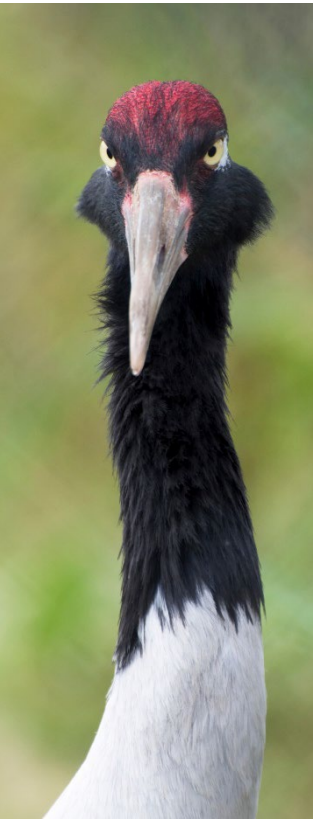
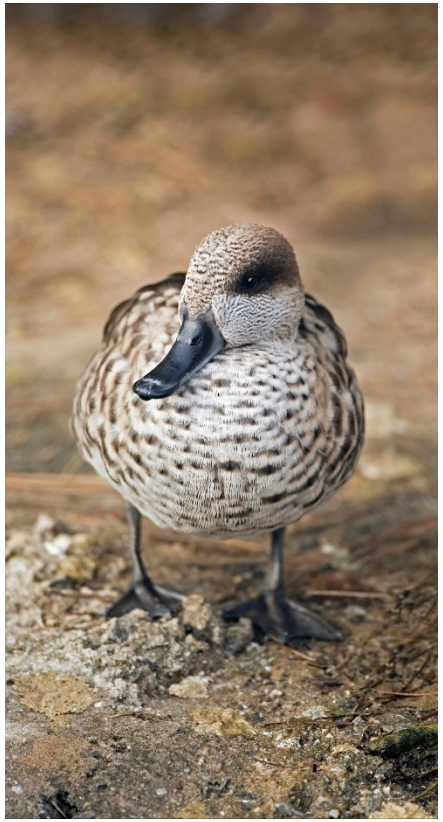


