

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION CONF. 12.8 (REV. COP13)
REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO SUSPEND TRADE
AND
IMPLEMENTATION OF RELATED MEASURES BY RANGE STATES

AN ANALYSIS PREPARED BY TRAFFIC
FOR THE CITES SECRETARIAT
UNDER CONTRACT A-257

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CONTENTS

Introduction	ii
Methods	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Country Accounts	1
Argentina	3
Mammalia: <i>Lama guanicoe</i> (partial)	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8
Mammalia: <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	
Aves: <i>Poicephalus robustus</i>	
Reptilia: <i>Geochelone pardalis</i>	
Lithuania	16
Mammalia: <i>Lynx lynx</i>	
Madagascar	19
Aves: <i>Coracopsis vasa</i>	
Reptilia: <i>Calumma</i> , <i>Furcifer</i> and <i>Phelsuma</i> spp.	
Malawi	31
Mammalia: <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	
Mali	36
Aves: <i>Poicephalus robustus</i>	
Mozambique	38
Reptilia: <i>Cordylus tropidosternum</i>	
Nicaragua	43
Amphibia: <i>Dendrobates auratus</i> , <i>Dendrobates pumilio</i>	
Peru	50
Aves: <i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	
Republic of Moldova	52
Mammalia: <i>Lynx lynx</i>	
Rwanda	54
Mammalia: <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	
Solomon Islands	57
Reptilia: <i>Corucia zebrata</i>	
Arthropoda: <i>Ornithoptera urvillianus</i> , <i>Ornithoptera victoriae</i>	
Suriname	65
Amphibia: <i>Dendrobates tinctorius</i>	
Togo	70
Aves: <i>Poicephalus robustus</i>	
Ukraine	72
Mammalia: <i>Lynx lynx</i>	
United Republic of Tanzania	75
Aves: <i>Agapornis fischeri</i> , <i>Poicephalus cryptoxanthus</i> , <i>Poicephalus meyeri</i> , <i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i> , <i>Tauraco fischeri</i>	
Reptilia: <i>Geochelone pardalis</i> , <i>Gongylophis colubrinus</i> , <i>Malacochersus tornieri</i>	
Annex I	97

INTRODUCTION

Parties to the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) are required to ensure that authorised exports of species listed in Appendix II of the Convention are not detrimental to the survival of the species. Specifically, Article IV, paragraph 2 (a) requires, as a condition for granting an export permit, that a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that the export will not be detrimental to the survival of the species concerned. Article IV, paragraph 3 further requires a Scientific Authority of each Party to monitor exports of Appendix-II species and to advise the Management Authority of suitable measures to be taken to limit such exports in order to maintain such species throughout their range at a level consistent with their role in the ecosystem. This 'non-detriment finding' requirement lies at the heart of CITES implementation.

As early as 1979, concern was expressed that trade in certain CITES-listed species was being permitted at levels inconsistent with Article IV, i.e. at levels that appeared to be unsustainable. The Parties therefore adopted a series of Resolutions and Decisions providing for reviews of trade in Appendix II species, consultation with exporting range States in the case of possible concern, and, where necessary, the development of recommendations directed to those range States. Widely referred to as the 'Significant Trade Review Process', the Parties established a set of procedures by which the Animals Committee could select and conduct reviews of the status and trade of species of possible concern, and formulate recommendations to range States as necessary. Animals Committee recommendations were typically formulated as either primary recommendations, e.g. administrative procedures, specific quotas, zero quotas, etc., which required relatively immediate action, and secondary recommendations, e.g. population surveys and development of management plans, for which a longer time period for action was proposed. A period of 90 days was typically allowed for responding to primary recommendations, and longer period for secondary recommendations. In the event that the response to the recommendations was not considered satisfactory, provision was made for the Standing Committee to recommend to all Parties to refuse imports of the species from the Party in question. The process continues to evolve, with modifications made most recently during the 13th meeting of the Conference to CITES (Bangkok, 2004), resulting in Resolution Conf.12. 8 (Rev. CoP13) on Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species. A detailed explanation of the evolution of this process can be found in *The Evolution of CITES*.

Resolution Conf.12. 8 (Rev. CoP13) provides that Standing Committee recommendations to suspend trade in a species should be withdrawn only when that State demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Standing Committee, through the Secretariat, compliance with Article IV, paragraph 2 (a), 3 or 6 (a). It also directs the Standing Committee, in consultation with the Secretariat and Chairman of the Animals or Plants Committee, to review recommendations to suspend trade that have been in place for longer than two years and, if appropriate, take measures to address the situation.

A number of countries have been subject to a Standing Committee recommendation for the suspension of imports of one or more species named for a period of two years or more as a result of a failure to respond adequately to Animals Committee recommendations. The Secretariat therefore initiated a project to review the outstanding recommendations for a number of Parties included in Phases I – IV of the Review for which such import suspensions had been in place for at least two years. TRAFFIC International was contracted to undertake this study.

The review is divided into sections alphabetically by country. For countries where more than one species is concerned, the information is provided in the following order: mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, arthropods, and then alphabetically by species/genus within higher taxon. For each species/genus, background to the initial Animals Committee recommendations is provided, followed by details of the recommendations themselves, and a summary of information available on the Parties' responses to these and subsequent Standing Committee recommendations. Trade subsequent to the Standing Committee recommendation to Parties to suspend imports of the species/genus from the country is analysed, and current information on the status of the species and species management considered where available. Based on this information, the current relevance of the Animals and Standing Committee recommendations is considered, and further recommendations made for steps to address outstanding concerns.

METHODS

This study was conducted by TRAFFIC International, with assistance from TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, TRAFFIC Europe and TRAFFIC South America. The principal researcher was Teresa Mulliken, with support provided by consultants Martin Jenkins and Helen Scales. Gillian Bunting provided assistance with data management and analysis.

Information on the reviews of significant trade leading to the Standing Committee recommendations discussed herein was compiled from the original reviews presented to the Animals Committee. CITES Animals and Standing Committee recommendations, the Parties' responses of Parties and communications by the CITES Secretariat were extracted from the CITES Significant Trade Database and associated documentation, where available. Additional information was provided by Management Authority staff, who were contacted through a combination of correspondence, telecommunications and face-to-face meetings.

CITES annual report data were reviewed using a combination of gross export and comparative tabulation reports produced from the CITES Trade Database maintained by UNEP-WCMC. Unless otherwise indicated, tables provided herein contain gross export data for all specimens reported in trade, regardless of the reported source (e.g. wild, captive-bred) or origin (i.e., including re-exports). Comparative tabulation data were also included where these were useful for further supporting the analysis.

Information on the global conservation status of the species concerned was obtained from the IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2006), the IUCN Global Amphibian Assessment, BirdLife International and other sources as available.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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COUNTRY ACCOUNTS

ARGENTINA

Lama guanicoe

Background

Guanaco *Lama guanicoe*, a camelid species native to the Andean and Patagonian regions of southern South America, was included in CITES Appendix II effective 12 August 1978. It was included in Phase I of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a subsequent recommendation by WCMC, in consultation with the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group and TRAFFIC, to the Chair of the Animals Committee. Following the agreement of the Chair, a detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 5th meeting (August 1991). The reviewers considered at that time that "current international trade levels are probably not a threat to the survival of the taxon on a global basis", although some local populations might be adversely affected. Trade from Argentina declined from the early to the late 1980s, with total reported exports in 1989 as follows: 3609 skins, 2091 kg of skins, 662 cloth items/garments and 8 m² cloth.

Population estimates varied at the time, with a provisionally accepted global figure of approximately 600 000. The results of aerial surveys in Argentina, the main range State and exporter, suggested a population on the order of 1.5 million animals (+/- 20%), however, this had not been formally accepted, with the Argentinean population considered more likely to be between 500 000 and 700 000 animals.

Based on the above, the Animals Committee recommended at its 7th meeting (March 1992) that Argentina's CITES Management Authority should advise the Secretariat:

- of the biological basis for its management programme; and
- its mechanisms for controlling trade.

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations' and communicated to the Management Authority on 01 June 1992. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

The following 'secondary recommendation' was also made:

- the Management Authority (along with that of Chile) should investigate reports of undocumented trade in meat and advise the Secretariat of the results.

The Management Authority was given 12 months to respond to the secondary recommendation.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

The Management Authority did not provide information on the biological basis of its management programme to the Animals Committee within the time required, though subsequently provided information on the estimated population and on exports in some years, and noted that a new system for managing the species was being introduced.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, at its 29th meeting (March 1993), the Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *L. guanicoe* from Argentina until it was satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee. This recommendation went into effect on 20 April 1993. At this same meeting, a funding proposal was approved for a project to study the feasibility of

shearing live *L. guanicoe* in Argentina (S-45), with the proviso that it must not encourage the domestication of *L. guanicoe*; however, there is no indication that funding had been secured for this proposal as of April 2000.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

The Secretariat received a fax from the Management Authority stating that there was a large registered stock in Argentina of *L. guanicoe* skins that had been legally acquired before the Standing Committee, at its 29th meeting, made its recommendation to suspend imports. The Management Authority requested that an exception be made to the Standing Committee's recommendation to allow the export of the skins from that stock, under a procedure that would guarantee the origin of the skins.

The Scientific Co-ordinator of the Secretariat discussed this issue with the Management Authority during a mission to Argentina. He confirmed that the Management Authority was in the process of establishing the necessary procedures and safeguards, and proposed that the request that the recommendation to suspend imports not apply to specimens legally acquired before the 29th meeting. The Standing Committee therefore agreed at its 30th meeting (September 1993) that the Animals Committee be asked to provide additional information as a basis for the investigations referred to in the secondary recommendation. The Animals Committee was informed of this at its 9th meeting (also September 1993) and TRAFFIC was asked to provide the information to justify the recommendation. No such information was received, and, in the absence of justification, the Secretariat was satisfied that no further action needed to be taken to implement the secondary recommendation.

The Standing Committee also decided at its 30th meeting that the import suspension would not apply to specimens that form part of the registered stock in Argentina, provided that the permits were confirmed by the Secretariat before being accepted by the country of import. This information was communicated to the Parties in Notification No. 775 of 23 November 1993.

The Standing Committee also concluded that the Committee's regional representatives should make contact with Argentina's Management Authority to encourage the Authority to implement the recommendations of the Animals Committee and, as appropriate, to respond to the communications from the Secretariat.

Through postal procedure, in accordance with Rules 27 and 28 of the Rules of Procedure of the Standing Committee, in 1998 the Committee considered favorably the request of Argentina to allow trade in the following:

- products obtained from the shearing of live animals carried out under the approved management programme, appropriately marked and registered; and
- non-commercial exports of limited quantities of wool for industrial testing, up to 500 kg annually.

This information was communicated to the Parties in Notification No. 1999/06 of 29 January 1999.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Exports from Argentina continued following the recommendation to suspend imports, including a combination of wool (hair), garments and skins (Table 1). It is not possible to ascertain from CITES data the proportion of trade involving registered stocks, wool sheared from live animals, and/or products from other sources. No trade in skins was reported subsequent to 2002, which could reflect the 2003 Government decision to restrict exports to wool sheared from live animals (see below and Annex I). Reported exports totalled approximately 1250 kg in 2004.

There has also been significant reported trade in meat from Chile in recent years. In 2003, the Netherlands reported the export to Chile of 42 654 kg of meat, this trade being the return to Chile of meat seized in the Netherlands. A similar quantity of meat (50 406 kg) was reported by Chile as exported to the Netherlands in 2005 (presumably legally), and the corresponding import reported by the Netherlands. The source of the meat was reported as wild (J. Caldwell, Trade Database Analyst, UNEP-WCMC *in litt.* to T. Mulliken, TRAFFIC International, 14 November 2006). Based on an estimated average body weight of

120 kg (Raedeke, 1978) and dressed weight of meat of 55-57% of total weight (Cunazza, 1978), this would represent on the order of 800 animals. At the time of the significant trade review in the early 1990s, Chile's population of this species was estimated at less than 30 000 animals.

Current status of *L. guanicoe* in Argentina

L. guanicoe occupies approximately 40% of its original range in Argentina (Nugent *et al.*, 2006), with only a small part of that range falling within protected areas, believed to be 3% in the early 1990s according to Cajal (1991). Populations are greatest within protected areas, in areas with low human population densities and/or low accessibility, and in areas of low productivity not suitable for farming (Nugent *et al.*, 2006). An aerial survey in 2000 estimated a minimum population of 402 000 animals in Patagonia, in the provinces of Neuquén, Rio Negro, Chubut and Santa Cruz (Amaya *et al.*, 2001).

The authors of proposal for a management plan for *L. guanicoe* (Nugent *et al.*, 2006) consider the main direct threats to the species to be: habitat degradation and fragmentation; illegal hunting for trade or to reduce competition with livestock (primarily domestic sheep); insufficiently planned extraction to establish breeding programmes, competition with other herbivores (native and introduced), predation by puma, natural catastrophes and climate change. According to Donadio and Buskirk (2005), poaching of wild camelids is widespread in Argentina, including within protected areas, with the effects of poaching poorly understood but potentially significant. Direct assessment of poaching mortality is difficult as poachers usually remove the carcasses and scavengers consume the remaining offal. Both Donadio and Buskirk (2005) and Nugent *et al.* (2006) draw attention to the potential for road building in conjunction with mineral exploration and extraction to facilitate increased poaching. Donadio and Buskirk (2005) note a similar risk with regard to expansion of road systems for tourism.

L. g. voglii is classified as Vulnerable by IUCN (2006).

Current management and trade controls

Government Resolution 82/2003 (23/01/2003) has also been agreed, setting out the requirements for the management plan and limiting exports to wool sheared from live animals adopted (copy provided in Annex I).

Future measures proposed by Argentina

A proposal for a management plan for *L. guanicoe* has been developed (Nugent *et al.* 2006), a copy of which has been provided to the CITES Secretariat. The plan is important in that it demonstrates political consensus on the need for action by the national government and the provincial governments in provinces with *L. guanicoe* populations. The action areas identified are comprehensive, and include information management, creation of protected areas, assessments of sustainability, promotion of more effective management, strengthened enforcement and revision of relevant laws and policies, and increasing community participation in the conservation of the species. However, no specifics are provided with regard to the parties responsible for delivering the different components of the action plan or guiding overall implementation, timelines, resources required, expected results and/or indicators of progress. Both wild and captive management are identified as options, with a comparison provided of the relative advantages of both approaches from an environmental and economic perspective, but without information on the level of captive management already in place or the implications (economic, conservation) of captive management being conducted alongside wild management. The plan also identifies "other" options without stating what these are. Several relevant issues are not specifically addressed by the plan, including land tenure and the negative perception of *L. guanicoe* by landowners, leading to their poaching and eradication on some private lands.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

The development of the proposed management plan represents important progress on the part of the CITES Management Authority of Argentina to address the Animals Committee recommendations. Although lacking in detail, it does provide the framework for ensuring sustainable management of *L. guanicoe* in the future. Additional information on the biological basis of the management programme would be required, however, in order to judge the effectiveness of Article IV implementation.

As the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports from Argentina specifically exempts wool from live shearing, this suspension would no longer appear to be relevant to Argentina’s trade in this species, which similarly limits exports to wool sheared from live animals.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of Argentina should be encouraged to provide additional information on:

- the current population status of the species, including populations of *L. g. voglii* (classified as Vulnerable by IUCN);
- steps being taken to implement the management plan; and
- mechanisms in place to ensure that exports will be controlled such that they are in accordance with the management plan.

Based on a favorable review of this information, the Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- consider its original recommendations to have been satisfied, and request that the Standing Committee withdraw its recommendation to suspend imports of this species from Argentina. Argentina’s current requirement that exports be limited to wool from live animals should not be considered a necessary condition for future trade; it is conceivable that harvest might include the wool from hunted animals under future management regimes.

