

Siberian Crane Memorandum of Understanding

NATIONAL REPORTS (2007-2010)

PAKISTAN

GENERAL INFORMATION

Range State: Pakistan.
Agency or institution responsible for the preparation of this report: National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW), Ministry of Environment.
List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input: Wildlife Departments of, NWFP, Punjab, Sindh & Balochistan. Pakistan Wetlands Programme, Pakistan Forest Institute, WWF Pakistan.
Memorandum in effect in Range States since (dd/mm/yyyy): December, 1998
This report was last updated: (dd/mm/yyyy): May, 2007.
Designated Focal Point (and full contact details): Mr. Umeed Khalid, Conservator (Wildlife) National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW), Ministry of Environment, Building No.14-D, 2nd Floor, Markaz F-8, Islamabad, Pakistan. Ph: +92-051-9262270, Fax: +92-051-9262270. Email: umeed_khalid@yahoo.com

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION:

The purpose of completing the national report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the Siberian Crane MoU including, as far as possible, contributions of cooperating non-governmental partners. Implementation will be assessed in terms of the six objectives of the Conservation Plan (CP). The reporting template is divided into these six main objectives, and asks specific questions in relation to the activities that need to be carried out to fulfil those objectives.

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as possible. It may seem time-consuming, but once you have completed the first report, the next time will be much easier because you can simply revise your existing report.

Comment boxes are provided next to most of the questions to explain what information needs to be provided. Text boxes can be expanded to accommodate longer answers or to explain and provide additional information, beyond what is requested. Details of future plans are especially encouraged. Wherever possible, please try to indicate the source of information used to answer a particular question, if a published reference is available. Remember that you are sharing information with other countries about

your progress, so that it may be of benefit to them. At the same time, you may find it useful to look at other countries' reports to get ideas for Siberian Crane conservation that might be adapted to your context. Please submit the completed report to the CMS Secretariat (cms@un.int) by email, as a Word attachment. Feel free to attach additional material (published reports, maps etc) to this template and send them separately by e-mail or by post.

OBJECTIVE I: REDUCE MORTALITY

1.1. Determine and monitor prevailing threats of all types to the Siberian Crane and its habitats

1.1.1. What are the main identified threats *in the Siberian Crane nesting and wintering grounds and along migration routes* in your country? Please use the text box to describe them in detail, including their root causes .

DIRECT THREATS

Poaching / Capture

i. Poaching/capture is considered major threat to crane species.
ii. Accordingly to "North West Frontier Province" (Possession, Hunting, Capturing and Sale of Crane) Rules 1964; Siberian Cranes, has been declared Protected and its hunting, killing and capturing has been completely banned. Violation of this law is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Poisoning (including lead poisoning)

No Information

Power lines

No Information

DISTURBANCE (by otherwise legal activities)

Hunting

➤ The Federal Government has issued a directive to ban shooting and hunting of crane.

➤ Accordingly to “North West Frontier Province” (Possession, Hunting, Capturing and Sale of Crane) Rules 1964; Siberian Cranes, has been declared Protected and its hunting, killing and capturing has been completely banned. Violation of this law is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Fishing

Tourism

Agriculture

Aerial survey of the Central Indus River by the Ministry of Environment’s Pakistan Wetlands Programme indicates the large scale agricultural expansion, in the bed of the Indus River and also the findings suggest sever degradation of the water bodies and Reverine forests.

- Other forms of disturbance

HABITAT DEGRADATION

- Water diversion

e.g In Zangi Nawar, NWFP area water diversion has badly affected the wetlands.

- Wetlands drainage and conversion

e.g Malogal Dhand, NWFP has been affected by wetlands drainage & conversion.

- Oil and gas development

In some of the areas this could be a potential threat e.g the Zhob district of Balochistan.

- Pollutants

The recently conducted study on pollution levels of this Central Indus River by Pakistan Wetlands Programme indicates the levels of heavy metals were higher than permissible limits in some cases.

Other threats (please specify and describe)

1.1.2. Describe a few “best practice” approaches for conservation and management of the Siberian Crane to minimize key threats to Siberian Cranes and their habitats in your country.

