

# **Conservation Plan for the Central Population of Siberian Cranes**

### **Introduction**

The Central population of Siberian Cranes recently nested on the riparian lowlands of the Kunovat River in western Siberia. They traditionally migrated 5,000 km southeast over the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, before arriving at their wintering grounds on the Gangetic floodplains of northwest India. Keoladeo National Park (KNP) in the state of Rajasthan, India, has been a major wintering area for Siberian Cranes. Winter counts at KNP have indicated a steady decline from about 80 birds in the 1960s to just a single pair in winter 2001/02 (numbers of birds were higher in some reports: 200 in 1964-65, according to Walkinshaw 1973, and 100 in 1967-68 according to Sauey 1985). In the summer of 2002 a pair, presumably the same pair mentioned above, was observed for the last time on the breeding grounds in Russia.

However according to results of a questionnaire and interviews with local people conducted under the UNEP/GEF Siberian Crane Wetlands Project, 10 sightings of 1, 2 or 3 Siberian Cranes in Kunovat River Basin and 3 sightings of 2 or 3 cranes in Uvat District within the breeding range in West Siberia, and 2 sightings per one Siberia Crane in migration stopover in south of Tyumen Region were registered in 2006. There have been also unconfirmed reports of several cranes in Uzbekistan, including sighting of 10 Siberian Crane in Bukhara Region in 2007, and one in Pakistan along migration route, and in India, their in wintering grounds.

Siberian Cranes are strictly protected on their breeding grounds in Russia and on their wintering grounds in India. However, hunting along the migration route is considered to be the primary factor responsible for the demise of this population. The recovery of the population can only be achieved by carefully introducing captive-reared cranes into the flyway. Security for the cranes as individuals and the conservation of key wetlands throughout their range is fundamental before efforts can be initiated to restore the population by introducing more captive-reared birds into the flyway.

### **Reducing Mortality**

In 1998, a small satellite transmitter (Platform Terminal Transmitter, or PTT) was placed on a pre-fledged juvenile Siberian Crane reared by the last pair of Siberian Cranes known on the breeding grounds. The bird's movements were tracked across Asia and ended in central Afghanistan. Several days later the parents arrived at KNP in India. The fate of the young crane is unknown, but it is thought that it may have been shot in Afghanistan.

Laws are in place to protect Siberian Cranes in all Range States. Recently President Decree ban hunting in some region of Afghanistan. There have been confirmed incidents of the shooting of Siberian Cranes in Russia and Afghanistan, and it is suspected that Siberian Cranes are in danger in all nations along their migratory route, except in India where wildlife enjoys better protection. Ancient practices of live crane trapping in Pakistan annually claim several thousand Eurasian and Demoiselle Cranes that share the migration corridor with the Siberian Crane. Fortunately, Siberian Cranes are likely not attracted to the live decoys of Eurasian and Demoiselle Cranes. However, in recent years, although outlawed, the shooting of cranes is believed to be spreading in northwest Pakistan. In all of the Range States, efforts must continue to protect the Siberian Cranes. It is important also to identify, monitor and manage other potential threats and mortality factors, such as pesticides, collision with electric wires and the like.

### **Eurasian Cranes Help Siberian Cranes**

The entire range of the Central population of Siberian Cranes is overlapped by the range of the abundant Eurasian Crane. During the past decade, teams of American, Indian, Japanese and Russian researchers have studied the ecology and migrations of Eurasian Cranes with the hope of using the abundant species to help in the conservation of the rare species. Satellite telemetry has been a vital tool in determining the migration routes of both Siberian and Eurasian Cranes.

By placing a PTT on a Eurasian Crane on the Kunovat breeding grounds of the Siberian Crane, it was determined that some Eurasian Cranes spent the winter along the border between

Afghanistan and Iran. Both members of a pair of Eurasian Cranes fitted with PTTs were followed from Keoladeo National Park (KNP), India, to presumed breeding grounds of the cranes near Novosibirsk, Russia. This pair returned the following winter to KNP. These fragments of information suggest that Eurasian Cranes at the northern limit of the distribution of breeding (the Kunovat Basin where Siberian Cranes also breed) migrate to more northern regions of the wintering distribution of Eurasian Cranes (border areas of Iran, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan, also Afghanistan and Uzbekistan). In like manner, Eurasian Cranes breeding at more southern regions of the breeding area (Novosibirsk), perhaps winter at more southern regions of the wintering distribution (India). But the PTT placed on a Eurasian Crane from the flock in the south of Tyumen Region (where Eurasian Cranes come from the north part of West Siberia) before fall migration showed that this Eurasian Crane flew from Tyumen Region to the to the estuary of the Indus River in Pakistan.

In North America an experiment to establish a new population of the rare Whooping Crane was undertaken in Idaho by substituting Whooping Crane eggs into the nests of the abundant Sandhill Crane. Over a 12-year period, 77 Whooping Cranes were reared and migrated south with their foster parents. Unfortunately, no pairing occurred between Whooping Cranes. It appeared that the Whooping Cranes were sexually imprinted on Sandhill Cranes. However, the Whooping Cranes learned the migration route of the Sandhill Cranes and they learned to feed similar to Sandhill Cranes in upland habitats.

Researchers in Russia reasoned that if Siberian Crane eggs produced in captivity could be hatched and reared by wild Eurasian Cranes, then the Siberian Cranes might learn to migrate to safer areas and to feed in upland habitats and not almost exclusively in wetlands like wild Siberian Cranes. Acknowledging the risk of problems involved with sexual imprinting, it was hoped that these cross-fostered Siberian Cranes might become "guide birds" to lead south juvenile Siberian Cranes that had been reared in captivity and imprinted on their own species.

Captive-produced eggs of Siberian Cranes were substituted into the nests of Eurasian Cranes on the basin of the Kunovat River Basin and Konda and Alymka River Basin (Uvat District) where Siberian Cranes nest. The goal was to establish a flock of Siberian Cranes that would return to the traditional breeding grounds of the Siberian Cranes, but would migrate to the wintering area of the Eurasian Cranes. During 1991-2006, 39 eggs were placed in Eurasian Crane nests on the Siberian Crane breeding grounds. Most of these eggs were hatched and the chicks were fledged by Eurasian Crane foster parents. During autumn migration in 2000, one of these juvenile Siberian Cranes was observed with its Eurasian Crane foster parents at Lake Tengiz, Kazakhstan. Another juvenile Siberian Crane carried a satellite radio transmitter, and migrated across Asia to the lowlands of the Amu-Darya River along the border with Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. It is not known if this crane spent the winter in that area. However, these data confirm that at least two of the cross-fostered Siberian Cranes successfully migrated over a portion of the migration route with the Eurasian Cranes.

Many thousands of Eurasian Cranes spend the winter in northwest and central India and migrate northwest across Pakistan and Afghanistan. However, another much smaller group winters in northeast India in Assam and are believed to migrate northeast into China and perhaps on to Russia. Indian researchers hope to place satellite radios on these cranes to determine their migration route. If these cranes are determined to benefit from a safe migration corridor and if they breed in an appropriate area in Russia, there is interest in Russia of substituting Siberian Crane eggs into the nests of these cranes.

The safety of Eurasian Cranes along the northwest migration corridor of the Siberian Cranes from India is a measure of the security that might be provided to Siberian Cranes if the population was restored. Security for any of these populations can only be provided through widespread public education and enforcement of regulations that are intended to protect cranes, particularly in Pakistan where trapping and hunting is on the rise.

#### **Captive-reared Siberian Cranes in Release Experiments**

Concerns that Siberian Cranes reared by Eurasian Cranes might be sexually imprinted on Eurasian Cranes prompted researchers to develop alternate techniques for rearing captive

cranes. Chicks have been raised by crane-costumed humans and captive Siberian Crane role models were placed in adjacent enclosures. This technique produced cranes that were afraid of non-costumed humans and were imprinted on their own species. When released near wild Eurasian Cranes, they showed similar feeding and roosting behavior to wild cranes, and then initiated migration with the wild cranes.

Flourishing colonies of captive Siberian Cranes at the Oka Crane Breeding Center (OCBC) in the Oka Nature Reserve in Russia and the International Crane Foundation in the United States have provided juvenile cranes for experimental release programs in Russia and India. A third major captive colony has recently been established at the Cracid Breeding and Conservation Centre in Belgium. Costume-reared and parent-reared juveniles have been transferred from captive breeding centers to the breeding grounds of the wild Siberian Cranes and staging areas of Eurasian Cranes. Some of these birds were released in late summer with wild Siberian Cranes on the Kunovat Basin. They joined the wild cranes and migrated with them. Others were released with wild Eurasian Cranes at the Belozersky Zakaznik (Wildlife Refuge) in the Tyumen Region which lies along the migration route of the Siberian Cranes. They joined the wild Eurasian Cranes in roosting and feeding areas, and eventually migrated with them. During the 1991-2006 period, 141 young Siberian Cranes were released from which 117 started fall migration. None of these cranes was observed on the known wintering grounds. In subsequent years, there have been some unconfirmed reports of individuals at migration staging areas several hundred kilometers from the area where they were released. The vast and inaccessible nature of the Siberian wilderness, the low numbers of humans, and the financial costs to survey wide areas and satellite tracking providing make it difficult to evaluate the success of the release experiments.

Siberian Crane juveniles normally receive supplemental food and training from their parents. It is possible that during their energetically demanding migration many of the released cranes might have perished from malnutrition.

Over a period of several years, 6 juvenile captive-produced cranes were released in late winter near the wild Siberian Cranes at KNP with the hope that they might join the wild cranes and migrate north in spring. The released birds did not socialize extensively with the wild cranes and they did not migrate. It is thought that the late winter releases at KNP did not allow enough time for the released birds to develop social bonds with the wild cranes before the wild cranes migrated. However, the feeding behaviour and daily activities of the released cranes were similar to the feeding patterns of wild Siberian Cranes wintering at KNP.

The surviving cranes were non-migratory and they did not breed. Over a period of several years, one by one they disappeared for a variety of known and unknown factors. The experiment confirmed that captive-reared cranes could survive in the wild throughout the year at KNP, but it is unlikely that they can breed at such southern latitudes.

### **Ultra-light Aircraft and Crane Migrations**

In the United States, costume-reared Sandhill and Whooping Cranes have been trained to follow a slow-flying ultra-light aircraft piloted by a crane-costumed human. The cranes are flown in wide circles around the vicinity of the release area for several weeks before migrating in a step-by-step flight south across the United States. The cranes spend the winter in a protected and isolated area where there is no contact with non-costumed humans. In late winter / early spring they migrate back to the vicinity of the release areas in the north. Their behaviour is similar to that of the wild cranes. After three successful years of assisted one-way migration south along the route, there is considerable hope that this method will become the standard applied method to reintroduce birds in flyways where they have become extinct.

After the migration corridor of the Central population of Siberian Cranes is safe for cranes, an adaptation of several human-led migration techniques (e.g. training to follow both boats and ultra-lights, combined with trucking in boxes) can be applied to restore the population of Siberian Cranes. Throughout the autumn migration and on the wintering grounds at KNP, India, the released birds would be provided with complete protection and

an abundance of food. On their spring migration, they would be on their own to face the gauntlet of dangers when passing over the Hindu Kush Mountains of Pakistan and Afghanistan and the central Asian plains of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Russia. To reduce the risk factor from hunters along the identified migration path, an intensive education and awareness campaign is needed in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Since ultra-lights are prone to be grounded in bad weather, and require frequent refueling, present plans for the assisted migration include hang-gliders. Experiments with Siberian

Cranes in Russia and with Sandhill Cranes in California with modified hand-gliders show that considerable training of both birds and pilots is required before the arduous Central population route can be undertaken. Present plans include an experimental assisted migration to be undertaken along the shorter western population route from Russia to Iran.

In 2002, the "Flight of Hope" ultra-light project was initiated in Russia. In the preliminary phase of this project, a hang-glider technique was used to try to teach the migration route to six Siberian Cranes. It was shown that the Siberian Cranes could be trained to follow a hang-glider to energetically soar in thermals similar to wild migrating cranes. As a result of this experiment, four Siberian Cranes joined the fall migration of Eurasian Cranes. The second attempt to lead captive-bred Siberian Cranes with ultra-lights supported by oil-gas company ITERA was undertaken in 2006, but birds were returned to OCBC. Now the release of Siberian Cranes is planned at a migration stopover and wintering site for Eurasian Cranes in Uzbekistan.