The Animals Committee should also be encouraged to:

- take note of the trade in *L. guanicoe* meat from Chile, with a view to considering whether this population might merit inclusion in the Significant Trade Review Process in future.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *L. guanicoe* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
AR	cloth	kg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
AR	cloth		0	0	20	30	5	0	10	0	0	0
AR	garments	(skins)	0	0	3286	380	2750	0	0	48	0	0
AR	garments		220	0	0	122	384	0	645	2	3	0
AR	hair	kg	110	870	500	1808	2112	8	713	950	596	1246
AR	hair		0	60	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AR	live		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AR	plates		0	1	0	90	11	0	0	150	0	0
AR	skin pieces	kg	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AR	skins		558	2106	147	4932	1632	657	465	6	0	0
AR	specimens		0	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	2	104
CL	fibres	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
CL	hair	kg	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0

Country	Term	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CL	leather products		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
CL	meat	kg	0	0	0	0	1908	0	0	0	0	0
CL	skins		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
CL	specimens	flasks	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	30
CL	specimens		0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	376
PE	cloth	m	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PE	cloth		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
PE	garments	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
PE	garments		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152	76	157
PE	hair	kg	0	0	0	0	0	135	50	0	0	438
PE	leather products		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
PE	skins		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PE	specimens	ml	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	0
PE	specimens		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	257

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Geochelone pardalis

Background

A large tortoise of the southern and eastern Africa savanna, Leopard Tortoise *Geochelone pardalis* was, along with other *Geochelone* species, included in CITES Appendix II effective 01 July 1975. It was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information available for that review was inconclusive with regard to whether *G. pardalis* occurred in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with one reviewer believing the country to be outside the known range of the species. A total of 2650 live *G. pardalis* were reported as exported from Democratic Republic of the Congo from 1991-96, with trade limited to 1995 and 1996.

The Chairman of the Animals Committee requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to Democratic Republic of the Congo's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9.

The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Democratic Republic of the Congo, which was requested to provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:

- the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and
- the justification, or the scientific basis by which it had established that the quantities exported would not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations' and sent to the Management Authority in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendations was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Democratic Republic of the Congo be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *G. pardalis* from Democratic Republic of the Congo until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

In response to a communication from the Secretariat dated 21 March 2005, the CITES Management Authority wrote to the Chair of the Standing Committee explaining that 1200 fewer specimens had been exported during 1995 and 1996 than reflected in CITES data, owing to permits having been unused, and that these exports had been on an experimental basis. No further requests to export had been received by the Management Authority, which therefore had not established export quotas. The Management

Authority contended that earlier exports should not have a bearing on the present situation (P. Ngoy-Taki, CITES Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *in litt.* to the Chair of the CITES Standing Committee, 31 March 2005). This would seem to imply that the Management Authority believes that the import suspension is no longer merited.

Current status of *G. pardalis* in Democratic Republic of the Congo

No new information was available to confirm the status of this species in the country. The Management Authority reported in April 2006 that they were waiting for scientific institutions working on the ground to provide current information on the status (P. Ngoy-Taki, CITES Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *in litt.* to T. Mulliken, TRAFFIC International 19 April 2006).

G. pardalis is not included in the IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2006).

Current management and trade controls

There is no information on current trade controls, however the Management Authority noted in 2005 that earlier exports were issued on an experimental basis, that export permits had not been requested more recently (P. Ngoy-Taki, CITES Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *in litt.* to the Chair of the CITES Standing Committee, 31 March 2005).

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

There have been no CITES-reported exports from Democratic Republic of the Congo since 1999 (Table 1).

Future measures proposed by Democratic Republic of the Congo

Based on their correspondence to TRAFFIC, it appears that the Management Authority is waiting for information on the current status of the species to be provided by scientific institutions in the country prior to deciding upon any further actions.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

It appears that a process is underway to confirm the status of *G. pardalis* in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Until the results of that research are available to the Animals and Standing Committees, along with the basis upon which any future exports might be allowed, the current recommendations remain relevant.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should be encouraged to provide information on:

- the results of efforts to determine the status of *G. pardalis* in the country; and
- future intentions with regard to the trade in this species, and the process established to make non-detriment findings should the intention be to allow trade in future.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *G. pardalis* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CD	Live	1150	1500	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
ET	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	397
KE	Live	0	50	844	200	2	0	2	1	0	200
MZ	Live	4390	6781	12931	8918	6476	1770	1722	699	0	965
NA	Live	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	11	2
SD	Live	0	25	0	0	6	0	320	0	284	270
TZ	Live	1080	0	920	302	1683	1460	2832	2678	2720	2698
UG	Live	0	0	0	0	0	125	2953	1625	2422	1834
ZA	Live	263	222	40	130	267	334	168	76	102	208
ZM	Live	800	2435	3857	18140	15335	840	800	1550	2900	2818

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

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Hippopotamus amphibius

Background

Common Hippo *Hippopotamus amphibius* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 16 February 1995. Previous to that time it had been included in CITES Appendix III by Ghana effective 26 February 1976. *H. amphibius* was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information included within that review indicated that the species was widely distributed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with populations mainly concentrated in two national parks, and decreasing. The species was known to be hunted for meat, teeth/tusks and possibly skins. From 1991-96, gross exports of over 22 t of teeth/tusks were reported from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, all of this trade taking place during the years 1994-96.

The Animals Committee Chairman requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to Democratic Republic of the Congo's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9.

The following recommendation was subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Democratic Republic of the Congo, requesting that the Secretariat be provided with detailed information on management measures in place to:

- monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.

This recommendations was considered a 'primary recommendation' and sent to the Management Authority in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Democratic Republic of the Congo be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *H. amphibius* from Democratic Republic of the Congo until such time as “the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee”. This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

In response to a communication from the Secretariat dated 21 March 2005, the CITES Management Authority wrote to the Chair of the Standing Committee stating that no export permits for *H. amphibius* had been issued during the years 1999-2004, and providing further information about exports authorised in 1994 (8750 kg of teeth), 1995 (5250 kg), and 1997 (four permits issued for 7500 kg, however exports did not take place so the permits were cancelled and reissued in 1998. Given that the Management Authority had not received any requests for export permits during the six years previous to the time of writing (March 2005), it had been judged unnecessary to propose to the Scientific Authority that an export quota be established for the species (P. Ngoy-Taki, CITES Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *in litt.* to the Chair of the CITES Standing Committee, 31 March 2005).

As a result of declines in the species' wild populations (see below), the Government changed the national designation of this species from 'partially protected' to 'totally protected' (Category 1), with this change to take effect upon receipt of the required signature for a Ministerial Decree (P. Ngoy-Taki, CITES Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *in litt.* to T. Mulliken, TRAFFIC International 19 April 2006).

Current status of *H. amphibius* in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The species was recently classified as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2006a), this classification largely a result of the species decline in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In 1994 this country had the second largest population in Africa, approximately 30 000, however numbers have plummeted by 95% due to unregulated hunting for meat and ivory (IUCN, 2006b). Virunga National Park has been subjected to particularly severe hunting pressure, including very recently, with 400 individuals killed in two weeks in October 2006 alone (Zoological Society of London, 2006).

Current management and trade controls

As noted above, this species has been reclassified as a totally protected species within the DRC (a Category I species), pending signature of a Ministerial Decree (P. Ngoy-Taki, CITES Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *in litt.* to T. Mulliken, TRAFFIC International 19 April 2006).

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

There have been no CITES-reported exports of *H. amphibius* from the Democratic Republic of the Congo since 1998, i.e. before the recommendation to suspend imports came into effect (Table 2). There has been largescale trade reported from Uganda, however, with over 65 t of *H. amphibius* teeth reported as exported from 2000-05. The *H. amphibius* population of Uganda was previously estimated at 7000 animals, and hunting has apparently been banned since 1986. Over 30 t of *H. amphibius* teeth were also reported as exported from the United Republic during this same period.

Future measures proposed by Democratic Republic of the Congo

No future trade in *H. amphibius* will be allowed from Democratic Republic of the Congo owing to the Ministerial Decree reclassifying this species as totally protected.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Upon signature of the Ministerial Decree, the outstanding recommendation will no longer be relevant. However, it would become so again should the species be reclassified in future. Given the recent rapid decline in the *H. amphibius* population in the country, however, the import suspension might serve to add an additional layer of protection from unsustainable and/or illegal trade.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should be encouraged to:

- provide a copy of the signed Ministerial Decree reclassifying *H. amphibius* as a fully protected (Category 1) species.

Based on a favorable review of this information, the Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- confirm that its original recommendation is no longer relevant, and therefore consider whether to request that the Standing Committee withdraw its recommendation to suspend imports of this species from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Given the rapid decline in the global status of the species, the CITES Animals Committee might also consider:

- re-evaluating the trade from other range States, e.g. Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Table 2.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *H. amphibius* from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CD	Teeth	5250	7050	0	7500	0	0	0	0	0	0
CD	teeth	0	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

References

- IUCN (2006a). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 07 December 2006.
- IUCN (2006b). Release of the 2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species reveals ongoing decline of the status of plants and animals. Press Release 2 May 2006. IUCN, Gland.
- Zoological Society of London (2006). Hippos slaughtered by rebel groups in national park. Zoological Society of London Press Release 25 October 2006.

Poicephalus robustus

Background

A wide ranging African species, Brown-necked Parrot *Poicephalus robustus* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 01 July 1975, and selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). *P. robustus* was said to frequent the montane forests of the Democratic Republic of the Congo up to 2750 m, and occurred regularly in the lowlands of the south, but not in great numbers. From 1991-96, there were reported commercial exports of 400 live birds. The Chairman of the Animals Committee requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to the Democratic Republic of the Congo's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9.

The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Democratic Republic of the Congo, which was requested to provide the CITES Secretariat detailed information on:

- the justification, or the scientific basis by which it had established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and
- the distribution and abundance of this species in its country.

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations' and sent to the Management Authority in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendations was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Democratic Republic of the Congo be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *P. robustus* from Democratic Republic of the Congo until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

In response to a communication from the Secretariat dated 21 March 2005, the CITES Management Authority wrote to the Chair of the Standing Committee providing further information about exports authorised in 1994, 1995, 1999 (export permit for 20 specimens issued but apparently not used) and 2000 (permit re-issued for exports authorised in 1999). Given that in the four years previous to the communication (March 2005), no requests for export permits had been received, the Management Authority had not considered it necessary to ask the Scientific Authority to establish an export quota (*P. Ngoy-Taki*, CITES Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *in litt.* to the Chair of the CITES Standing Committee, 31 March 2005). Exports authorised were allowed on an experimental

basis (P. Ngoy-Taki, CITES Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *in litt.* to T. Mulliken, TRAFFIC International, 19 April 2006).

Current status of *P. robustus* in Democratic Republic of the Congo

Poicephalus robustus was most recently assessed for the IUCN Red List in 2004, at which time it was classified as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution and the fact that it is not believed to approach the population size or trends threshold criteria for threatened status (Birdlife International, 2004). Information on the status within the Democratic Republic of the Congo was not readily available.

Current management and trade controls

No further information available.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

No exports from Democratic Republic of the Congo have been reported since 2000 (comparative tabulation data indicating that the shipment was exported in 1999) (Table 3).

Future measures proposed by Democratic Republic of the Congo

There have been no requests to export this species in the past several years and the various exports that have been allowed have been experimental' in nature (P. Ngoy-Taki, CITES Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, *in litt.* to T. Mulliken, TRAFFIC International 19 April 2006). It is not clear whether there is any intention to re-open trade in future.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

The information requested by the Animals Committee has not yet been provided, and the recommendations therefore remain relevant unless and until such time as the Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo provides information to the effect that trade from the country has been prohibited.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the Democratic Republic of the Congo should be encouraged to clarify:

- its future intentions with regard to responding to the recommendations of the Animals Committee; and
- whether it intends to allow exports of this species in future.

Table 3.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *P. robustus* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
BI	Live	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
CD	Live	350	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
CI	Live	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	215	350	220
CM	Live	0	0	400	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
GN	Live	310	489	152	198	255	20	413	115	240	90
LR	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	55	60	64
ML	Live	1	495	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	40

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
NA	Live	0	0	0	0	7	13	3	8	0	8
SN	Live	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
TG	Live	125	100	0	11	50	0	0	1	0	0
TZ	Live	998	117	0	12	10	10	0	0	0	0
UG	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0
ZA	Live	2	2	10	2	6	35	50	56	9	42
ZM	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ZW	Live	4	0	0	104	32	75	44	64	5	52

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

References

BirdLife International (2004). *Poicephalus robustus*. In: IUCN (2006). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 05 December 2006.

LITHUANIA

Lynx lynx

Background

A medium sized cat found throughout Europe, Siberia, and Central Asia, Eurasian Lynx *Lynx lynx* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 04 February 1977, coinciding with the Appendix II listing of Felidae spp.. The former USSR took a reservation on the listing of this species, which was withdrawn on 26 April 1995. It was included in Phase I of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a subsequent recommendation by WCMC, in consultation with the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group and TRAFFIC, to the Chair of the Animals Committee. Following the agreement of the Chair, a detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 5th meeting (August 1991). Available information indicated that a decreasing number of felid species was available to the fur trade, with apparent fluctuations in the number of *Felis lynx* (syn. *Lynx lynx*) skins in the trade from 1983-89 and a slight fall in trade after 1986. Exports from the USSR were fairly stable from 1985-89 at an average of approximately 5000 skins per year. The reviewers considered at the time that the harvest of and trade in *L. lynx* should be closely monitored in the future. Populations of *L. lynx* in the USSR were believed to be the largest in the world, spread from the Pacific coast to the western border with isolated populations in the Carpathians and central Asia. No specific information was provided on *L. lynx* populations in Lithuania.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 7th meeting (March 1992) that the Russian Federation and other relevant independent states that formerly constituted the USSR should:

- establish export quotas for the species and inform the Secretariat of the level of these quotas.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation' and communicated to the Lithuanian authority competent to issue CITES equivalent documentation on 01 June 1992 (Lithuania was not a Party at that time). The competent authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 29th meeting (March 1993), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *L. lynx* from Lithuania until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 April 1993.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

There is no information to indicate that the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports prompted specific actions on the part of Lithuania's competent authority with regard to the original Animals Committee recommendation. Lithuania acceded to CITES on 10 December 2001, with the Convention coming into effect on 09 March 2002.

Current status of *L. lynx* in Lithuania

In 2001 the distribution *L. lynx* in Lithuania was split into five areas, with around 90% occurring in the north-east region of the country, which consisted of 102 individuals identified by the Ministry of

Environmental Protection using hunters' data, snow counts and special counts (Anon., 2006). Current distribution is believed to be more restricted than it was, with absence of individuals in the previously occupied southern range (Bluzma, 1999). Numbers are thought to have collapsed although it is difficult to accurately determine the extent of population decline, since surveys before 1996 were not considered to be reliable (Anon., 2006). The present habitat conditions for *L. lynx* in Lithuania are characterized by a significant fragmentation of the woodland and intensive economic activities in the forests, which could have caused the population decline although with no data on mortality or demography, the threats to *L. lynx* are not fully understood (Bluzma, 1999 and 2003).

