poyarkov & Kurechi 2001). In the scheme they marked breeding flocks with neck-collars in the Udyl Lake, a Ramsar Site in Amur Riverbasin in Russia, and one of them was resighted in the Estuary of Han-gang near Seoul, Korea in early December. It was the first proof of their migration route from Amur to Korea, which may further connect with China. It is planned that the relevant personals from governmental and non-governmental organisations and experts will gather in Beijing, China, in August of 2002 for drafting Action Plan.

Development of educational materials and site-based educational programmes to raise awareness on Anatidae and their habitats.

Action 6
Develop educational materials to promote Anatidae conservation.

Many of Network Sites has made efforts to develop educational and awareness materials, and to develop and implement educational programmes, on a site basis. It has not been developed a basic material on Anatidae and their habitats that would be used in everywhere in the flyway (for example biological notes on every species of Anatidae) and in every Asian languages, and it needs further efforts and funds.

Action 7
Develop site-based educational programmes to enhance awareness in the local communities living around the Network Sites.

Implementation of training programmes to increase capacity to implement conservation actions.

Action 8
Provide access to personnel of Network Sites to existing training programmes on species monitoring and wetland

The 1st Conference of the Goose and Swan Study Group of Eastern Europe and North Asia (RGG) was held in Moscow, 25-27 January 2001. A series of reports were presented and discussions were made on "Problems of studying and conservation of Anseriformes of eastern Europe and north Asia". Some Network Sites in Russia joined the conference as well as the Chair of Anatidae Working Group, Mr. Kurechi. In Japan, "Ramsar Symposium Niigata II" was held in November 2001 (organised by Ministry of the Environment, Japan, Niigata Prefecture Government, Niigata City

management, and develop and implement training activities.

Government, Niigata NGO Group, Wetlands International - Japan, and Ramsar Center Japan) and many Anatidae Network Sites in Japan and Anatidae Working Group members joined as well as local governments and organisations in other wetland site in Japan. These meetings provided an opportunity for Anatidae Sites to exchange their experiences and discuss conservation issues in their sites.

In an exchange programme between governments of Hunan Province in China and Shiga Prefecture in Japan, a staff of Dong Dongting Hu National Nature Reserve joined a training programme co-ordinated by Shiga Prefecture Lake Biwa Museum. A series of training programmes were held in Lake Biwa-ko (a Ramsar Site and an Anatidae Network Site) and other wetland site in Japan including Lakes Izunuma and Uchinuma (a Ramsar Site) and Lake Kabukurinuma (an Anatidae Network Site) in co-operation with local NGOs and institutions around those sites.

Further efforts and funds are needed to provide access to personnel of Network Sites to existing training programmes and to develop and implement training activities.

Enhancement of knowledge base by promoting identification of important sites, monitoring populations, migration study and assessment of hunting pressure.

Action 9

Promote the identification of important sites for Anatidae populations.

Continuous efforts has been made in Asian Waterbird Census by Wetlands International, national mid-winter waterbird counts (e.g. Ministry of the Environment, Japan), migration studies and ecological studies by each national bird banding centres, research institutions, universities, and NGOs, in some countries.

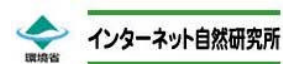
Such research efforts has been made in the year 2001, for example, as:

- Breeding Condition of Scaly-sided Merganser in the Russian Far-East by Russian study group with financial support from The Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, United Kingdom;
- Effects of Global Warming to the Anatidae Populations in the East Asia by RGG and JAWGP, with financial support from "JFGE";
- "Amur 2001" by WWF Russia Programme, Tokyo University and others.

Action 10

Promote the monitoring of Anatidae populations in the flyway.

The Ministry of the Environment, Japan, launched a website to report the survey of Anatidae populations in the country (in Japanese language), where any observers such as scientists, students, and bird-watchers can input the record of observation of Anatidae flocks and marked birds in each wetland sites on-line and can immediately confirm the records in a table and on a map.



<http://www.sizenken.biodic.go.jp>

Action 11

Promote the conduct of research projects on migration of selected Anatidae populations through ringing and satellite tracking.

Action 12

Assessment of hunting pressure for understanding conservation needs of Anatidae.

Enhancement of organisational relationships and exchange of information.

Action 13
Establish links among and/or co-ordinate with concerned organisations and experts to assist in the activities of the Network Sites, and enhance the exchange of information on the conservation of Anatidae populations and their habitat.

The RGG has covered Anatidae issues, mainly in Russia, in the East Asian Flyway and staff from some Network Sites joined the group. It has published annual bulletin *Casarca* (mainly in Russian but some in English) to report their studies, conservation discussion, and other Anatidae information. In China, the China Ornithological Society has established Crane and Waterbird Specialist Group to cover all waterbird issues and it published newsletters bilingual in Chinese and in English. Some Japanese ornithologists (JOGA) have been engaged in the review of Anatidae studies in the country and discussion on the perspective of future studies, along with holding annual meeting on their review works and for discussion.

The JAWGP has hosted a list-server to connect Anatidae researchers, bird-watchers, conservationists and Network Sites in Japan for dissemination of Anatidae information and discussion on the conservation of Anatidae sites. It has also hosted the official website for Anatidae Site Network that has been managed by the Flyway Officer. The Anatidae Working Group (2001) published 2nd issue of the *Anet Newsletter* in November with financial support from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. It printed 1,000 copies to disseminate the activities under the Action Plan and from Anatidae Site Network to the world. It is planned to publish its 3rd issue in 2002 in time with the next Conference of the Contracting Parties of Convention on Wetlands.

Some wetland scientists in Japan launched an awareness project on Ramsar tools as a portal site to learn guidelines and other tools that Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) has provided (and will provide). They have collated introduction documents in Japanese language to some of guidelines and other Ramsar tools and provided links to the Ramsar documents of them translated into Japanese language by the Government of Japan, and they intend to cover all the documents in future. The project has been on the worldwide web hosted by Biwa-ko Waterbird and Wetland Centre (that is established by the Ministry of the Environment and managed by Kohoku Township Government), as well as in the booklet, in order for many wetland managers and relevant personals in the country to access easily. In time with 9th International Conference on the Conservation and Management of Lakes, Otsu, Japan, in November 2001, they published the first preliminary edition of the booklet with financial support from Shiga Prefecture Government on its "21st Century Project" (Murakami 2001).



JOGA <http://www.jawgp.org/ANET/jgprop.htm> (in Japanese)



Ramsar Awareness Project <http://www.biwa.ne.jp/~nio/ramsar/projovw.html> (in Japanese)

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The "Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Anatidae in the East Asian Flyway" is a component of the "Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy", and the "Anatidae Site Network in the East Asian Flyway" is a programme of international co-operation to enhance the conservation of the wetlands of international importance for Anatidae (ducks, geese and swans) in the flyway under the "Action Plan"., co-ordinated by Wetlands International with "Anatidae Working Group" of Asia - Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee for overseeing the implementation of these programmes for Anatidae.

ANATIDAE WORKING GROUP

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ANATIDAE SITE NETWORK IN THE EAST ASIAN FLYWAY
April 2002



Annotated list of Sites; asterisked are Ramsar Sites.

Site Importance	Listed Management Authorities /	Co-ordinates	Area (ha)
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Russia

Lake Khanka *	14 May 1999	44°53'N, 132°30'E	310,000
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The Lake supports breeding flocks of Whooper Swan, Greylag Goose, Swan Goose, Falcated Duck, Baikal Teal, Mallard, Spot-billed Duck, Garganey, Shoveler, Baer's Pochard and Tufted Duck; and staging flocks of Whooper Swan, Bean Goose, White-fronted Goose, Pintail, Wigeon, Falcated Duck and Common Teal.

- **Administration of the Khankaisky Nature Reserve**, 10, Ershov Str., Spassk-Dalniy, Primorsky Krai, 692210 Russia. TEL +7-42352-23775 / TEL&FAX +7-42352-23138 / E-mail: khanka@mail.primorye.ru
- **Committee of Primorsky Region for Environmental Protection**, 93 Pushkinskaya Street, Vladivostok, 690091 Russia.

Torey Lakes *	14 May 1999	50°05'N, 115°32'E	172,500
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The Lakes supports breeding flocks of Swan Goose and Baer's Pochard; moulting flocks of Swan Goose; and staging flocks of Greylag Goose, Bean Goose, Ruddy Shelduck, Common Shelduck, Mallard, Spot-billed Duck, Common Teal, Baikal Teal, Falcated Duck, Gadwall, Wigeon, Shoveler and Common Pochard.

- **Administration of the Daursky Nature Reserve**, P.O. Box 23, Nizhni Tsasuchei, Chita Region, 674480 Russia.

Selenga Delta in Lake Baikal *	14 May 1999	52°17'N, 106°22'E	12,100
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The Delta supports breeding duck species (61% dabbling duck and 39% diving ducks) of 20,000-138,000 individuals; moulting flocks of Wigeon, Common Teal, Falcated Duck and Pintail; and staging flocks of 7,300-18,300 ducks.