MONGOLIA

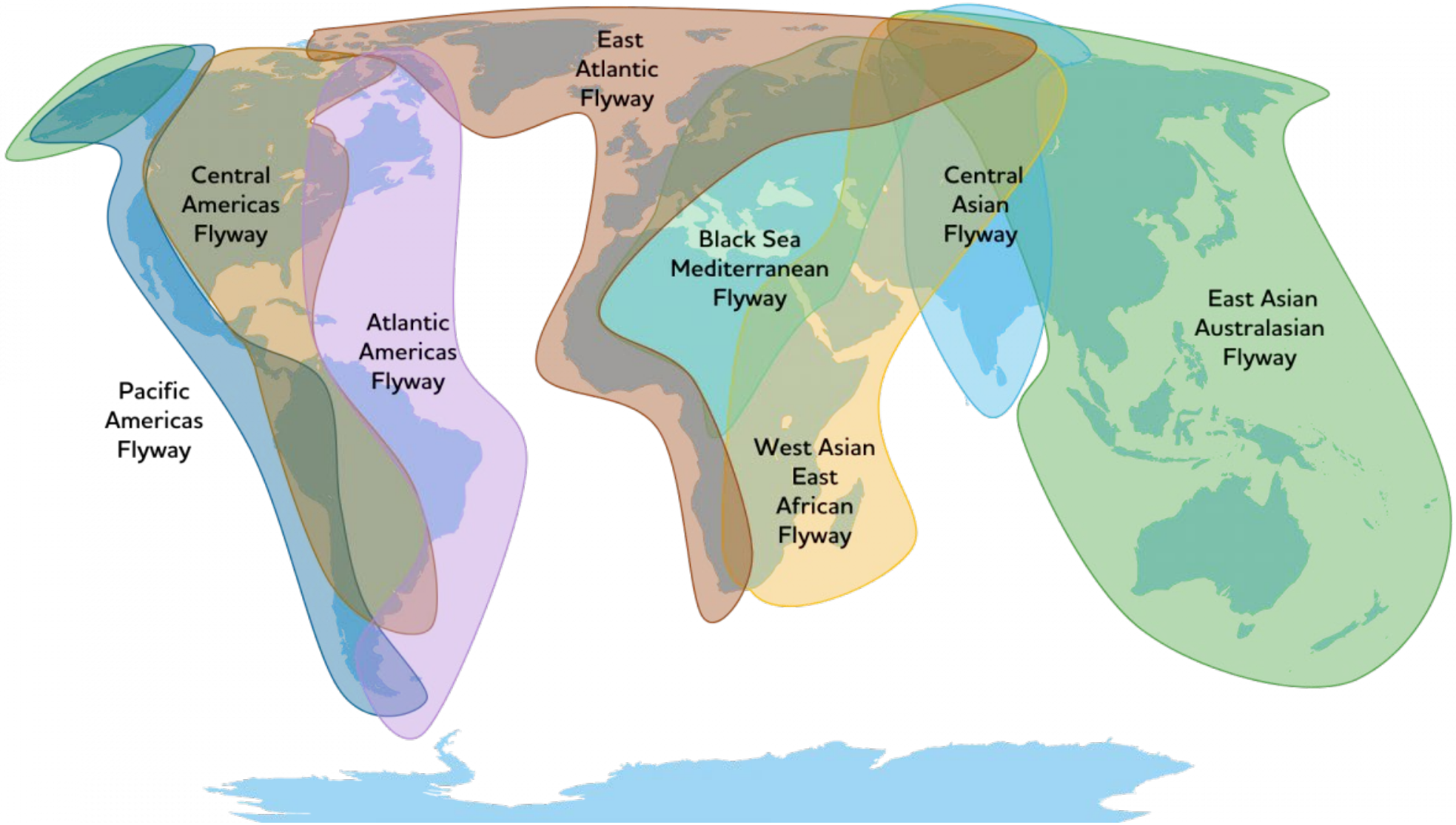
Meeting of the Range States of the Central Asian Flyway

2-4 May 2023, New Delhi, India



Munkhdush Judaa, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia
Nyambayar Batbayar, Wildlife science and conservation center of Mongolia

Mongolia’s position in major flyways



Mongolia has joined several international conventions, agreements, and protocols on environmental issues.

Name of some key international ratifications	Year joined
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	1992
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1994
Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	1994
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1996
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1997
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	1998
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	1999
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	1999
Beijing Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	2001
Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC	2003
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the CBD	2003
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2004
Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the CBD	2015
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)	2015
Paris Agreement on Climate Change	2016
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2018

Mongolia's key international frameworks covering migratory birds in CAF

Name of some key international ratifications	Year joined
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	1992
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	1998
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	1999
Central Asian Flyway Action Plan	2012
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) signed in 2005 and	2015
CMS Raptors MoU	2008

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2013-2022)
National Action Plan for the Conservation of the Snow Leopard (2016-2025)
Law on Fauna (amended in 2016)
National Protected Areas System Plan (2010-2020)
National Forest Policy (2006)
National Environmental Policy (2000)