Current management and trade controls

All hunting of *L. lynx* in Lithuania has been banned since 1979. In 2000, *L. lynx* was listed in the Lithuanian Red Data Book. Trade in live zoological specimens originating from the wild in Lithuania is allowed with proper permits (trade is controlled in accordance with the EC CITES regulations) (E. Leonavicius, CITES Management Authority of Lithuania, *in litt.* to D. Papp, TRAFFIC Europe - Central Eastern Project Office, January 2006). As noted above, Lithuania acceded to CITES effective 09 March 2002.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Since the recommendation to suspend imports of *L. lynx* from Lithuania, imports from Lithuania of five trophies were reported by the Czech Republic and imports of 14 trophies and seven skulls were reported by Estonia, all in 2000 (Table 1). Possible explanations for this trade are that they i) could have been hunted earlier than 2000; ii) were hunted and exported illegally, iii) were imported from other countries before 2002, or, iii) were imported illegally later, for example from the Russian Federation (E. Leonavicius, CITES Management Authority of Lithuania, *in litt.* to D. Papp, TRAFFIC Europe - Central Eastern Project Office, February 2006).

Future measures recommended by Lithuania

Unlike other Baltic states, Lithuania has not yet developed national action plans for protection of large carnivores, but their preparation is likely to be undertaken in the near future. Cross-border co-operation with Latvia and Estonia was initiated in 2000 with the foundation of the Baltic Large Carnivore Initiative (Anon., 2006).

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

It is apparent that the original Animals Committee recommendation was issued as a blanket recommendation to several of what were at the time newly independent range States for *L. lynx*, without full knowledge of whether trade was taking place from the individual countries. Given the ban on hunting of *L. lynx* at the time the recommendation was made, the original recommendation and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports would not appear to have been relevant when issued, and remain irrelevant given the continuing ban on hunting and export in this country.

Recommendations

The Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- withdraw the original recommendation regarding the establishment of export quotas in *L. lynx* from Lithuania; and
- request that the Standing Committee withdraw its recommendation to suspend imports of this species from the country.

Given the apparent decline of the species' wild population in Lithuania, Lithuania's Management Authority should be encouraged to:

- be particularly cautious in making non-detriment findings should the ban on trade in *L. lynx* be reconsidered in future. Noting that populations of *L. lynx* in Lithuania are shared between Kaliningrad Oblast (Russian Federation) and Belarus (Anon., 2006), collaboration could usefully be sought with neighboring governments before future decisions were made regarding non-detriment findings.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *L. lynx* from Lithuania, all sources (1995-2004).

Year	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Import				(Re-)Export					
				Quantity	Unit	Term	P	S	Quantity	Unit	Term	P	S
2000	CZ	LT		5		trophies	Q	W					
2000	EE	LT		14		skulls	Q	W					
2000	EE	LT		7		trophies	Q	W					
2000	LT	CZ	LT								Trophies	Q	W

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC

Key:

P Purpose: **Q** circuses or traveling exhibitions

S Source: **W** Specimens taken from the wild,

References

- Anon. (2006). Lithuania. In: Eurasian Lynx Online Information System for Europe (ELOIS). <http://www.kora.unibe.ch/en/proj/elois/online/countries/lithuania/survey.htm>. Viewed 27 November.
- Bluzma, P. (1999). Estimation of the state of lynx and wolf populations in Lithuania. *Acta Zoologica Lituanica* 9 (1): 35-41.
- Bluzma, P. (2003). Lithuania. In: Matyushkin, Y.E.N. and Vaisfeld, M.A. (Eds) (2003). *The Lynx – Regional Features of Ecology, Use and Protection*. Moscow Nauka Press, Moscow, Russian Federation.

MADAGASCAR

Coracopsis vasa

Background

Vasa Parrot *Coracopsis vasa* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 06 June 1981. *C. vasa* was included in Phase II of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that the impact of current levels of trade and/or conservation status were insufficiently known. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993).

Available information indicated that this species is confined to Madagascar and the Comoros, with habitat loss regarded as the primary threat, although at that time the species appeared to be common in Madagascar. A total population estimate was given of greater than 30 000 birds, based on anecdotal field information, and it was uncertain whether the Malagasy population was stable or decreasing in numbers. Reported international trade decreased during 1986-90 from 724 specimens in 1986 to 75 in 1990. At the time of the review, levels of trade were probably not affecting target populations of *C. vasa*, however there was a suggestion that trade levels increased sharply in 1991 which would have indicated that continual monitoring was needed. Reviewers proposed that clarification was required of the status of *C. vasa* in Madagascar and of the management programme in place to ensure compliance with Article IV.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended subsequent to its 9th meeting that the Management Authority of Madagascar should:

- provide details of the biological basis for determining that exports of specimens of the species will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation' and communicated to the Management Authority on 12 January 1994. They were given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

The CITES Management Authority responded in February 2004 by providing a draft project proposal for presentation to the 32nd meeting of the Standing Committee, and commenting that international trade bans without studies of the local context could not serve the long-term or medium-term interest of wildlife conservation. They considered that the primary recommendations for this and other species relating to Madagascar were not compatible with the long-term strategy that has been put in place.

The Secretariat asked what action had been taken to implement the Animals Committee recommendation, and requested a copy of the strategy referred to by the Management Authority. A two page summary of the principles of the strategy was provided.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of a sufficient response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 32nd meeting (November 1994), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that the Management Authority of Madagascar:

- by 23 December 1994, establish a cautious annual export quota or implement the outstanding Animals Committee primary recommendation(s), with the notation that, if the Secretariat was not satisfied that this recommendation had been effected, it would send a Notification to the Parties in January 1995 to inform them that the Standing Committee had recommended that Parties not accept imports from this country of specimens of this species until the primary recommendations of the Animals Committee have been implemented.

The quota was not established within the timeframe recommended, with the result that a recommendation was made to all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *C. vasa* from Madagascar until such time as “the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee”, this recommendation taking effect on 20 January 1995.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

In March 1995, a proposal for Project S-084 “Investigation into the population status of *Agapornis cana* and *Coracopsis vasa* in Madagascar and the development of a management programme for their conservation” prepared by the Management Authority was considered by the CITES Standing Committee during their 35th meeting. The proposal was approved on the condition that concerns raised by the Committee with regard to the methodology proposed and budgets be brought to the attention of the Management Authority and addressed to the satisfaction of the Secretariat.

Country-based Review of Significant Trade

In view of the persistent problems with implementation of the Convention in Madagascar, particularly with respect to commercial export of Appendix-II listed species and implementation of Article IV, Madagascar was the subject of the first country-based Review of Significant Trade, begun in 2001, following a recommendation made at the 17th meeting of the Animals Committee. Under this review, between 2001 and 2003 an Action Plan for the Reform of Madagascar’s Wildlife Export Trade was developed using a stakeholder approach within Madagascar. The plan sets out a series of actions under five principal axes: national policy; legislation; needs of the CITES Scientific Authority; management procedures; and enforcement. It identifies the principal actors for each axis and categorizes each of the actions by dividing them into short-term, medium-term and long-term as well as giving a general indication of the resources needed to carry them out. The plan was formally adopted by the Malagasy Authorities at the end of 2003.

As noted in the report to the 20th meeting of the Animals Committee (document AC20 Doc. 8.3) full implementation of the action plan will require considerable financial and other resources, and will take several years. It will depend on the maintenance of a favourable political climate in the country and, largely, on continuing donor support and ongoing external technical assistance.

Current status of *Coracopsis vasa* in Madagascar

No detailed population survey has been carried out subsequent to 1995. However, the species is classified as Least Concern, based on an estimated global Extent of Occurrence of 100 000 – 1 000 000 km², reports that the species is at least locally common, and based on this, a belief that the global population is large, with no evidence of serious decline (BirdLife International, 2004).

Current management and trade controls

See above with regard to the wider action planning process.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Reported exports of *C. vasa* from Madagascar since the import suspension went into effect are limited to four specimens/bodies exported to the US for scientific purposes in 1996 and scientific specimens (160 ml) in 2000 (Table 1).

Future measures proposed by Madagascar

None identified beyond implementation of the Action Plan.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Implementation of the Action Plan to date has been limited, in large measure because the external input of financial and other resources (particularly technical assistance) foreseen as necessary for success have not been forthcoming. There is also a need for increased leadership and motivation within Madagascar to implement the various measures. It therefore would seem premature to consider recommendations for particular taxa covered by Standing Committee recommendations until this central issue has been addressed: in large part the Action Plan was aimed specifically at dealing with commercial export of Appendix-II listed species, of which those discussed above form a major part.

This can be achieved at least to some extent by the provision of adequate external support, both financial and technical, experience over the past 15 years demonstrating that commitment must be more than short-term. Such assistance should primarily be aimed at capacity-building through provision of training and technical expertise; but should also support co-ordination between the different actors involved in implementing the plan. An important source of such support had theoretically been secured through a 2004 USAID grant to "Support Sustainable Environment and Forest Ecosystems Management in Madagascar", support for the implementation of the Action Plan having been incorporated therein. However, as of September 2006, it was reported that the contractors responsible for leading the programme of work had not made progress in this regard.

Increasing motivation for delivering on the action plan will require changes in behaviour by other actors within the CITES arena as well as resources. There is a strong sense within Madagascar, both amongst government authorities and exporters, that the country has been singled out for unfair, even punitive treatment by members of the wider CITES community, who have imposed excessive expectations and restrictions on a country with very limited resources. This sense is reinforced by some of the trade restrictions discussed below (for example the effective ban on exports of *Calumma* species some of whose populations in all likelihood number millions of individuals), and by the actions of some Parties whose stricter domestic measures involving a range of Appendix-II listed Malagasy plant and animal species are seen as excessively precautionary, even protectionist, and, it is felt, unlikely to be influenced by anything that the Government of Madagascar can do.

Actions to be taken to address future trade in these and other species need to be carefully balanced, to promote not only sustainable exports of species subject to Standing Committee recommendations, but also implementation of the wider Action Plan. As noted below, in most cases the necessary scientific knowledge to enable conservative quotas in accordance with Article IV of the Convention to be set for most of the species under consideration here (in some cases such quotas would likely to be set at zero, at least initially). While not losing sight of the importance of the Action Plan, assurance should be given that if Madagascar produces sufficient justification for the lifting of at least some of these trade suspensions, they will be recognized and acted on by major importers as well as the Animals and Standing Committees.

In considering specific measures for *C. vasa*, it should be noted that trade in the very similar Lesser Vasa or Black Parrot *C. nigra* has not been subject to the same restrictions (in itself something of an inconsistency as the wild status of the two species is not markedly different) and continues at a relatively low level (between 100 and 300 per year since 2000), indicating that international demand for *Coracopsis* species is not very high. Reported exports of *C. vasa* from the Comoros are limited to 100 birds in 2000 (exported to Madagascar). Higher trade levels might be expected if there was strong international demand for this species. Reported trade in captive-bred specimens has remained below 150 per year. The species is kept as a pet in small numbers within Madagascar.

It is questionable whether a detailed (and expensive) survey of the species in the wild is necessary to ensure the establishment of sustainable harvest quotas (i.e. that the conditions in the appropriate parts of

Article IV of the Convention are met), particularly in view of the relatively low expected level of demand in international trade. There is a reasonable amount of published information available, which could quickly and straightforwardly be updated and supplemented by inputs solicited from ornithologists familiar with the Malagasy avifauna. This information should be sufficient to enable a conservative export quota to be established, as the simplest way of ensuring non-detriment of exports. Such a quota might be expected to be between 100 and 200 birds per year.

Recommendations

The CITES Management Authority of Madagascar should be encouraged to:

- provide an update on the status of implementation of the Action Plan to the CITES Secretariat for onward communication to the Animals and Standing Committees;
- confer with local ornithologists to confirm current population estimates and trends; and
- develop a conservative export quota for *C. vasa*.

The CITES Secretariat should be encouraged to:

- assess the status of the Action Plan's implementation with a view to recommending additional measures that might support greater progress in its delivery, including through the engagement of additional external donor support.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *Coracopsis vasa* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MG	Bodies		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MG	Live		27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MG	Specimens	ml	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	0
MG	Specimens		0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Furcifer, Calumma and Phelsuma species

Background

Calumma comprises some 25 currently recognised species of chamaeleon, all except one (*C. tigris*) endemic to Madagascar. They range from common and widespread species to those known only from the type locality. *Furcifer* is a genus of around 20 species, all except one (*F. cephalolepis* from the Comoros) endemic to Madagascar. As with *Calumma* the species range from common and widespread to those known only from a handful of specimens. *Phelsuma* comprises some 30-40 species of day-gecko, the majority of which are found in Madagascar, most of these being endemic. A number of the species are widespread, and several adapt well to human disturbance, being common in gardens and other cultivated areas. They are small, attractive, diurnal lizards several of which are amenable to captivity; they are consequently popular as exotic pets, and also attract specialist collectors. Taxonomy of the genus is in a state of flux and new species are regularly described; some of these are of questionable taxonomic standing.

The genera *Furcifer* and *Calumma* were, until recently, included in the genus *Chamaeleo*. Under the latter name, all species were included in CITES Appendix II effective 04 February 1977. The genus *Phelsuma* was also included in Appendix II effective that date.

Six Malagasy *Chamaeleo* (now four *Calumma* and two *Furcifer*) species were included in Phase II of the CITES Significant Trade Review process (*Calumma furcifer*, *C. globifer*, *C. linota*, *C. malthae*, *Furcifer campani* and *F. monoceras*). Seven Malagasy *Phelsuma* species were also included in Phase II (*Phelsuma barbouri*, *P. breviceps*, *P. flavigularis*, *P. quadriocellata*, *P. seippi*, *P. serraticauda*, and *P. standingi*). Their selection was based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that the impact of current levels of trade and/or conservation status were insufficiently known. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993). Numbers of *Calumma* and *Furcifer* reported in trade from 1986-90 ranged from zero (*C. linota*, *C. malthae*) to just over 1000 (*F. campani*). Reported trade in *Phelsuma* species was typically higher, ranging from 15 for *Phelsuma seippi* to over 18 000 for *P. quadriocellata*.

In general information available was insufficient to assess the impact of reported trade in the species in question, though concern was expressed with regard to trade in several species, particularly those with restricted ranges. CITES annual report data analysis in conjunction with these reviews showed that relatively large numbers of specimens in trade were only being identified to the generic level, i.e. as *Chamaeleo* spp. and *Phelsuma* spp. (e.g. gross exports of over 8000 *Phelsuma* spp. in 1988). The CITES Animals Committee therefore chose to make recommendations to the CITES Management Authority of Madagascar at the generic level rather than making them specific to individual species.

The series of recommendations made by the Animals Committee to the Management Authority of Madagascar were identical for both *Chamaeleo* spp. and *Phelsuma* spp., and are described below. The Animals Committee also recommended to all Parties that they refuse to accept shipments of either genera from Madagascar unless specimens were identified to the species level on accompanying CITES documentation (CITES Notification No. 784, 10 March 1994).

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended subsequent to its 9th meeting that, in relation to *Chamaeleo* (now *Calumma* and *Furcifer*) and *Phelsuma* species, the Management Authority of Madagascar should:

- suspend exports of all but four *Chamaeleo* (now *Furcifer*) and four *Phelsuma* species (*Furcifer lateralis*, *F. oustaleti*, *F. pardalis*, *F. verrucosus*, *Phelsuma laticauda*, *P. lineata*, *P. madagascariensis*, and *P. quadriocellata*) pending the establishment of scientifically based sustainable harvest quotas;
- provide details of the biological basis for determining that exports of specimens of these species will not be detrimental to their survival;
- immediately cease to issue export permits that do not indicate the species involved in the consignment;
- implement a system to verify the identification of specimens of *Calumma* spp. in consignments before they are exported; and
- to improve the effectiveness of its implementation of the Convention, regularly submit to the Secretariat copies of all export permits issued.

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations' and communicated to the Management Authority on 12 January 1994. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

The following 'secondary recommendation' was also made:

- Scientifically based field assessments of the species should be undertaken before allowing exports to resume.