- **Baikalsky Nature Reserve**, Tankhoi, Kabansky District, Buryat Republic, 671120 Russia.
- **State Committee of the Buryat Republic for Environmental Protection**, 21a Solnechnaya Street, Ulan-Ude, 670015 Russia.

Lena Delta	14 May 1999	73°10'N, 126°00'E	2,850,000
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The Delta supports breeding flocks of 15,000 White-fronted Geese, 10,000 Tundra Bean Geese, 5,000 Brent Geese, 6,000 Tundra Swans and c. 200,000 ducks: King Eider, Steller's Eider, Long-tailed Duck and Pintail.

- **Lena-Nordenskiold Biological Station**
Contact: Dr. Vladimir Pozdnyakov, deputy-director, head of Research Division of "Lena-Nordenskiold Biological Station", Kulakovskogo street 12-59, Yakutsk, 677007 Russia. Tel: +7-411-2-446 815 / Fax: +7-411-2-241 290 / E-mail: sterh@sakha.com

Biosphere Reserve and Zapovednik "Taimyrski"	14 May 1999	73°50'N, 100°00'E	1,600,000
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The Zapovednik supports breeding and moulting flocks of 50,000-70,000 White-fronted Geese (western Palearctic population), 3,000-4,000 Bean Geese (East Asian populations) and 30,000-40,000 ducks: King Eider, Steller's Eider, Long-tailed Ducks.

- **Biosphere Reserve and State Zapovednik "Taimyrski"**, Poliarnaya Street 6, a/ya 31; 663260, Khatanga, Taimyrski Autonomous District, Russia. Tel: 6 42 23. Director: Dr. Yuri Karbainov.

Chazy Zapovednik	14 May 1999	53°30'N, 091°00'E	50,000
The Zapovednik supports breeding, summer concentration and staging flocks of Whooper Swan, Tundra Swan, Bean Goose, Common Shelduck and other duck species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State Zapovednik "Chazy", Kirova street 19 a, 662600, Abakan, Khakassiya, Russia. Tel: 6 42 23. Director: Mr. Sergey Okaiomov 		

Mongolia

Terhiyn Tsaggan Nuur *	14 May 1999	48°10'N, 099°43'E	6,110
The Lake supports breeding, moulting and staging flocks of Whooper Swan, Bar-headed Goose and duck species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Administration of the Khangai Nuur Natural Parks, Tsetserleg, Arkhangai Province, Mongolia. 		

Ogii Nuur *	14 May 1999	47°46'N, 102°46'E	2,510
The Lake supports breeding and staging flocks of Swan Goose, swan and duck species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Administration of Ogii Nuur Sum of Arkhangai Province, Mongolia. 		

China, P.R.

Sanjiang National Nature Reserve, Heilongjiang Province *	14 May 1999	47°55'N, 134°22'E	198,100
The Nature Reserve supports breeding and staging flocks of over 20,000 individuals: Swan Goose, Bean Goose, Greylag Goose, Whooper Swan, Pintail, Common Teal, Falcated Duck, Mallard, Wigeon, Gargeney, Shoveler, Baer's Pochard, Tufted Duck, Mandarin Duck, Goldeneye, Smew, Goosander and Chinese Merganser.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Management Bureau of Sanjiang National Nature Reserve, Fuyuan County 156500, Heilongjiang Province, P.R. China. TEL +86-454-2133077 		

Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay *	13 Jan 2001	22°30'N, 114°01'E	1,500
The wetland regularly supports non-breeding flocks of > 20,000 Anatidae individuals, and is of international importance for the East Asian population of Common Shelduck; also supports thousands of individuals of duck species such as Eurasian Wigeon, Northern Pintail, Common Teal, and Northern Shoveler.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Cheung Sha Wan Government Offices, 303 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, P.R. China. URL: http://www.afcd.gov.hk 		

Korea, R.

Cheonsu Bay	14 May 1999	36°40'N, 126°24'E	13,704
The Bay supports wintering flocks of 100,000 Baikal Teals, 58,000 Mallards, and 12,000 Bean Geese.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Forestry Division, Chungcheongnam-do Provincial Government, 287 Sonhwa-dong, Chung-gu, Taejon 302-173, Republic of Korea. ● Environmental Protection Department, Seosan-shi Official, 492 Upnae-dong, Seosan-shi, Chungcheongnam-do, 356-020, Republic of Korea. TEL +82-41-660-3330 / FAX +82-41-660-3748 / URL <Korean>: http://www.seosan.chungnam.kr 		

Japan

Kutcharo-ko *	14 May 1999	45°10'N, 142°20'E	1,607
The Lake supports staging flocks of Bewick's Swan 16,000-22,000 and duck species 50,000-60,000 including Wigeon and Northern Pintail.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hamatonbetsu Township Government, Division of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Hamatonbetsu 154, Hamatonbetsu, 098-5792, Japan. TEL +81-1634-2-2345 / FAX +81-1634-2-4766 / E-mail: hamaton@eolas-net.ne.jp / URL <Japanese>: http://www.eolas-net.ne.jp/hokkaido/hamatonbetsu/ 		
Biwase-wan	14 May 1999	43°05'N, 145°06'E	
The Bay supports staging flock of 100-120 Brent Goose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hamanaka Township Government, Division of Agriculture and Forestry, 4-1-35 Higashi Kiritappu, Hamanaka, 088-1592 Japan. TEL +81-153-62-2111 / FAX +81-153-62-2229 		
Akkeshi-ko & Bekambeushi-shitsugen *	14 May 1999	43°03'N, 144°54'E	4,896
The Lake supports staging and wintering flocks of close to 20,000 individuals, including 2,000-3,000 Whooper Swan wintering flock while 10,000 individuals staging and ducks species of Mallard, Wigeon, Pintail, Common Teal, Northern Shoveler, Greater Scaup, Tufted Duck and Goosander.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Akkeshi Waterfowl Observation Centre (Akkeshi Township Government, Division of Environment Policy), Ohbetsu 2-3, Ohtamura, Akkeshi, 088-1136 Japan. TEL +81-153-52-5988 / FAX +81-153-53-2121 / E-mail: awoc5@marimo.or.jp / URL <English>: http://www.marimo.or.jp/AWOC/Welcome_eg.html 		
Kushiro-shitsugen *	14 May 1999	42°59'N, 144°24'E	7,726
The Marsh supports staging flocks of 950 Thick-billed Bean Geese and 500 Middendorff's Bean Geese.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kushiro City Government, Environmental Policy Division, Kuroganecho 7-5, Kushiro, 085-8505 Japan. TEL +81-154-31-4594 / FAX +81-154-23-4651 / URL <English>: http://www.city.kushiro.hokkaido.jp/english/index.html 		
Miyajimanuma	14 May 1999	43°20'N, 141°43'E	30
The Lake supports staging flocks of 40,000 White-fronted Goose, and 20,000 swan and duck species including Whooper Swan, Bewick's Swan, Northern Pintail, Common Teal and others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bibai City Government, Planning & Finance Division, Planning Section, Nishi 3 Minami 1-1-1, Bibai, 072-0026 Japan. TEL +81-1266-2-3131 ext.2114 / +81-1266-2-3137 / FAX +81-1266-2-1088 / E-mail: kikaku@mail.city.bibai.hokkaido.jp / URL <Japanese>: http://www.city.bibai.hokkaido.jp/ 		
Otomo-numa	14 May 1999	40°10'N, 140°04'E	60
The Reservoir supports staging flocks of Whooper Swan, Bewick's Swan, Middendorff's Bean Goose and White-fronted Goose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Noshiro City Government, Division of Environment, Kamimachi 1-3, Noshiro, 016-8501 Japan. TEL +81-185-52-2111 ext.332 / FAX +81-185-89-1769 / E-mail: kankyo@city.noshiro.akita.jp / URL <English>: http://www.city.noshiro.akita.jp/eng/index-e.html 		
Kabukuri-numa	14 May 1999	38°37'N, 141°06'E	150
The Lake supports wintering flocks of 1,000 Middendorff's Bean Geese and 30,000 White-fronted Geese.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tajiri Township Government, Division of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Tomioka 183-3, Numabe, Tajiri, 989-4308 Japan. TEL +81-229-39-1111 / FAX +81-229-39-3100 / E-mail: takikaku@seagreen.ocn.ne.jp / URL <Japanese> http://www.pref.miyagi.jp/tajiri/ 		