2. Legal and protective measures

- i. The Federal Government has issued a directive to ban shooting and hunting of crane.
- ii. Accordingly to “North West Frontier Province” (Possession, Hunting, Capturing and Sale of Crane) Rules 1964; Siberian Cranes, has been declared Protected and its hunting, killing and capturing has been completely banned. Violation of this law is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.
- iii. Dealing in cranes or their trophies as profession, trade or business is illegal.
- iv. A possession licence fee of Rs. 10/- crane per annum has been levied to discourage possession of crane as pets.

2. Promotion of captive breeding

- ❖ Two Pakistani biologists were sent to Cracid & Crane Breeding Center, Belgium for training in crane captive breeding & husbandry techniques
- ❖ Hunters in Lakki & Bannu areas have succeeded in breeding cranes in captivity. The cranes survey revealed that Demoiselle and common cranes eggs were hatching in captivity. Successful captive breeding of cranes on a large scale can not only meet the requirements of the local people for these birds but can also reduce hunting pressure on wild cranes considerably. It will also safeguard against elimination of the species through hunting.
- ❖ In order to encourage breeding of cranes in captivity the government has exempted the cranes hatched in captivity from possession licence fee.

3 Education and awareness raising

- Establishment Crane Conservation & Education Center in Kurram Valley, NWFP

- Pakistan Forest Institute's Forestry Sector Research & Development Programme arranged lectures for university students on crane conservation
- School Crane Clubs, Wildlife Clubs have been organized in NWFP to promote awareness among the people.
- Seminars, Workshops and Wildlife weeks were organized in NWFP.

4 **Establishment of reserves and refuges.**

- The Government of NWFP has declared an area of 81000 hectares of Indus River in D.I Khan as a Crane Reserve.
- A Crane Refugee has been established over an area of 20 km of prime crane habitat at the confluence of Kurram and Gambeela Rivers in Lakki, NWFP.
- A waterfowl refuge has been established over 20 km in Dera Ismail Khan District along the new Indus Bridge.

1.1.3. Has your country taken any measures to ban or modify hunting season or regulations as needed in local areas to minimize these threats to the Siberian Crane?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe these measures in detail.

Past activities: Recently the Balochistan Province has taken up steps to control hunting / trapping of cranes. Pakistan Wetlands Programme provided support to establish check posts to monitor any violation.

Future plans: Expand the initiatives provided sources are available to the Balochsitan Forest and Wildlife Department.

1.1.4. Has any **illegal hunting/poaching/trapping of birds** been known to occur in the Siberian Crane habitats in your country?

YES NO

If yes, describe the measures being taken to deal with this problem and any difficulties encountered in this regard.

The Provincial Wildlife Authorities check such practices within their limited available financial and human resources.

1.2. Strengthen and improve enforcement of legislation for crane protection

1.2.1. Does your country have legislation to prohibit hunting and trade in the Siberian Crane, their eggs, parts and products and to protect habitats important for the Siberian Crane (and other species)? YES NO

If yes, please list the relevant legislative documents. If no, please see question 1.2.3

- NWFP (Possession, Hunting, Capturing and Sale of Crane) Rules 1964.
- NWFP Wildlife Rules 1977.
- Punjab Wildlife Acts and Rules 1974.
- Sindh Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1972.
- Balochistan Wildlife Protection Rules 1975.

1.2.2. Describe efforts among federal/state/provincial agencies to cooperate on law enforcement to ensure compatible application of laws across and between jurisdictions (within country or through bilateral/multilateral agreements).

- NCCW is a coordination body among the provinces.
- Ministry of Environments Pakistan Wetlands Programme has recently collaborated with Balochistan Wildlife Department to setup check posts to monitor illegal crane hunting.

1.2.3. Has your country conducted any reviews or harmonisation of local and national legislation to address any gaps or inconsistencies in relation to Siberian Crane conservation?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE (no gaps or inconsistencies exist)

If yes, please list any amendments made in legislative documents during the reporting period and future plans in this regard.

Past activities:

- NWFP has developed Model Wildlife Law which is being considered.
- Balochistan Wildlife Department has drafted amendments that await approval.

Future plans: Approval of the draft Laws/amendments and implementation.

1.2.4. Please indicate any continuing weak points in the practical application and enforcement of existing legislation. Include recommendations on how the local and/or national legislation could be improved and better enforced to conserve the Siberian Crane and its important habitats.

Capacity of field staff in identification of birds particularly the endangered species is a gap that requires to be addressed.