#### **Education and Public Awareness**

The Sterkh Foundation ("sterkh" is the Russian word for Siberian Crane) in Salekhard, just north of the breeding grounds of the cranes, is committed to the recovery of the Central population of Siberian Cranes. It engages in widespread and effective public education within the Yamal District and supports the release, on the traditional nesting grounds of the Siberian Cranes, of captive-reared cranes produced at the Crane Breeding Centre at the Oka Biosphere Nature Reserve. The Sterkh Foundation has produced an excellent video about Siberian Cranes and has made copies of it available to colleagues in other nations along the flyway. In 2005 the Sterkh Foundation organized a major Crane Festival that included children's art and exhibition of Siberian Crane pictures and an international workshop on the "Flight of Hope" Project. In 2006, the Sterkh Foundation published a colourful book containing the best children's artwork from the festival.

CMS and ICF have also produced a video about Siberian Cranes that has been repeatedly broadcast over most of the Range States. In some of these States the film was translated into local languages. A beautiful poster, depicting a painting of a Siberian Crane by Robert Bateman, was produced in 13 languages and distributed in 10 countries.

Re-activated in 2000, the Crane Working Group of Eurasia initiated and organized Crane Celebrations annually since 2002, involving Siberian Crane sites in the Armizon District in Tyumen Region, Astrakhan Nature Reserve in Russia, Naurzum Nature Reserve in Kostanay Region in Kazakhstan, in Djizaksky, Samarkandsky and Tashkentsky Regions in Uzbekistan and in Turkmenistan. A Crane Celebration was held also in Oka Nature Reserve, where the Crane Breeding Centre is located. For this activity, education materials including pins, stickers, calendars, posters, brochures and a booklet "101 Questions about Cranes" by Professor Vladimir Flint and "Materials for Crane Celebration" are produced and distributed annually.

Afghanistan and Pakistan have the greatest challenges in crane protection. Save the Environment of Afghanistan (SEA), the only non-government organisation in Afghanistan dedicated to conservation, is promoting crane conservation. It has carried out studies of the migrations of Eurasian and Demoiselle Cranes across Afghanistan, has created a poster featuring cranes and statements from the "Quran" supporting the conservation of birds, and is helping Kabul Zoo to build a special exhibit featuring the three species of cranes native to Afghanistan.

In Pakistan the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) Wildlife Department (governmental custodian organisation for wildlife management) and WWF-Pakistan (a non-governmental organisation) have been actively involved in crane conservation. Key achievements of these organisations include establishment of a crane refuge in Lakki, promulgation of crane rules in NWFP, working with crane hunters and keepers on organising crane conservation associations, educating school children through nature and crane club activities in schools, and applying other training and education activities. With limited funding, both of the organisations have plans to launch an integrated crane conservation program with other partners in the region.

### **Habitat Protection**

The conservation of wetlands used by Siberian Cranes is vital to the survival of the cranes. These wetlands are widely separated along a corridor between the breeding and wintering sites. Lake Tengiz and the Naurzum wetlands of Kazakhstan, and Dashte Nawar and Lake Ab-i-Estada of Afghanistan are among the key sites where Siberian Cranes have been reported to consistently rest during their migration. Their wintering grounds at KNP are strictly protected and recognised internationally as a World Heritage Site. Under the UNEP/GEF SCWP<sup>1</sup>, conservation actions are being taken to help assure the long-term survival of Siberian Crane habitats in Russia and Kazakhstan, including securing improved legal protection and management capacity for protected areas. CMS and ICF will help promote conservation activities in the remainder of the Range States of the Central population by strengthening the flyway level coordination and establishing a network of protected areas.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N1) represents a potential threat to Siberian Cranes as well as other wild waterbirds. HPAI incidences have been recorded in all CMS MoU Range States except Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, with significant wild bird mortality in some cases. Increased surveillance and reduction of transmission risks at key sites are desirable.

### **Conclusion**

Many innovative techniques are presently available to try to re-introduce Siberian Cranes in the wild. A prerequisite for applying these techniques to re-establish a population of Siberian Cranes in Central Asia is the protection of all cranes along the migration corridor, through:

- 1) reduction of mortality, by enacting laws in Afghanistan and effectively enforcing laws already in place in other Central Asian countries;
- 2) widespread public education; and
- 3) study and protection of key wetlands.

The goal is to re-establish the population that appears to have vanished recently as a consequence of the activities of humans. To that end, the following Conservation Plan describes in detail the measures that were agreed at the Fifth Meeting of Signatory States to the Memorandum of Understanding in order to achieve this ambitious goal.

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<sup>1</sup> Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia.

<b>Objective I: Reduce mortality</b>							
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Range State / Organisation</b>	<b>Collaborator</b>	<b>Progress/Results (2004-2007)</b>	<b>Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)</b>	<b>Priority</b>	
<b>1.1. Determine and monitor prevailing threats of all types to the Siberian Crane and its habitats</b>	a) Assess and monitor threats in the Siberian Crane nesting and wintering grounds and along the migration routes	<b>AF</b>		<b>AF:</b> Water pollution, poison used for trapping cranes and other birds in wetlands, ruthless hunting, live crane capture, and chemicals in agricultural fields are determined as main threats.	<b>AF:</b> Continue to monitor threats and identify other areas of threat to the cranes.	1	
		<b>IN</b>		<b>IN:</b> 1) Power lines, agriculture expansions, wetland drainage and competition for water between wetland reserves and surrounding agriculture are increasingly becoming major threats. 2) The Keoladeo Ghana National Park (KNP) is currently going through a severe period of drought. The plan to bring water from an alternate source to KNP has been completed by the state government.	<b>IN:</b> 1) Continue to monitor and assess threats to other cranes at Siberian Crane sites due to sporadic hunting and deaths due to poisoning. 2) Implement a plan to bring water from an alternate source to KNP.	2	
		<b>KZ</b>		<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>	<b>KZ:</b> Monitoring of threats has been made at all sites under the United Nations Environment Programme / Global Environment Facility Project "Development of a Wetland Site and Flyway Network for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and other Migratory Waterbirds in Asia" (the UNEP/GEF Siberian Crane Wetlands Project or the UNEP/GEF SCWP) implementation.	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Continue to monitor threats on the UNEP/GEF SCWP sites (Naurzum, Zharsor-Urkash) and initiated same work in the Turgai (Sarikopa and Turgai-Irgis low stream area). 2) Investigate Aral Sea regions and territories with PTT (satellite transmitter) and other methods in future if funds are available.	1
		<b>PK</b>		<b>NWFP</b>	<b>PK:</b> Hunting, shooting, and live trapping are serious problems. Shooting is now banned.	<b>PK:</b> Continue to research threats and monitor habitats with reference to other cranes.	2
		<b>RU</b>		<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>		<b>RU:</b> Continue to monitor threats. Work with oil and gas companies in Konda and Aymka River basin (KARB) and Kunovat River Basin (KRB) sites.	1
		<b>TM</b>			<b>TM:</b> Threats to the Eurasian Crane were described during the Waterfowl Wintering Census in South Turkmenistan Wetlands in the frame of the Programme on Important Bird Areas (IBA) in Central Asia.	<b>TM:</b> Organise monitoring of threats to the Siberian Crane stopovers and the Eurasian Crane wintering grounds.	2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority	
<b>1.1. Determine and monitor prevailing threats of all types to the Siberian Crane and its habitats</b>	a) Assess and monitor threats in the Siberian Crane nesting and wintering grounds and along the migration routes	<b>UZ</b>	<b>CWGUz</b>	<b>UZ:</b> The most important threats to the Eurasian Crane and its habitats in the wintering site near Termez were determined during implementation of the project "Ecological survey and monitoring of the Eurasian Crane in wintering grounds in Southern Uzbekistan" supported by the International Crane Foundation (ICF).	<b>UZ:</b> Organise monitoring of threats to the Siberian Crane stopovers and wintering grounds.	1	
	b) Identify and document best practice protocol for conservation and management of the Siberian Crane to minimize threats to the Siberian Crane and its habitats	<b>AF</b>	<b>IN</b>	<b>FHC</b>	<b>AF:</b> Education and conservation programme using posters intended to reduce hunting was implemented in sites known to be wintering sites. The programme includes officials from the Ministry of Health to explain the dangers of avian flu and hunting waterfowl (using avian flu as a scare tactic is not appropriate for various reasons in many countries).	<b>AF:</b> 1) Continue education and conservation programme in sites known to be wintering sites using posters intended to reduce hunting. 2) Develop an information exchange mechanism between neighboring countries to facilitate an improved conservation knowledge-base. 3) Develop education materials to be shared with religious scholars on hunting prohibition.	1
		<b>KZ</b>			<b>IN:</b> 1) A revised management plan in KNP has been established. Suggestions included focusing on the main KNP as well as wetlands (above a minimal size) within the watershed around the Park under a management regime that will help disallow indiscriminate conversion to agriculture and development. 2) An education programme and waterbird monitoring programme has been initiated under a UNEP/GEF SCWP project at KNP.	<b>KZ:</b> Use Forest and Hunting Committee (FHC) (regional departments) to implement best practice based on experience in West Siberia, ban hunting on lakes in autumn where Siberian Cranes stop during migration.	2
		<b>KZ, RU, TM, UZ</b>			<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>	<b>KZ, RU, TM, UZ:</b> Participate in international training on best practice in conservation and management of the Siberian Crane and its habitats, possibly under the UNEP/GEF SCWP.	3



Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>1.1. Determine and monitor prevailing threats of all types to the Siberian Crane and its habitats</b>	b) Identify and document best practice protocol for conservation and management of the Siberian Crane to minimize threats to the Siberian Crane and its habitats	<b>PK</b>		<b>PK:</b> Two hunters associations have been formed. Networking and coordination improved with governmental agencies.	<b>PK:</b> 1) Use count data on three established crane sites to assess the status of crane populations. 2) Survey impact of crane capture for captivity. 3) Assess hunting threats.	1
	c) Determine hunting seasons and best practices in areas used by Siberian Crane	<b>IN</b>  <b>KZ</b>  <b>PK</b>  <b>RU</b>  <b>TM</b>	<b>FHC</b>    <b>WWF-Pakistan, NGOs</b>	<b>IN:</b> There have been no reports of hunting of Siberian Cranes including the period from the 1960s to 1990s.  <b>KZ:</b> In connection with the threat of expansion of avian influenza in 2005, spring hunting was prohibited and the terms of autumn hunting were shortened and postponed. In 2006 terms of spring hunting were shortened. According to the decision of local governmental agencies hunting at some important water bodies including Kulikol, Tyuntyugur, Zharsor, Sankebay Lakes and at their coastal zone (from 0.5 to 3 km), was prohibited.  <b>PK:</b> 1) The Federal Government has issued a directive to ban shooting and hunting of cranes. 2) In 2006, legislation under Section 144 was imposed in Zhob to ban hunting during migration season, through efforts of World Wildlife Fund (WWF)-Pakistan and other NGOs.	<b>IN:</b> Continue enforcing the Wild Life Protection Act to reduce poaching and poisoning of other crane species where it occurs.  <b>KZ:</b> Prepare list of the Siberian Crane migration stopovers for stakeholders to declare them as non-shooting areas.  <b>PK:</b> Better enforcement of existing laws on live capture is required. In the fall trapping and hunting is lower than during spring migration. Usually 17-23 March is the primary hunting period.  <b>RU:</b> Provide consultations with Federal Services and regional administrations about spring hunting along the Siberian Crane Flyway.  <b>TM:</b> Organise seminars on optimal hunting seasons.	2  1  1  2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
	c) Determine hunting seasons and best practices in areas used by Siberian Crane	<b>UZ</b>		<b>UZ:</b> Seminars with members of the Hunting and Fisheries Society were organised in Termez and Jarkurgan in the Surkhandarya province.	<b>UZ:</b> Organise seminars for rangers and hunters about optimal hunting seasons to eliminate Siberian Crane mortality on the flyway.	1
<b>1.2. Strengthen and improve enforcement of legislation for crane protection</b>	a) Review existing national and local legislation to address gaps or challenges to Siberian Crane conservation	<b>AF</b>		<b>AF:</b> 1) 2004 Decree of President banned crane hunting. 2) Governmental Environment Protection Agency was established.	<b>AF:</b> Environmental law will be considered. Review of Presidential Decree is not needed. Presentation on hunting issues to be given to the parliament members (Natural Resource and Environment Committee).	2
		<b>IN</b>	<b>MoEF</b>	<b>IN:</b> The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has completed plans to establish an autonomous Wildlife Crime Bureau.	<b>IN:</b> A new Wildlife Crime Bureau is being established to enforce the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act and will strengthen existing anti-poaching mechanisms.	2
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>Hunting and Fishing Society</b>	<b>KZ:</b> The Hunting and Fishing Society has prepared materials including the national legislation in the sphere of protection, reproduction and use of animal species, the programme on hunting minimum, the rules on hunting, the lists of protected animal species and the list of penalties and other punishment for illegal hunting, in hardcopies and on CD.	<b>KZ:</b> Continue realization of the national programme on securing hunting territories for stakeholders. Enforce stakeholder's responsibility for nature protection measures.	1
		<b>PK</b>	<b>NWFP Wildlife Department</b>	<b>PK:</b> NWFP Wildlife Department has prepared a new model wildlife law which is in the process of approval.	<b>PK:</b> No activity planned.	
		<b>TM</b>	<b>MNP, MJ</b>		<b>TM:</b> Organise a consultation meeting between the Ministry for Nature Protection and the Ministry of Justice to discuss enhancing bird protection legislation.	2
		<b>UZ</b>	<b>State Committee for Nature Protection</b>	<b>UZ:</b> 1) The Hunting and Fishing Society has prepared materials including the national legislation in the sphere of protection, reproduction and use of animal species, the programme on hunting minimum, the rules on hunting, the lists of protected animal species and the list of penalties and other punishment for illegal hunting, in hardcopies and on CD. 2) New revision of Hunting Rules was published in 2006.	<b>UZ:</b> 1) Enforce the measures for responsibility of conservation of the Siberian Crane and its habitat. 2) Enhance activity for increasing protection status of territories important to the Siberian Crane.	2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>1.2. Strengthen and improve enforcement of legislation for crane protection</b>	b) Ensure effectiveness of law enforcement	<b>AF</b>	<b>NWFP</b>	<b>PK:</b> Government has established relationships in tribal areas that follow tribal instead of national rules. Developed two hunter groups to involve hunters in crane conservation.	<b>AF:</b> Increase focused education to reduce illegal hunting and enforce laws.	1
		<b>KZ</b>			<b>KZ:</b> Initiate training on nature protection legislation. Increase the education standards for rangers.	2
		<b>PK</b>			<b>PK:</b> No activities planned.	
		<b>RU</b>			<b>MNR, UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>	<b>RU:</b>
		<b>UZ</b>	<b>State Committee for Nature Protection</b>	<b>UZ:</b> State Committee for Nature Protection supports the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and activities promoting protection of the Siberian Crane.	<b>UZ:</b> Initiate training on nature protection legislations for different target groups.	2