Shiroishi-gawa	14 May 1999	38°02'N, 140°44'E	
The River supports wintering flocks of 400-450 Bewick's Swans and 100-150 Whooper Swans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Swan Society of Oh'gawara, Oh'gawara Township Government, Division of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Shinminami 19, Oh'gawara, 989-1295 Japan. TEL +81-224-53-2111 / FAX +81-224-53-3818 		
Hyouko-suikin-koen (Hyouko Waterbird Park)	14 May 1999	37°50'N, 139°13'E	390
The Lake supports wintering flocks of 2,000 Bewick's Swans, 20,000 Mallards and 9,000 Northern Pintails.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suibara Township Government, Division of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Okayamacho 10-15, Suibara, 959-2092 Japan. TEL +81-250-62-2510 / FAX +81-250-62-0281 / URL <English>: http://www.town.suibara.niigata.jp/english/english.html 		
Fukushimagata	14 May 1999	37°54'N, 139°15'E	163
The Lake supports wintering flocks of 3,000 Middendorf's Bean Goose, and other species including White-fronted Goose, Gadwall and Baikal Teal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Toyosaka City Government, Division of Culture Development, View Fukushimagata, Mae-Shinden Otsu 493, Toyosaka, 950-3324 Japan. TEL +81-25-387-1491 / FAX +81-25-384-1200 / URL: <English>: http://www.pavc.ne.jp/~hishikui/index-e.html 		
Sakata *	14 May 1999	37°49'N, 138°53'E	76
The Lake supports wintering flocks of 3,500 Bewick's Swans and 1,500 Middendorf's Bean Geese.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Niigata City Government, Division of Environment, Gakkomachidoori Ichibancho 602-1, Niigata, 951-8550 Japan. TEL +81-25-228-1000 / FAX +81-25-228-2199 / URL <English>: http://www.city.niigata.niigata.jp/e_page/e_index.html 		
Katano Kamoike *	14 May 1999	36°19'N, 136°17'E	10
The Lake supports wintering flocks of 1,500-2,000 White-fronted Goose, 200-300 Middendorf's Bean Geese and 100-300 Baikal Teals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kaga City Government, Division of Tree Planting, Daishoji Minamimachi Ni 41, Kaga, 922-8622 Japan. TEL +81-761-72-7885 / FAX +81-761-72-7991 / E-mail: kagashi@nsknet.or.jp / URL <Japanese>: http://www.nsknet.or.jp/kaga 		
Biwa-ko *	14 May 1999	35°15'N, 136°05'E	65,602
The Lake supports wintering flocks of 40,000-66,000 individuals including Bewick's Swan, Middendorf's Bean Goose, Eurasian Wigeon, Gadwall, Common Pochard and Tufted Duck.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shiga Prefecture Government, Division of Nature Conservation, Kyomachi 4-1-1, Otsu, 520-8577 Japan. TEL +81-77-528-3481 / FAX +81-77-528-4846 / E-mail: dg00@pref.shiga.jp / URL <English>: http://www.pref.shiga.jp/index-e.html ● Shin'asahi Township Government, Division of Construction ● Kohoku Township Government, Division of Local Development ● Takatsuki Township Government, Division of Environment and Sanitation 		
Yonago-Mizudori-koen (Yonago Waterbird Sanctuary) in Lake Nakaumi	14 May 1999	35°26'N, 133°17'E	30
The Sanctuary supports wintering flocks of 1,000 Bewick's Swan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yonago City Government, Division of Tourism, Kamocho 1-1, Yonago, 683-0823 Japan. TEL +81-859-23-5211 / FAX +81-859-23-5598 / URL <Japanese>: http://www.city.yonago.tottori.jp 		

Utonai-ko *	18 Apr 2002	42°42'N, 141°43'E	510
The Lake supports 50,000 White-fronted Geese, 900 Middelndorf's Bean Geese, 500 Whooper Swans and 500 Bewick's Swans staging during their migration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tomakomai City Government, Environment & Sanitation Department, Public Health & Nature Preservation Division, 5-6, Asahi-machi 4-chome, Tomakomai, Hokkaido, 053-8722 Japan. TEL +81-144-32-6111 / FAX +81-144-33-0474 		

Philippines

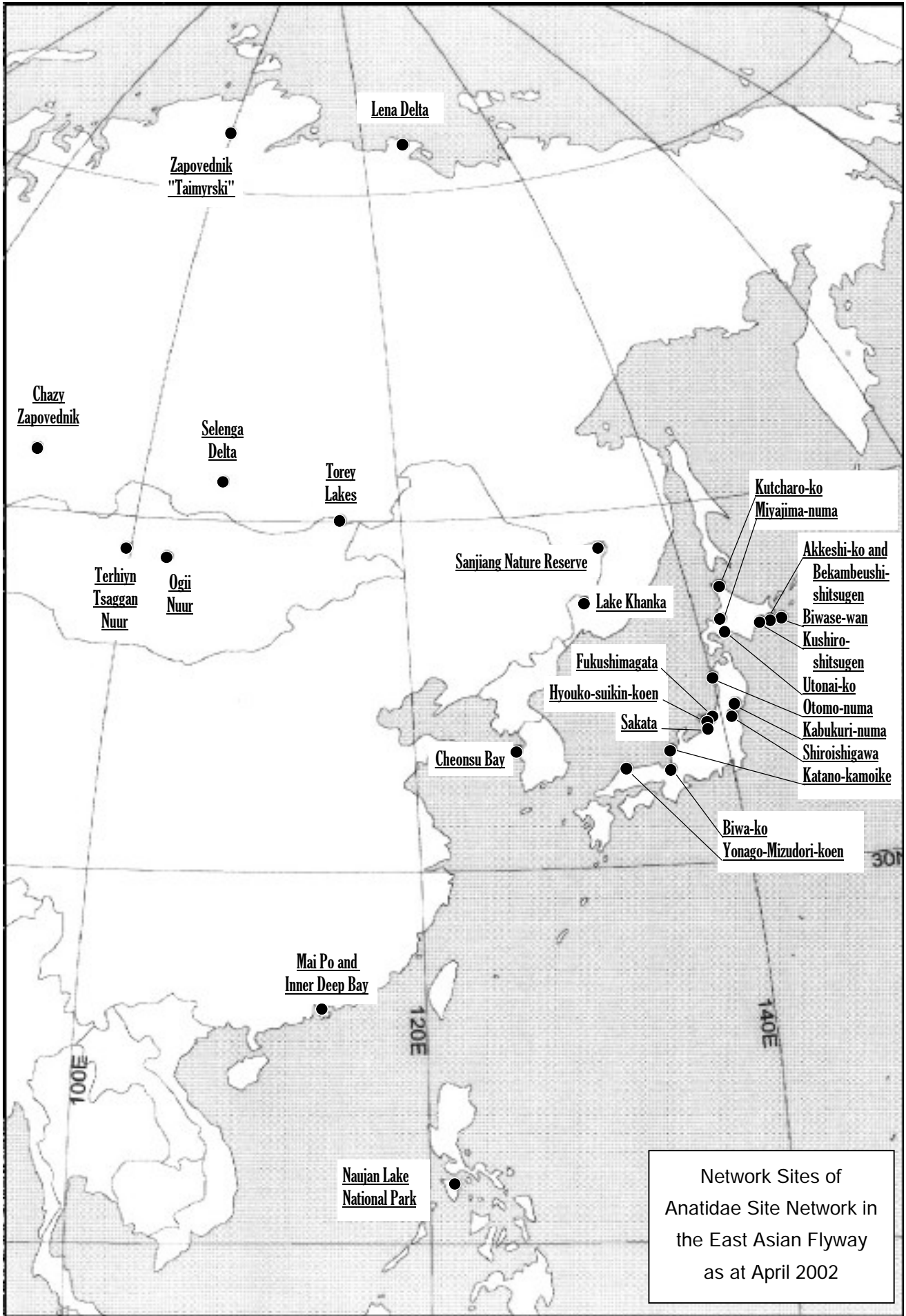
Naujan Lake National Park *	14 May 1999	13°09'N, 121°22'E	14,567
The Lake supports wintering flocks of 12,000 Tufted Duck.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Regional Executive Director, Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Regional Office IV, 1515 L&S Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Ermita, Manila, Philippines. TEL +63-2-521-2064 / TEL&FAX +63-2-521-9101 521-2253 		



Anatidae Site Network
is co-ordinated by
Wetlands International
under the
Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird
Conservation Strategy



<http://www.jawgp.org/anet>



ANATIDAE WORKING GROUP
Minutes of the Third Meeting
(draft version 1, 6 June 2002)
09:30-12:30, 23 November 2001
Niigata, Japan

Agenda

- 09:30 1. Opening
- 1a. Opening Remark by Director KURODA, Wildlife Division, Ministry of the Environment, Japan
- 09:35 1b. Introduction by the Chair
- 09:40 2. AWG membership [ref: AWG information paper]
3. Admittance of observers
- 09:45 4. Discussion
- 4a. Approval of the agenda
- 09:50 4b. Approval of the Minutes of 2nd meeting [ref. draft minutes]
- 10:05 4c. Review the implementation of Action Plan and Site Network -- Progress Report (Oct 2000 - Oct 2001) [ref: progress report]
- 10:50 4d. Plan of Activities under the Action Plan for December 2001 – November 2002
- 4e. Annual work plan of Flyway Officer for the year 2002
- 12:30 5. Closing
- 5a. Closing Remark: Ms. NAKAJIMA, Wildlife Division, Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Members

- Chair: Masayuki KURECHI, Wetlands International Goose Specialist Group.
- Russia: SYROECHKOVSKI Jr., Evgeny, E., Institute of Ecology and Evolution.
- Philippines: Marlynn M. MENDOSA, Department of Environment and Natural Resources.
- USA: William D. ELDRIDGE, Fish and Wildlife Service (proxy for Robert R. LEEDY).
- Republic of Korea: LEE, Han-Soo, Eco-tech Institute of Environmental Ecology (proxy for PARK, Jin Young).