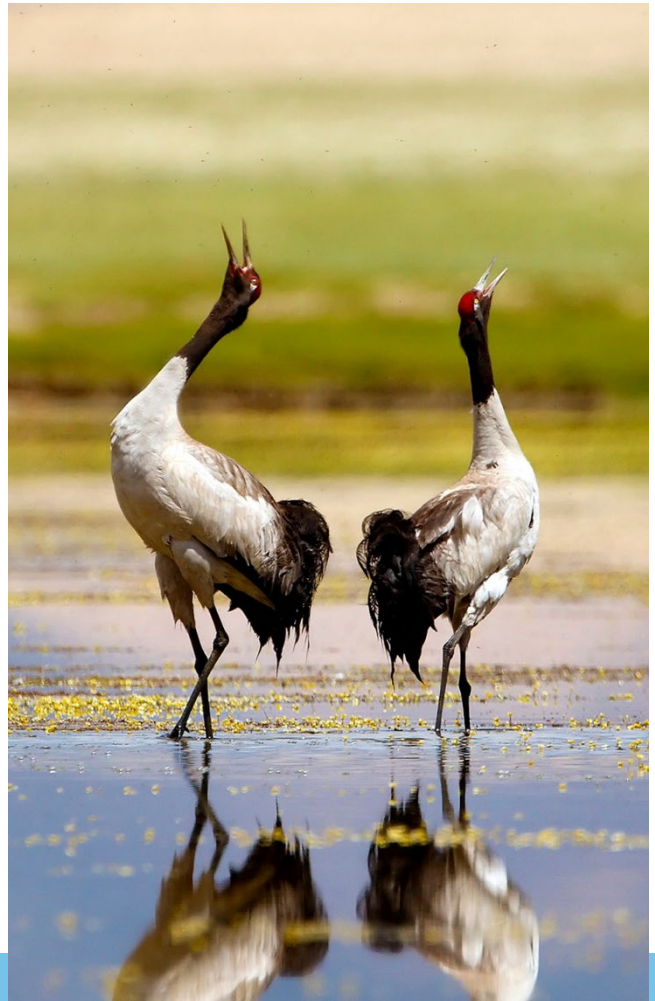
Mongolia's key national legal frameworks covering migratory birds and their habitats in CAF

Name of some key international ratifications	Year joined
Law on Special Protected Areas	1994
Law on Environmental Protection	1995
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2013-2022
Law on Fauna	Amended 2016
Law on Forest	Amended 2012
National Action Plan for the Conservation of the Snow Leopard	2016-2025

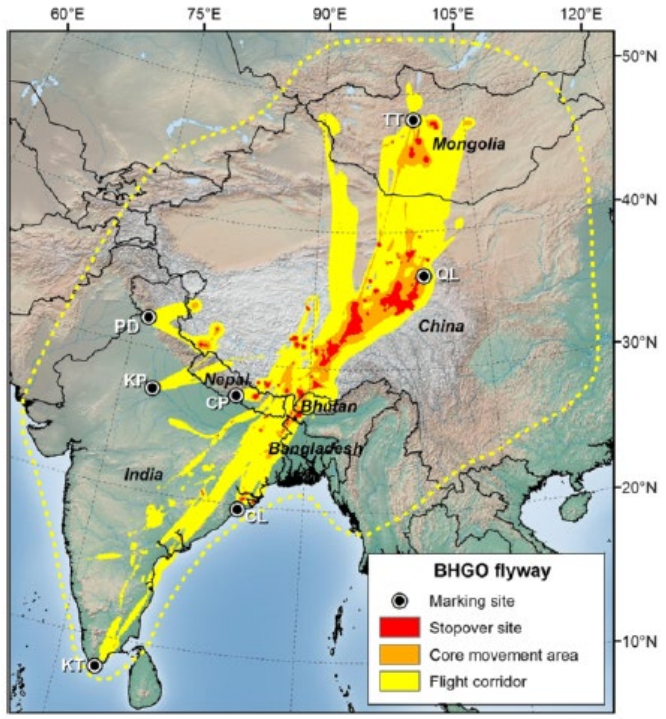
Mongolia also has bi- and trilateral agreements with China and Russia on transboundary conservation issues for threatened species and landscapes. Migratory birds in CAF also benefit form these actions.