<b>Objective II: Monitoring and research</b>							
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Range State / Organisation</b>	<b>Collaborator</b>	<b>Progress/Results (2004-2007)</b>	<b>Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)</b>	<b>Priority</b>	
<b>2.1. Monitor and study the Siberian Crane and its habitat</b>	a) Conduct regular monitoring of known areas to determine estimated numbers of the Siberian Crane	<b>All Range States-CP</b>				<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Participate in January Waterfowl Census through the Asian Waterfowl Census.	2
		<b>AF</b>			<b>AF:</b> Surveyed crane habitats in north Afghanistan including crane count in wintering sites.	<b>AF:</b> Continue crane counting under conservation education during migratory season in March.	2
		<b>IN</b>	<b>WI</b>		<b>IN:</b> Annual counts in KNP were provided.	<b>IN:</b> Initiate state-level counts for resident and migratory cranes.	2
		<b>KZ</b>			<b>KZ:</b> Regular monitoring was provided within the Kostanay Region through ground surveys in 2004-2006. Siberian Cranes were sighted every year during both spring and autumn migrations.	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Continue monitoring of known stopovers in the Kostanay Region along Siberian Crane migration routes. 2) Provide monitoring in the southern regions of Turgay Depression (Sarycopa, Lower Irgyz and Turgay, territories near northern Aral) if funds are available.	1
		<b>PK</b>	<b>NWFP</b>		<b>PK:</b> Annual surveys of the Pakistan Forest Institute and NWFP were done by the Wildlife Department and WWF Pakistan.	<b>PK:</b> Continue to conduct annual surveys.	1
		<b>RU</b>				<b>RU:</b> Monitor known breeding grounds and stopovers.	1
		<b>TM</b>				<b>TM:</b> Monitor Miana-Chaacha, Tedjen Valley, and Amu-Dariya Valley (Kelif, Tallimirdjan).	2
		<b>UZ</b>			<b>UZ:</b> Annual monitoring of crane migrations has been conducted in the Surkhandaria, Bukhara, Dzhizak and Tashkent Regions. In autumn 2007, 10 Siberian Cranes were sighted by rangers in a flock of Eurasian Cranes not far from Tudakol Lake (Bukhara Province).	<b>UZ:</b> Monitor Siberian Crane sites, known as stopovers, and Eurasian Cranes stopovers along migration routes for the last 30 years. If possible, it should be done through IBA programme or attraction of other resources.	1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>2.1. Monitor and study the Siberian Crane and its habitat</b>	b) Determine new migration stopovers, wintering areas, as well as summering areas of Siberian Cranes through satellite or radio tracking, questionnaires, surveys, and other methods	<b>AF</b>		<b>AF:</b> Conducted crane monitoring in Amu-Dariya River on the border of Uzbekistan.	<b>AF:</b> Continue monitoring historical Siberian Crane stopovers.	3
		<b>IN</b>		<b>IN:</b> 200 wetlands around KNP have been surveyed annually under "UNESCO-IUCN Enhancing Our Heritage Project: Monitoring and Managing for Success in World Heritage Sites. Keoladeo National Park World Heritage Site".	<b>IN:</b> Monitor migratory cranes.	2
		<b>KZ</b>		<b>KZ:</b> 1) A number of wetlands in central and southern Kazakhstan, including Irgiz and Turgay downstream, have been studied within the framework of Programme on IBA in Central Asia. Questionnaire surveys have been conducted in the Kostanay Region, and as a result new data of Siberian Crane sightings have been received and an additional stopover area has been identified. 2) Investigation of Shily Lake was included in the autumn monitoring programme 2006, where Siberian Crane sightings were recorded. A short-term investigation of Sarykopa Lake was made before in 2004-2005. 3) Complex studies in Ural delta and Kurgaldzhino Nature reserve have been conducted by the national Kazakhstan UNDP/GEF Wetland Project, but special observations regarding the Siberian Crane have not been made. 4) Survey of the northeast coast of the Caspian Sea was conducted by the employees of the Institute of Zoology in the framework of IBA programme with financial support of oil companies.	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Continue to determine new Siberian Crane staging areas in Kostanay Region and to expand activity to other regions located along Siberian Crane flyways if funds are available. 2) Continue to study the Siberian Crane stopovers on the basis of data which have been received before, as a result of PTT and direct observations. If possible, it should be done through IBA programme or attraction of other resources. 3) Continue to survey the Turgai and Aral regions, Syrdaria River and other sites in southern Kazakhstan in the framework of IBA programme if funds are available. 4) Search for financial resources for organisation of studies of new areas on Siberian Crane flyways. It is reasonable to implement such works in coordination with PTT programme.	1
<b>RU</b>				<b>RU:</b> Identify new Siberian Crane breeding sites and migration stopovers through questionnaires and PTTs, if PTTs are available.	1	

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>2.1. Monitor and study the Siberian Crane and its habitat</b>	b) Determine new migration stopovers, wintering areas, as well as summering areas of Siberian Cranes through satellite or radio tracking, questionnaires, surveys, and other methods	<b>TM</b>  <b>UZ</b>	<b>UzCWG, Gosbiocontrol</b>	<b>TM:</b> The special inquiry concerning sightings of Siberian Cranes was carried out for local people during the survey of the Eurasian Cranes' wintering sites in January 2005.  <b>UZ:</b> Posters and questionnaires prepared by the UzCWG and State Agency on Biological Control (Gosbiocontrol) were distributed among hunters, rangers, students and schoolchildren in the Bukhara and Surkhandarya Regions. As a result rangers reported Siberian Crane sightings in Karnabchul Steppe, 10 km to Tudakul Lake (Bukhara Region) in October 2007.	<b>TM:</b> Continue to seek new data on Siberian and Eurasian Cranes in the wetlands located in the south-west, south-east, and northern Turkmenistan.  <b>UZ:</b> Continue to collect information about Siberian Cranes in Uzbekistan.	2  1
	c) Investigate all reported sightings of the Siberian Crane	<b>All Range States-CP</b>  <b>KZ</b>  <b>UZ</b>		<b>SCFC</b>	<b>KZ:</b> All places of Siberian Crane sightings have been studied and the information was submitted to the Siberian Crane Flyway Coordinator immediately.  <b>UZ:</b> Site surveyed near Dengizkul Lake, where two Siberian Cranes were recorded by rangers in spring of 2004.	<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Continue to investigate all reported sightings of the Siberian Crane.  <b>KZ:</b> Continue investigation of all reported sightings.  <b>UZ:</b> Investigate any reports received.
	d) Conduct ecological studies of the Siberian Crane in your country	<b>All Range States-CP</b>			<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Continue to conduct ecological studies of the Siberian Crane in your country.	2
	<b>2.2. Maintain national database on the Siberian Crane and its habitats</b>	Regularly maintain and update database on the Siberian Crane and its habitats	<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>SCFC</b>		<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Provide updated data of Siberian Cranes to Siberian Crane Flyway Coordinator (SCFC) to maintain and update regional Siberian Crane Database.
<b>2.3. Promote or take into account avian influenza surveillance at important crane sites.</b>	a) Collaborate with, and complement activities of other agencies to strengthen sample collection for surveillance of avian influenza in migratory waterbirds at Siberian Crane and other important crane sites	<b>ICF</b>  <b>IN</b>	<b>WISA</b>  <b>MOEF, BNHS, WI</b>	<b>ICF:</b> Drafted guidelines for reducing AI risks at wetland protected areas under UNEP/GEF SCWP and presented to PA managers at regional workshop in Nanchang in March 2007.  <b>IN:</b> Have completed the establishment of a sample protocol for Avian Influenza and have commenced field work at several sites.	<b>ICF:</b> Finalize guidelines for reducing AI risks at wetland protected areas and make them available to all Range States and partner organisations.  <b>IN:</b> Continue to provide training to wildlife and veterinary staff in wild bird handling and AI surveillance at network sites and other important sites.	1  3

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>2.3. Promote or take into account avian influenza surveillance at important crane sites</b>	a) Collaborate with, and complement activities of other agencies to strengthen sample collection for surveillance of avian influenza in migratory waterbirds at Siberian Crane and other important crane sites	<b>KZ</b>	<b>Institute of Zoology, Kostanay Region</b>	<b>KZ:</b> In 2007 some samples were taken in the Kostanay Region and the South-Kazakhstan Region.	<b>KZ:</b> Undertake sample collection of waterbirds in important wetlands.	1
		<b>PK</b>	<b>NWFP</b>		<b>PK:</b> Work with crane hunters to collect samples from captured birds.	1
		<b>UZ</b>	<b>State Committee for Nature Protection, Institute of Zoology</b>	<b>UZ:</b> Meetings for veterinarian and virological agencies were organised.	<b>UZ:</b> Undertake training in wild bird handling and AI surveillance for wildlife and veterinary staff at Western/Central Asian Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other Waterbirds (WCASN) and other important sites if funds are available.	2
	b) Raise public awareness about avian influenza at network sites and other important crane sites	<b>AF</b>	<b>SEA</b>	<b>AF:</b> Organised participatory crane conservation programme, explaining the risk of avian influenza H5N1. Medical doctors explained the risk of hunting during migration season to prevent crane hunting.	<b>AF:</b> 1) Continue to work with veterinarians and hunters to raise awareness about avian influenza. 2) Implement an education programme at the community level on crane gathering sites along the migration routes.	1
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP, NGOs</b>		<b>KZ:</b> Raise public awareness about avian influenza among decision makers, local communities and veterinary agencies at WCASN and important crane sites.	1
		<b>UZ</b>	<b>UzCWG, State Committee for Nature Protection</b>	<b>UZ:</b> Discussion and lectures about distribution, concentration and wild birds flyways were organised in the framework of state company on AI prophylactic.	<b>UZ:</b> 1) Raise public awareness about avian influenza among decision makers and local communities at network sites and important crane sites. 2) Prepare awareness raising and training materials on AI (maps of main waterbird areas, identification guides for waterbird groups), if funds are available.	2
	c) Translate and disseminate international best practice/guidelines on response measures to avian influenza outbreaks in wild birds in and around network sites and other important crane sites	<b>CMS Secretariat and Task Force</b>	<b>All Range States-CP</b>		<b>CMS:</b> Make CMS Guidelines available through the Scientific Task Force.	1
		<b>ICF</b>	<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>		<b>ICF:</b> Make the UNEP/GEF SCWP guidelines available.	1
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP, NGOs</b>		<b>KZ:</b> Disseminate guidelines with other agencies and local groups at Siberian Crane sites and important crane sites.	1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>2.3. Promote or take into account avian influenza surveillance at important crane sites</b>	c) Translate and disseminate international best practice/guidelines on response measures to avian influenza outbreaks in wild birds in and around network sites and other important crane sites	<b>UZ</b>	<b>State Committee for Nature Protection</b>		<b>UZ:</b> Create a communication network for reporting dead or infected wild birds suspected to have AI network sites and other important crane sites.	2
<b>2.4. Evaluate efficacy and application of research/ monitoring</b>	a) Review and evaluate research and monitoring activities for their efficacy	<b>All Range States-CP</b>  <b>KZ</b>	<b>CMS, ICF</b>		<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Provide national level review in reports. CMS and ICF will coordinate review of data on a regional level.  <b>KZ:</b> Prepare review of experience of monitoring of Siberian Crane and proposal for improved implementation of system of monitoring in Kostanay Region.	2  2
	b) Apply monitoring and research results to improve management practices and mitigation of threats to the Siberian Crane	<b>KZ</b>			<b>KZ:</b> Prepare list for stakeholders of wetlands used by Siberian Cranes as stopovers to declare them as non-shooting zones.	1