People's Republic of China: ZHANG De Hui, State Forestry Administration (proxy for WANG Wei)

Thailand: Uthai TREESUCON, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand.

Support

Yoshihiko MIYABAYASHI, Anatidae Flyway Officer.

Observers

China Dr. LU, Jun, National Bird Banding Centre

Japan Ministry of the Environment, Japan: Director of Wildlife Division Mr. Daizaburo KURODA, Ms. Naoko NAKAJIMA, Mr. Yoji NATORI.

RECORD OF MEETING

1. Opening

1a. Opening remark from the organiser: Ministry of the Environment, Japan: Director of Wildlife Division Mr. Daizaburo KURODA

Strategy for 2001-2005, including Anatidae Action Plan, was launched this year 2001. The Action Plan incorporated the development of threatened species action plan, such as Swan Goose. Fruitful meeting in this AWG3 is anticipated towards the enhancement of conservation of Anatidae and their wetland habitats in the flyway.

1b. Introduction by the Chair

AWG2 discussed and finalised the Action Plan for 2001-2005, and it launched in the beginning of year 2001. This AWG3 would discuss for next step under the Action Plan.

2. AWG membership [ref: AWG information paper]

Action:

1. AWG confirmed no change of membership and its terms of references.

3. Admittance of observers

Action:

1. AWG admitted and welcomed the observers.

4. Discussion

4a. Approval of the agenda

Action:

1. No additions were suggested and the draft agenda was accepted.

4b. Approval of the Minutes of 2nd meeting [ref. draft minutes]**Action:**

1. Proxies to this meeting would request the members to finalise the draft minutes after the meeting, and AWG would finalise through communication via e-mail and fax.

4c. Review the implementation of Action Plan and Site Network -- Progress Report (Oct 2000 - Oct 2001).

The progress report was presented by the Flyway Officer [ref: progress report].

AWG reviewed and provided comments and additional information. Some members and observers provided additional reports from their countries (in the session of Niigata Symposium and in the afternoon of the day) [ref. attached reports from China, Philippines, Thailand, and Anet Newsletter No.2].

Action:

1. AWG approved the report.

4d. Plan of Activities under the Action Plan for December 2001 – November 2002.

Action 1. Nomination of new sites

- AWG members exchanged information of possible / future nomination:

United States: Yukon Delta is a candidate;

Russia: Lower Amur and middle Amur Riverbasin and Chukotka sites are priority;

China: East Dongting Hu Nature Reserve is potential;

Japan: Lake Utonai-ko (Tomakomai City) will join in early 2002; Hachirogata is potential;

Philippines: Agusan Marsh is a candidate;

Thailand: two sites will join during 2002-2005 (ref: Thailand report).

- Dr. Syroechkovski suggested encouraging Mongolia for additional sites, especially of importance for Swan Goose.

Action 2. Assisting site-twinning: candidate/model.

- AFO should collect information on the existing programmes in the world for the use of suggestion to the sites.

Action 5. Swan Goose Action Plan:

- Mr. Kurechi reported that Russian scientists and JAWGP had initiated joint survey projects since FY2001 (Poyarkov & Kurechi 2001) and a meeting for drafting Action Plan was planned in the opportunity of International Ornithological Congress, Beijing, August 2002, towards finalisation of Action Plan in year 2003.
- Dr. Syroechkovski pointed the importance of involving some breeding sites in Mongolia and China.
- Mr. Zhang was requested to provide contact information of key sites in China.

Action 6. Development of educational materials on Anatidae and its ecology.

- Dr. Syroechkovski pointed the three objectives:
 1. selecting target groups (hunters and local people are priority);
 2. identification materials;
 3. species sheets: a) threatened species and b) other species.
- Mr. Eldridge suggested: children and educators were another priority target group and showing them on the sharing resources and international connection is essential.
- Dr. Lee reported they have a poster of threatened species in Republic of Korea.
- Ms. Mendoza showed an example of *Fact Sheet of Biodiversity Monitoring System*.

Action 7. Site-based educational programme.

- Seosan City wishes to hold a symposium / workshop to enhance the conservation awareness in the Cheonsu Bay.
- Tomakomai City is planning a ceremony / workshop at the opening of MoEJ Wildlife Centre in the Lake Utonai-ko, summer 2002.

Action 8. Development of training materials and training programme.

Action 9. Promoting the identification of important sites for Anatidae populations:

- MoEJ plans the national inventory of important sites for Anatidae in the country.

Action 10. Promoting the monitoring of Anatidae populations in the flyway:

- United States and Russia is planning a joint survey of arctic nesting eiders from 2002 summer.

Action 11. Promoting the migration research:

Action 12. Assessment of hunting pressure:

- Dr. Syroechkovski explained ideas on the development of project proposal. The Chair requested AWG members to share the information of hunting systems in each country. China needs financial support to develop such assessment in the country.

Action 13. Exchange of information

- Production of information materials for the promotion of *Site Network* such as Information Paper, stickers and speaker's kit.
- Publication of newsletters (2 issues).

Action:

1. AWG will exchange future information, discuss and implement plan of activities through regular communications by e-mail or fax.
2. AWG welcomed the progresses in the countries in the flyway.
3. AWG members will provide additional contacts to be included in the mailing list for information dissemination maintained by the Flyway Officer.

4e. Annual work plan of Flyway Officer for the year 2002

1. Assisting nomination of additional / new *Network Sites*.
2. Keeping communication with *Network Sites* and relevant organisations, and assisting their activities.
3. Assisting some organisations / institutions in the survey and training projects on Anatidae populations and/or key sites in the flyway.
4. Visiting some *Network Sites* for discussion meeting, open symposium and others.
5. Keeping communication with Anatidae experts in East Asian Flyway, the Wetlands International Specialist Groups on Threatened Waterfowl, Swan, Goose, Duck and Seaduck, and convention secretariats as Ramsar Convention Bureau, Bonn Convention Secretariat and AEWAS Secretariat.
6. Maintaining and developing the website.

Action:

1. AWG approved the work plan of the Flyway Officer.

4f. Next Meeting plan / possibility

Time and place to be intimated to members.

Action:

1. Venue and time of meeting to be confirmed to members.

5. Closing**5a. Closing Remark:**

Mr. Kuroda (when leaving seat around 12:15) expressed: Ministry of the Environment Japan should assist and support AWG and AWG members could make contact MoEJ through

Flyway Officer or directly when necessary.

Ms. Nakajima expressed: It was a fruitful meeting and the Chair, AWG members, AFO and observers were thanked for their support and cooperation. MoEJ would keep possible support to AWG. MoEJ hoped to seek possibility of next meeting of AWG.

Close of Meeting

ANATIDAE WORKING GROUP OUTLINE PAPER

(ver.2 - endorsed by MWCC4, 21 Nov 1999)

Role:

- Review candidate site nominations
- Develop and monitor implementation of Action Plan
- Promote acceptance of the Action Plan through networking with appropriate government and non-government organisations
- Assist in identification and securing of resources
- Provide advice and assistance to the Flyway Officer
- Review the annual work programme of the Flyway Officer
- Establish links with related activities
- Provide reports to the Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee

Membership:

- Up to nine members
- Desired skills
 - Regional expertise
 - Government / non-government representation
 - Technical strength
 - Breadth of skills
 - National and regional influence
 - Anatidae Network Site representation
 - Link to other species Working Group

In considering NGO representatives, priority will be given to drawing from national and regional Anatidae committees.

Frequency of meetings:

Preferably one annual meeting, combined with other regional meetings if possible.

Communication:

- E-mail, fax and postal mail for communication between Group members.
- Six monthly reports to be circulated by Anatidae Flyway Officer.

Support:

- Administrative support to be provided by the Flyway Officer.
- Technical advice from the Flyway Officer and the Strategy Coordination Officer

Fund implications:

Environment Agency of Japan has indicated support for activities of the Anatidae Working Group.