Actions needed within the framework of CAF

- Continue improving the governmental policies and regulations towards conservation and sustainable management of wetlands
- Strengthen the protected area system and their management capacity at key CAF sites
- Promote CAF and its partnership approach within the public awareness programs on migratory birds and their habitats
- Develop monitoring system for migratory and breeding waterbirds and key wetlands, including wintering sites;
- Improve legal framework to manage waterfall hunting and saker falcon trade
- Update and improve the inventory of the Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas
- Organize regular monitoring of migratory land birds at key sites
- Develop national regulations and institutional framework for the preparedness and response to avian influenza and other infectious diseases outbreaks



Identify migration routes and key stopover sites



Three cranes die after consuming poisonous foodgrains at Phalodi

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Demoiselle cranes inside a truck at Khinchan in Phalodi on Wednesday

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Jaipur/Jodhpur: After three Demoiselle cranes, popularly known as Kurjan, died and about 40 others sick in their desert abode Khinchan in Phalodi on Tuesday, the post-mortem of the dead birds revealed that they had died due to poisoning after consuming grains laced with pesticides. A team comprising veterinarian and forest officials from Jodhpur also rushed to the spot to take stock of the situation.

A caretaker of the birds in Khinchan, Sevaram Mali said that three birds have died so far. While most of the birds will recover, a couple of them are unlikely to make it, claimed officials. It may be noted that 37 birds had died early November in Khinchan, which is a winter home for the migratory birds native to the region of Central Eurasia.

A viscera sample of the birds had been sent to the National Centre for Avian Ecotoxicology at Coimbatore then had confirmed that the bird had died of food poisoning specifically mentioning Monocrotophos, a potent pesticide. "The symptoms of the birds which died recently are the ones specific to this particular pesticide which goes straight to the brain and causes dizziness. This incident was different from the one in November as in that case the birds drank water after having the chemically treated seeds. In this case the birds were not found in bulk but in separate locations. Also they were not found near any water source," said an official.

Senior veterinarian Shravan Singh Rathore said that some recommendations had been given after the incident of November but the local villagers did not take cognizance of them to check the possibility of feeding the birds with pesticide laced grain. According to Mali, the flock of birds here is a huge tourist attraction and the tourists, pouring in Jaisalmer to celebrate new-year, also make sure to visit Khinchan.