The Management Authority was given 12 months to respond to the secondary recommendation.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

The Management Authority responded by stating that international trade bans without studies of the local context could not serve the long-term or medium-term interest of wildlife conservation, and contended that the recommendations relating to Madagascar were not compatible with the long-term strategy that had been put in place. The response applied generally to all species with primary recommendations. The Secretariat asked what action had been taken to implement the recommendations of the Animals Committee and asked for a copy of the long-term strategy. A two page summary of the principles of the strategy was provided.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, at its 32nd meeting (November 1994), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that, by 23 December 1994, the Management Authority of Madagascar establish a cautious annual export quota or implement the outstanding Animals Committee primary recommendation(s). The Committee recommended further that, if the Secretariat was not satisfied that this recommendation had been effected, it was to send a Notification to the Parties in January 1995 to inform them that the Standing Committee had recommended that Parties not accept imports from this country of specimens of this species until the primary recommendations of the Animals Committee have been implemented.

As neither the Animals Committee or Standing Committee recommendations were adhered to, the recommendation was made to all Parties to suspend imports of specimens of *Chamaeleo* (now *Calumma* and *Furcifer*) and *Phelsuma* spp. from Madagascar until such time as “the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee”. This recommendation went into effect on 20 January 1995. Four *Chamaeleo* (now *Furcifer*) and four *Phelsuma* species were excluded from the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports: *Furcifer lateralis*, *F. oustaleti*, *F. pardalis*, *F. verrucosus*, *Phelsuma laticauda*, *P. lineata*, *P. madagascariensis*, and *P. quadriocellata*.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

A proposal for Project S-083 “Investigation into the status of *Chamaeleo* spp. and *Phelsuma* spp. in Madagascar and the development of a management programme” prepared by the Management Authority was considered by the CITES Standing Committee during their 35th meeting (March 1995). The proposal was approved on the condition that concerns raised by the Committee with regard to the methodology proposed and budget be brought to the attention of the Management Authority and addressed to the satisfaction of the Secretariat.

On 4 April 1995 the Management Authority notified the Secretariat that it would no longer issue permits without specifying the species to be exported, and even subspecies where necessary. The Secretariat responded that it was satisfied that action had been taken to implement this particular recommendation, and noted that this was supported by the copies of permits received. The Management Authority also committed to sending copies of all permits issued on a monthly basis. In mid-1995 the Secretariat began receiving copies of permits issued and was therefore satisfied that this recommendation had been followed. A commitment was also made to provide extensive training to officers responsible for checking exports, the Secretariat responding by asking what action had been taken in this regard.

The Secretariat had continuing correspondence with the Management Authority during 1995 regarding export quotas proposed by the Management Authority, noting that the scientific basis for the quotas was not presented. The Management Authority stated that quotas were prepared on the basis of information obtained in collaboration with Messrs R. Nussbaum and C. Raxworthy of the University of Michigan. By letter of 14 June 1995, the Secretariat requested a copy of the information available and details of a

USAID project in relation to these species. In November 1995 the Management Authority provided a two-page summary of data on the number of known sites, extent of range habitat type and suggested annual quotas for all *Chamaeleo* and *Phelsuma* species. There was no evidence at that time that exports were suspended as recommended prior to establishing scientifically based export quotas.

Country-based Review of Significant Trade

In view of the persistent problems with implementation of the Convention in Madagascar, particularly with respect to commercial export of Appendix-II listed species and implementation of Article IV, Madagascar was the subject of the first country-based Review of Significant Trade, begun in 2001, following a recommendation made at the 17th meeting of the Animals Committee. Under this review, between 2001 and 2003 an Action Plan for the Reform of Madagascar's Wildlife Export Trade was developed using a stakeholder approach within Madagascar. The plan sets out a series of actions under five principal axes: national policy; legislation; needs of the CITES Scientific Authority; management procedures; and enforcement. It identifies the principal actors for each axis and categorizes each of the actions by dividing them into short-term, medium-term and long-term as well as giving a general indication of the resources needed to carry them out. The plan was formally adopted by the Malagasy Authorities at the end of 2003.

As noted in the report to the 20th meeting of the Animals Committee (document AC20 Doc. 8.3) full implementation of the action plan will require considerable financial and other resources, and will take several years. It will depend on the maintenance of a favourable political climate in the country and, largely, on continuing donor support and ongoing external technical assistance.

Current status of *Calumma* spp. in Madagascar

A number of studies of Malagasy chameleons have been carried out in the past 15 years, some cursory and some more detailed. Most importantly, a study published in 1999 (Brady and Griffiths, 1999), the fieldwork for which was sponsored in part by CITES, reflecting the mandate earlier provided by the Standing Committee, attempted to estimate global abundances of five species of *Calumma* and five of *Furcifer*. The *Calumma* species were: *C. brevicornis*, *C. globifer*, *C. nasuta*, *C. oshaughnessyi* and *C. parsonii*.

Because of large variations in densities at different study sites, the overall estimates for each species show a very wide range (one or two orders of magnitude). However, the minimum estimates (at 95% probability levels) for all species are well over a million individuals (lowest 1.2 million for *C. brevicornis*, highest 6.3 million for *C. oshaughnessyi*). Highest estimates range from 17 million (*C. globifer*) to 180 million (*C. nasuta*). Published information on other species is much less detailed than this, although there are still qualitative observations on abundance available for several.

No species of *Calumma* has been formally assessed for inclusion in the IUCN Red List, although a workshop under the auspices of the IUCN Captive Breeding Specialist Group in 2001 proposed categories of Vulnerable for *C. capuroni* and Lower Risk (Least Concern) for *C. oshaughnessyi* and *C. parsonii*. All will be covered by the Global Reptile Assessment, currently in progress.

The primary factor affecting most species, particularly those that are confined to mature forests, is habitat loss. There is a negligible domestic market for chameleons in Madagascar, other than for display to visitors in a few living animal collections, all of which are run by exporters, with the exception of the national zoo (Parcs Tzimbazaza and Iviolina).

Current status of *Furcifer* spp. in Madagascar

Little detailed quantitative information is available on population densities of *Furcifer* spp. In general they tend to be recorded in scrubby, fairly open, often secondary or degraded habitats rather than in the mature forests that are the characteristic habitats of *Calumma* spp. Brady and Griffiths (1999) did not systematically survey such habitats although they observed and reported on five *Furcifer* species (*F. antimena*, *F. balteatus*, *F. campani*, *F. minor* and *F. willsii*). Carpenter (unpd. PhD thesis, 2003) reported that *Furcifer* population densities in his study area in western Madagascar were considerably lower than those of sympatric *Calumma* spp, but that the former had much wider habitat tolerances than the latter.

Three species of *Furcifer* (*F. campani*, *F. labordi* and *F. minor*) are currently listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List on the basis of assessments carried out in the mid-1990s. A CAMP workshop held under the auspices of the IUCN Captive Breeding Specialist Group in 2001 proposed categories of: Critically Endangered for *F. belalandaensis*, an enigmatic species not recorded for many years and known only from one small area of south-west Madagascar; Vulnerable for *F. balteatus* and *F. petteri*; and Data Deficient for *F. bifidus* and *F. willsii*. The workshop also recommended that the category of *F. campani* be changed to Least Concern and of *F. labordi* to be changed to Near Threatened. All species will be assessed under the Global Reptile Assessment, currently in progress.

There is no evidence that wild populations of those *Furcifer* species that are currently exempt from import suspensions have been severely affected by harvest for export, particularly under the export quotas currently in place (2000 specimens per year). Overseas demand for two of the species (*F. oustaleti* and *F. verrucosus*) was, in 2002-2003 at least, sufficiently low that exporters reported having difficulty in exporting the full quota; some insisted that importers of the other two species (*F. lateralis* and *F. pardalis*), which are in high demand, also took consignments of these. There were anecdotal reports in the late 1990s that *F. willsii* may have been locally depleted in one of the areas (Andasibe) where collection of specimens for export took place. However, this species is also reported to occur in highly degraded habitats and is unlikely at present to be threatened by habitat destruction.

There is a negligible domestic market for chameleons in Madagascar, other than for display to visitors in a few living animal collections, all of which are run by exporters, with the exception of the national zoo (Parcs Tzimbazaza and Iviolina).

Current status of *Phelsuma* spp. in Madagascar

No quantitative population density estimates for *Phelsuma* species are known to have been made, but observation indicates that some species at least, particularly commensal ones, can reach high densities, of several hundred or even thousand individuals per hectare. Species that do not have extremely limited ranges are likely to have global populations that are at the very least several hundred thousand individuals, and quite likely several millions or tens of millions.

Phelsuma species have not been systematically assessed under the IUCN Red List Programme, although all will be so under the ongoing Global Reptile Assessment. At present one species, *P. standingi*, from a localised area in south-central Madagascar, is classified as Vulnerable by IUCN. A CAMP workshop held under the auspices of the IUCN Captive Breeding Specialist Group proposed in 2001 categories of Critically Endangered for *P. antanosy*, Endangered for *P. klemmeri* and *P. pronki* and Near Threatened for *P. serraticauda*.

Current management and trade controls

All *Calumma* species are currently subject to a moratorium on exports from Madagascar, as are all but four species of *Furcifer*. An annual export quota of 2000 specimens each has been imposed by the Malagasy Management Authority since 1999 for *F. lateralis*, *F. oustaleti*, *F. pardalis* and *F. verrucosus*. Similarly, all except four species of *Phelsuma* are currently subject to a moratorium on exports from Madagascar. An annual export quota of 2000 specimens each has been imposed by the Malagasy Management Authority since 1999 for *P. laticauda*, *P. lineata*, *P. madagascariensis* and *P. quadriocellata*.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Thirteen species of live *Calumma* were recorded in trade from Madagascar from 1996 to 2005, i.e. after the recommendation to suspend imports went into effect. Total gross exports of *Calumma* for this period amounted to some 3500 specimens (of which around 1300 were *C. parsoni*), with a peak of around 1000 in 2001, of which Madagascar declared all but 20 as captive-bred (Table 2). Reported trade declined significantly in 2002, to 330 live animals, with only one live specimen reported in trade from Madagascar in 2003, and none in 2004.

Several *Furcifer* species also continued to be exported from Madagascar following the recommendation to suspend imports. Between 1996 and 2004 total gross exports of 2228 live *Furcifer* spp. (excluding *F. lateralis*, *F. oustaleti*, *F. pardalis*, and *F. verrucosus*) were recorded from Madagascar (Table 3). Notably,

in 2001, around 1000 specimens were recorded in trade, including ca 300 each of *F. campani* and *F. minor*. As with *Calumma* spp., virtually all exports were declared as captive-bred. While several species of chameleon are currently reared in captivity by a number of operators in Madagascar; most are the product of eggs laid by gravid wild-caught females, although some true captive breeding also evidently takes place. Numbers produced in 2002-03 were small.

Trade in *F. lateralis* and *F. pardalis* - two of the species not included in the recommendation to suspend imports - reached high levels in the late 1990s (peaking at 60 000 specimens of the two species combined in 1998). Quotas of 2000 animals a year were imposed by the Management Authority of Madagascar in 1999, although these have been exceeded in some years since then (notably 2001).

Thailand reported the import from Lebanon of nearly 1800 specimens of various *Calumma* species during 2004 and 2005, all declared as captive-bred, of which 1730 were declared as originating in Kazakhstan. Thailand also reported re-exporting nearly 300 specimens to Japan during these two years. Nearly 2000 specimens of *Furcifer* spp. were also reported as imported, all declared as exported from Lebanon, of which Kazakhstan was the reported origin of 1860.

Several *Phelsuma* spp. also continued to be exported from Madagascar. Between 1996 and 2004, a total of 686 bodies, 615 mg, 477 specimens and 16 868 live *Phelsuma* spp. (excluding *P. laticauda*, *P. lineata*, *P. madagascariensis* and *P. quadriocellata*) were exported (Table 4).

Trade in the four *Phelsuma* species excluded from the recommendation to suspend imports continued at a high level, reaching a peak in 1998 when between 24 000 and 32 000 specimens of each species were recorded as exported (Table 4).

Future measures proposed by Madagascar

None identified beyond implementation of the Action Plan.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Implementation of the Action Plan to date has been limited, in large measure because the external input of financial and other resources (particularly technical assistance) foreseen as necessary for success have not been forthcoming. There is also a need for increased leadership and motivation within Madagascar to implement the various measures. It therefore would seem premature to consider recommendations for particular taxa covered by Standing Committee recommendations until this central issue has been addressed: in large part the Action Plan was aimed specifically at dealing with commercial export of Appendix-II listed species, of which those discussed above form a major part.

This can be achieved at least to some extent by the provision of adequate external support, both financial and technical, experience over the past 15 years demonstrating that commitment must be more than short-term. Such assistance should primarily be aimed at capacity-building through provision of training and technical expertise; but should also support co-ordination between the different actors involved in implementing the plan. An important source of such support had theoretically been secured through a 2004 USAID grant to "Support Sustainable Environment and Forest Ecosystems Management in Madagascar", support for the implementation of the Action Plan having been incorporated therein. However, as of September 2006, it did not appear that the contractors responsible for leading the programme of work had made progress in this regard.

Increasing motivation for delivering on the action plan will require changes in behaviour by other actors within the CITES arena as well as resources. There is a strong sense within Madagascar, both amongst government authorities and exporters, that the country has been singled out for unfair, even punitive treatment by members of the wider CITES community, who have imposed excessive expectations and restrictions on a country with very limited resources. This sense is reinforced by some of the trade restrictions discussed above (for example the effective ban on exports of *Calumma* species some of whose populations in all likelihood number millions of individuals), and by the actions of some Parties

whose stricter domestic measures involving a range of Appendix-II listed Malagasy plant and animal species are seen as excessively precautionary, even protectionist, and, it is felt, unlikely to be influenced by anything that Madagascar can do.

Actions to be taken to address future trade in these and other species need to be carefully balanced, to promote not only sustainable exports of species subject to Standing Committee recommendations, but also implementation of the wider Action Plan. As noted below, in most cases the necessary scientific knowledge to enable conservative quotas in accordance with Article IV of the Convention to be set for most of the species under consideration here (in some cases such quotas would likely to be set at zero, at least initially). While not losing sight of the importance of the Action Plan, assurance should be given that if Madagascar produces sufficient justification for the lifting of at least some of these trade suspensions, they will be recognised and acted on by major importers as well as the Animals and Standing Committees.

The population estimates available for the five *Calumma* species surveyed in the late 1990s quoted above indicate that some export of wild-collected specimens of these species should be possible without adversely affecting the population as a whole – even a very conservative offtake (say 1-2%) using the lower end of the range of population estimates would indicate a harvestable quota of several thousands, and possibly a few tens of thousands. Export quotas similar to those currently applied to the four species of *Furcifer* that are allowed for export (2000 animals per year) should be sustainable, provided that harvest is not concentrated in a very small number of localities, when there will be a risk of local depletion. Among the other species there are some currently known only from highly restricted localities (e.g. *C. andrigitraensis*, *C. guibei*, *C. guillaumeti*) for which zero export quotas would be appropriate, at least until their status has been more fully assessed. For some others, which are known to be relatively abundant, although sometimes with fairly restricted ranges (e.g. *C. boettgeri*, *C. gastrotaenia*), cautious export quotas (of a few hundred animals) could be permitted, although it would be advisable to seek input from some of the several chameleon experts who are currently or have recently worked in Madagascar before setting actual quota levels.

Although quantitative global population estimates are not available for *Furcifer* species, a number of them are evidently abundant enough to be able to support some harvest for export: this was acknowledged when four species were exempted from the recommendation to suspend imports. It would be relatively straightforward to recommend cautious export quotas for several of the other species, excluding those known only from very limited areas or a small number of specimens (e.g. *F. belalandaensis* and *F. tuzetae*). Advice on quota levels should be sought from some of the several chameleon experts who are currently or have recently worked in Madagascar.