OBJECTIVE II: MONITORING AND RESEARCH

2.1. Monitor and study the Siberian Crane and its habitat

2.1.1. What is the estimated number of Siberian Cranes in your country? Please include the basis (i.e. source of information) for this estimate.

No Information Available

Please indicate the population trend: INCREASING DECREASING STABLE
 NOT APPLICABLE (no Siberian Cranes in country)

2.1.2. What kind of monitoring has been conducted in known Siberian Crane areas in your country to estimate numbers of Siberian Cranes and determine population trends?

a) Ground survey YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

b) Air survey YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities: PWP conducting the hasita survey.

Future plans

c) Counts YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

d) Questionnaire or reports from local people YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

2.1.3. What **long-term** monitoring programmes (i.e. of at least 10 years duration) have been initiated or planned for the Siberian Crane in your country?

This is part of the on-going plannings at provincial levels, which is usually for five years.

2.1.4. Which of the following methods have been used to determine new migration stopovers, wintering areas, as well as summering areas of juvenile and adult Siberian Cranes?

a) Satellite tracking YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

b) Radio tracking YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

c) Color banding YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

d) Questionnaire YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

e) Surveys YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

f) Other reports YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

g) Other methods (please specify) YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

2.1.5. Have all reported sightings of the Siberian Crane been investigated?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE (no sightings)

Past activities

Plan for immediate response to future sightings:

2.1.6. Have any studies been carried out on the population dynamics, habitat requirements, and effects of habitat changes and causes of any decline of the Siberian Crane in your country?

YES NO

If yes, please provide a list of on-going and completed studies with references if results are already published.

Past activities: Pakistan wetlands Programme studies of the cranes habitats along the Indus River are in progress.

Future plans

2.1.7. Give a list of any other available publications issued during the last reporting period that include baseline information from studies carried out in your country on Siberian Crane populations and their habitats.

Past activities

None.

Future publication plans

2.2. Maintain and contribute to the regional databases on the Siberian Crane and its habitats

2.2.1. Does your country maintain/and contribute to the regional database on the Siberian Crane and its habitats? YES NO

If yes, please provide details of contributions made to the database.

Past activities

Future plans

2.3. Promote or take into account avian influenza surveillance at important crane sites

Describe efforts taken to collaborate with, and complement activities of other agencies to strengthen sample collection for surveillance of avian influenza in migratory waterbirds at network sites and other important crane sites.

Past activities: The Pakistan Wetlands Programme is collaboration with National Agriculture Research Council Islamabad has launched sample collection for surveillance of avian influenza in migratory birds and their habitat.

Future plans
To continue the activity.

2.4. Evaluate efficacy and application of research/monitoring

2.4.1. Have research and monitoring activities, such as those described above in Section 2.1., been reviewed and evaluated for their effectiveness?

- YES
- NO
- NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe the result of these reviews in detail.

2.4.2. Have any research results been applied to improve management practices and mitigation of threats to the Siberian Crane?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe briefly how the management practices have been improved as a consequence of research results.

OBJECTIVE III: INCREASE NUMBERS AND GENETIC DIVERSITY

3.1. Promote recovery of Siberian Crane populations

3.1.1. How many eggs were finally produced during the reporting period for release programmes?

As part of the response, given below, please describe also any problems you have encountered in trying to produce enough eggs requested for the release programme as well as recommendations for their solution and future plans.

NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

3.1.2. How many chicks were reared for release programmes using:

a) Costume (isolation rearing) technique?

Males	Females
-------	---------

b) Parent rearing technique?

Males	Females
-------	---------

c) Hand rearing technique?

Males	Females

d) Other techniques (please specify)?

NOT APPLICABLE

Please also describe problems you have encountered during the rearing of chicks for release programmes. What decisions and measures have been undertaken to solve these problems?

3.1.3. Which of the following methods have been used to restore Siberian Crane populations:

- Release costume- or/and parent-reared Siberian Cranes **on breeding grounds**, with/without captive reared Eurasian Cranes.
- Release costume- or/and parent-reared Siberian Cranes **on stopovers along migration routes**, with/without captive reared Eurasian Cranes.
- Release costume- or/and parent-reared Siberian Cranes **on wintering grounds**.
- Other methods (please specify).
- Not applicable

3.1.4. Please describe in more detail the release activities undertaken during the reporting period, as well as the results. What problems, if any, did you encounter during the release programme implementation? What has been (or will be) attempted to resolve these problems?