Migratory connectivity of Pallas's Fish Eagle populations in Asia

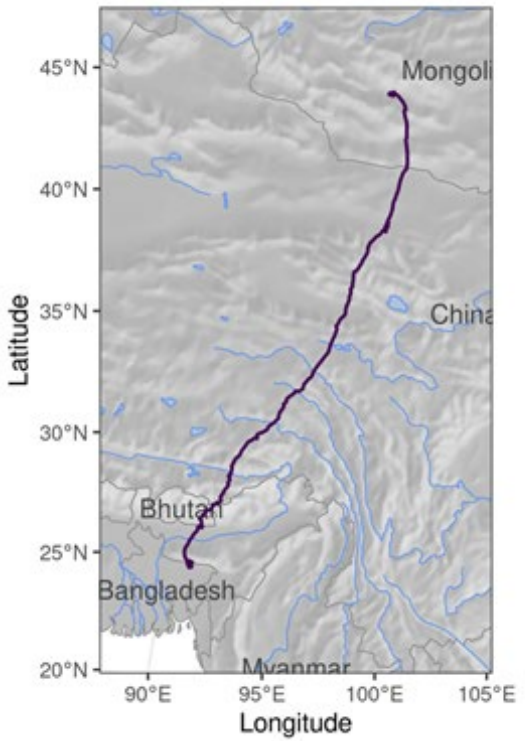
An iconic migratory large eagle in CAF

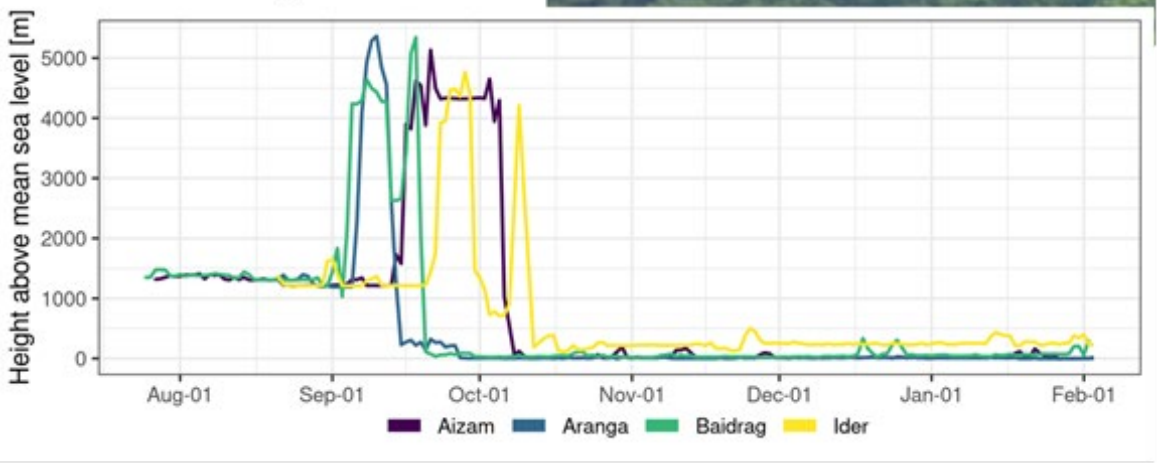
Limited breeding range

Summer in northern countries, most notably Mongolia

Very little is known about its ecology and conservation needs

GPS tracking reveals that the species is highly dependent on selected wetlands in both breeding and non-breeding periods





Countries need to work together – a case of Demoiselle cranes in CAF

Three cranes die after consuming poisonous foodgrains at Phalodi

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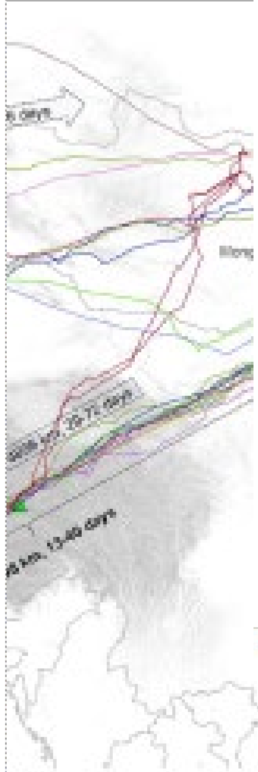

Fig. 1 ...lle cranes. Green triangles indicate two mountain ranges on the ... migrated. Green areas indicate commonly used staging sites, and grey ... produced using ArcGIS v 10.5, using WGS 1984 World Mercator projection

रेस्क्यू सेंटर में भर्ती 36 पक्षियों का मेडिकल टीम ने उपचार करके लिया फॉलोअप

पक्षियों की जान पर खतरा बरकरार, दूसरे दिन मिले 4 बीमार पक्षी

पत्रिका लाइव रिपोर्ट

अधिकांश की हालत में सुधार

फूड पॉइजनिंग का खतरा बरकरार

पत्रिका न्यूज़ नेटवर्क
patrika.com

सात समन्दर पार कर प्रतिवर्ष शीतकालीन प्रवास पर आने वाले मेहमान पक्षी कुरजां के पड़ाव स्थल खीचन में पक्षियों की जान पर मंडरा रहा फूड पॉइजनिंग का खतरा अब भी बरकरार है। दरअसल, मंगलवार को एक साथ 36 पक्षियों के बीमार मिलने व 4 पक्षियों की मौत हो गई थी। इसके बाद बुधवार को 4 अन्य बीमार पक्षी मिले हैं, जो पड़ाव स्थलों पर उड़ते हुए नीचे गिर गए।
वहीं दूसरी तरफ रेस्क्यू सेंटर में भर्ती पक्षियों का मेडिकल टीम ने उपचार करके फॉलोअप लिया। इसमें अधिकांश पक्षियों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार पाया गया है।