<b>Objective III: Increase numbers and genetic diversity</b>						
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Range State / Organisation</b>	<b>Collaborator</b>	<b>Progress/Results (2004-2007)</b>	<b>Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>3.1. Promote recovery of the Siberian Crane populations</b>	a) Produce eggs and chicks of Siberian Cranes for release programmes	<b>ICF, CBCC, RU-OCBC</b>	<b>RU</b>		<b>ICF, CBCC, RU-OCBC:</b> Plan and cooperate to provide chicks or eggs produced during early stages of the breeding season.	2
		<b>RU-OCBC</b>	<b>ICF, CBCC</b>	<b>RU-OCBC:</b> 1) During period 2004-2006, 28 eggs were laid and 20 chicks were reared in Oka Crane Breeding Center (OCBC) for release programmes. 2) One pair of Siberian Crane is ready for transportation from OCBC to Kabul Zoo. Need confirmation from Kabul Zoo that an appropriate facility is completed.	<b>RU-OCBC:</b> Produce Siberian Crane eggs and chicks for release programmes. Explore new technique of release taking account of biological features of the Siberian Crane.	2
	b) Restore Siberian Crane populations through release programmes	<b>ICF</b>			<b>ICF:</b> Provide training on new capture and release techniques.	3
		<b>CBCC</b>		<b>CBCC:</b> The purchase of an airplane for the "Flight of Hope" project was investigated by the Sterkh Foundation (SF) and Russian experts. Although it was possible to buy, it was not feasible to maintain it, arrange the logistics in the field, or store it inside when not in use.		
		<b>KZ, UZ</b>	<b>RU</b>		<b>KZ, UZ:</b> Sign Agreement on the "Flight of Hope" Project.	2
		<b>RU</b>	<b>KZ, UZ, SF, ICF, CBCC, RO-OCBC</b>	<b>RU:</b> According to release programme, the following birds were released during 2004-2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In August of 2004, 10 young and one-year old Siberian Cranes reared in OCBC were released in Belozersky Wildlife Refuge (south of Tyumen Region). All released birds left for migration.</li><li>In October of 2004, 4 Siberian Cranes (two young and two one-year old birds) were released in Astrakhan Nature Reserve (NR).</li></ul>	<b>RU:</b> Continue to implement reintroduction programme, including "Flight of Hope" Project.	2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>3.1. Promote recovery of the Siberian Crane populations</b>	b) Restore Siberian Crane populations through release programmes	<b>RU</b>	<b>KZ, UZ, SF, ICF, CBCC, RO-OCBC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In June 2005, four Siberian Crane eggs produced at OCBC were placed into two Eurasian Crane nests in Kunovat Wildlife Refuge (West Siberia).</li> </ul>		
	c) Monitor Siberian Cranes released into the wild	<b>ICF</b>	<b>KZ, RU, TM, UZ</b>	<p><b>ICF:</b> 1) PTT provided for possible deployment in West Siberia or Iran.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wild birds not observed or captured in WS.</li> <li>One PTT placed on released female in Iran in 2004. Data received along migration route until Dagestan where signal continued for awhile before failing. Attempts made to retrieve PTT or carcass unsuccessful. Important contacts developed with Dagestan colleagues and a potentially important wetland was identified.</li> </ul> <p>PTT placed on released female in Iran in February 2007. Signal quality poor shortly after release.</p> <p>2) ICF maintains programmes and accounts with ARGOS.</p>	<p><b>ICF:</b> 1) Provide high quality PTTs with long life batteries.</p> <p>2) Continue to maintain programmes and accounts with ARGOS.</p> <p>3) Distribute data by email.</p>	2
		<b>KZ, RU, TM, UZ</b>	<b>ICF</b>	<p><b>UZ:</b> State inspectors in regions were informed about future programme on the Siberian Crane release in Uzbekistan.</p>		
d) Conduct genetic studies to manage the genetic diversity of wild and captive populations	<b>RU-OCBC, CBCC</b>	<b>Institute of Genetic, Moscow Zoo, IBPC</b>	<p><b>RU-OCBC:</b> Samples of 5 Siberian Cranes from OCBC were sent to Institute of Biological Problems of Cryolithozone (IBPC) for genetic research.</p>	<p><b>RU-OCBC, CBCC:</b> Collaborate in genetic studies of captivity population, if funds are available.</p>	3	

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>3.2. Develop safe migration routes for Siberian Cranes based on those used by Eurasian Cranes</b>	a) Identify and survey relatively safe habitats of the Eurasian Crane population - one that frequents ecologically suitable areas on the breeding grounds, along the migration route and on the wintering grounds - into which Siberian cranes could be (re)introduced	<b>RU</b>  <b>TM</b>  <b>UZ</b>	<b>IN</b>	   <b>UZ:</b> Ecological conditions were investigated in southern Surkhandarya Region, including threats to wintering Eurasian Cranes, to assess potential to introduce captive bred cranes to this region.	<b>RU:</b> Study Eurasian Crane breeding grounds identified through Eurasian Crane marking in India.  <b>TM:</b> Research Amu-Dariya Valley, especially Atamurat – Kelif railway station part, if funds are available.  <b>UZ:</b> Continue research for suitable wintering grounds for the Siberian Crane release.	3  3  2
	b) Determine migration routes and wintering sites of various populations of the Eurasian Crane within the current and former range of the Siberian Crane populations through satellite or radio tracking, questionnaires, surveys, and other methods	<b>IN</b>  <b>KZ</b>  <b>PK</b>    <b>RU</b>  <b>UZ</b>	<b>RU</b>       <b>TU</b>	<b>IN:</b> Transmitters have been deployed on Eurasian Canes in KNP in former years.  <b>PK:</b> Pakistan Wetlands Programme has plans for banding birds including the Eurasian and Demoiselle Cranes.	<b>IN:</b> Develop a plan for studying migratory routes of Eurasian Cranes in India. <b>KZ:</b> Support monitoring groups. <b>PK:</b> Consider putting satellite transmitters on Eurasian Cranes under Pakistan Wetlands Programme, provided that funding and technical assistance is secured. The programme has also suggested aerial surveys of migrating cranes from light aircraft to track routes. <b>RU:</b> Continue to study migration routes of Eurasian Cranes if PTT and funds are available. <b>UZ:</b> Continue to collect information about territories used by Siberian and other cranes through various methods.	2  2  3   2  2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>3.2. Develop safe migration routes for Siberian Cranes based on those used by Eurasian Cranes</b>	b) Determine migration routes and wintering sites of various populations of the Eurasian Crane within the current and former range of the Siberian Crane populations through satellite or radio tracking, questionnaires, surveys, and other methods			<p>4) It was defined that existing conditions in Tashkent and Termez cannot guarantee safety of released Siberian cranes.</p> <p>5) Posters and questionnaires continued to be distributed.</p> <p>6) Determined that two territories (Termez in Amu-Dariya Lowlands and Achinskoe Lake in the Kashkadarya Region) can be considered as important potential wintering sites for Siberian Cranes in the south of Uzbekistan, according to research supported by BirdLife International programmes.</p>		
	c) Develop safe migration routes for Siberian Cranes using migration routes of Eurasian Cranes	<p><b>KZ, TM</b></p> <p><b>RU</b></p> <p><b>UZ</b></p>	<p><b>RU</b></p> <p><b>RU</b></p>	<p><b>UZ:</b> New roosting sites and migration stopovers of the Eurasian Crane were found in the Surkhandarya Region.</p>	<p><b>KZ, TM:</b> Take part in the "Flight of Hope" Project.</p> <p><b>RU:</b> Develop proposals on protection of key stopover sites on the migration route of Eurasian Cranes.</p> <p><b>UZ:</b> Take part in the "Flight of Hope" Project.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>

<b>Objective IV: Protect and manage habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane</b>						
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Range State / Organisation</b>	<b>Collaborator</b>	<b>Progress/Results (2004-2007)</b>	<b>Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>4. Protect and manage habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane</b>	a) Improve institutional and the physical protection of the Siberian Crane sites	<b>AF</b>	<b>SEA</b>		<b>AF:</b> Save the Environment of Afghanistan (SEA) will prepare a conservation plan for Ab-i-Estada and Dashter Nawar if Siberian Cranes are reported in these areas.	1
		<b>IN</b>			<b>IN:</b> 1) Ensure that a new source of water is established for KNP. 2) Continue to monitor quality of wetlands and advise on impacts of development plans in Etawah-Mainpuri.	1
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Documents prepared on Zharsor-Urkash Wildlife Refuge agreed, solicitation letter to the Government of RK on establishment of wildlife refuges has been signed by regional akimat (region authorities). Establishment of Zharsor-Urkash Wildlife Refuge has been included into the state programme on Especially Protected Natural Territories (EPNT) development for 2007-2009. Work on Kulykol included into the UNEP/GEF SCWP workplan for 2007-2008. 2) All borders of Naurzum Nature Reserve have been agreed, responsible agency developed a land map project, and demarcation of borders on land was made. Maps of ecosystems, soils and vegetation for the Naurzum Reserve and a map of ecosystems for Zharsor-Urkash prepared. Nomination documents for Ramsar List for Naurzum and Zharsor-Urkash completed. 3) Turgai-Irgiz Reservat (in Turgai-Irgiz downstream area) established.	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Prepare proposals on establishment of protected territories at Kulykol and Tyuntyugur-Zhanshura sites. 2) Establish Zharsor-Urkash Wildlife Refuge (Zakaznik), demarcate the borders, install signboards and employ and train a staff of rangers.	1
<b>PK</b>	<b>Pakistan Wetlands Programme</b>	<b>PK:</b> 1) The National UNDP/GEF Wetland Project has initiated its activities in the CIWC (Central Indus Wetland Complex). 2) The Pakistan Wetlands Programme has launched activities on crane conservation in the Kurram Valley.	<b>PK:</b> Continue activities on crane conservation in the Kurram Valley.	2		