ANATIDAE WORKING GROUP
Minutes of the Second Meeting
17:40-19:25, 17 October 2000
Okinawa, Japan
(draft ver.1.0, 23 Nov. 2001)

Agenda

- | | | |
|-------|-----|--------------------------------------------|
| 17:40 | 1. | Opening. |
| | 1a. | Opening Remark by Chair |
| 17:42 | 2. | Discussion. |
| | 2a. | Finalisation of Action Plan for 2001-2005. |
| 19:20 | 3. | Closing. |
| | 3a. | Closing Remark by Chair |
| 19:25 | 4. | Close of the Meeting. |

Members

- Chair: Masayuki KURECHI, Wetlands International Goose Specialist Group
Russia: SYROECHKOVSKI Jr., Evgeny E., Institute of Ecology and Evolution.
China, People's Republic of: WANG, Wei, State Forestry Administration.
Korea, Republic of: PARK, Jin-Young, National Institute of Environmental Research.
Philippines: Marlynn M. MEDOSA, Department of Environment and Natural Resources.
Thailand: Uthai TREESUCON, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand.

Support

Yoshihiko MIYABAYASHI, Anatidae Flyway Officer.

Observers

China

CHU, Guozhong, National Bird Banding Centre.

QIAN, Fawen, National Bird Banding Centre.

Japan

Kojiro MORI, Environment Agency of Japan.

RECORD OF MEETING
[Approval by MWCC6 is noted]

1. Opening.
 - 1a. Opening Remark by Chair

Following the discussion in the Anatidae Session in the afternoon of the day during the Okinawa Workshop (Agenda 7.c), this AWG2 will finalise the draft Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Anatidae in the East Asian Flyway: 2001-2005 to report MWCC6 of the next day.

2. Discussion.

2a. Finalisation of Action Plan for 2001-2005.

2a1. Action 5: Threatened species Action Plan for 2001-2005.

A background paper was discussed in the Anatidae Session of the Workshop: Review on the threatened Anatidae populations in the East Asian Flyway.

Discussion was made on selection of two priority species for next 5 years.

Action:

- Decided are Swan Goose for first effort and Baikal Teal for second effort to the threatened species Action Plan.
- Other three species of Lesser White-fronted Goose, Baer's Pochard and Scaly-sided Merganser are to be described in the Action 5 as future targets.

2a2. Action 1: Effectively managed network of sites

Discussion was made on target numbers of important sites to be included during next 5 years.

Anatidae Site Network was launched in 1999 and is very young. The enhancement of its activities are priority and enlargement of inclusion would be secondary.

Action:

- Target is described as 'minimum of 10%' or 'additional 10 sites' -- The Chair will report to MWCC6 and will decide one of them through the discussion in MWCC6.

MWCC6 approved as:

Action 1. Obtain nominations of sites from countries to the Anatidae Site Network in the East Asian Flyway, that include minimum of 10% of Anatidae key sites.

2a3. Action 6: Educational materials

Making contact with hunter's associations for sustainable use of Anatidae, especially threatened species is to be implemented in this Action.

2a4. Action 6: Training activities

Analysis of training needs in the Network Sites is to be implemented in this Action.

2a5. new Action: research on the use of Anatidae as a resource

Discussion was raised from a point of view of sustainable use of Anatidae. The research was proposed by:

- making contact with hunting inspections and hunters' associations;
- reviewing existing reports; and,

- selecting some model areas to collect hunting data with questionnaires and interviews.

Action:

- Add new Action after Action 11, such as:
 - Collection and information of current status of use of Anatidae as a resource for future planning of sustainable management of populations;
 - Promotion and conduct of research of sustainable use of Anatidae; or,
 - Data collection of Anatidae as a resource.
- To be reported to MWCC6 and to be refined by native English speaker.

MWCC6 approved as:

Action 12. Assessment of hunting pressure for understanding conservation needs of Anatidae.

3. Closing.

3a. Closing Remark by Chair

The Chair, AWG members, AFO and observers were thanked for their support and cooperation for the finalisation of the draft Action Plan.

**Report on the Anatidae Site Network and Action Plan
under the Asia Pacific Migratory Waterbird Strategy
AWG3, 23 Nov. 2001**

Anatidae Flyway Officer

Introduction

Ministry of the Environment (*former Environment Agency*), Japan, has supported the activities for Anatidae activities and Anatidae Flyway Officer through Wetlands International – Japan (until FY1999) and Wild Bird Society of Japan (since FY2000). Relevant organisations in the flyway supported in various occasions and activities.

Report on Activities #1: October 1999 - March 2000.

Anatidae Site Network in the East Asian Flyway

- A workshop for *Anatidae Site Network* in Japan and the First Meeting of the Working Group are held in 24-25 October 1999, Hamatonbetsu, Japan (hosted by Hamatonbetsu Township Government).
- Dedication ceremonies were held in two *Network Sites*, Kutcharo-ko in October 1999 and Otomo-numa in November 1999.
- AWG finalised Action Plan for year 2000 by March 2000.
- AWG drafted Action Plan for 2001-2005 by March 2000 for circulation to MWCC.

Anatidae Working Group and Flyway Officer

- AFO attended the last MWCC Meeting in Nanchang, China on 21 November 1999, where MMM and JYP observed.
- A seminar "Prospects of the ornithological studies in the Asia-Pacific and Central Eurasian Flyways" was held in March 2000, Moscow, Russia, where EES made a presentation on AWG.
- AWG members and AFO visited *Network Sites* for discussion meeting, open symposium and others:
 - Oct 1999: AFO visited Biwa-ko for a presentation on *Site Network* in an open seminar of Lake Biwa Research Institute.
 - Oct-Nov 1999: AFO visited Akkeshi-ko & Bekambeushi-shitsugen, Biwase-wan and Miyajimanuma, after the Hamatonbetsu Workshop for discussion meeting with local governments in each site.
 - Feb-Mar 2000: EES visited Zapovedniks Taimyr and Chazy for discussion meeting with management authorities and local governments.
 - Mar 2000: MK joined an open workshop in Miyajimanuma on management of goose population and crop damage around the lake.
- Assisting some *Network Sites* in their activities celebrating World Wetlands Day 2000.

-
- Regularly keeping communication with Anatidae experts in East Asian Flyway countries (Russia, Mongolia, China, South Korea, United States (Alaska) and Japan), the Wetlands International Specialist Groups on Threatened Waterfowl, Swan, Goose, Duck and Seaduck, and convention secretariats as Ramsar Convention Bureau, Bonn Convention Secretariat and AEWA Secretariat.
 - Regularly keeping communication with *Network Sites* and relevant organisations.

- Regularly assisting in the survey and training projects by some organisations / institutions on Anatidae populations and/or key sites in the flyway.
- Regularly maintaining and developing the website.

Report on Activities #2: April 2000 - March 2001.

Anatidae Action Plan and Site Network in the East Asian Flyway

- Publication of *Anet Newsletter No.1, Jun. 2000.*
- Okinawa Workshop for *Strategy: 2001-2005 and Action Plans* for species groups, attaching 2nd meeting of AWG for finalisation of *Anatidae Action Plan.*
- Launch of *Strategy: 2001-2005* at Wetlands International - Asia Pacific Council Meeting, Jan. 2001.
- Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China, joined *Site Network: 26th site.*
- Symposium on Wetland Management in the Philippines, Quezon City, Feb. 2001, where AFO reported the activities under *Anatidae Site Network.*

Anatidae Working Group and Flyway Officer

- AWG Chair and AFO joined the discussion meeting of JOGA2 (Hokkaido University, Sep. 2000).
- The first Conference of the Goose and Swan Study Group of Eastern Europe and North Asia (RGG), Moscow, January 2001, where AWG Chair reported the activities under *Anatidae Action Plan and Site Network.*
- Assisting some *Network Sites* in their activities celebrating World Wetlands Day 2001, including AFO joining waterbird census in Naujan Lake National Park, Philippines.
- AWG members and AFO visited *Network Sites* for discussion meeting, open symposium and others:
 - Oct 2000 - Mar. 2001: AFO and AWG Chair visited some important sites in Japan for discussion with local governments and NGOs in each site: Shiokawa Higata (Toyohashi City), Hachirogata (Ohgata Village), Ohyama Lakes (Tsuruoka City).

Report on Activities #3: April 2001 - November 2001.

Anatidae Site Network in the East Asian Flyway

- First joint efforts of *Network Sites* for the research on migration of Bewick's Swan nesting in Lena Delta (Lena Delta and Yonago Waterbird Sanctuary).
- Swan Goose survey in southern Russian Far East (RGG and JAWGP), with joint efforts of WWF Russia's Amur Riverbasin Project.
- Launch of China government project for waterbird network sites in 2001, by State Forestry Administration.
- Launch of MoEJ website introducing Site Networks for waterbirds (in Japanese) in July 2001.
- Launch of monitoring programme in Naujan Lake National Park, and assessment of importance for Anatidae populations in Agusan Marsh, in the Philippines.
- Some *Network Sites* joined 2001 Taipei Bird Watching Fair, Oct. 2001: Cheonsu Bay (Seosan City), Miyajimanuma (Bibai City) with assistance from AFO.