NOT APPLICABLE

3.1.5. Has monitoring of Siberian Cranes released into the wild on Eurasian Crane staging areas or reared by this species been conducted to determine their migration route and wintering area?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, which of the following methods have been or are being used for these purposes?

Satellite tracking

Past activities

Future plans

Radio tracking

Past activities

Future plans

Mortality sensors

Past activities

Future plans

Colour banding

Past activities

Future plans

Surveys

Past activities

Future plans

Other reports

Past activities

Future plans

Other methods (please specify)

Please describe briefly the results of monitoring Siberian Cranes released into the wild or reared by Eurasian Cranes. Describe the challenges, recommendations and plans for the future.

3.1.6. Have any genetic studies been conducted to manage the genetic diversity of wild and captive populations of the Siberian Crane?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please list these studies and give references if their results were published.

Past activities

Future plans

3.2. Develop safe migration routes for Siberian Cranes based on those used by Eurasian Cranes

3.2.1. Have any surveys been conducted to identify relatively safe habitats of the Eurasian Crane populations (i.e. ecologically suitable areas on the breeding grounds, along the migration route and on the wintering grounds) - for subsequent Siberian Crane (re)introduction there? Please describe results of this work.

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities: Pakistan Wetlands Programme has recently carried out mid waterbirds census along-with Provincial Wildlife Departments across the country.

Future plans

3.2.2. If yes, what methods have been used for these purposes?

a) Ground survey

Past activities: Pakistan Wetlands Programme has conducted recent surveys of Thanedar Wala and Taunsa Barrage in collaboration with Provincial Wildlife Departments.

Future plans: Survey of key crane hot spots along the Central Indus River.

b) Air survey

Past activities

Future plans

c) Other (please specify)

Past activities

Future plans

3.2.3. Has any research been conducted on potential Siberian Crane release sites?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe the research and the results in detail.

Past activities

Future plans

3.2.4. Which of the following methods have been or are being used to determine the migration routes of various populations of Eurasian Cranes wintering within the current and former range of the Siberian Crane:

a) Satellite tracking YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

b) Radio tracking YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

c) Color banding. YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

d) Questionnaire YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

e) Surveys YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

f) Other methods (please specify) YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities

Future plans

3.2.5. Which of the following methods have been or are being used to develop safe migration routes for Siberian Cranes using migration routes of Eurasian Cranes:

Placing captive-produced Siberian Crane eggs into nests of wild Eurasian Cranes

Past activities

Future plans

Release of costume- or/and parent-reared Siberian Cranes (with/without captive- reared Eurasian Cranes on the Eurasian Crane staging areas)

Past activities

Future plans

NOT APPLICABLE

OBJECTIVE IV: PROTECT AND MANAGE IMPORTANT HABITATS FOR THE SIBERIAN CRANE

4.1. Protect and manage important habitats for the Siberian Crane

4.1.1. Have any local site support groups, site management committees or stakeholder groups been established for the purpose of collaborating in the protection of Siberian Crane sites?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please list them and describe each in more detail.

The Pakistan Crane Working Group was established. This is dormant at the moment primarily due to financial constrains. But Pakistan wetlands Programme is considering its revitalization.

4.1.2. Has your country taken any measures in collaboration with local communities to protect inadequately protected or newly identified important areas for Siberian Crane?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities: Pakistan Wetlands Programme and NWFP Wildlife Department have recently worked with local communities of Thanedar Wala on strengthening management of the site.

Future plans

4.1.3. Have any management plans been developed for Siberian Crane sites?

YES NO IN PREPARATION

Please describe in more detail any progress made to date, including activities undertaken on the ground

Past activities: Management plans for all the Ramsar Sites in Pakistan are being prepared by Pakistan Wetlands Programme.
Future plans

4.1.4. Have any applied research studies been conducted in the Siberian Crane sites in support of site management?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please describe how the results have been applied to site management:

Past activities

Future plans

4.1.5. Have any environmental impact assessments been conducted in relation to human development activities affecting important Siberian Crane habitats, including possible impacts of climate change?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide details

Past activities

Future plans

4.1.6. Are water levels monitored at Siberian Crane sites?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide references for monitoring plans or procedures and any results.