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>4. Protect and manage habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane</b>	a) Improve institutional and the physical protection of the Siberian Crane sites	<b>RU</b>		<b>RU:</b> Due to loss of administrative and financial support for federal wildlife refuges under the Ministry of Agriculture, inadequate support is being provided for Siberian Cranes at the Kunovat and Uvat breeding areas. Under the UNEP/GEF SCWP a regional level Nature Park (300,000 ha) is proposed around the Kunovat Federal Wildlife Refuge situation and waiting official designation.	<b>RU:</b> Provide a letter to the MNR of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Agriculture with request to hasten resolution of the federal wildlife refuge problem. Provide support of the UNEP/GEF SCWP and other international conservation projects.	1
		<b>TM</b>			<b>TM:</b> Nominate Miana-Chacha and Kelif Wildlife Refuges as IBAs and enforce crane protection there.	2
		<b>UZ</b>		<b>UZ:</b> The area of the sanctuary near Dengizkul was increased as a result of creation of the militarized zone. The territory in Amu-Dariya Valley ("Termez") now is determined as Important Bird Area.	<b>UZ:</b> Nominate Achinskoye Lake and territories in Amu-Dariya River (Termez) as IBAs and enforce crane protection there.	2
	b) Secure protection through collaboration with local communities and/or legal measures for inadequately protected or newly identified areas of importance for the Siberian Crane	<b>KZ</b>		<b>KZ:</b> 1) Naurzum and Zharsor-Urkash Site Management Committee has been organised. 2) Every year the Naurzum NR organises a volunteer fire brigade upon agreement with the akimat (local authority).	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Sign basin agreement with main stakeholders and rangers to improve the water regime of the Naurzum Lake System. 2) Continue work with local people; provide a training strategy and a programme for public awareness and education. Involve local stakeholders in the process for protection of territories.	1
		<b>PK</b>	<b>NWFP</b>		<b>PK:</b> Establish community crane refuges in cooperation with North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) Wildlife Department.	2
		<b>RU</b>			<b>RU:</b> Inform regional departments of Federal Service about inadequate protection measures of federal wildlife refuges.	2
		<b>TM</b>			<b>TM:</b> Collaborate with local administration to provide necessary protection measures in Miana-Chaacha and Kelif Refuges.	2
		<b>UZ</b>			<b>UZ:</b> Develop collaboration with local communities and governmental agencies in sites where the Eurasian cranes wintering grounds are also suitable for Siberian cranes to winter.	2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>4. Protect and manage habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane</b>	c) Develop management plans for Siberian Crane sites	<b>IN</b>	<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>	<b>IN:</b> The Wildlife Institute of India under an UNESCO World Heritage supported project initiated development of a new management plan for the Keoladeo Ghana National Park (KGNP). One activity under the project was to monitor all satellite wetlands within a radius of 100 km of KGNP. Similar kinds of activities are being proposed as part of the management plan for KGNP.	<b>IN:</b> Continue projects as detailed in the adjacent column. Activities in the management plan will ensure funding support from the state, as well as federal government, for work related to Siberian Cranes.	3
		<b>KZ</b>		<b>KZ:</b> The first draft management plan of the Naurzum NR has been prepared. Monitoring of waterbirds and water level of the lakes has been made.	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Complete management plan for Naurzum NR. 2) Include measures important for Siberian cranes and other waterbirds in draft management plan. Approve management plans. 3) Prepare management plan of Zharsor-Urkash Wildlife Refuge (Zakaznik) and integrate it into the management plan of the Naurzum Reserve, including research needed. Prepare ecotourism development plan for the UNEP/GEF SCWP sites.	1
<b>PK</b>		<b>PK:</b> Develop site-based management plans for Tonsa Barrage and Tanedar Wallah (need to confirm with NWFP & WWF-Pakistan).		3		
<b>RU</b>	<b>RU:</b> Management planning guidelines for wetland protected areas were completed.	<b>RU:</b> Develop and implement management plans in the framework of the UNEP/GEF SCWP for project sites.		1		
	d) Conduct applied research on the Siberian Crane sites in support of site management	<b>IN</b>	<b>ICWWG, WII, SACON</b>	<b>IN:</b> 1) Several research activities are in progress in KNP. 2) Studies completed on habitat preference by waterbirds in Etawah-Mainpuri area by Indian Crane & Wetlands Working Group (ICWWG).	<b>IN:</b> 1) Continue several research activities in KNP as socio-economic research and education activities by WWF; limnology studies by SACON; socio-economic study and waterfowl counts by WII. 2) Plan new studies on habitat preference by waterbirds in Etawah-Mainpuri by ICWWG.	2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>4. Protect and manage habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane</b>	d) Conduct applied research on the Siberian Crane sites in support of site management	<b>KZ</b>  <b>RU</b>			<b>KZ: Zharsor-Urkash/Kulykol/ Tontegir-Zhansura:</b> Conduct studies for analysis of the current situation and to prepare proposals, in case financial sources have been attracted in the framework of the UNEP/GEF SCWP.  <b>RU:</b> Continue monitoring programme for the Siberian Crane habitats.	1  1
	e) Monitor and assess the environmental impacts of human development on habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane, including possible impacts of the climate change	<b>IN</b>  <b>KZ</b>	<b>ICWWG</b>  <b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>	<b>IN:</b> Work on impacts of land use on wetland health and waterbird populations is being initiated by ICWWG.  <b>KZ:</b> 1) The studies on biodiversity, socio-economic, and grazing assessments are partially completed at the Zharsor-Urkash site.  2) Information of the social-economic situation in the catchments basin has been collected, full investigation of dams, water reservoirs and the condition of the riverbed has been made, water balance of the Naurzum Lakes has been defined, real consumption needs in water of the population living in the catchments area have been calculated, and in some cases, alternative sources of water supply have been defined. Monitoring of lake water levels has been made. Recommendations for water management planning and justification on removal of unnecessary dams and construction of water release facilities at remaining dams have been prepared. Preliminary agreement with water users has been made and preparation of a basin agreement (within the framework of Naurzum Lakes basin), which will be made through the basin council established at Tobol-Turgay Basin Water-Economic Department, has been started.	<b>IN:</b> Continue to work on impacts of land use on wetland health and waterbird populations. Initial results will be available by 2010.  <b>KZ:</b> 1) Plan studies on biodiversity, socio-economic, and grazing assessments at Kulykol and Tyuntyugur-Zhanshura sites within the framework of the UNEP/GEF SCWP.  2) Prepare maps of ecosystems under the UNEP/GEF SCWP.  3) Prepare analytic review on results of annual monitoring.  4) Monitor and survey the impacts of climate change on crane habitats, if resources are available.	3  1



Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>4. Protect and manage habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane</b>	e) Monitor and assess the environmental impacts of human development on habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane, including possible impacts of the climate change	<b>PK</b>  <b>RU, TM, UZ</b>	<b>NWFP</b>		<b>PK:</b> Consider research in collaboration with climate change unit in the proposed sites for the WCASN by NWFP.  <b>RU, TM, UZ:</b> Continue to monitor environmental impacts, if funds are available.	2  2
	f) Provide training and capacity building for sites of importance for Siberian Cranes	<b>IN</b>  <b>KZ</b>	<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Development of studies is constrained by a lack of specialists and a lack of financing. A project on organisation of a field station for biological studies at the Naurzum NR is being implemented with the purpose of facilitating research and attracting foreign specialists and cooperation.  2) Financing of the Naurzum NR from the republican budget has increased more than three times since 2003. Additionally, 24 staff inspectors were employed in 2006 and new vehicles and equipment were acquired. Republic of Kazakhstan laws do not allow financing of regional organisations from the federal budget.  3) <b>Zharsor/Urkash:</b> The Regional Hunting and Fishing Society hired two inspectors in Druzhba Village, near Zharsor-Urkash Site. Preparation of the plan on ecotourism development was included into the workplan for the UNEP/GEF SCWP Phase II (2007-2008). Study organisation is restrained by lack of ornithologist-specialists.  4) A series of workshops and trainings has been conducted for different target groups at the Naurzum and Zharsor-Urkash project sites. Materials have been prepared and workshops for teachers have been conducted in Kostanay City.	<b>IN:</b> Initiate capacity building project for KNP in cooperation with UNESCO.  <b>KZ:</b> Organise series of training courses on ecological education and tourism for nature reserve staff and regional societies of hunters and fishermen; provide ecological tours, purchase equipment, prepare education posters and publications within the framework of the UNEP/GEF SCWP.	3  2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>4. Protect and manage habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane</b>	f) Provide training and capacity building for sites of importance for Siberian Cranes	<b>PK</b>  <b>RU</b> <b>TM</b> <b>UZ</b>	<b>CBCC</b>	<b>UZ:</b> 1) In Termez near the Uzbekistan and Afghanistan borders meetings and conversations were held with division commanders. Also held were the special seminar for frontier guards, and conversations with farmers, pump station workers and machine operators working in the cranes' wintering territory. The local hunters having territorial access have been involved in the process of monitoring of Eurasian Cranes' wintering. Seminars were carried out for hunters and inspectors.  2) A special seminar was held in Termez for members of the regional Hunting and Fishing Society on the value of the Surkhandarya Region wetlands for maintaining water and waterbirds, especially crane. Hunters from Termez and Jarkurgan took part in the seminar.	<b>PK:</b> Provide training in crane captive breeding and husbandry techniques by Cracid and Crane Breeding and Conservation Center (CBCC) for two people under collaboration with Pakistan Wetlands Programme.  <b>RU:</b> Provide training under the UNEP/GEF SCWP.  <b>TM:</b> Organise seminars with target group.  <b>UZ:</b> Continue to organise seminars with different target groups in regions of importance for the Siberian Crane.	3  2  2  2
	g) Manage buffer zones and external threats for protected areas critical for the Siberian Crane	<b>IN</b>  <b>KZ</b>  <b>RU</b>		<b>KZ:</b> Definition of protection zone and demarcation of its borders has been fully completed for the Naurzum N., A map with a list of users and an indication of sites located in the protection zone has been prepared.	<b>IN:</b> Plans to create buffer zones of KNP to disallow development activities are ongoing.  <b>KZ:</b> 1) Work with the local community to improve management of the buffer zone. 2) Enhance management of buffer zones and external threats for protected areas critical for the Siberian Crane.  <b>RU:</b> Increase the buffer zone of Belozersky Wildlife Refuge.	2  1  1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>4. Protect and manage habitats of importance for the Siberian Crane</b>	g) Manage buffer zones and external threats for protected areas critical for the Siberian Crane	<b>UZ</b>		<b>UZ:</b> Hunting on Dengizkul is forbidden, as it has state ornithological wildlife refuge (zakaznik) status. Now, in response to an arrangement of a border zone with Turkmenistan the security of territory contiguous to Dengizkul Lake is strengthened with military personnel.	<b>UZ:</b> Use the system of frontier control for management of buffer zones and external threats.	1

<b>Objective V: Increase public awareness and ecological education</b>						
Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>5.1. Share information on Siberian Crane conservation efforts</b>	a) Publicize information on the Siberian Crane conservation efforts in mass media, public and scientific magazines	<b>ICF</b>	<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>ICF:</b> 1) Original Betacam copies available at ICF. Copies sent to some countries (i.e., Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan) were lost – probably due to management changes in these countries. In 2007, ICF made an English language DVD version to share with the countries. 2) Archives now stored in SCFC office in Moscow. Historic materials are at ICF.	<b>ICF:</b> 1) Make DVD copies in Russian language. Continue to provide DVD or Betacam copies in English or Russian languages on request. Discuss with countries at MoU6 the need/plan to make an updated film. 2) Work with SCFC for plan to improve archive and accessibility of footage by newly hired the UNEP/GEF SCWP Communications Coordinators.	2
		<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>SCFC, ICF</b>		<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Publicize information in CMS bulletin, ICF Bugle, Siberian Crane Flyway (SCF) News and other newsletters and scientific journals and books.	1
		<b>IN</b>	<b>WWF WII MoEF</b>	<b>IN:</b> A new film on KNP has been completed by WWF –India. A new film on Sarus Cranes is presently being completed through funding by the Uttar Pradesh State Forest Department.	<b>IN:</b> Hold Wildlife Week and Wildlife Day Celebrations annually to involve the general public.	3