It is very likely that the majority of *Phelsuma* species currently subject to a recommended suspension of imports could, in fact, sustain some harvest for export. Cautious quotas for these could be set. Species known or suspected to have limited ranges (e.g. *P. pronki*, *P. standingi*) could be subject to zero quotas until their status had been more fully assessed. Input from some of the several herpetologists that have an interest in *Phelsuma* species could be sought to identify which species may be a cause for concern (and should therefore have zero quotas), and to suggest conservative quotas for the remainder.

Recommendations

The CITES Management Authority of Madagascar should be encouraged to:

- provide an update on the status of implementation of the Action Plan to the CITES Secretariat for onward communication to the Animals and Standing Committees.

The CITES Scientific Authority of Madagascar should be encouraged to:

- work with local scientific experts to establish conservative harvest and export quotas for the most common and/or widespread species.

The CITES Secretariat should be encouraged to:

- assess the status of the Action Plan's implementation with a view to recommending additional measures that might support greater progress in its delivery, including through the engagement of additional external donor support.

Table 2.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *Calumma* spp. from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MG	Live	3169	769	1343	232	2	6	984	330	1	1
MG	Specimens	118	54	127	6	210	26	69	90	769	343
MG	Eggs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20
MG	Bodies	137	11	88	83	25	22	53	55	270	76
CM	Live	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
KM	Live	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0
TZ	Live	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
ZA	Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Table 3.

Gross CITES-reported exports of Malagasy species of *Furcifer* (excluding *F. lateralis*, *F. oustaleti*, *F. pardalis* and *F. verrucosus*) from Madagascar, all sources (1995-2004).

Term	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
live		1386	67	218	61	0	0	1035	150	0	2
specimens	g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
specimens	mg	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	8	25
specimens	ml	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
specimens		23	21	19	0	0	0	5	45	8	26
bodies		33	13	19	6	18	3	7	0	93	32

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Table 4.

Gross CITES-reported exports of Malagasy species of *Phelsuma* (excluding *P. laticauda*, *P. lineata*, *P. madagascariensis* and *P. quadriocellata*) from all range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MG	bodies		275	28	22	132	23	7	33	55	82	29
MG	live		5458	1975	1422	4224	100	1539	1556	590	0	4
MG	specimens	mg	0	0	0	0	0	602	5	0	2	6
MG	specimens		58	246	27	0	0	13	17	55	40	21
KM	live		0	0	0	0	0	3430	17 098	11 200	1800	7700

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

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MALAWI

Hippopotamus amphibius

Background

Common Hippo *Hippopotamus amphibius* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 16 February 1995. Previous to that time it had been included in CITES Appendix III by Ghana, effective 26 February 1976. *H. amphibius* was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information included within that review indicated that Malawi was densely populated with around 7000 to 10 000 *H. amphibius* (in 1993-94), with legal culling and illegal hunting for meat, trophies and cash reported. CITES data showed the reported export from Malawi of 282 carvings, 759 individual skins and 11 t of skins, 656 individual teeth and 6.7 t of teeth from 1991-96. The Chairman requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to Malawi's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9.

The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Malawi, requesting that the Secretariat be provided with detailed information on management measures in place to:

- monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.

This was considered a 'primary recommendation', and sent to the Management Authority in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Malawi be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *H. amphibius* from Malawi until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

There is no information to indicate that the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports prompted specific actions on the part of Malawi's CITES Management Authority with regard to the original Animals Committee recommendation.

In March 2006, Tom Milliken, Director of TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, met with the following individuals from Malawi's Department of National Parks and Wildlife with regard to the status of implementation of the CITES Significant Trade recommendations for *H. amphibius*:

- Mr. Leonard Sefu, Director
- Mr. A. Lipiya, Parks and Wildlife Officer (Wildlife Management)

- Mr. Tengeletu, Parks and Wildlife Officer (Problem Animal Control), Department of National Parks and Wildlife

The text in the following sections summarizes the content of those discussions.

Current status of *H. amphibius* in Malawi

It is the view of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) that the country's *H. amphibius* population declined from the late 1980s through mid-1990s. Since about 1997, the population has stabilized and can be described as follows:

1. The **upper Shire River**, including Liwonde National Park, harbours the largest *H. amphibius* population which is estimated to number over **1000 animals**.
2. *H. amphibius* numbers in the **lower Shire River**, including Elephant Marsh, have declined in the face of poaching from the mid-1990s into the early 2000s. The current number is probably somewhere between **100-150 animals**.
3. During the time of intense hunting pressure on the lower Shire, some *H. amphibius* migrated northwards into the **Majete Game Reserve** and established a small population of about **60-70 animals**.
4. **Lake Chilwa** in Zomba has a population of some **50 animals**.
5. **Lake Malombe** has a population of **60-70 animals**.
6. The Lake Malawi population has several populations, including a southern group around **Makanjira/Monkey Bay** of about **120 animals**; a **Salima** grouping of up to **200 animals**; an **Nkhotakota** grouping of around **80-90 animals**; a small group in **Nkata Bay** of **30 animals**; and a small northern group on the **Songwe River** of about **20 animals**. Altogether these groupings probably total around 450 animals.
7. **Kasungu National Park** has a small resident population of about **30 animals**.
8. **Vwaza Marsh** has a small population of some **50 animals**.
9. **North of Lilongwe** and into the Kasungu district there are various rivers that have small groups of Hippos. These probably collectively number some **20 animals**.

Altogether there are believed to be between 1820-1900 *H. amphibius* in Malawi, but only one very large population on the upper Shire River. A restricted survey of the *H. amphibius* population on the Shire River was last conducted in 1998. There has never been a national *H. amphibius* population count, but DNWP hopes to conduct national surveys to assess the country's African Elephant *Loxodonta africana*, *H. amphibius* and Nile Crocodile *Crocodylus niloticus* populations in the near future, provided funding can be secured. A donor has yet to be identified, however. *Crocodylus niloticus* and *Hippopotamus amphibius* share the same distribution so it would be possible to survey both species together, according to the DNWP.

Current management and trade controls

Despite population declines of *H. amphibius* until the late 1990s, there are still numerous instances of *H. amphibius*-human conflict each year. Crop damage reports concerning *H. amphibius* now number between 20–30 cases per year and most commonly affect the Shire River districts of Zomba, Liwonde and Mangochi, and further north along Lake Malawi near Salima. While most *H. amphibius* crop damage happens in the wet season when agricultural activity is most pronounced, some dry season damage also occurs in areas where paddy rice crops are grown. Generally, the regional DNPW authorities are obliged to kill offending animals and while the meat may be given to local people as partial compensation for the crop damage experienced, the teeth are collected and eventually transported to DNPW headquarters in Lilongwe for storage and safekeeping in the government 'Trophy Store'. Such Problem Animal Control (PAC) is the major source of *H. amphibius* teeth in Malawi, although rarely teeth have been confiscated from poachers and sometimes the teeth from animals that have died of natural causes have been collected. *H. amphibius* produce 12 teeth in total, but four in particular are sizeable and used for the

purposes of ivory carving. The 12 teeth together weigh between three and five kilogrammes. The following *H. amphibius* teeth stocks were reported by DNPW:

Liwonde National Park (Southern Region)	209.5 kg
Lake Malawi National Park (Southern Region)	105.0 kg
Limbe Office (Southern Region)	15.0 kg
Lilongwe DNPW Headquarters Store (Central Region)	143.0 kg
Mzuzu DNPW Office (Northern Region)	17.0 kg
Total	489.5 kg*

* There are reportedly other small volumes of *H. amphibius* teeth in Nkhotakota (Central Region) and Lengwe (Southern Region).

Local trade in *H. amphibius* teeth: Registered trophy dealers are able to purchase *H. amphibius* teeth from the government and fashion worked products for sale. Currently, there are only four such trophy dealers in the country (two registered in the Southern Region where Blantyre is located, and two registered in the Central Region where Lilongwe is located, but none in the Northern Region). Although once numbering around 20, the number of registered dealers has declined greatly in recent years. This is primarily as a result of low demand for wildlife products in general in Malawi, but also because at least one major Central Region dealer was arrested in conjunction with a 2002 ivory seizure case in Singapore involving some 6923 kg of ivory which originated from Malawi. Investigations following this event resulted in three people being taken into custody, but no one was prosecuted as the court required exhibits and they were all in Singapore. The trophy license of this dealer was, however, suspended and never re-issued.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

The following trade was reported in CITES annual reports subsequent to the recommendation to suspend imports of *H. amphibius* from Malawi in July 2001: in 2002, 59 kg of teeth were reported as imported from Malawi; and in 2004 a further 12 bones, 115 carvings (illegal) 360 kg of teeth and 13 individual teeth (reported as tusks, illegal) were reported as imported (Table 1). Exports reported by Malawi were limited to 100 kg of teeth in 2004 (exports reported in 2001 could have taken place before the import suspension recommendation took effect). The main export destination reported from 2001-2004 was South Africa, where the teeth are carved into finished items, often for re-export. According to DNPW, recent exports of *H. amphibius* teeth to South Africa were believed to have been for the purpose of producing knife handles.

Imports reported by South Africa were lower than reported exports from Malawi in 2001/2002 and 2004, but exceeded reported exports in 2004 (Table 2).

Future measures proposed by Malawi

DNPW would like to conduct a population survey of *H. amphibius* and then move to conduct sustainable trade based on a future export quota under CITES. Based on the survey and an assessment of natural mortality recoveries and PAC animals, DNPW would set a modest export quota at a sustainable level and this would effectively constitute a non-detriment finding in its own right. Any support from the Animals Committee to help undertake the *H. amphibius* survey would be greatly appreciated by DNPW.

In the interim, Malawi will honour the current trade suspension and not allow any further exports of *H. amphibius* specimens.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Malawi's *H. amphibius* population has declined from as many as 10 000 individuals at the time the initial Animals Committee recommendation was made to less than 2000 at present, though is currently considered to be stable. The recommendation that Malawi's CITES Management Authority provide

detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations and implement Article IV.2 could therefore be considered even more relevant today than at the time it was made. The Management Authority has proposed that a nationwide survey be undertaken to confirm population figures and, based on this and stocks derived from PAC and seizures, to establish an export quota. It is not clear whether such exports would be limited to such stocks, or whether the intention might be to also allow trade from animals hunted for other purposes.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of Malawi should be encouraged to:

- prepare a funding proposal for a nationwide survey of *H. amphibius* populations for circulation to potential donors;
- provide additional information on the national management strategy for the species, including with regard to future population recovery, and mechanisms proposed to assess changes in population levels over the longer term;
- clarify whether the intention of DNPW is to limit exports to specimens obtained as a result of problem animal control and seizures or whether exports of specimens obtained from animals hunted for other purposes is also envisioned; and
- describe measures to be used to manage *H. amphibius* stocks prior to and at the time of export, particularly in view of discrepancies in the quantities reported in trade.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *H. amphibius* from Malawi, all sources (1995-2004).

Term	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Bones		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Carvings		0	50	0	33	14	0	61	0	0	0
ivory carvings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
ivory pieces		0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teeth	kg	1073	1365	0	281	50	715	32	59	0	360
Teeth		20	90	0	1	10	0	1317	0	0	0
Tusks		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Table 2.

CITES-reported imports and exports of *H. amphibius* from Malawi (2001-2004).

Year	Importer	Exporter	Import				(Re-) Export					
			Quantity	Unit	Term	P	S	Quantity	Unit	Term	P	S
2001	US	MW						61		Carvings	P	W
2001	US	MW						9		Teeth	P	W
2001	ZA	MW						29		Teeth	P	W
2001	ZA	MW						32	KIL	Teeth	T	W
2001	ZA	MW						1275		Teeth	T	W
2001	ZM	MW						4		Teeth	P	W
2002	ZA	MW	59	KIL	Teeth	T	W					

Year	Importer	Exporter	Import					(Re-) Export				
			Quantity	Unit	Term	P	S	Quantity	Unit	Term	P	S
2004	AU	MW	12		Bones	T	W					
2004	US	MW	115		ivory carvings	T	I					
2004	US	MW	13		tusks	T	I					
2004	ZA	MW	360	KIL	teeth	T	W	100	KIL	Teeth	T	W

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Key:

P Purpose: **T** Commercial trade; **P** personal use

S Source: **W** Specimens caught from the wild; **I** Confiscated or seized specimens (may be used with another code)

MALI

Poicephalus robustus

Background

A wide ranging African species, Brown-necked Parrot *Poicephalus robustus* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 01 July 1975. It was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information included within that review indicated that *P. robustus* was uncommon in Mali, with only one confirmed sighting, south of Falea, on the frontier with Guinea. From 1992-96 there were reported exports of approximately 500 live birds from Mali, of which 495 were traded in 1996. The number of specimens exported was of concern to the reviewers considering the rare occurrence of the species in Mali. The Chairman requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to the CITES Management Authority of Mali for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9.

The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Mali, requesting the Management Authority to provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:

- the detailed distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and
- the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

These were considered to be 'primary recommendations' and sent to the Management Authority in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendations was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Mali be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *P. robustus* from Mali until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

No information.

Current status of *P. robustus* in Mali

According to BirdLife International (2006), *P. robustus* is a vagrant in Mali. Globally, the species is considered of Least Concern (BirdLife, 2004)

Current management and trade controls

No information.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

According to both Mali's and Singapore's CITES annual reports, 40 live wild *P. robustus* were exported from Mali to Singapore in 2004 (Table 1).

Future measures proposed by Mali

No information.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

No evidence has emerged to indicate that a viable population of *P. robustus* occurs in Mali. The recommendations and import suspension therefore remain relevant.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of Mali should be encouraged to:

- communicate its intentions with regard to responding to the Animals Committee's original recommendations.

The CITES Management Authority of Singapore should:

- be reminded of the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports of *P. robustus* from Mali.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *P. robustus* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
BI	live	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
CD	live	350	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
CI	live	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	215	350	220
CM	live	0	0	400	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
GN	live	310	489	152	198	255	20	413	115	240	90
LR	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	55	60	64
ML	live	1	495	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	40
NA	live	0	0	0	0	7	13	3	8	0	8
SN	live	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
TG	live	125	100	0	11	50	0	0	1	0	0
TZ	Live	998	117	0	12	10	10	0	0	0	0
UG	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0
ZA	Live	2	2	10	2	6	35	50	56	9	42
ZM	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ZW	Live	4	0	0	104	32	75	44	64	5	52

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

References

- BirdLife International (2004). *Poicephalus robustus*. In: IUCN (2006). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 07 December 2006.
- BirdLife International (2006) Species factsheet: *Poicephalus robustus*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org>.

MOZAMBIQUE

Cordylus tropidosternum

Background

The Tropical Girdled Lizard *Cordylus tropidosternum*, an arboreal species found in East Africa, was included in CITES Appendix II effective 06 June 1981. It was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information within that review indicated that 3705 *C. tropidosternum* were exported from Mozambique from 1991-96, with trade having increased between 1993 and 1996, and exceeded quotas in 1995 and 1996. There was insufficient information available on wild population sizes from which to make general estimates of the impact of international trade levels and the reviewers suggested that the greatest threat to *C. tropidosternum* could be habitat loss through the removal of dry wood for use as firewood, since this species is reported to occur under loose tree bark. The Chairman requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to Mozambique's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9. The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Mozambique, which was requested to provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on:

- the distribution and abundance of this species in its country;
- the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species;
- the procedures used to correctly identify the species [e.g. the identification key and characteristics used to identify this species from other species of the same genus]; and
- the justification for permitting exports of this species that regularly exceed the declared annual export quota.