- 2001 Ramsar Symposium Niigata II, including a session of *Anatidae Site Network*, and attaching 3rd meeting of AWG (hosted by Ministry of the Environment).
- Publication of *Anet Newsletter No.2* at Niigata Symposium, Nov. 2001.

Anatidae Working Group and Flyway Officer

- AWG Chair and AFO joined the discussion meeting of JOGA3 (Kyoto University, Oct. 2001).
- AFO attended the 9th International Conference of Conservation and Management of Lakes, Otsu and Lake Biwa-ko, Japan, and reported "Site Networks for waterbirds, as programmes for international cooperation" as a poster.

c.f. AWG membership:

Robert R. LEEDY	Fish and Wildlife Service, United States of America
SYROECHKOVSKI Jr, Evgeny E.	Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences
WANG, Wei	State Administration of Forestry, People's Republic of China
PARK, Jin-Young	National Institute of Environmental Research, Republic of Korea
Marlynn M. MENDOZA	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines
Uthai TREESUCON	Bird Conservation Society of Thailand
Masayuki KURECHI (Chair)	Wetlands International Goose Specialist Group

The Main Activities in Anatidae Sites in China

A report from State Forestry Administration, People's Republic of China
to AWG3 and Ramsar Symposium Niigata II, November 2001

Up to now, there are two sites has been approved to be the sites of East Asia Anatidae Site Network, i.e. Sanjiang Plain Nature Reserve (Sanjiang in abbreviation) and Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay (Mai Po in abbreviation).

I. For Sanjiang:

1. Nature condition:

Sanjiang National Nature Reserve was established as a provincial nature reserve in 1994, and was promoted to national level in 1999. The reserve covers 198,089 ha, and is the second largest nature reserve in Heilongjiang Province with longitude 47°26'00" -- 48°22'50" and latitude 133°43'20" -- 134°46'40". It is border upon Russia on the opposite side of Heilongjiang River and Wusuli River separately on the northern and eastern sides. It total area is 198,110 ha, belong to fresh water wetland of typical frigid zone with average altitude of 50 meter and average air temperature of 2.2°C. It is a epitome of aboriginal swamp wetland of Sanjiang plain.

It has great potential to be included in a large trans-boundary nature reserve in partnership with Russia for the conservation of many protected animals, mainly waterfowl. *Calamagrostis angustifolia* and *Carex* spp marshes are the dominant ecosystems. The numbers of plant and animal species inside the reserve is remarkable. There are 206 species of birds belonging to 17 orders and 40 families; 37 species of mammals belonging to 5 orders and 12 families; 77 species of fish belonging to 9 orders and 17 families. Among them, 9 species such as Oriental White Stork and Red-crowned Crane are nationally protected at the first class level; 34 species including Whooper Swans and White-naped Cranes are protected at the second class level. About 600 species of vascular plants can also be found in the reserve.

In Sanjiang, for the sake of seldom disturbance from human being under its special geographic and historical reasons, there is abundant diversity in bird species.

2. Activities in Sanjiang

▪ Bird Resources Survey:

According the scientific survey finished at May of this year, which started at 1994, 206 bird species including 4 subspecies were recorded in the region, which from 17 orders and 40 families. Among them, 140 bird species are listed in the Agreement of Migratory Birds Conservation Between China and Japan and 23 bird species were listed in the Agreement of Migratory Birds Conservation Between China and Australia.

The 206 bird species in Sanjiang has occupied 58 per cent of total number of birds in Heilongjiang Province. Among them, 9 bird species are first grade protective wildlife of China and 34 bird species are in the second grade.

The result of bird survey indicates that the bird populations, generally speaking, take on a increasing trend, especial for the pheasant, anatidae, snipe, ardeidae. The main reason is the establishment of the nature reserve has prevented the disturbance from human being and the increasing of food and habitation's recovery.

They found that Red-legged Sandpiper and Cattle Egret are recorded first time in this region. The above mentioned conclusion is made after referring to the Outline of Bird Fauna in China (Edited by Zheng Zuoxin in 1987), the Bird in Northeastern China (Edited by Zhao Zhengjie in 1988), the Avifauna of Heilongjiang Province (Edited by Zoological Institute of Heilongjiang Province in 1992) and other relative literatures.

According to the Bird in Wusuli River Border Area (Published by Russia), the cow back ibis used to distributed in Wusuli River Border Area.

- Project on Songhua River Flood, Wetland and Biodiversity Management

The Project on Songhua River Flood, Wetland and Biodiversity Management is supported by Asia Develop Bank is undertakeing in the focus on its purpose to make suitable strategy on wise use of wetland, especially on protection of water and wildlife in wetlands. The project involved several wetland nature reserves in Northeastern China and is in the process of preparing the proposal.

- International Cooperation

Sanjiang had held the Amur River Workshop on Wildlife Conservation in collaboration with two nature reserves of Russia in 2000, under the support of State Forestry Administration and WWF Russia Far East. Through the workshop, some staff of Sanjiang were trained on the wildlife conservation technics, especially on the breeding skill of bird. Also, the management experience was gotten from Russia to be practised in they daily work.

Sanjiang also assigned their representatives to attend the International Workshop on Management of Nature Reserve and Tourism, that be held at Yellow River Delta Nature Reserve in March of this year, supported by State Forestry Administration and Northeast Asia Crane Site Network. In the Workshop, they introduced their experience in balancing the tourism pressure and migratory birds protection.

3. Future Plan

China's Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan was approved in 1994. It lists and describes priority projects for biodiversity conservation, one of which is development of an integrated nature reserve in the Sanjiang Plain. Sangjiang Nature Reserve is currently under consideration by SFA for application to the Ramsar Convention Bureau.

II. For Mai Po

1. Basic Information:

Mai Po is important site of Ramsar Convention, locating in northwest of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China. It is border upon Shenzhen city of Guangdong Province on the opposite side of Shenzhen River on the northern sides, facing to the Shenzhen Bay on its northwest side. Through its area is very less, there are many bird species wintering and breedign and stopover in it, partly for the sake of having both fresh water wetland and sea water wetland. The fresh water habit for the birds is the fish pound and the fresh water habits are shrimp pound and Shallow Sea and shallows-tidal-flat area. Mai Po has become a base for wise use of wetland education in China.

Mai Po is belong to HK government and is managed by WWF-HK as a uncommercial wetland nature reserve.

2. Acitivities:

- **Training on Wetland Sustainable Use**

Many personnel from Mainland China have participated in wetland conservation training courses at Mai Po Marshes in Hong Kong conducted by staff from World Wide Fund for Nature Hong Kong (WWF-HK). These courses have proven beneficial over many years, and could be expanded as a sub-project with GEF funding. Training costs are minimal, and the experience is relevant to the Songhua catchment where there is a close relationship between the nature reserves and surrounding communities.

- **Bird Watching**

Every year, there will have many people from HK were organized by Bird Watching Committee, to watch the birds Mai Po. This activities not only enhance the conscious of people loving birds, but also giving more knowledges on different bird species. The committee also will donate some fund for Mai Po on waterbird conservation.

- **Research on Waterbirds and Wetland**

There have some undergraduates and candidates for master or doctoral degree do experiment in Mai Po every year. This research focus on the waterbird and wetland in Mai Po and usually give some constructive suggestions the management of Mai Po, free of charge.

- **Educating the public**

Mai Po will give some opportunity to public, especially to children, to visit the site and enjoy the environment of wetland. The through the demonstration of harvest the shrimp from pound to show the benefit of wise use of wetland.

- **Fund support for other activities**

Every year, Mai Po will offer small size fund to support the activities related to wildlife conservation, especially on sustainable use of wetland.

3. Future Plan

Hope to enlarge the area of nature reserve to cover more wetland surround the nature reserve.

A brief introduction to National Bird Banding Center of China

A report to AWG3 and Ramsar Symposium Niigata II, November 2001

National Bird Banding Center (NBBC) is a scientific organization in responsibility with Bird Banding and Research in China and Management of information related to Bird Banding.

NBBC was established in 1983, for the purpose of implementation of Agreement on Migratory Birds Conservation between China and Japan. The work of NBBC is under the direction of State Forestry Administration of China.

Main responsibilities:

1. Organizing the national bird banding activities.
2. Designing, making and handing out the rings for bird banding.
3. Receiving, exchanging and management the information of banded birds.
4. Focus on the research of migratory bird.
5. Training for the bird banding.
6. And other relative work according to the need of State Forestry Administration.

The Current Projects:

1. National Saunders Gull Survey and Research.
2. National Crane Survey and Research.
3. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Project on Siberian Crane.
4. The Crested Ibis project management and coordination.
5. Scientific support for the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbirds Conservation Strategy (including East Asia Anatidae Site Network, Northeast Asia Crane Site Network).
6. Scientific support for the National Program on Wildlife Conservation and Construction of Nature Reserves.
7. Projects Management on other wildlife, such as Chinese tiger, Giant Panda, etc.