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>5.1. Share information on Siberian Crane conservation efforts</b>	a) Publicize information on the Siberian Crane conservation efforts in mass media, public and scientific magazines	<b>KZ</b>	<b>SCFC</b>		<b>KZ:</b> 1) Produce 3 films (Naurzum Nature Reserve, Siberian crane conservation efforts, Crane Day Celebration). 2) Spread this activity to western parts of Kazakhstan.	2
		<b>PK</b>	<b>NWFP</b>	<b>PK:</b> The video film titled "Cranes of Pakistan" was translated into local languages.	<b>PK:</b> NWFP Wildlife Department and PFI will continue to screen the film and celebrate annual Wildlife Week, Earth day and Biodiversity day. Pakistan Wetlands Programme will continue to celebrate World Wetlands Day and will reprint posters of Cranes of Pakistan for distribution to local sites. Broadcast locally produced film on Cranes of Pakistan.	2
		<b>RU</b>	<b>SF</b>	<b>RU:</b> 1) ICF and CMS Siberian Crane video in Russian language broadcast by Russian central TV channel twice since 1998. The video was shown by West Siberian regional TV channels several times since 1998. 2) Several videos ("The White Crane from Legend", "The Flight of Hope", "Siberian Crane is a Symbol of Hope") and video clips were produced by both SF and West Siberia TV Companies (GTRK "YAMAL" and "Tyumen-Region"). These videos were broadcast by West Siberia regional TV channels twice per year before spring and autumn migration. 3) Film produced by E. Nazarov "Cross-fostered Parents" was transformed to digital format. 4) All films were shown every year by regional TV channels. 5) Russian and Iranian films and video clips were shown during Siberian Crane Festival in Salekhard 2005. Films exchanged between Russian and Iranian colleagues with goal to use these films in education programmes. 6) Professionals from Russian Ural Film Company "Strana" worked in summer 2006	<b>RU:</b> 1) Continue publicizing information about Siberian Cranes and related activities with support from UNEP/GEF SCWP. 2) Use "Flight of Hope" Project for education along the flyway.	1 2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>5.1. Share information on Siberian Crane conservation efforts</b>	a) Publicize information on the Siberian Crane conservation efforts in mass media, public and scientific magazines	<b>TM</b>		<p>with "Flight of Hope" Project to make film about Siberian Cranes and people involved in the Siberian Crane conservation and restoration. It will be full-length film (1 hour length). The film is in cutting process now. The premiere will be in summer 2007.</p> <p>7) "Flight of Hope" Project was widely covered by central and regional TV channels.</p> <p><b>TM:</b> 1) The film "Ak Durna" (Siberian Crane) and an interview with national coordinator Dzhumamurad Saparmuradov was presented on national television in 2005. The same film was shown again before the spring crane migrations in 2006 and 2007.</p> <p>2) A national television film dedicated to migration and wintering of the European Crane in Turkmenistan was created based on materials from the Durnaly site.</p>	<b>TM:</b> Continue publicizing information about Siberian Cranes and related activities.	1
		<b>UZ</b>	<b>CWGE</b>	<p><b>UZ:</b> 1) Translated the film about the Siberian Crane by ICF into the Uzbek language has been broadcast on TV in the Surkhandarya Region. Wide usage of Russian language version of film.</p> <p>2) Interviews regarding cranes were given on informational programming on TV and radio.</p> <p>3) Article about Siberian Crane status was published in the collection for papers "Cranes of Eurasia" issued by the Crane Working Group of Eurasia (CWGE) in 2003.</p> <p>4) In SCF News and CWGE Newsletter information on all known sightings if the Siberian Crane in Uzbekistan for the 100-year period were published. Ornithology experts assisted in writing the Siberian Crane bibliography.</p> <p>5) Study results, coordinated by ICF and CMS, of crane wintering sites are published in the SCF News and CWGE Newsletter. A map of winter distribution of cranes in the Central Asian region (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan) was created.</p>	<b>UZ:</b> Continue publicizing information and related activities about Siberian Cranes.	1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority	
<b>5.1. Share information on Siberian Crane conservation efforts</b>	b) Develop, produce and share education and information materials on the Siberian Crane and wetlands	<b>ICF, SCFC</b>	<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<p><b>ICF:</b> 1) SCFC coordinated distribution of Bateman poster. All Range States received local language versions of the poster. Mongolian posters are finished. No requests received for reprinting.</p> <p>2) Stickers of Siberian Crane with a design by Sergei Pogonin were produced and distributed in English, Russian, Yakut, Farsi and Chinese languages.</p> <p>3) New poster, calendar, and booklet "Lily of Birds" on Siberian Crane and wetlands in Russian and English languages were printed in Russian and English languages for distribution at the MoU6 meeting.</p>	<p><b>ICF:</b> 1) Continue to provide the range states with awareness materials especially regarding the Crane Celebration.</p> <p>2) Provide new poster layouts.</p> <p>3) Provide new sticker layouts to the Range States.</p> <p>4) Provide layout of the Siberian Crane booklet and materials to Iran and other interested countries for translation and printing in the national language and printing.</p>	1	
		<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>ICF, SCFC</b>			<p><b>All Range States-CP:</b> 1) Share educational/awareness materials with each other. Determine how to share available education material, films and other material between countries, notwithstanding the language.</p> <p>2) Develop booklets for different target groups such as decision makers, students, teachers, public, etc.</p> <p>3) Distribute widely the new booklet and poster produced by CMS and ICF.</p> <p>4) Distribute materials from other Siberian Crane Range States.</p> <p>5) Organise exchange of videos about Siberian Cranes produced in 2004-2007 period, maybe during 7<sup>th</sup> CMS Meeting.</p> <p>6) Organise and exchange video footage and photographs of cranes/sites/people involved in CMS and other projects.</p>	1
		<b>AF</b>				<p><b>AF:</b> Posters on cranes in local languages were published and shared among rural people. Religious verses on crane posters have an effective role in crane conservation.</p>	<p><b>AF:</b> Reproduce Siberian Crane information card for distribution to raise awareness.</p>

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>5.1. Share information on Siberian Crane conservation efforts</b>	b) Develop, produce and share education and information materials on the Siberian Crane and wetlands	<b>IN</b>	<b>ICWWG</b>		<b>IN:</b> 1) Prepare a Cranes of India poster. 2) Produce information material for print media on Siberian Crane conservation initiatives.	1
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP, SCFC</b>	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Siberian Crane poster by Robert Bateman was distributed to schools and organisations related to nature protection, to correspondents providing real information on Siberian Cranes sightings and crane concentrations, and to the winners of competitions. 2) Education and awareness materials, including booklets in the Kazakh and Russian languages, prepared under the UNEP/GEF SCWP and disseminated in the Kostanay Region, mainly at the project sites. 3) Booklets with general information on the Siberian Crane and the UNEP/GEF SCWP have been prepared in the Kazakh and Russian languages. 4) Stickers on Siberian Crane provided by ICF were shared widely. 5) Booklet "101 Questions About Cranes" by Vladimir Flint was widely distributed in the Russian language.	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Produce and distribute colorful posters, caps, sports-shirts with project logo and pictures of competition winners and other crane depictions. 2) Continue developing materials and distributing them, when possible, to other regions along the Siberian Crane flyway. Search for additional funding for publishing calendars, booklets and other items on cranes. 3) Produce and disseminate a new booklet on the Siberian Crane in Kazakhstan, the problems of its protection, and role of Kazakhstan in international efforts on its recovery. 4) Prepare stickers of the project sites as key territories for both protection of Siberian Cranes and other globally endangered waterbird species. 5) Update booklet for three crane species, "101 Questions About Cranes" translate in Kazakh and distribute booklet by Vladimir Flint.	1
		<b>PK</b>	<b>Pakistan Wetlands Programme, Pakistan Forest Institute, NWFP Wildlife Department</b>	<b>PK:</b> Prepared and shared crane poster in Pakistan.	<b>PK:</b> 1) Pakistan Wetlands Programme will print material related to conservation of wetlands and associated biodiversity in Pakistan. 2) Pakistan Forest Institute will prepare a brochure on cranes of Pakistan. 3) NWFP Wildlife Department will print its various types of educational material for distribution among students and general public in Kurram Valley.	1
		<b>TM</b>	<b>CWGE</b>		<b>TM:</b> Continue to distribute informational materials received from CWGE. Translate Vladimir Flint's "101 Questions About Cranes" into local languages.	1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>5.1. Share information on Siberian Crane conservation efforts</b>	b) Develop, produce and share education and information materials on the Siberian Crane and wetlands	<b>UZ</b>		<p><b>UZ:</b> 1) The Siberian Crane poster by Robert Bateman was distributed to schools and organisations related to nature protection, to correspondents providing real information on Siberian Crane sightings and crane concentration, and to the winners of competitions during Crane Celebration.</p> <p>2) Education and awareness materials, including booklets in the Uzbek and Russian languages, prepared under the ICF, CWGE and others were widely distributed among students, rangers, hunters, and decision makers in central and southern Uzbekistan.</p> <p>3) Booklets with general information on the Siberian Crane have been prepared in the Uzbek and Russian languages together with CWGE.</p> <p>4) Booklet "101 Questions About Cranes" by Vladimir Flint in Russian and prepared by CWGE was distributed widely.</p> <p>5) Film produced by ICF was used for seminars and during Crane Celebrations.</p>	<b>UZ:</b> Continue to produce and distribute informational material.	1
<b>5.2. Community involvement</b>	a) Develop education and information programmes and public events for target groups of local people (especially hunters) on protection of the Siberian Crane and its habitats	<b>CWGE, ICF, SCFC</b>	<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<p><b>CWGE, ICF, SCFC:</b> 1) Crane Celebration initiated by the CWGE in 2002 became a traditional event in 8 countries, including Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Iran. Number of people involved in this celebration is increasing from year to year. Information on Crane Celebration was published in national and local newspapers and broadcast on national TV. The CWGE with support by CMS MoU, ICF and the UNEP/GEF SCWP provided countries with information and education materials (booklets, posters, buttons, stickers, book "Materials for Crane Day", bookmarks, and calendars, etc.). Some materials were translated into Farsi, Pashto, Dari, Turkmen, Azerbaijan and Uzbek languages.</p> <p>2) In the framework of Crane Celebration in 2005 the Asian Children Art Exchange Exhibition was held with participation of</p>	<b>CWGE, ICF, SCFC:</b> Provide guidance on coordination and activities for Crane Celebration. Continue to provide model materials to be adapted into local languages.	2



Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>5.2. Community involvement</b>	a) Develop education and information programmes and public events for target groups of local people (especially hunters) on protection of the Siberian Crane and its habitats	<b>CWGE, ICF, SCFC</b>	<b>All Range States-CP</b>	children from Russia, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. More than one thousand works of art were submitted to the CWGE, where they were judged by a competent jury. Winners' paintings were exhibited in the International Crane Foundation, Moscow Zoo, Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, as well as in countries. Winners received special prizes. All participants received buttons and calendars.	<b>AF:</b> 1) Organise seminar on cranes and other migratory species for school teachers and students in celebration of environment day. 2) Support construction of observation towers in Kole Hashmat in Kabul. These towers will be used for migratory bird watching and monitoring.	1
		<b>AF</b>		<b>AF:</b> 1) Provided small-scale seminars and teacher trainings. 2) Organised educational events in schools and universities. 3) Conservation education team was created in Shortepa (crane wintering area) in the Amu-Dariya River Basin.		
		<b>IN</b>		<b>IN:</b> Choice of day in May to celebrate as the World Migratory Bird day was not appropriate for migratory birds in the southern region of the Central Flyway.		
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP, CWGE</b>	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Geographical scope of Crane Celebration has been expanded to three more areas of project sites in the Kostanay Region. It has become a traditional celebration at schools in the Naurzum district, the Druzhba and Kulikol Villages of Kamystin District, the pedagogical institute, and some other schools in Kostanay City. Siberian Crane Festival was celebrated in 2006 in Karamendy Village with support of the UNEP/GEF SCWP. Activities were highlighted in oblast publications and TV. 2) Workshops and training for different target groups were held in Kostanay City, Naurzum district and the Druzhba and Taldykol villages of Kamystin District. 3) Special materials have been prepared for training for hunters.	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Distribute information programmes produced. 2) Continue to organise Crane Celebration, expanding it to the Tyuntyugur-Zhanshura site and Atyrau Oblast (areas adjoining Ural delta). As possible to cover other areas on the flyway of Siberian Cranes.	1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>5.2. Community involvement</b>	a) Develop education and information programmes and public events for target groups of local people (especially hunters) on protection of the Siberian Crane and its habitats	<b>PK</b>	<b>NWFP Wildlife Department, WWF-Pakistan</b>	<p><b>PK:</b> 1) The NWFP Wildlife Department and WWF-Pakistan has established school wildlife clubs in crane hunting areas.</p> <p>2) Organised crane conservation shows.</p> <p>3) Conducted essay and quiz competitions amongst wildlife club members.</p> <p>4) Conducted teacher training workshops on Crane Conservation Education and Awareness.</p> <p>5) The WWF-Pakistan education and information programmes at Zhob and Baluchistan Provinces continue.</p>	<p><b>PK:</b> 1) Ongoing listed activities including conducting of seminars, competitions, and so on will be continued. Funding availability is limited; proposals have been submitted to continue the activities.</p> <p>2) Extension division of NWFP Wildlife Department and Pakistan Forest Institute (PFI) are conducting the training activities.</p> <p>3) The PWP will explore possibility of conducting educational activities on cranes in the Central Indus Wetlands Complex.</p>	2
		<b>RU</b>	<b>SCFC, CWGE</b>	<p><b>RU:</b> 1) Education activities continued and developed. In 2004-2007 Crane Celebrations within "Flight of Hope" Project and the UNEP/GEF SCWP regularly held in 6-8 places of YNAR and Tyumen Region along Siberian Crane Flyway.</p> <p>2) Meetings with administrations on different levels, lectures about Siberian Crane conservation measures under CMS and other projects provided for teachers, schoolchildren and local people, including hunters and fishers. "Siberian Crane in Suitcase" education materials were developed and produced (among them Siberian Crane model in life-size).</p>	<p><b>RU:</b> 1) Continue the programme "Siberian Crane in a Suitcase".</p> <p>2) Organise and expand Crane Celebration.</p>	1
		<b>TM</b>	<b>SCFC, CWGE</b>	<p><b>TM:</b> 1) Six training seminars were given for pupils, hunters and daikhans (peasants) in the region where European Cranes wintered. And meetings with pupils of Turkmen-Turkish school (grades 5-9) were organised in Ashgabat in 2005-2007.</p> <p>2) Crane Celebrations were conducted in Tedzhen valley in January 2005 and 2006.</p>	<p><b>TM:</b> 1) Continue to organise trainings for different target groups.</p> <p>2) Carry out the Crane Day Celebration in the range of all regions where Eurasian Cranes migrate and winter and highlight the actions in mass-media.</p> <p>3) Present posters by Robert Bateman to winners of competitions which will be carried out during actions "Cranes – Our Treasury" in the frames of "International Bird's Day" and "World Wetlands Day".</p>	1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>5.2. Community involvement</b>	a) Develop education and information programmes and public events for target groups of local people (especially hunters) on protection of the Siberian Crane and its habitats	<b>UZ</b>	<b>SCFC, CWGE</b>	<p><b>UZ:</b> 1) Crane Celebration was conducted annually in various regions of Uzbekistan. For example, it was conducted in the Dzhizak regional visitor centre of the Nuratau-Kizilkum biosphere reservation, in Surkhandarya in the settlement of Gagarino, and at the Tashkent university in 2005. Uzbekistan declared 2006 as “Crane Year” and its celebration has become popular among youth ecological clubs of Tashkent city, in Termez, Bukhara and Samarkand Universities.</p> <p>2) The Asian Children Art exhibition «Crane - Bird of the World» initiated by the CWGE was held in Tashkent in April, 2006. About 150 participants from various regions of Uzbekistan took part in the competition. Pictures selected for participation in the international competition have been sent to the CWGE for judging. Four best pictures from Uzbekistan were exhibited in ICF, Moscow Zoo and Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University. Prizes awarded to first, second and third degree students in Uzbekistan.</p>	<b>UZ:</b> To continue annual observance of Crane Celebration and World Migration Day.	2
	b) Establish learning/information center	<p><b>AF:</b></p> <p><b>KZ</b></p> <p><b>PK</b></p>	<p><b>RU-OCBC</b></p> <p><b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b></p> <p><b>NWFP Wildlife Department</b></p>	<p><b>AF:</b> Education center and crane exhibition were established in Kabul Zoo.</p> <p><b>PK:</b> NWFP Wildlife Department has established a Crane Conservation and Education Centre in Kurram Valley (Lakki District) and needs pairs of captive birds for display. Pakistan Wetland programme has taken it up recently with CBCC.</p>	<p><b>AF:</b> Make safe facility for cranes at Kabul Zoo and get one pair of Siberian Cranes from OCBC or CBCC.</p> <p><b>KZ:</b> Develop an information center in Karamendy Village near Naurzum Nature Reserve.</p> <p><b>PK:</b> Crane Conservation and Education Centre has been established and will be operational in 2007. The CBCC Belgium in partnership with PWP will provide pairs of various crane species to the Centre for educational purposes and for display.</p>	<p>3</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p>