These were considered 'primary recommendations' and sent to the Management Authority in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

The Management Authority provided the Secretariat with information regarding the distribution and relative abundance of *C. tropidosternum* (and related *C. rhodesianus* and *C. warreni*), but did not respond to the other recommendations. The procedures used to distinguish this species from related ones and the basis of the implementation of Article IV for *C. tropidosternum* were not elaborated. An explanation of quota control problems that result in the frequent exceeding of annual export quotas was also not provided.

Standing Committee actions

The CITES Secretariat proposed that the Standing Committee recommend a suspension of all imports of specimens of *C. tropidosternum* from Mozambique if, by 20 July 2001, it had not done the following:

- adequately informed the Secretariat of its implementation of Article IV for this species;
- adequately informed the Secretariat of procedures to identify this species reliably; and

- adequately informed the Secretariat of measures in place to prevent that annual quotas are exceeded.

The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *C. tropidosternum* from Mozambique until such time as “the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee”. This recommendation went into effect on 10 August 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

According to Mozambique’s CITES Management Authority (S. B. Mahanjane, *in litt.* to T. Milliken, Director, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, 20 March 2006), information was sent to the Standing Committee in relation to implementation of the Animals Committee recommendations. Several pages of such information were provided to TRAFFIC via fax, these containing information regarding surveys planned for the species, identifying characteristics of the different *Cordylus* species, and a statement that in future stricter domestic measures would be taken to ensure that quotas were not exceeded, including a reduction in the number of specimens allowed to be captured and exported, and that action would be taken with companies in the event that this problem persisted.

The document “CITES Management Authority of Mozambique – Implementation of Animals’ Committee Recommendations”, dated 20 February 2001, was also provided to TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa (S. B. Mahanjane, *in litt.* to T. Milliken, Director, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, 23 March 2006). This document included the trade data reproduced in Table 1 along with trade data for *C. mossambicus*, *C. rhodesianus* and *C. warreni*, and distribution information for *C. tropidosternum*. Summary information was also provided regarding national wildlife trade policy and regulations, and the conclusion drawn that this and other *Cordylus* species’ populations “were sustainable” (see below).

A survey had been planned to take place in 2002, using funds from the PROAGRI programme, and with the hope for technical assistance from the CITES Secretariat. However this was not undertaken owing to other priorities (S. B. Mahanjane, CITES Management Authority of Mozambique *in litt.* to T. Milliken, Director, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, 23 March 2006).

Current status of *C. tropidosternum* in Mozambique

The species occurs in arid regions such as Gaza, Manica, Sofala and Tete provinces (S. B. Mahanjane, *in litt.* to T. Milliken, Director, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, 20 March 2006). In the 2001 document mentioned above, the occurrence of the species was stated as extending to Inhambane (68 615 km²) and Zambezia (103, 127 km²), the Management Authority concluding that “According to the number of exporting companies (two at the moment), the size of the country (800 000 km²), apart from the area occupied by protected areas where game business is forbidden it can be seen that the populations of the concerned species (*Cordylus* spp) are sustainable.”

C. tropidosternum is not included in the 2006 IUCN Red List (IUCN, 2006).

Current management and trade controls

The following explanation was provided with regard to exports having exceeded quota levels “The Government has never allowed export quotas to be exceeded, however, there have been cases where permits have been issued but not used in a given year, with new permits issued for the same specimens in the following year, with the effect that it appears that exports exceeded quotas in that year. Export figures over quota might also be the result of a clerical error” (S. B. Mahanjane, *in litt.* to T. Milliken, Director, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, 20 March 2006).

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Only five specimens (live) have been reported in trade since the import suspension went into effect, in 2003. Importing Parties also reported some trade at the generic level (Table 2), which increased in 2001, and could possibly indicate that trade in this species was taking place without being declared to the species level.

Future measures proposed by Mozambique

Two wildlife traders within Mozambique continue to be interested in exporting *C. tropidosternum* “in the manner that the exploitation of the specimen will not be detrimental to the survival of the specimen” upon cessation of the import suspension (S. B. Mahanjane, *in litt.* to T. Milliken, Director, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, 20 March 2006).

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

There is no information to indicate whether the Government of Mozambique intends to undertake surveys or take other actions to address the outstanding issue of non-detriment findings for this species. The associated Animals Committee recommendations therefore remain valid.

CITES annual report data indicate that other *Cordylus* species are being exported from Mozambique in significant quantities, e.g. *C. vittifer*, presumably with the same level of information as is available for *C. tropidosternum*. Trade in *C. tropidosternum* and other *Cordylus* species is also significant from other countries: reported imports of *C. tropidosternum* from the United Republic of Tanzania in 2003 alone approached 8000 specimens.

Recommendations

The CITES Management Authority of Mozambique should be encouraged to:

- prepare a proposal for a survey of *Cordylus* populations and associated analysis necessary to make non-detriment findings for *C. tropidosternum* and other *Cordylus* species; and
- liaise with neighbouring range States and the Regional Animals Committee Representative to consider development of a wider proposal to evaluate the status and trade of *Cordylus* species and develop an appropriate region-wide management approach.

The CITES Animals Committee should consider:

- recommending to *Cordylus* range States that an evaluation of the status and trade of *Cordylus* species be undertaken at the regional level, focusing on key exporting range States.

Table 1.

Comparison of Mozambique's export quotas for *C. tropidosternum* with exports recorded by the CITES Management Authority (1995-2000).

Year	Annual quota	Exported (Quota)
1995	1000	220
1996	1000	330
1997	1000	000
1998	1000	335
1999	1000	1000
2000	1000	1010
Total	6000	2895

Source: CITES Management Authority of Mozambique, *in litt.* to the CITES Standing Committee, 20 February 2001. Copy provided to by the S. B. Mahanjane, CITES Management Authority, to TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, 22 March 2006.

Table 2.

CITES-reported imports of *Cordylus* spp. from Mozambique (1995-2004).

Year	Genus	Importing Country	Import unit	Import Quantity	Type	Import purpose	Import source
1996	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	CA		100	live	T	W
1996	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	US		304	live	T	W
1999	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	CA		120	live	T	W
1999	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	US		168	live	T	W
2001	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	US		819	live	T	W
2002	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	JP		50	live	T	W
2002	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	US		708	live	T	W
2003	<i>Cordylus</i> spp.	JP		50	live	T	W

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Table 3.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *C. tropidosternum* from all range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
KE	bodies		14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MZ	live		1090	1320	1830	335	865	1010	105	0	5	0
TZ	live		4515	6047	7202	8409	6849	5883	5152	6869	7969	6599
ZA	specimens	ml	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZA	specimens		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
ZW	live		100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

References

IUCN (2006). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 07 December 2006.

NICARAGUA

Dendrobates auratus

Background

Ranging from Nicaragua south to northern Colombia, the Green Poison Frog *Dendrobates auratus* was, along with other *Dendrobates* species, included in CITES Appendix II effective 22 October 1987. It was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). From 1991-96, there were reported exports of 15 218 specimens of *D. auratus* from Nicaragua, most of which were reported as wild-caught. Captive-bred specimens began appearing in trade in 1994, with this species reported to be easy to breed in captivity. Exports also included ranched specimens beginning in 1998 (data for 1998 would not have been available at the time of the review). The lack of information available on population sizes made it difficult to assess whether exports from Nicaragua had been detrimental to wild stocks. The Chairman requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to Nicaragua's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9. The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Nicaragua, which was requested to:

- demonstrate to the Secretariat that specimens that are exported are truly captive-bred in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.);
- provide the Secretariat with detailed information on the number of licensed breeding operations, their breeding stock and annual production for each species;
- provide the Secretariat with detailed information on an assessment of in-country production capacity for captive-bred specimens for export; and
- provide the Secretariat with detailed information on the administrative and other procedures by which it controls exports of captive-bred specimens of this species to ensure that licensed breeding operations do not serve as mechanisms to acquire [and export] wild-caught specimens.

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations' and sent to the Management Authority in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

The Management Authority did not respond to these recommendations, the Secretariat receiving an apology that recent staff changes in the Management Authority had prevented the submission of a timely response. The Secretariat also engaged with in-depth discussions with the Management Authority, which made a strong commitment that the current production of the species in Nicaragua would be investigated and reformed as necessary to comply with CITES requirements.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Nicaragua be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *D. auratus* from Nicaragua until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that

appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

At the 49th meeting of the Standing Committee (April 2003), the Secretariat reported on measures undertaken by Nicaragua concerning trade in this species, explaining that the primary recommendations had been formulated by the Animals Committee to clarify the sources of dendrobatid frogs exported from Nicaragua, and to ensure that adequate controls would be in place for trade in these specimens. In the opinion of the Secretariat, Nicaragua had addressed these issues and taken appropriate measures where possible, thereby complying with the relevant recommendations formulated by the Animals Committee. The representative of Nicaragua stressed his country's commitment to monitoring the trade in dendrobatid frogs, and its willingness to collaborate with the Secretariat in establishing appropriate export quotas and management measures for the species concerned. The Standing Committee decided that, in accordance with paragraph u) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 on the Review of Significant Trade in Specimens of Appendix-II Species, its current recommendation to the Parties to suspend imports from Nicaragua of this species as contained in Notification to the Parties No. 2001/043 of 9 July 2001 would be withdrawn as soon as Nicaragua established a cautious annual export quota and committed to regular monitoring of the wild populations.

It seems there may have been some confusion on the part of the CITES Management Authority with regard to what was required for the import suspension to be lifted. Based on communications with the Management Authority by TRAFFIC South America, it appears that they also believe they have been asked to address issues related to community involvement. The Management Authority noted that at present they lack the resources and experience to work with local communities to guarantee good management and control of management of these species (R.S. Castellón, CITES Management Authority of Nicaragua, *in litt.* to B. Ortiz, Director, TRAFFIC South America, 22 February 2006).

Current status of *D. auratus* in Nicaragua

In 2004, *D. auratus* was assessed for the IUCN Red List and classified as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, tolerance of a degree of habitat modification, presumed large population, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category (Solís *et al.*, 2004).

Current management and trade controls

At present, it appears that the Government of Nicaragua has banned virtually all exports of live animals, including dendrobatids, with exports limited to certain caiman products. The CITES Management Authority stated that they have notified the CITES Secretariat in this regard (R.S. Castellón, CITES Management Authority of Nicaragua, pers comm to B. Ortiz, Director, TRAFFIC South America, February 2006). This policy does not appear to be codified in national law.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

There has been no CITES-reported trade in *D. auratus* from Nicaragua since the recommended suspension in 2001 (Table 1). However, reported exports from Panama increased dramatically after that time (see below).

Future measures proposed by Nicaragua

See below.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Further information is required regarding the basis of Nicaragua's current ban on exports of live animals, whether the intention is for this ban to be permanent, and whether it applies to specimens produced by captive breeding and ranching. Should the answers to these questions be yes, then the recommendations would no longer be relevant. However, if the intention is to allow exports to resume some time in future, then, although the Secretariat concluded and the Standing Committee agreed in 2003 that the Management Authority had satisfied the Animals Committee's recommendations, recent concerns noted by the Management Authority call into question whether current exports could be managed in accordance with CITES requirements. As a result, the Standing Committee might wish to revisit the Animals Committee's original recommendations, rather than simply requiring the Management Authority to establish an export quota in order for the recommendation to suspend imports to be lifted.

In considering recommendations regarding potential future trade in *D. auratus* from Nicaragua, it is important to consider the dynamics of regional trade in dendrobatids more widely. Following the 2001 recommendation to suspend imports of this species and *D. pumilio* from Nicaragua and *D. tinctorius* from Suriname, exports of dendrobatids from Panama increased dramatically. Reported trade of *D. auratus* from Panama was in the low hundreds prior to 2001 (except in 1999 when 3200 live specimens were reported as exported), climbing to over 9000 live specimens per year in 2004 (Table 1), virtually all trade being reported as involving captive-bred specimens. In Guyana, the first significant export of dendrobatids in recent years took place in 2003, when 500 specimens of *D. tinctorius* were reported in trade.

In Peru, a sustainable management programme for dendrobatid exports is being developed funded by the GEF. In the opinion of TRAFFIC South America, which has visited the project, the approach being taken could provide a model for management of dendrobatid harvest, *ex situ* production and trade for other range States, including with regard to involvement of local communities.

Based on consultation with the Management Authorities of Nicaragua and Suriname, and a review of the data on the dendrobatid trade overall, it would appear that a regional approach to encouraging better management of the trade, including with regard to making non-detriment findings, would be the most effective way to support the efforts of Nicaragua, Suriname and other exporting Parties to implement Article IV. Given the current investment in developing a sustainable management programme in Peru, it might be advantageous to organize a regional training session in Peru, to share the lessons being learned via the project there.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of Nicaragua should be encouraged to:

- confirm the basis of the current ban on exports of live animals, whether the intention is for this ban to be permanent, and how it affects exports of captive-bred and ranched specimens; and
- if exports are to be allowed in future, provide additional information on management and trade controls, including export quantities to be permitted (quotas).

The CITES Secretariat should be encouraged to:

- consider recommending to the Animals Committee and dendrobatid range States the convening of a regional workshop, possibly in Peru, to discuss management of dendrobatid harvests and trade, including harvest methodologies and controls on *ex situ* production facilities, and share lessons learned from the GEF-funded project.

The Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- take note of the trade in *Dendrobates* spp. from Panama, with a view to considering whether this population might merit inclusion in the Significant Trade Review Process in future.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *D. auratus* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CR	Live	0	20	10	34	0	5	4	0	0	0
CR	specimens	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
NI	Live	3141	7076	1984	245	2297	1992	205	0	0	0
PA	Live	0	24	0	504	3219	0	145	3500	7250	9351
PA	specimens	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
US (int)	Live	272	354	234	143	393	617	101	124	442	772

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Dendrobates pumilio

Background

Flaming Poison Frog *Dendrobates pumilio*, occurring from Nicaragua south to Panama, was, along with other *Dendrobates* species, included in CITES Appendix II effective 22 October 1987. It was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information included within that review indicated that the majority of specimens entering the trade were reported to have originated in Nicaragua: from 1991-96, there were reported exports of 14 895 specimens of *D. pumilio* from this country. Prior to 1996 most specimens recorded in international trade were of wild origin; after 1996, the majority of *D. pumilio* were declared as captive-bred or ranched (first reported in 1998). Given the difficulties of rearing this species in captivity, the reviewers stated that further details on captive breeding operations for *D. pumilio* in Nicaragua would be useful. The impact of exports of *D. pumilio* from Nicaragua on wild stocks was difficult to assess due to the lack of information on population size. The Chairman requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to Nicaragua's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9. The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Nicaragua, which was requested to:

- demonstrate to the Secretariat that specimens that are exported are truly captive-bred in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.);
- provide the Secretariat with detailed information on the number of licensed breeding operations, their breeding stock and annual production for each species;
- provide the Secretariat with detailed information on an assessment of in-country production capacity for captive-bred specimens for export; and
- provide the Secretariat with detailed information on the administrative and other procedures by which it controls exports of captive-bred specimens of this species to ensure that licensed breeding operations do not serve as mechanisms to acquire [and export] wild-caught specimens.