By the Irrigation Department.

4.1.7. Have training and other capacity building activities been undertaken at important sites for Siberian Cranes? .

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Past activities
Two Pakistani biologists were sent to Cracid & Crane Breeding Center, Belgium for training in crane captive breeding & husbandry techniques.

Future plans:

4.1.8. What is being done to protect important habitats for the Siberian Crane *outside* of established protected areas?

Past activities

None

Future plans

OBJECTIVE V: INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION

5.1. Share information on Siberian Crane conservation efforts through the mass media

5.1.1. Please describe measures taken in your country to publicize Siberian Crane conservation efforts.

Please list TV or radio programmes, magazines, newsletters, collections of papers, websites, etc where information about Siberian Crane conservation efforts was publicized.

MASS MEDIA:

Past activities:

- The year 2009 was celebrated as National Year of Environment. Ministry of Environment, all provinces, and Pakistan Wetlands Programme actively participated in celebration of the National Year.
- Wetlands Day, Biodiversity Day were celebrated at National level and attracted vast media coverage.

Future plans

The Year 2010 is being celebrated as National Year of Biodiversity.

5.1.2. Please describe education and information materials that your country has developed, produced and disseminated for public awareness and to support education and information programmes.

MATERIALS:

Past activities:

- Pakistan Wetlands Programme has developed information materials on Wetland which is being distributed widely. Pakistan Wetlands Programme's poster "Cranes of Pakistan" was reprinted and widely distributed.
- Newsletter of Pakistan Forest Institute published awareness material on cranes.
- Various Articles on Wetlands and Crane Conservation for published in various newspapers.

Future plans

5.2. Community involvement

5.2.1. Please list education and information programmes and public events that your country has conducted for target groups of local people (especially for hunters) on protection of the Siberian Crane and its critical habitats during the reporting period. Provide details on their outputs and effectiveness.

EVENTS:

Past activities: NWFP Wildlife Department organized Crane Clubs and Wildlife Clubs in the Province.

Future plans

5.2.2. Which of the following target groups have been involved in education and awareness programmes described above?

- General public
- Local government
- Hunters
- Local communities
- Indigenous groups
- Tourists
- Media
- Teachers
- Students
- Schoolchildren
- Frontier-guards
- Scientists
- Businesses
- Donors
- Other (describe):
- None of the above

5.2.3. Please make an objective assessment of the effectiveness of these education and information programmes and public events.

Community participation is a key to conservation of cranes.

5.2.4. Describe other initiatives already undertaken or planned by your country to involve **local communities**, in particular, in the planning and implementation of Siberian Crane conservation programmes (eg. community-based protection areas).

Past activities: Pakistan Wetlands Programme has organized 30 community organizations along the Central Indus River to conserve wetlands.

Future plans

5.2.5. Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned to involve and encourage the cooperation of **government agencies**, **NGOs** and the **private sector** in Siberian Crane conservation programmes.

Past activities

None

Future plans

5.2.6. Have any community learning / information centres focusing specifically on the Siberian Crane and its wetland habitats been established in your country?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please give details

Past activities: But Crane Conservation and Education Center, Kurram Valley, Lakki, NWFP can provide the opportunity to address the subject.

Future plans

Pakistan Wetlands Programme will coordinate with Craid & Crane Breeding Center, Belgium, to provide pairs of various crane species for the Lakki Crane Center.

5.3. Sustainable livelihood opportunities

5.3.1. Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned to identify and facilitate sustainable livelihoods (including income-generating activities) for local communities related to the management of Siberian Crane sites.

Past activities: In Taunsa, the Pakistan Wetlands Programme has several initiatives that include:

- ❖ Training / capacity building of local communities in growing off-season vegetables.
- ❖ Establishing income generation through *Typha* looms to main *Typha* mats.
- ❖ Installation of 60 bio gas plants in Central Indus Wetland Complex to benefit women folklore in specific and conserve habitat in general.

Future plans: Umeed Khalid, National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW), Ministry of Environment, Islamabad.

OBJECTIVE VI: ENHANCE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

6.1. Strengthen international and national cooperation and information exchange

6.1.1. What is the national lead agency responsible in your country for coordinating Siberian Crane conservation and management policy? Please provide contact information for your country's designated administrative and technical focal points with responsibility for liaising with counterparts in other countries, the SCFC and co-operating organizations.