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Naujan Lake National Park

**Marlynn M. MENDOZA, Department of Environment
and Natural Resources, Philippines.**

A report to Ramsar Symposium Niigata II, November 2001

The Naujan Lake National Park is designated as one of the Anatidae Site Network of the East Asian Flyway as well as a Ramsar site. It is one of the biogeographic region of the country having important plants and animals.

It is located at the north eastern portion of Mindoro Island in the Philippines with 8,125 ha of open water; 1,412 ha of marshland; and, 5,030 ha of terrestrial catchment.

Surrounding the lake are lakeshore communities which use the area for fishing, either for sustenance or for commercial purposes, water transport, recreation like swimming, and domestic use, among others.

The Naujan Lake is the fifth largest lake in the country. Including the marshland, it serves as the home, breeding ground and staging ground for wildlife such as the resident and migratory birds. Three (3) species of Anatidae are recorded in the area, namely: the Philippine duck (*Anas luzonica*), tufted duck (*Aythya fuligula*) and wandering whistling duck (*Dedrocygna arcuata*). The Philippine duck is only found in the Philippines and is considered vulnerable under the IUCN category, facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

In early February, we, together with the Anatidae Flyway Officer, Yoshihiko Miyabayashi, who visited the Philippines, did waterbird census in the area. 11,580 tufted ducks were counted.

The Park is not spared with environment related problems, like high fishing pressure, pollution, land use conversion and settlement and poaching/ hunting.

The Park is being managed by the Protected Area Management Board (PAMB) through the Protected Area Superintendent (PASu). The PAMB is composed of different stakeholders, such as concerned local government units, people's organizations, site-based non-government organizations and other government agencies, with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources as chair. But the PAMB still needs strengthening to effectively managed the area.

The Park is one of the pilot sites of the Biodiversity Monitoring System or BMS. The BMS is designed to improve the information available for the PAMB to guide them on their management decisions, actions and interventions of the Park. The BMS is intended to improve the participation of protected area communities in protected area management and to build the capacity of the protected area staff and communities in environmental management.

Anatidae sites in Thailand

Uthai Treesucon, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand

Abstract

Thailand is one of the countries in Asia that has many different types of wetlands. The national inventory of Wetlands in Thailand which organised by Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (OEPP) had identified 61 internationally important wetlands and 208 nationally important wetlands. There are at least 4 internationally important wetlands which are considered as very important for Anatidae sites. These sites are

- Chiang Saen Lake which is known as Nong Bong Kai Non-hunting Area, Chiang Rai Province.
- Bung Boraphet Non-hunting Area, Nakhornsawan province.
- Nong Harn Kumpawapi, Udorn Thani Province
- Thale Noi Non-hunting Area, Pattalung Province

The national Wetlands Management Committee had agreed to propose 2 Anatidae sites for the next 5 years plan, 2002-2006. Nong Bong Kai and Bung Boraphet will be chosen for Anatidae site network.

Thailand is one of the countries in Asia that has many different types of wetlands. The national inventory of Wetlands in Thailand, which was organised by Office of Environmental Policy and Planning (OEPP), had identified 61 internationally important wetlands and 208 nationally important wetlands. Thailand is the end of the migratory ducks in the East Asian Flyway. There are at least 4 of internationally important wetlands which are considered as very important for Anatidae sites and another 10 are important for resident and migratory ducks. All 14 sites were identified as important sites in a directory of Asian Wetlands.

Chiang Saen Lake: Area ~ 200 ha.

This freshwater lake and near by areas support wintering flocks of Lesser Whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Spot-billed Duck (*Anas poecilorhyncha*), Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Gargany (*Anas querquedula*) and Common Teal (*Anas crecca*). There are Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*), Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*), Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*), Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), Baikal Teal (*Anas formosa*), Falcated Teal (*Anas falcata*) and Gadwall (*Anas strepera*) are present in small numbers.

Bung Boraphet: Area ~ 13,000 ha

The lake is regularly supports more than 20,000 ducks. The main species are Lesser Whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*), Gargany (*Anas querquedula*) and Cotton Pygmy Goose (*Nettapus coromandelianus*). The lake also support another 13 species of ducks, Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*), Common Teal (*Anas crecca*), Eurasian Wigeon (*Anas penelope*), Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*), Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*), Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula*), Falcated Teal (*Anas falcata*), Comb Duck (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*), Baikal Teal (*Anas formosa*), Spot-billed Duck (*Anas poecilorhyncha*) and Common Shelduck (*Tadorna tadona*).

Nong Harn Kumpawapi: Area 4100 ha.

A freshwater lake supports a good number of Lesser Whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), Common Teal (*Anas crecca*) and Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*). There are also Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*), Falcated Teal (*Anas falcata*) and 16 Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*) were recorded in January 1990. This site needs better survey during the Asian mid-winter count.

Thale Noi: Area 45,000 ha.

The lake is normally freshwater but become slightly saline when the saline water enters the lake from Lake Songkhla. The lake was recorded to support up to 20,000 of Cotton Pygmy Goose (*Nettapus coromandelianus*) and 10,000 of Lesser Whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna javanica*), Garganey (*Anas querquedula*), Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*) and small number of Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*). Kuan Ki Sien is part of Thale Noi which was nominated as the first Ramsar site in Thailand.

List of 61 internationally important wetlands in Thailand.

There are 8 sites in the North

1. Chiang Saen Basin *
2. Nong Leng Sai
3. Kwan Phayao
4. Mae Nam Yom River floodplain *
5. Bung Sifai *
6. Bung Boraphet *
7. Doi Inthanon national park
8. Salawin River

There are 12 sites in Northeast Thailand

1. Nong Harn *
2. Nong Harn Kumpawapi *
3. Bung Laharn *
4. Bung Khlong Long non-hunting area *
5. Ang Kep Nam Huay Joorakhea Mak non-hunting area *
6. Ang Kep Nam Huay Talad non-hunting area *
7. Ang Kep Nam Sanam Bin non-hunting area *
8. Mae Khlong River
9. Song Kram River
10. Lum Play Mas
11. Lum Dom Yai and Yod Dom wildlife sanctuary
12. Phu Kheio wildlife sanctuary

There are 29 sites in Southern Thailand

1. Khao Sok national park
2. Thale Noi non-hunting area *
3. Thale Sap non-hunting area *
4. Nong Thung Thong
5. Sai Buri River
6. Tapee River
7. Pru To Daeng
8. Khao Leam Son national park
9. Similan national park
10. Phang Nga Bay
11. Sirinat national park
12. Had Noparatthara-Mu Koh Pi Pi national park
13. Had Jaomai national park
14. Mu Koh Libong non-hunting area
15. Thalebun national park
16. Mu Koh Tarutao national park
17. Mu Koh Ang Thong national park
18. Mu Koh Lanta national park
19. Mu Koh Surin national park
20. Thung Ka- Sawi Bay
21. Krabi River
22. Trang River
23. Park Klong Krapur
24. Palian-LaNgu mangrove
25. Kraburi River
26. Ao Ban Don
27. Pattani Bay
28. Pak Pa Nung Bay
29. East side of Phuket's seashore

There are 12 sites in Central/ Southeast Thailand

1. Ang Kep Nam Bang Pra non-hunting area
2. Kaeng Krachan national park
3. Kuay Noi River
4. Kuay Yai River
5. Mae Klong River
6. Don Hoi Lod
7. Wat Pai Lom & Wat Ampuwararam non-hunting area
8. Mae Nam Wearu
9. Mu Koh Chang national park
10. Khao Leam Ya- Mu Koh Samed national park
11. Khao Sam Roi Yod national park *
12. Khao Yai national park

* = Important site for ducks.

Russian-Japanese Swan Goose conservation programme

Nikolay D. Poyarkov¹ & Masayuki Kurechi²

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Kabukurinuma Homepage: <http://www2.odn.ne.jp/kgwa/kabukuri/>. Anatidae Site Network in the East Asian Flyway Homepage: <http://www.jawgp.org/anet>.

Introduction

By the end of the 20th century, the numbers of Swan Geese in Russia dropped to less than 1,000 birds in only two breeding areas: 50 pairs on the Toreyskie Lakes in Transbaikalia, and 200 pairs in the Lower Amur region. Published data and preliminary research suggest that the Swan Goose declined due to its habits of nesting in the densely populated and easily accessible flood plains, and of wintering in China, where it suffers from intensive and uncontrolled hunting. These problems were exacerbated by the Swan Geese's approachable nature.

conservation programme

In 2000, the Russian Goose and Swan Study Group (RGSSG) and the Japanese Association for Wild Geese Protection (JAWGP) launched a Swan Goose conservation programme that aims to prevent the species' extinction by identifying critical points in the biology of the species and developing measures for its restoration and conservation. The programme, which is being

led by Nikolay D. Poyarkov (Russia) and Masayuki Kurechi (Japan), will involve: coordinating national research and conservation programs; founding an international working group; determining the Swan Geese's status and distribution; identifying differences in biology between different geographical populations; creating protected areas; developing measures to prevent occasional shooting; and developing and implementing a reintroduction programme.