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations' and sent to the Management Authority in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

The Management Authority did not respond to these recommendations, the Secretariat receiving an apology that recent staff changes in the Management Authority had prevented the submission of a timely response. The Secretariat also engaged with in-depth discussions with the Management Authority, which made a strong commitment that the current production of the species in Nicaragua would be investigated and reformed as necessary to comply with CITES requirements.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Nicaragua be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *D. pumilio* from Nicaragua until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

At the 49th meeting of the Standing Committee (April 2003), the Secretariat reported on measures undertaken by Nicaragua concerning trade in this species, explaining that the primary recommendations had been formulated by the Animals Committee to clarify the sources of dendrobatid frogs exported from Nicaragua, and to ensure that adequate controls would be in place for trade in these specimens. In the opinion of the Secretariat, Nicaragua had addressed these issues and taken appropriate measures where possible, thereby complying with the relevant recommendations formulated by the Animals Committee. The representative of Nicaragua stressed his country's commitment to monitoring the trade in dendrobatid frogs, and its willingness to collaborate with the Secretariat in establishing appropriate export quotas and management measures for the species concerned. The Standing Committee decided that, in accordance with paragraph u) of Resolution Conf. 12.8 on the Review of Significant Trade in Specimens of Appendix-II Species, its current recommendation to the Parties to suspend imports from Nicaragua of this species as contained in Notification to the Parties No. 2001/043 of 9 July 2001 would be withdrawn as soon as Nicaragua established a cautious annual export quota and committed to regular monitoring of the wild populations.

It seems there may have been some confusion on the part of the CITES Management Authority with regard to what was required for the import suspension to be lifted. Based on communications with the Management Authority by TRAFFIC South America, it appears that they believe they have been asked to address issues related to community involvement. The Management Authority also noted that at present they lack the resources and experience to work with local communities to guarantee good management and control of management of these species (R.S. Castellón, CITES Management Authority of Nicaragua, *in litt.* to B. Ortiz, Director, TRAFFIC South America, 22 February 2006).

Current status of *D. pumilio* in Nicaragua

In 2004, *D. pumilio* was assessed for the IUCN Red List and classified as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, tolerance of a degree of habitat modification, presumed large population, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category (Solís *et al.*, 2004).

Current management and trade controls

As noted above, it appears that at present all exports of live animals are banned. Further information is required to assess whether the intention is for this ban to be made permanent, and regarding how it relates to export of captive-bred and ranched specimens.

Future measures proposed by Nicaragua

See below.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Further information is required regarding the basis of Nicaragua's current ban on exports of live animals, whether the intention is for this ban to be permanent, and whether it applies to specimens produced by captive breeding and ranching. Should the answers to these questions be yes, then the recommendations would no longer be relevant. However, if the intention is to allow exports to resume some time in future, then, although the Secretariat concluded and the Standing Committee agreed in 2003 that the Management Authority had satisfied the Animals Committee's recommendations, recent concerns noted by the Management Authority call into question whether current exports could be managed in accordance with CITES requirements. As a result, the Standing Committee might wish to revisit the Animals Committee's original recommendations, rather than simply requiring the Management Authority to establish an export quota in order for the recommendation to suspend imports to be lifted.

In considering recommendations regarding potential future trade in *D. pumilio* from Nicaragua, it is important to consider the dynamics of regional trade in dendrobatids more widely. Following the 2001 recommendation to suspend imports of this species and *D. auratus* from Nicaragua and *D. tinctorius* Suriname, exports of dendrobatids from Panama increased dramatically. Reported trade of *D. pumilio* from Panama totalled less than 100 specimens from 1995 – 2003, with no trade reported from 2001-2003. In 2004, however Panama reported the export of nearly 3000 *D. pumilio*, all of which were reported as captive-bred. A further 196 specimens reported as originating in Panama were re-exported from Costa Rica; however, there was no record of the original trade to Costa Rica in CITES annual report data. In Guyana, the first significant export of dendrobatids in recent years took place in 2003, when 500 specimens of *D. tinctorius* were reported in trade.

In Peru, a sustainable management programme for dendrobatid exports is being developed funded by the GEF. In the opinion of TRAFFIC South America, which has visited the project, the approach being taken could provide a model for management of dendrobatid harvest, *ex situ* production and trade for other range States, including with regard to involvement of local communities.

Based on consultation with the Management Authorities of Nicaragua and Suriname, and a review of the data on the dendrobatid trade overall, it would appear that a regional approach to encouraging better management of the trade, including with regard to making non-detriment findings, would be the most effective way to support the efforts of Nicaragua, Suriname and other exporting Parties to implement Article IV. Given the current investment in developing a sustainable management programme in Peru, it might be advantageous to organize a regional training session in Peru, to share the lessons being learned via the project there.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of Nicaragua should be encouraged to:

- confirm the basis of the current ban on exports of live animals, whether the intention is for this ban to be permanent, and how it affects exports of captive-bred and ranched specimens; and
- if exports are to be allowed in future, provide additional information on management and trade controls, including export quantities to be permitted (quotas).

The CITES Secretariat should be encouraged to:

- consider recommending to the Animals Committee and dendrobatid range States the convening of a regional workshop, possibly in Peru, to discuss management of dendrobatid harvests and trade,

including harvest methodologies and controls on *ex situ* production facilities, and share lessons learned from the GEF-funded project.

The Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- take note of the trade in *Dendrobates* spp. from Panama, with a view to considering whether this population might merit inclusion in the Significant Trade Review Process in future.

Table 2.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *D. pumilio* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CR	eggs	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
CR	live	80	98	60	54	0	0	4	0	0	0
CR	specimens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	426
NI	live	2704	7587	2181	619	4890	3550	1113	0	0	0
NI	specimens	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PA	live	0	8	0	4	12	60	0	0	0	2990

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

References

Solís, F., Ibáñez, R., Jaramillo, C., Chaves, G., Savage, J., Köhler, G., Jungfer, K.-H. and Bolívar, W. (2004). *Dendrobates auratus*. In: IUCN. (2006). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 05 December 2006.

PERU

Aratinga erythrogenys

Background

Red-masked Conure *Aratinga erythrogenys*, a small parrot found only in Ecuador and Peru, was included in CITES Appendix II effective 06 June 1981. It was included in Phase I of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a subsequent recommendation by WCMC, in consultation with the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group and TRAFFIC, to the Chair of the Animals Committee. Following the agreement of the Chair, a detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 5th meeting (August 1991). Available information indicated that despite remaining locally common, the overall increase in recorded trade in *A. erythrogenys* since the early 1980s could constitute a threat if it continued: minimum net CITES-reported imports from 1983-89 ranged from 2770 to 16 019. Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 7th meeting (March 1992) that the Management Authority of Peru:

- establish an annual export quota consistent with the sustainable offtake, and notify the Secretariat of this quota for the information of Parties each year.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation' and communicated to the Management Authority of Peru on 01 June 1992. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

The following 'secondary recommendation' was also directed to the Management Authority, which was requested to:

- advise the Secretariat of the scientific basis of its management programme.

The Management Authority was given 12 months to respond to the secondary recommendation.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

Although the Secretariat and the Management Authority corresponded, the information required was not provided. However, the Management Authority expressed its intention to conduct a population survey.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, at its 29th meeting (March 1993), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *A. erythrogenys* from Peru until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 April 1993.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

Peru prepared a proposal to evaluate the status of the species and establish a management programme, which was approved by the Standing Committee at its 30th meeting (September 1993). Funding for this study (S-109), which also included *Brotogeris pyrrhopterus*, was provided by Spain.

Current status of *A. erythrogenys* in Peru

In 2004, *A. erythrogenys* was classified as Near Threatened in the IUCN Red List (BirdLife International, 2004). *A. erythrogenys* was also classified as Vulnerable according to Peru's Supreme Decree 34-2004-AG (22 September 2004).

Current management and trade controls

Peru's Supreme Decree 34-2004-AG (22 September 2004) bans the hunting, capture, possession, transport or export for commercial purposes of this and other species.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Subsequent to the recommendation in 1993 to suspend imports of *A. erythrogegnys* from Peru, CITES-reported exports drastically declined but none-the-less continued, with between 0 and 5 live specimens reported by Peru as exported per year in 1994-2002, with 94 live wild specimens reported as exported for commercial purposes in 2003 and 23 in 2004 (Table 1).

Future measures proposed by Peru

Since *A. erythrogegnys* is now a strictly protected species, there are no future measures with regard to trade proposed for this species by Peru.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Given the categorisation of this species as Vulnerable and the prohibition on capture and export, the Animals Committee recommendations are no longer relevant.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of Peru should be encouraged to:

- provide formal confirmation to the CITES Secretariat of the ban on exports of *A. erythrogegnys*.

Based on a favorable review of this information, the Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- consider its original recommendations to no longer be relevant, and request that the Standing Committee withdraw its recommendation to suspend imports of this species from Peru.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *A. erythrogegnys* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
PE	live	0	2	0	4	1	5	5	5	95	23

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

References

BirdLife International (2004). *Aratinga erythrogegnys*. In: IUCN (2006). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <https://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 07 December 2006.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Lynx lynx

Background

A medium sized cat found throughout Europe, Siberia, and Central Asia, Eurasian Lynx *Lynx lynx* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 04 February 1977, coinciding with the Appendix II listing of Felidae spp.. The former USSR took a reservation on the listing of this species, which was withdrawn on 26 April 1995. It was included in Phase I of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a subsequent recommendation by WCMC, in consultation with the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group and TRAFFIC, to the Chair of the Animals Committee. Following the agreement of the Chair, a detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 5th meeting (August 1991). Available information indicated that a decreasing number of felid species was available to the fur trade, with apparent fluctuations in the number of *Felis lynx* (syn. *Lynx lynx*) skins in the trade from 1983-89 and a slight fall in trade after 1986. Exports from the USSR were fairly stable from 1985-89 at an average of approximately 5000 skins per year. The reviewers considered at the time that the harvest of and trade in *L. lynx* should be closely monitored in the future. Populations of *L. lynx* in the USSR were believed to be the largest in the world, spread from the Pacific coast to the western border with isolated populations in the Carpathians and central Asia. No specific information was provided on *L. lynx* populations in the Republic of Moldova.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 7th meeting (March 1992) that the Russian Federation and other relevant independent states that formerly constituted the USSR should:

- establish export quotas for the species and inform the Secretariat of the level of these quotas.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation' and communicated to the Republic of Moldova authority competent to issue CITES equivalent documentation on 01 June 1992 (The Republic of Moldova was not a Party at that time). The competent authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 29th meeting (March 1993), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *L. lynx* from the Republic of Moldova until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 April 1993.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

There is no information to indicate that the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports prompted specific actions on the part of the Republic of Moldova's competent authority with regard to the original Animals Committee recommendation. The Republic of Moldova acceded to CITES on 29 March 2001, with the treaty coming into effect on 27 June 2001. According to the CITES Management Authority (pers. comm. to A. Shestakov, TRAFFIC Europe – Russia, January 2006), information related to the ban on hunting and therefore the lack of a need for hunting quotas has previously been communicated to the CITES Secretariat.

Current status of *L. lynx* in the Republic of Moldova

L. lynx is listed in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Moldova (CITES Management Authority of the Republic of Moldova, pers. comm. to A. Shestakov, TRAFFIC Europe – Russia, January 2006).

Current management and trade controls

No hunting or harvest of this species is allowed; *L. lynx* is a strictly protected species (CITES Management Authority of the Republic of Moldova, pers. comm. to A. Shestakov, TRAFFIC Europe – Russia, January 2006).

As noted above, the Republic of Moldova acceded to CITES effective 27 June 2001.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

There were no CITES-reported imports of *L. lynx* from the Republic of Moldova between 1975 and 2004.

Future measures proposed by the Republic of Moldova

Since *L. lynx* is a strictly protected species, there are no future measures with regard to trade proposed for this species by the Republic of Moldova.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

It is apparent that the original Animals Committee recommendation was issued as a blanket recommendation to several of what were at the time newly independent range States for *L. lynx*, without full knowledge of whether trade was taking place from the individual countries. Given the ban on hunting of *L. lynx*, the original recommendation and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports would no longer appear to be relevant.

Recommendations

The Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- withdraw the original recommendation regarding the establishment of export quotas in *L. lynx* from the Republic of Moldova; and
- request that the Standing Committee withdraw its recommendation to suspend imports of this species from the country.

Given the status of the species' wild population in the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Moldova's Management Authority should be encouraged to:

- Be particularly cautious in making non-detriment findings should the ban on trade in *L. lynx* be reconsidered in future.

RWANDA

Hippopotamus amphibius

Background

Common Hippo *Hippopotamus amphibius* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 16 February 1995. Previous to that time it had been included in CITES Appendix III by Ghana, effective 26 February 1976. *H. amphibius* was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information included within that review indicated that there are not many *H. amphibius* in Rwanda. A large population was known from the Akagera River on the border between the United Republic of Tanzania and Rwanda, but the most recent counts were only conducted in 1969 when 671 individuals were seen from the air. An estimated 1900 *H. amphibius* were present in the Akagera National Park in 1987 where numbers appeared to be stable for the previous 20 years except in the valley of Akagera where they had been severely reduced by poaching. The review also indicated that *H. amphibius* may have also occurred at Mutara Game Reserve. One *H. amphibius* skull was reported in CITES annual report data as being imported from Rwanda during 1991-96.

The Chairman of the Animals Committee requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to Rwanda's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9. The following recommendation was subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Rwanda, which was requested to:

- provide the Secretariat with detailed information on management measures in place to monitor wild populations of the species and implement the requirements of Article IV.2 of the Convention when authorizing exports.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation' and sent to the Management Authority in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Rwanda be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *H. amphibius* from Rwanda until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

There is no information to indicate that the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports prompted specific actions on the part of Rwanda's CITES Management Authority with regard to the original Animals Committee recommendation.

Current status of *H. amphibius* in Rwanda

Rwanda's population of *H. amphibius* is estimated at 200-400 individuals, with a restricted distribution and low density (IUCN, 2006). The population is declining. Two herds of *H. amphibius* in Akakgera National Park in Rwanda were seriously impacted by the prolonged and severe droughts in East Africa in 2001, which caused the deaths of at least 20 of the area's estimated 230 local *H. amphibius*. In 2000, 10 individuals died during severe droughts in the Senene Valley in northeastern Rwanda (Anon. 2001)

Current management and trade controls

The species is considered partially protected in Rwanda (IUCN, 2006).

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Following the recommendation to suspend imports of *H. amphibius* from Rwanda, the only reported export was of one tooth in 2002 (Table 1).

Future measures proposed by Rwanda

No information.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

The record of the 15th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee indicates that Rwanda was, along with other range States, identified as subject to recommendations if ivory trade had been recorded. The subsequent recommendation stated that, "The Management Authority of Rwanda having regularly authorized exports of specimens of this species during the period 1991-96, should....". In this case, however, trade was limited to a single specimen and therefore the recommendations do not appear to have been merited. There is no evidence of significant trade subsequent to the review. As the *H. amphibius* populations are small and declining, any future decision to resume exports would need to be taken with caution.

Recommendations

The CITES Management Authority of Rwanda should be encouraged to:

- clarify current hunting and trade policies for *H. amphibius*; and
- be particularly cautious in making non-detriment findings should trade in *H. amphibius* be reconsidered in future.

The Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- depending on the response from the Management Authority, consider withdrawing the original recommendation regarding management of the trade in this species.

The Standing Committee should be encouraged to:

- take direction from the Animals Committee with regard to the relevance of maintaining the recommendation to suspend imports of this species from Rwanda.

References

Anon. (2001). KWS Assesses Rwanda Drought on Hippos. IUCN/SSC Hippo Specialist Group Online Newsletter. February 2001.
<http://moray.ml.duke.edu/projects/hippos/Newsletter/NewsFrameSet.html>

IUCN (2006). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 07 December 2006.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *H. amphibius* from Rwanda, all sources (1995-2004).