Focal Agency: National Council for Conservation of Wildlife (NCCW), Ministry of Environment, Government of Pakistan

Administrative Focal Point: Inspector General Forest, Ministry of Environment.

Technical Focal Point: Umeed Khalid, Conservator Wildlife, NCCW,

Building No.14-D, 2nd Floor, Markaz F-8, Islamabad, Pakistan. Ph: +92-051-9262270, Fax: +92-051-9262270. Email: umeed_khalid@yahoo.com

6.1.2. Are the roles and responsibilities of all government agencies related to the conservation and management of Siberian Cranes and their habitats clearly defined?

YES NO

Please describe them in more detail, and indicate any need for clarification.

At national level NCCW formulates wildlife policies and coordinates with provinces in implementation of the policies.

6.1.3. Has your country participated in any *international* projects or/and programmes, directly with other countries, for cooperative management of Siberian Crane populations?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please list projects and/or programmes in which your country participates and provide details .

6.1.4. Identify your country's priority *international* research and monitoring needs for the Siberian Crane (ie work requiring international collaboration)

6.1.5. Has your country established a national crane working group or been involved in the activities of any regional or international crane working groups?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

The Pakistan Crane Working Group was established. This is dormant at the moment primarily due to financial constrains. But Pakistan wetlands Programme is considering its revitalization.

6.1.6. Has your country undertaken any initiatives (through collaboration with other Range States) to standardise methods, levels of detail and frequency of data collection?

YES NO

If yes, please describe briefly what methods are proposed.

6.1.7. How often does your country share with other Range States scientific and technical information and expertise of regional interest?

REGULARLY NOT REGULARLY NEVER

Details

6.1.8. How often does your country provide data on Siberian Crane sightings and monitoring of the Siberian Crane sites along the western, central and eastern flyways to the database/GIS under the UNEP/GEF Siberian Crane Wetlands Project?

REGULARLY INFREQUENTLY NEVER NOT APPLICABLE

If never or not regularly, please explain what challenges you have encountered.

Whenever such data is available.

6.2. Development of the Western/Central Asia Site Network for the Siberian Crane (WCASN-SC) and other waterbirds

6.2.1. Name any existing approved sites in your country already included in the WCASN-SC.

1. Thanedar Wala Game Reserve, NWFP
2. Taunsa Barrage, Punjab

6.2.2. List any sites that have been nominated for the WCASN-SC and are undergoing internal review at present.

None.

6.2.3. List any activities that your country has undertaken in relation to the CMS Central Asian Flyway Initiative that are relevant to Siberian Crane conservation.

Details

None.

6.3. Support Siberian Crane conservation activities through the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)

6.3.1. Please describe any flyway level activities for migratory waterbirds being undertaken by your country that are associated with the Crane and Stork Working Group's goals on Siberian Cranes in East Asia.

NOT APPLICABLE

6.3.2. Has your country undertaken any activities to support the designation of additional sites of importance for Siberian Cranes in East Asia for the EAAFP migratory waterbird site network?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

Please provide details

6.4. Capacity building

6.4.1. Describe your country's needs, in terms of human resources, knowledge and facilities, in order to build capacity to strengthen Siberian Crane conservation measures.

There is a need of a focussed programme that can address the crane conservation issues and can coordination it with regional and international fora.

6.4.2. Describe any training provided to support the conservation of the Siberian Crane and its habitats (e.g. workshops held, training manuals produced, fellowships, etc.) at site, national and international levels. Indicate your plans for the coming year.

Past activities

Future plans

6.5. Raise funds to support a comprehensive conservation programme supporting MoU implementation

6.5.1. Has your country submitted any comprehensive project proposals to appropriate agencies for possible funding support?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide details

6.5.2. Has your country tried to solicit funds from, or seek partnerships with, other governments, major donor organisations, industry, private sector, foundations or NGOs for Siberian Crane conservation activities?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide details

6.5.3. Has your country developed small-scale project proposals to submit to CMS or ICF for their consideration?

YES NO NOT APPLICABLE

If yes, please provide details of the proposals and their outcomes (positive / negative).

--

6.5.4. What funding has your country mobilised for *domestic* implementation of the Siberian Crane conservation activities related to the Siberian Crane MoU? Where possible, indicate the specific monetary values attached to these activities/programmes, as well as future plans.

None