पोस्टमार्टम में मिले ज्वार दाने

विशेषज्ञ वन्यजीव चिकित्सक डॉ. श्रवणसिंह राठौड़ ने बताया कि मृत पक्षियों के शवों का मेडिकल बोर्ड के डॉ. श्रवण सिंह राठौड़, डॉ. विपिन गुप्ता, डॉ. विठलेश व्यास द्वारा पोस्टमार्टम किया है। पोस्टमार्टम में स्पष्ट है कि कुरजां की मौत जहरीले दाने से हुई है। मृत पक्षियों की आंत में खून निकला हुआ था तथा ज्वार के दाने मिले हैं। कुरजां में मूंगफली के दाने मिले हैं।

पानी से धोकर डाला जाए चुग्गा

पक्षियों की मौत व बीमार होने के बाद चिकित्सकों का कहना है कि चुग्गाघर में पक्षियों को डाले जाने वाले दाने की पहले पानी से धुलाई करनी चाहिए। इसके बाद ही चुग्गा डालना चाहिए। इससे यदि दाने पर कोई केमीकल लगा होगा तो वो निकल जाएगा तथा पक्षी सुरक्षित रहेंगे।

फलोदी. रेस्क्यू सेंटर में बीमार कुरजां का उपचार करती मेडिकल टीम।

मेडिकल टीम पहुंची रेस्क्यू सेंटर, किया उपचार

मंगलवार को खीचन में उड़ते हुए गिरी कुरजां के बीमार होने के बाद शुरूआत में उपचार किया था। सुबह रेस्क्यू सेंटर पहुंचकर डॉ. भागीरथ सोनी, एलएसए पवनसिंह आदि ने वहां भर्ती सभी 36 पक्षियों का उपचार किया। डॉ. भागीरथ सोनी ने बताया कि उपचार के बाद किए फॉलोअप में अधिकांश पक्षियों के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार है तथा 4-5 पक्षियों की हालत नाजुक है। मेडिकल टीम द्वारा पक्षियों का बचाने का पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है। आस-पास किसानों को कीटनाशकों का उपयोग कम करने व छिड़काव के दौरान पक्षियों को इससे दूर रखने की अपील की गई।

4 अन्य बीमार मिली कुरजां

पक्षी प्रेमी सेवाराम माली ने बताया कि बुधवार को भी बीमार पक्षियों के मिलने का सिलसिला जारी है। आज पक्षी चुग्गाघर में 2, विजयसागर में 1 तथा गोदरली मार्ग पर 1 बीमार कुरजां मिली। जो अपने समूहों में उड़ते हुए नीचे गिर गई थी।

फैक्ट फाइल

कुरजां में फूड पॉइजनिंग का मामला

- 04 कुरजां की हुई मौत
- 36 बीमार कुरजां का किया जा रहा उपचार
- 05 कुरजां की हालत नाजुक
- 04 बीमार कुरजां मिली दूसरे दिन

चुग्गे की होगी केमिकल जांच

डॉ. सोनी ने बताया कि चुग्गाघर में पक्षियों को डाले जाने वाले चुग्गे की केमिकल जांच के लिए वन विभाग को सलाह दी है। यहां से अलग-अलग 3-4 सैंपल लेकर उसकी उच्च स्तरीय लैब में केमिकल जांच करवाई जाएगी।

पत्रिका Thu, 02 January 2020
epaper.patrika.com/c/47533682

Movement Ecology

Open Access

...oft ...fferent ...rane

...ernd Vorneweg[3], Georg Heine[3],

Background: Although some migratory birds may take different routes during their outbound and inbound migration, the factors causing these differential migrations to and from the breeding grounds, have rarely been investigated. In Northeast Asia, Demoiselle crane (*Anthropoides virgo*) performs one of the most extreme "loop" migrations known to date. During outbound migration, they cross the Himalayas to non-breeding sites in northwest India. Contrastingly, during inbound migration to the breeding grounds, they fly around the western end of the Himalayas. We hypothesise that differences in prevailing environmental conditions aloft and/or on-ground during both seasonal migrations are at the core of this phenomenon.

Methods: Based on the tracking data of 16 individuals of tagged Demoiselle crane, we compared conditions during

Thank you!