The following action plan for 2001-2003 has been developed:

- To conduct census and studies of the biology of Swan Geese;
- To discover new breeding areas through a GIS analysis of known breeding areas followed by surveys of potential sites;
- To mark geese from different geographical populations with coloured collars and satellite transmitters;
- To create an international database containing information about marked birds;
- To establish new protected sites in areas inhabited by the geese;
- To coordinate special hunting regulations in key breeding and staging areas;
- To inform local people about the need to protect the Swan Goose;
- To develop measures to protect the Transbaikalia and Lower Amur populations using experience gained from Russian-American cooperation on the conservation of Snow Geese. The measures should include: prohibition or control of hunting, particularly on the wintering grounds and along flyways; establishment of no-hunting zones, nature reserves;
- To develop procedures and investigate the prospects of reintroduction programmes;
- To create pedigree books of the Swan Goose stock in captivity;

Survey results

During an expedition to the Lower Amur region in 2000, Swan Geese were found in three places: the Kholan Canal, Lake Udyl and Lake Chertovo (Table 1). According to interview data, more pairs (maybe even a few dozen) nested in the Udyl-Kizi Depression along the east bank of the Amur River. In addition, a number of birds were reported from the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk. No Swan Geese nested at Lake Chertovo in 2001, and numbers in the Amur River valley were slightly lower than in 2000 (Table 2). In July and August 2001 we surveyed the coast of Nikolaya Bay, and found a small number of new Swan Goose nest sites near the mouths of some small rivers. Local

hunters reported that Swan Geese also nested along other small rivers, streams and canals running into Nikolaya Bay and the more northerly Ulbanskiy Bay.

Aerial surveys of the vast Lower Amur region were carried out from 27-29 July 2001 with Prof. Higuchi (Tokyo University) and ornithologists from Khabarovsk and Vladivostok. Ten young birds were ringed and satellite transmitters put on two adult geese. We also printed and distributed a poster depicting a Swan Goose and delivered a number of lectures. In 2001, a new protected territory Kholan was established in Swan Goose breeding areas.

Table 1. Observations of Swan Geese in the Lower Amur region in 2000.

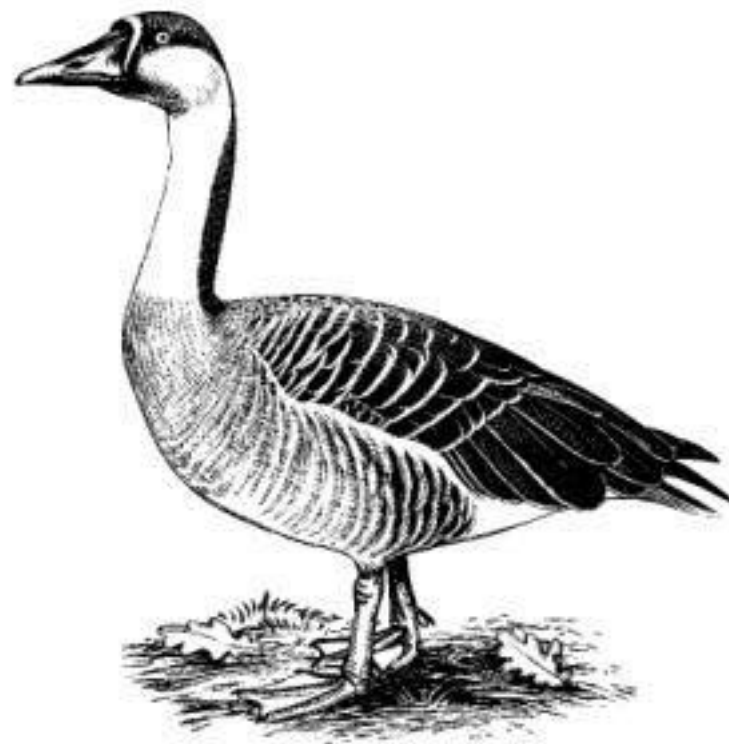
Place	Date	Number of Birds	Comments
Lake Udyl Pilda River mouth	12.07	2 ad + 3 juv (1/3 of adult size)	Swimming in SW direction
Lake Udyl Pilda River mouth	3.08	5 ad flying	Probably non-breeding
Lake Udyl Bichi River delta	14.07	48 ad + 72 juv (1/3 of adult size)	Group observed to 6 August
Kholan Canal	20.07	Up to 30 birds	Footprints, droppings and feathers
Lake Chertovo	11.08	15 ad + 15 juv (2/3 of adult size)	Maybe not all geese in the group were counted

Detailed surveys of the Toreyskie Lakes in Transbaikalia (5005'N, 11538'E) were carried out simultaneously with fieldwork in the Lower Amur region. The numbers of the Swan Geese appeared to be unusually high there, with an estimated 1,200 individuals (both adults and young) in late July.

Such high numbers could be explained by improvement of conditions for breeding at the Toreyskie Lakes, or to poorer conditions on the adjacent Mongolian territories. Reintroduction programmes for Swan Geese have begun in the Irkutsk Oblast, in Kamchatka and in the Muraviovskiy National Park (Amur Oblast).

Table 2. Observations of Swan Geese in Nikolaya Bay in July and August 2001.

Date	Lat + Long	Number of Birds	Comments
09.07, 13.07	53°28'N, 138°14'E	10 ad + ~15 juv	In Usalgin River mouth
14.07	53°37'N, 138°19'E	6 ad + 8 juv	One flock with 10 ad+~15 Bean Geese in a small river mouth
15.07	53°30'N, 138°19'E	10 ad + 15 juv	Small river mouth. May be same birds observed on 9-13.07 on Usalgin River
15.07	53°37'N, 138°21'E	2 ad + 1(?) juv	On small river, 2km from mouth. Probably more than one gosling.



Assessment of hunting pressure for understanding conservation needs of Anatidae
(ideas on the development of project proposal)

prepared by Dr. Syroechkovski, Jr., Evgeny E. for AWG3, Oct. 2001

Main activities during project:

- 1) Estimation of numbers of hunters;
- 2) Estimation of hunting bags by analysis of Game Department statistics or hunting societies (where available), expertise of scientist of nature conservation bodies. Different regions will have different scheme;
- 3) Detection of the areas with maximum hunting pressure and comparison of their location with location of key Anatidae sites and wetlands;
- 4) Special surveys where needed (areas with poor supply of information by activity 2 or areas of very important Anatidae concentrations);
- 5) Review of waterfowl hunting legislation and practices, regional peculiarities;
- 6) Study of motivation of sport hunters in selected areas for better understanding of future management methods;
- 7) Study on subsistence hunting (indigenous peoples and Russians) in selected areas; traditions and motivations in current times, conflicts with legislation and conservation practices, search of solutions;
- 8) Study of economic values of waterfowl hunting for sport and subsistence hunters in model areas;
- 9) Comparison of migration phenology of key game and protected species and open seasons in different regions. GIS survey. Recommendations on the regulation of open season;
- 10) Development of recommendations and official advisory documents to regional administrations on regulation of hunting season.

Phases of the project:

- Phase 1. The review of basic information on waterfowl hunting in all regions;
- Phase 2. Gap analyses, surveys in the areas poorly covered by existing information;
- Phase 3. Concentration on the key Anatidae sites and the areas with conservation priorities (model areas).

Timing of the project:

2002-2004. Each country should prepare a national plan of activities, national priorities due to local situation and cost estimation.

Implementation:

- 1) National seminars and training course for game management and conservation agencies are recommended to be organised (around late 2003 and early 2004);

- 2) Based on the outputs of these seminars official advisory documents should be developed and addressed to state game management agencies;
- 3) After the end of the project an international workshop with participation of responsible state agencies from different countries should be arranged to make a step towards international regulation of conservation and managements of Anatidae resource.

Recommended budget for surveys in eastern Russian Federation for the first year of the project:

Activities	Cost in USD
Payment to 12 regional experts and agencies (USD100/region)	12 000
Project coordination work	5 000
Hunting legislation experts; preparation of review with analyses of regional peculiarities	1 000
Visits of coordinator to selected regions for initiations of the project	3 000
Technical assistant (30% time)	700
GIS and computing experts	500
Local transport in the regions	400
Maps	300
Translation of the reports (English) (General report and summaries of regional reports)	700
Communication	600
Computer upgrades and repairs	400
Office expenses	600
Book-keeper work	150
Unforeseen and miscellaneous	500
Preparation of the slideshow presentation for the coordinator to be presented in the regions	350
Bank operations (1.5%)	400
TOTAL	26 600
In case transfer will be made to the official accounts in Russia 3 different federal taxes should be added to selected items of this budget for the total sum of	7 500
Total with taxes in case of transfer to official accounts	34 040