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>5.3. Sustainable livelihood opportunities</b>	Initiate and facilitate sustainable livelihood projects for local communities	<b>IN</b>	<b>WWF-India</b>	<b>IN:</b> WWF-India in collaboration with Swarovski has set up a state of art interpretation centre at KNP with a special focus on the past, present and future of the Siberian Crane in its wintering grounds.	<b>KZ:</b> Prepare eco-tourism strategy under the UNEP/GEF SCWP.	2
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>			2
		<b>PK</b>	<b>Pakistan Wetlands Program</b>			<b>PK:</b> Pakistan Wetlands Programme will explore options for sustainable livelihood strategies in the Central Indus Wetlands Complex.

<b>Objective VI: Enhance national and international cooperation and information exchange</b>						
Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>6.1. Improve national and international cooperation and information exchange</b>	a) Designate a national lead agency/ focal points responsible for coordinating the Siberian Crane conservation and management policy	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>AF:</b> Natural Resources Management and Acting of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock are leading agencies for MoU Memorandum implementation.	<b>SCFC:</b> Maintain and update focal point list regularly.	1
		<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>CMS Secretariat</b>		<b>All Range States-CP:</b> 1) Identify technical and administrative focal points. 2) Inform CMS Secretariat of any changes in responsibilities.	1
		<b>AF</b>	<b>Natural Resources Management and Acting of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock</b>		<b>AF:</b> Need to notify CMS of names of administrative and technical focal points within these organisations.	1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>6.1. Improve national and international cooperation and information exchange</b>	a) Designate a national lead agency/ focal points responsible for coordinating the Siberian Crane conservation and management policy	<b>IN</b>	<b>MoEF</b>	<b>IN:</b> MoEF and Wildlife Institute of India is responsible for Memorandum implementation. Administrative and focal points are identified.		1
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>FHC</b>	<b>KZ:</b> State Forest and Hunting Committee (FHC) is responsible for Memorandum implementation. Individuals responsible for contact with UNEP/CMS Secretariat identified.		
		<b>PK</b>	<b>NWFP</b>	<b>PK:</b> National Council for Conservation of Wildlife, Ministry of Environment, Islamabad, is responsible for Memorandum implementation. Administrative and focal points are identified.		
		<b>RU</b>	<b>MNR, ARRINP</b>	<b>RU:</b> MNR and ARRINP are responsible for Memorandum implementation. Administrative and focal points are identified.		
		<b>TM</b>	<b>MNP</b>	<b>TM:</b> Ministry for Nature Protection is a lead agency for Memorandum implementation.		
		<b>UZ</b>	<b>State Committee for Nature Protection</b>	<b>UZ:</b> State Committee for Nature Protection is a lead agency for Memorandum implementation. Administrative and focal points are identified.		
	b) Collaborate and conduct international research and monitoring	<b>CMS</b>		<b>CMS:</b> The Siberian Crane MoU is often cited as an example of how a flagship species is being used by CMS and the conservation community to conserve not only it but other waterbirds as well.	<b>CMS:</b> Call attention to the importance of conserving Siberian Cranes and their habitats over their entire range, at relevant international conferences.	1
		<b>All Range States-CP</b>			<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Establish a network for monitoring migrating cranes species through collaboration including network sites and other important sites.	1
		<b>KZ, RU, TM, UZ</b>			<b>KZ, RU, TM, UZ:</b> 1) Attend the Scientific Conference "Cranes of Palearctic: Biology and Conservation" of the CWGE in Rostov NR in October 2007. 2) Participate in CWGE activities.	2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>6.1. Improve national and international cooperation and information exchange</b>	b) Collaborate and conduct international research and monitoring	<b>IN</b>	<b>BNHS, SACON</b>	<b>IN:</b> The Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON) have identified several Important Bird Areas and potential Ramsar sites. During this exercise, the BNHS and SACON have also conducted detailed surveys of wetlands and their ecological characteristics as well as investigate any reported sightings of migratory Siberian Cranes. A few of these may have the potential to be considered as WCASN sites.	<b>IN:</b> Consider options for Sarus Crane protection.	3
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>RU, ICF</b>		<b>KZ:</b> 1) Cooperate with Russia in "Flight of Hope" project. 2) Realize cooperation with Russia in framework of the UNEP/GEF SCWP. 3) Participate in other international projects.	1
		<b>RU</b>	<b>UZ, KZ</b>		<b>RU:</b> 1) Study wintering grounds of Eurasian cranes in UZ, if funds are available. 2) Implement the Flight of Hope Project.	1
		<b>TM</b>	<b>UZ, AF</b>		<b>TM:</b> Take part in BirdLife International Programme on IBA in Central Asia and GEF/CEP "Khazar Project". 2) Provide collaborated research (TM, AF, UZ) of Eurasian Crane wintering grounds in the Amu-Dariya valley, if funds are available. 3) Provide collaborated research (TM, IR, AF) wintering grounds in Harrirud Valley, if funds are available.	2
		<b>UZ</b>	<b>RU, TM, NABU, RSPB</b>	<b>UZ:</b> 1) Central Asian IBA Programme coordinated by RSPB and NABU began its work in Uzbekistan. 2) For preparation of maps on ECONET under WWDF-Central Asia, recommendations were given about wetlands of international value for maintaining water and waterbirds, including territory along Amu-Dariya (Termez) and Achinskoe Lake in the Kashkadarya Region.	<b>UZ:</b> 1) Take part in BirdLife International Programme on IBA in Central Asia, and the Flight of Hope Project. 2) Provide collaborated research (TM, AF, UZ) of Eurasian Crane wintering grounds in the Amu-Dariya Valley, if funds are available.	2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority		
<b>6.1. Improve national and international cooperation and information exchange</b>	b) Collaborate and conduct international research and monitoring	<b>UZ</b>	<b>RU, TM, NABU, RSPB</b>	3) "Termez" in the bottomland of Amu-Dariya River was proposed for the IBA list of Uzbekistan which would benefit cranes.				
	c) Provide central coordination of information exchange through SCFC and regional database /GIS on the Siberian Crane and its sites	<b>ICF</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>ICF, CMS</b>	<b>ICF:</b> Agreement reached at the UNEP/GEF SCWP Fifth Steering Committee Meeting, that data will be the property of the range states under the MoU, and will be shared openly among participants.	<b>SCFC:</b> Continue to collect and share information. Update SCFC website and establish Russian version of the website. Continue to update Siberian Crane database.	1	
		<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Information for publication in electronic SCF News, the CWGE Newsletter and the CWGE collection of papers was provided.		<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Provide data to the SCFC on Siberian Crane sightings and on MoU-related activities for SCF News development.	1
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>KZ:</b> Information on sightings of Siberian Cranes and implementation activities in the framework of Crane Celebration has been regularly submitted.		<b>KZ:</b> Continue to send information on the Siberian Crane sightings and conservation activity.	1
		<b>PK</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>SCFC</b>			<b>PK:</b> Pakistan Wetland Project will provide GIS maps for sites proposed to WCASN.	2
		<b>TM</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>TM:</b> No data has been sent as there is no data concerning Siberian Crane. The gathered data concerned European Crane and was sent to the SCFC for publication in the CWGE Newsletter.		<b>TM:</b> Continue to send information on Eurasian cranes to the SCFC.	1
		<b>UZ</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>SCFC</b>	<b>UZ:</b> Information of sightings of Siberian Cranes has been submitted to SCFC.		<b>UZ:</b> Continue to send information on the Siberian Crane sightings and conservation activity as well as on Eurasian cranes to the SCFC.	1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>6.1. Improve national and international cooperation and information exchange</b>	d) Submit an annual report on implementation of the Siberian Crane MoU to the UNEP/CMS Secretariat	<b>CMS, ICF</b>	<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<p><b>CMS, ICF:</b> 1) The publication No. 10 "Conservation Measures for the Siberian Crane – Third Edition." UNEP/CMS ed. 2005, included CMS MoU5 meeting report, conservation plans for three populations, and Siberian Crane references was compiled, revised, translated into Russian, printed and distributed among Range States.</p> <p>3) New template of Conservation plan for all three populations prepared and presented at the Sixth Range State meeting for discussion and approve.</p> <p>3) Reminder for country report was shared just before CMS MoU6 meeting.</p> <p>4) National report template was prepared, discussed at CMS MoU6 meeting and approved by Range States.</p>	<p><b>CMS, ICF:</b> 1) Compile and distribute CMS MoU6 meeting report, including revised Conservation Plans for three populations with limited number of copies.</p> <p>2) Send reminder to countries with request to update electronic database.</p> <p>3) Hire specialist to create electronic reporting database. Upload report database to CMS website. Upload country reports there with request of additional information from countries.</p>	1
		<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>CMS, ICF, SCFC</b>	<p><b>All Range States-CP:</b> National reports were submitted before MoU6 meeting. However, a process for allowing annual review, future planning, and exchange of information is required. An outcome of this annual review can be an annual report which will feed into the proposed online reporting.</p>	<p><b>All Range States-CP:</b> 1) Update report to CMS Secretariat annually.</p> <p>2) Use the revised report template until further notice.</p>	1
	e) Host and attend regular meetings of the Siberian Crane Range States	<b>CMS, ICF</b>	<b>WI, CBCC</b>	<p><b>CMS, ICF:</b> 1) Organised in cooperation with Kazakhstan the Sixth Range State Meeting in Almaty in May 2007. Participation of experts from Range States was supported by ICF through the UNEP/GEF SCWP and other sources.</p> <p>2) WI and CBCC signed the MoU at CMS MoU6 meeting.</p>	<p><b>CMS, ICF:</b> 1) Work with host country of MoU7 to ensure that the meeting is financially secure.</p> <p>2) Liaise with other potential co-operating organisations as appropriate that signal their interest to sign the MoU.</p> <p>3) BirdLife International should be considered their re new Species Champions campaign for Critically Endangered species.</p>	1
		<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>CMS, ICF</b>	<p><b>All Range States-CP:</b> Attended CMS MoU6 Range States meeting in Almaty, Kazakhstan, 15-19 May 2007.</p>	<p><b>All Range States-CP:</b> Host and attend MoU regular meetings.</p>	1
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>CMS, ICF</b>	<p><b>KZ:</b> Organised CMS MoU6 Range States meeting in Almaty, Kazakhstan, 15-19 May 2007. In cooperation with ICF and CMS.</p>	<p><b>KZ:</b> Participate in regular Range State CMS MoU meetings.</p>	1



Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>6.2. Development of the Western/ Central Asia Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other waterbirds</b>	a) Nominate additional sites for the WCASN	<b>CMS, ICF</b>	<b>All Range States-CP, WI, MoEF</b>	<b>CMS, ICF:</b> The WCASN meeting in New Delhi in June 2005 was organised in cooperation with the Indian MoEF. CMS also finalized the proceedings from the New Delhi meeting and was involved with the final proposal and initial request for site nominations in early 2007.	<b>CMS, ICF:</b> 1) Continue to promote the development of the WCASN to ensure that all eligible countries nominate at least one site. 2) Hire staff to compile and get additional information from Range States to prepare WCASN part for inclusion in Conservation Plan as appendix. 3) Design and issue site certificates and produce guidance for site designation ceremonies with assistance from experts with experience of similar schemes. 4) Finalize and circulate on CMS letterhead ToRs for WCASN Committee and WCASN Site Review Working Group. 5) Seek funding for training activities on WCASN in collaboration with ICF and other MoU cooperating organisations.	1
		<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>CMS, ICF, WI</b>	<b>IN, RU, UZ:</b> Representatives were elected to Site Network Review Working Group which made recommendations on nominated sites for WCASN Committee at MoU6 meeting in Kazakhstan in May of 2007.	<b>IN, KZ, PK, RU, ICF, WI:</b> RU, IN, KZ, PK, ICF and WI were elected on to the Site Network Review Working Group at the Sixth Range State meeting in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in May 2007.	1
		<b>All Range States-CP</b>	<b>CMS, WI, SCFC</b>	<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Participated at the WCASN meeting in New Delhi in June 2005.	<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Survey for additional sites to be considered for inclusion in the network. Submit documentation to CMS for nomination of any appropriate sites.	1
		<b>AF</b>		<b>AF:</b> Ab-i-Estada and Dast-e-Nawar have been proposed for nomination to WCASN in the meeting in India in 2005.	<b>AF:</b> Consider sites around Amu-Dariya and Shurtepa Strait; Parwan, Bamyan, Kaipsa (Central AF); Ab-i-Estada and Dast-e-Nawar for nomination to the WCASN.	1
		<b>IN</b>		<b>IN:</b> Keoladeo Ghana National Park and Etawah and Mainpuri Wetland complex have been proposed to WCASN as two Siberian Crane site networks in India. Nomination documents submitted to CMS for Keoladeo NP. This site was nominated at the Sixth Range State meeting in Kazakhstan in May 2007.	<b>IN:</b> Provide nomination letter for Etawah and Mainpuri Wetland complex to CMS by MoEF.	1

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>6.2. Development of the Western/ Central Asia Site Network for the Siberian Crane and other waterbirds</b>	a) Nominate additional sites for the WCASN	<b>KZ</b>		<b>KZ:</b> Nomination sheets for 5 sites (Naurzum, Zharsor-Urkash, Kulikol-Taldykol, Ural River Delta and Tyuntyugur-Zhanshura) have been prepared and submitted. Letter of nomination were submitted for all sites.	<b>KZ:</b> 1) Prepare nomination sheets for three more areas (Sarykopa, Tengiz-Kurgaldzhino and Lower Turgay River). 2) Continue the work on identification of other areas of importance for protection of Siberian Cranes and other crane species.	1
		<b>PK</b>		<b>PK:</b> Taunsa Barrage (Punjab) and Thanadar Wala (NWFP) were proposed for inclusion into WCASN during the meeting in India in 2005.	<b>PK:</b> 1) Provide nomination letter for Taunsa Barrage (Punjab), Thanadar Wala by NWFP. 2) Propose additional sites: Wasta Lake (Baluchistan), Musa khel (Baluchistan) and Panjnad (Punjab) for WCASN.	1
		<b>RU</b>		<b>RU:</b> Four sites were suggested for nomination: Kunovat, Konda-Alymka, Belozersky Federal Wildlife Refuge (Zakaznik) and Agrakhansky Federal Wildlife Refuge (Zakaznik) in meeting in Delhi, June 2005.	<b>RU:</b> Complete nomination process.	1
		<b>TM</b>		<b>TM:</b> One site, Durnaly, was nominated into WCASN at the Sixth Range State meeting in Kazakhstan in May 2007.	<b>TM:</b> Nominate sites Zeid-Tallimerdzhien and Kelif-Tallimerdjan in 2008.	1
		<b>UZ</b>		<b>UZ:</b> Suggestion of one site in the bottomland of Amu-Dariya river in the south of Uzbekistan ("Termez") for nomination into WCASN. This site was nominated at the Sixth Range State meeting in Kazakhstan in may 2007.	<b>UZ:</b> Prepare background for nomination of list of potential sites for WCASN.	2
	b) Coordinate with Central Asian Flyway initiative on site network development	<b>All Range States-CP</b>				
<b>6.3 Support Siberian Crane conservation activities through the East Asian– Australasian Flyway Partnership</b>	a) Collaborate with the North-East Asia Crane Working Group of the EAAP to integrate Siberian Crane conservation with flyway level activities for migratory waterbirds in the annual Partnership workplans.	<b>All Range States-CP</b>			<b>All Range States-CP:</b> Not applicable.	

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>6.4. Capacity building</b>	a) Determine country's needs, in terms of human resources, knowledge and facilities, in order to build capacity to strengthen conservation measures for the Siberian Crane and its habitats	<b>KZ</b>  <b>RU</b>  <b>PK</b>  <b>TM, UZ</b>			<b>KZ:</b> 1) Realize strategy on management capacity and education within the framework of the UNEP/GEF SCWP. 2) Purchase equipment for Resource Information Center in Karamendy Village. <b>RU:</b> Update training programmes. <b>PK:</b> Conduct training needs assessment under its training and capacity building initiative by PWP. <b>TM, UZ:</b> Prepare first draft of training needs.	2  3  2  2
	b) Provide training to support conservation of the Siberian Crane and its habitats	<b>ICF</b>          <b>KZ, RU</b>	<b>SCFC, NEACWG</b>       <b>UNEP/GEF SCWP</b>	<b>ICF:</b> Regional training workshop on data management was held in September 2004 in Kostanay city, and the regional training workshop on site management planning and other issues in China in March 2007, both in the framework of the UNEP/GEF SCWP implementation. The first training workshop was organised in cooperation with NGO "Naurzum" in Kazakhstan; the second in cooperation with Jiangxi Wildlife Management Bureau.  <b>KZ, RU:</b> 1) Kazakh and Russian representatives organised and took part at the regional training workshop on data management which was held in September 2004 in Kostanay city under the UNEP/GEF SCWP. 2) Kazakh and Russian representatives organised and took part in the regional training workshop on site management planning and other issues in China in March 2007 under the UNEP/GEF SCWP.	<b>ICF:</b> Participate in related international workshops and conferences.       <b>KZ:</b> 1) Organise international training on ecosystem and monitoring indicators in the framework of the UNEP/GEF SCWP. 2) Evaluate training programme efficacy.	2       2

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
6.5. Raise funds to support a comprehensive conservation programme supporting MoU implementation	a) Develop comprehensive project proposal(s) to submit to appropriate agencies for possible funding	<p><b>CMS</b></p> <p><b>ICF</b></p> <p><b>IN</b></p> <p><b>PK</b></p> <p><b>RU</b></p> <p><b>UZ</b></p>	<p><b>ICF, All Range States-CP</b></p> <p><b>SCFC</b></p>	<p><b>CMS:</b> CMS Secretariat extended the SCFC contract by entering into a 3 year agreement with ICF for USD 43,000 (2006-2008).</p> <p><b>ICF:</b> 1) Currently in Year 5 of the UNEP/GEF SCWP. Mid-term review completed and Phase 2 goals revised. 2) The SCFC salary co-financed by the UNEP/GEF SCWP. 3) Increased SCFC budget under the UNEP/GEF SCWP to fund assistants in Moscow as needed. In March 2007, hired two (25% time each) Communication Coordinators to help SCFC with these activities.</p> <p><b>IN:</b> A trust fund exists for Keoladeo National Park.</p> <p><b>PK:</b> 1) WWF-Pakistan is working various proposals to different donors to seek funds for crane conservation programme in Pakistan 2) Submitted proposal to other donors as well (Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund, IUCN, and Sir Peter Scott Fund etc).</p> <p><b>UZ:</b> Have searched through different embassies and firms with negative result.</p>	<p><b>CMS:</b> Work with Range States, ICF and others, including CMS COP9, to secure funding for MoU7.</p> <p><b>ICF:</b> Continue to fund the SCFC through UNEP/GEF SCWP until end of project in March 2009. ICF will work with CMS to fund this critical position.</p> <p><b>PK:</b> Continue fund raising efforts.</p> <p><b>RU:</b> Continue to involve Governmental organisations and NGOs.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	b) Develop small-scale project proposals to submit to CMS or ICF for their consideration	<b>ICF</b>	<b>RU-OCBC</b>	<p><b>ICF:</b> 1) In 2004 and 2005, supported 6-month training of two OCBC aviculturists (Tatiana Zhuchkova and Kirill Postelnykh) at ICF, Patuxent and with Operation Migration team. In 2005, supported training of OCBC veterinarian (Valentin Kozlitin) at ICF (6 weeks).</p>		

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>6.5. Raise funds to support a comprehensive conservation programme supporting MoU implementation</b>	b) Develop small-scale project proposals to submit to CMS or ICF for their consideration	<b>ICF</b>	<b>RU-OCBC</b>	2) Participation of few Range States in the Meeting to Endorse the Proposed Western/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and Other Waterbird through the UNEP/GEF SCWP was supported.	<b>CBCC:</b> Continue to fund OCBC in future. Plan extra funds for OCBC facility reconstruction.  <b>KZ:</b> Prepare grant proposals on implementation of basin agreement and ecotourism development.  <b>PK:</b> WWF Pakistan will continue its efforts to write proposals for raising funds.  <b>TM:</b> Apply to CMS, ICF, and other sources for financial support for survey and monitoring of European Cranes' migration and wintering in Turkmenistan.  <b>UZ:</b> 1) Explore possibility to propose project for implementation basin agreement. 2) Prepare grant proposal to support education and public awareness activity for task groups under implementation of the "Flight of Hope" Project.	1
		<b>CBCC</b>	<b>RU-OCBC</b>	<b>CBCC:</b> 1) Finance support was provided for OCBC including reconstruction of winter facility. 2) In 2005 and 2006, supported one-month training of two OCBC aviculturists (Kirill Postelnykh and Elina Antonyuk) in CBCC. 3) Support was provided for OCBC staff for participation at MoU6 meeting in Kazakhstan.		
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>ICF</b>	<b>KZ:</b> Small project on publication information and training materials was supported by ICF.		
		<b>PK</b>	<b>ICF</b>	<b>PK:</b> WWF-Pakistan secured funds from ICF (\$12,000)		
		<b>TM</b>	<b>ICF, CMS</b>	<b>TM:</b> Small-scale grant was received from ICF for searching of potential Siberian Cranes' wintering sites in Turkmenistan and carried out wintering census of European Crane in 2005.		
		<b>UZ</b>	<b>ICF</b>	<b>UZ:</b> 1) With assistance of ICF developed and executed the project «Ecological researches and monitoring of Eurasian Crane on wintering sites in southern Uzbekistan». 2) With help of ICF obtained grant for investigate an ecological conditions of wintering of Eurasian Cranes in the south of Uzbekistan, with the purpose of definition of suitability of this territory for wintering cranes. 3) Within the framework of the Programme on IBA in Central Asia organised activity on preservation of the Siberian Crane and other crane species.	2	

Programme	Activity	Range State / Organisation	Collaborator	Progress/Results (2004-2007)	Further Specific Activities (2007-2009)	Priority
<b>6.5. Raise funds to support a comprehensive conservation programme supporting MoU implementation</b>	c) Appeal to governments for funding of Siberian Crane conservation activities related to the Siberian Crane MoU	<b>CMS</b>	<b>All Range States-CP, ICF</b>		<b>CMS:</b> 1) Explore feasibility to establish trust fund and leverage additional funding from national governments and other international sources. 2) Provide letters of support for efforts of national agencies and cooperating partners to secure additional funding for MoU related activities. 3) Continue to coordinate with Friends of CMS to determine what support could be provided to the MoU's implementation in collaboration with ICF.	1
		<b>KZ</b>	<b>CMS</b>		<b>KZ:</b> Apply to CMS to provide letters of appeal to the Government to support Siberian Crane Conservation measures.	1
		<b>PK</b>	<b>NWFP</b>	<b>PK:</b> NWFP Wildlife Department secured funds for crane center in Lakki.		

**Figure 3: Map of Siberian Crane Central Flyway**



Map by the International Crane Foundation 2005  
 Cartographer: Zoë Rickenbach