Term	Unit	Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
teeth		RW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Corucia zebrata

Background

A large nocturnal lizard found in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, Prehensile-tailed Skink *Corucia zebrata* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 11 June 1992. It was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information included within that review indicated that populations of *C. zebrata* might be declining owing to harvest for trade and other uses and habitat alteration. From 1992-96 there were reported exports of over 14 500 *C. zebrata* from the Solomon Islands. The Chairman requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to the authority competent to issue CITES equivalent documentation in the Solomon Islands for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9. The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the competent authority of the Solomon Islands, which was requested to:

- provide detailed information on the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and
- explain the biological and scientific basis for authorizing exports of specimens of the species for each year during the period 1993-96, which were substantially in excess of declared annual quotas.

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations' and were communicated to the competent authority in the Solomon Islands in January 2000. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendations was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to these Animals Committee recommendations, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from the Solomon Islands be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *C. zebrata* from the Solomon Islands until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

There is no information to indicate that the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports prompted specific actions on the part of the Solomon Islands' CITES Management Authority with regard to the original Animals Committee recommendation.

Current status of *C. zebrata* in the Solomon Islands

C. zebrata has not been assessed for inclusion on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (*C. Hilton-Taylor*, IUCN Red List Programme Officer, *in litt.* to Teresa Mulliken, TRAFFIC International).

Current management and trade controls

No additional information.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Following the recommendation to suspend imports, CITES Parties reported the import of approximately 3600 live specimens of *C. zebra* from the Solomon Islands (Table 1). These were reported as originating from a combination of wild, captive-bred and captive-born (F) sources (Table 2).

Future measures proposed by the Solomon Islands

No information.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Information on the status of the species and the biological basis for exports is necessary to determine whether Article IV requirements are being met for exports of this species from the Solomon Islands, with the Animals Committee recommendations therefore remaining relevant.

Recommendations

The competent authority of the Solomon Islands should be encouraged to:

- respond to the original Animals Committee recommendations; and
- provide clarification of current harvest and trade controls and the status of captive breeding operations in the country.

The CITES Secretariat should be encouraged to:

- remind all CITES Parties, and particularly those shown to be importing *C. zebra* from the Solomon Islands in recent years, of the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports.

Table 1.

CITES-reported imports of *C. zebra* from the Solomon Islands, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
SB	Live	3094	1857	2121	1663	1498	1495	2828	1059	2299	282

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Table 2.

CITES-reported imports of *C. zebra* from the Solomon Islands (2002-2004).

Year	Country	Qty	Term	Purpose	Source
2002	FR	35	live	T	C
2002	FR	600	live	T	F
2002	JP	225	live	T	W
2002	MY	199	live	T	C
2003	FR	400	live	T	F
2003	JP	412	live	T	W

Year	Country	Qty	Term	Purpose	Source
2003	MY	315	live	T	C
2003	TH	105	live	T	C
2003	US	150	live	T	C
2003	US	917	live	T	W
2004	JP	32	live	T	C
2004	JP	100	live	T	W
2004	TH	150	live	T	C

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

References

IUCN (2006). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 07 December 2006.

Ornithoptera urvillianus

Background

D'Urville's Birdwing *Ornithoptera urvillianus*, a large butterfly found in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, was included in CITES Appendix II effective 16 February 1979 with the Appendix II listing of the genus *Ornithoptera*. It was included in Phase II of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that the impact of current levels of trade and/or conservation status were insufficiently known. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993).

Available information indicated that, while the overall quantity of *O. urvillianus* exported from the Solomon Islands was low compared to exports from Papua New Guinea (eight per cent of reported trade compared to 87%), there had been concerns regarding the level of trade of wild-caught specimens from the Solomon Islands for this species, which ranged from 63 to 499 specimens from 1985-90. The reviewers indicated that ranching should be encouraged within the framework of the legislation for regulation of trade and management of the wildlife stocks which was, at that time, in development.

The Solomon Islands is not a CITES Party.

The Animals Committee recommended at its 9th meeting that the authority competent to issue CITES equivalent documentation in the Solomon Islands should:

- provide details of the biological basis for determining that the exports of specimens of the species will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation' and was communicated to the authority competent to issue CITES equivalent documentation in the Solomon Islands on 12 January 1995 (The Solomon Islands was not a Party at that time). The competent authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 32nd meeting (November 1994), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *O. urvillianus* from the Solomon Islands until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 January 1995.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

On 26 January 1995, the competent authority of the Solomon Islands suggested establishing a "cautious quota" of 4000 butterflies. The Secretariat asked what the basis for the quota was, but this information was not provided, and therefore the recommendation to suspend imports remained in place.

Current status of *O. urvillianus* in the Solomon Islands

No information.

Current management and trade controls

No further information.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Since the recommendation to suspend imports, several thousand *O. urvillianus* have been reported by CITES Parties as imported from the Solomon Islands (Table 3). The majority of these imports were reported as being from specimens originating in ranching operations (Table 4).

Future measures proposed by the Solomon Islands

No information.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

The biological basis for exports, whether of wild or ranched specimens, is necessary to determine whether Article IV requirements are being met for exports of this species from the Solomon Islands, with the Animals Committee recommendation therefore remaining relevant.

Recommendations

The competent authority of the Solomon Islands should be encouraged to:

- respond to the original Animals Committee recommendation concerning the biological basis of exports; and
- provide clarification of current harvest and trade controls and the status of ranching operations in the country.

The CITES Secretariat should be encouraged to:

- remind all CITES Parties, and particularly those shown to be importing *O. urvillianus* from the Solomon Islands in recent years, of the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports.

Table 3. Gross CITES-reported trade of *O. urvillianus* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Term	Unit	Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Bodies		PG	0	0	208	12	1187	2970	1178	258	727	257
Live		PG	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	200	0
Specimens		PG	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	0
Bodies	Pairs	SB	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	288	0	431
Bodies		SB	0	123	4	88	221	264	408	890	1113	310
Live		SB	0	290	389	0	0	0	0	0	550	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Table 4. CITES-reported imports of *O. urvillianus* from the Solomon Islands, all sources (1996-2004)

Year	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Import				
				Quantity	Unit	Term	Purpose	Source
1996	JP	SB		123		Bodies	T	
1996	JP	SB		290		Live	T	
1997	AU	SB		4		Bodies	T	R
1997	JP	SB		389		Live	T	
1998	FR	SB		88		Bodies	T	R
1999	FR	SB		221		Bodies	T	R
2000	FR	SB		264		Bodies	T	R
2001	AU	SB		302		Bodies	T	R
2001	DE	SB		6		Bodies	T	R
2001	FR	SB		65	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
2001	US	SB		100		Bodies	T	W
2002	CA	SB		42	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
2002	CA	SB		92		Bodies	T	R
2002	DE	SB		246	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
2002	DE	SB		534		Bodies	T	R
2002	FR	SB		64		Bodies	T	R
2002	US	SB		200		Bodies	T	F
2003	CA	SB		550		Live	T	R
2003	DE	SB		236		Bodies	T	R
2003	FR	SB		320		Bodies	T	R
2003	US	SB		106		Bodies	T	I
2003	US	SB		451		Bodies	T	R
2004	AT	SB		80		Bodies	P	R
2004	AU	SB		61	PAIR	Bodies	P	R
2004	DE	SB		2	PAIR	Bodies	P	R
2004	DE	SB		68	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
2004	FR	SB		20		Bodies	T	R
2004	JP	SB		300	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
2004	US	SB		210		Bodies	T	I

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Key:

Purpose: **R** Specimens originating in a ranching operation; **W** Specimens taken from the wild

Source: **T** Commercial trade; **P** Personal use; **I** Confiscated or seized specimens (may be used with another code)

Ornithoptera victoriae

Background

Queen Victoria's Birdwing *Ornithoptera victoriae*, a large butterfly found in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, was included in CITES Appendix II effective 04 February 1977 with the Appendix II listing of the genus *Ornithoptera*. Subsequent to that time it was included with higher taxon listing for *Ornithoptera* spp. effective 16 February 1979. It was included in Phase II of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that the impact of current levels of trade and/or conservation status were insufficiently known. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993).

Information available at the time of the review indicated the bulk of the trade in *O. victoriae* was in wild-caught specimens from the Solomon Islands, and that the level of trade from this country was of concern (over 2000 specimens in 1988), especially for the subspecies *O. v. victoriae*. Based on this information, and the known restricted range of the seven subspecies that were recognised, the Animals Committee recommended at its 9th meeting that the authority competent to issue CITES equivalent documentation in the Solomon Islands should:

- provide details of the biological basis for determining that the exports of specimens of the species will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation' and was communicated to the competent authority on 12 January 1995. The competent authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 32nd meeting (November 1994), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *O. victoriae* from the Solomon Islands until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 January 1995.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

On 26 January 1995, the competent authority of the Solomon Islands suggested establishing a "cautious quota" of 4000 butterflies. The Secretariat asked what the basis for the quota was, but this information was not provided, and therefore the recommendation to suspend imports remained in place.

Current status of *O. victoriae* in the Solomon Islands

No information.

Current management and trade controls

No further information.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Since the recommendation to suspend imports, several thousand *O. victoriae* have been reported as imported from the Solomon Islands (Table 5), the majority of which were reported as originating from a ranching operation and around 10% as wild-caught specimens (Table 6).

Future measures proposed by the Solomon Islands

No information.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

The biological basis for exports, whether of wild or ranched specimens, is necessary to determine whether Article IV requirements are being met for exports of this species from the Solomon Islands, with the Animals Committee recommendation therefore remaining relevant.

Recommendations

The competent authority of the Solomon Islands should be encouraged to:

- respond to the original Animals Committee recommendation concerning the biological basis of exports; and
- provide clarification of current harvest and trade controls and the status of ranching operations in the country.

The CITES Secretariat should be encouraged to:

- remind all CITES Parties, and particularly those shown to be importing *O. victoriae* from the Solomon Islands in recent years, of the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports.

Table 5.

Gross CITES-reported trade of *O. victoriae* including recorded subspecies from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Taxon	Term	Unit	Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>O. v. reginae</i>	Bodies		PG	0	0	0	0	110	78	363	8	9	0
<i>O. victoriae</i>	Bodies		PG	378	111	56	40	424	439	289	614	157	340
<i>O. victoriae</i>	Live		PG	58	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
<i>O. victoriae</i>	Specimens		PG	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	4	0
<i>O. v. epiphanes</i>	Bodies	Pairs	SB	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
<i>O. v. epiphanes</i>	Bodies		SB	0	0	0	60	66	0	0	0	0	0
<i>O. v. isabellae</i>	Bodies	Pairs	SB	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
<i>O. v. reginae</i>	Bodies		SB	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	4	0
<i>O. victoriae</i>	Bodies	pairs	SB	0	0	6	7	0	0	20	136	0	273
<i>O. victoriae</i>	Bodies		SB	40	240	60	70	269	160	501	494	1000	94
<i>O. victoriae</i>	Live		SB	0	724	164	0	0	0	34	0	94	0
<i>O. victoriae</i>	Specimens		SB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	3

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Table 6. CITES-reported imports of *O. victoriae* and recorded subspecies from the Solomon Islands (1996-2004).

Year	Taxon	Importer	Exporter	Origin	Import				
					Quantity	Unit	Term	P	S
1996	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		40		Bodies		W
1996	<i>O. victoriae</i>	JP	SB		724		Live	T	
1996	<i>O. victoriae</i>	US	SB		200		Bodies	T	W
1997	<i>O. victoriae</i>	AU	SB		6	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
1997	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		60		Bodies	T	R
1997	<i>O. victoriae</i>	JP	SB		164		Live	T	
1998	<i>O. victoriae</i>	ES	SB		7	PAIR	Bodies	P	C
1998	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		70		Bodies	T	R
1999	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		269		Bodies	T	R
2000	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		14		Bodies	T	W
2000	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		146		Bodies	T	R
2001	<i>O. victoriae</i>	AU	SB		286		Bodies	T	R
2001	<i>O. victoriae</i>	DE	SB		132		Bodies	T	R
2001	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		2		Bodies	T	R
2001	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		20	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
2001	<i>O. victoriae</i>	JP	SB		34		Live	T	W
2001	<i>O. victoriae</i>	US	SB		2		Bodies	T	W
2001	<i>O. victoriae</i>	US	SB		79		Bodies	T	I
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	AT	SB		80		Bodies	S	C
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	AT	SB		80		Specimens	P	R
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	AU	SB		32		Bodies		R
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	CA	SB		94		Live	T	R
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	DE	SB		418		Bodies	T	R
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		192		Bodies	T	R
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	SG	SB		6		Bodies	T	R
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	US	SB		113		Bodies	T	I
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	US	SB		159		Bodies	T	R
2003	<i>O. victoriae</i>	US	SB		20		Specimens	T	I
2004	<i>O. victoriae</i>	AT	SB		20		Bodies	P	R
2004	<i>O. victoriae</i>	AU	SB		79	PAIR	Bodies	P	R
2004	<i>O. victoriae</i>	DE	SB		10	PAIR	Bodies	P	R
2004	<i>O. victoriae</i>	DE	SB		49	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
2004	<i>O. victoriae</i>	DE	SB		60		Bodies	T	R
2004	<i>O. victoriae</i>	FR	SB		14		Bodies	T	R
2004	<i>O. victoriae</i>	JP	SB		135	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
2004	<i>O. victoriae</i>	US	SB		3		Specimens	P	R
1998	<i>O. v. epiphanes</i>	FR	SB		60		Bodies	T	R
1999	<i>O. v. epiphanes</i>	FR	SB		66		Bodies	T	R
2001	<i>O. v. epiphanes</i>	FR	SB		10	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
2001	<i>O. v. isabellae</i>	FR	SB		5	PAIR	Bodies	T	R
1998	<i>O. v. reginae</i>	FR	SB		20		Bodies	T	R
2003	<i>O. v. reginae</i>	SG	SB		4		Bodies	T	R

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Key: **P** Purpose: **T** Commercial trade, **P** Personal use,

S Source: **R** Specimens originating in a ranching operation, **W** Specimens taken from the wild, **I** Confiscated or seized specimens (may be used with another code)

SURINAME

Dendrobates tinctorius

Background

Found in Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana and Brazil, the Dyeing Poison Frog *Dendrobates tinctorius* was, along with other *Dendrobates* species, included in CITES Appendix II effective 22 October 1987. It was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information included within that review indicated that virtually all wild specimens of *D. tinctorius* recorded in international trade from 1991-96 originated in Suriname (a total of 5442) and that annual exports of *D. tinctorius* from Suriname during 1995 and 1996 were lower than annual export quotas set for this species (1886 specimens). Trade in captive-bred animals developed steadily from 1992 onwards and by 1996 declared captive-bred frogs accounted for approximately 40% of all specimens traded. The Chairman requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to Suriname's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9. The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Suriname in January 2000, which was requested to:

- provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the distribution and abundance of this species (including its different colour varieties) in Suriname;
- provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the scientific basis by which it had established that the quantities currently exported would not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and
- provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the number and location of collecting sites (indicating the colour variety(ies) for each collecting site) and period of the year in which collecting was undertaken.

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations' and the Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

A commitment was made to provide information in response to the recommendations as of January 2001, however it had not been received as of June 2001. The Management Authority also informed the Secretariat that a project was being planned concerning the first two recommendations, for which the Secretariat's assistance was requested to help secure funding. In addition, the Secretariat was informed that exports of the rarer blue and black-and-blue colour forms had been prohibited from October 2000.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Suriname be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *D. tinctorius* from Suriname until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

According to the Acting Head of the Management Authority, *D. tinctorius* exports were suspended following receipt of Notification No. 2004/028, which makes reference to the recommended import suspension agreed by the Standing Committee (B. Drakenstein, Acting Head, Nature Conservation Division/NCD, Wildlife Management Authority, *in litt.* to M. L. Felix, WWF Guianas, 22 February 2006). CITES annual report data for 2004 show a drop in exports compared to previous years (Table 1), although export quotas communicated to the CITES Secretariat remained at similar levels through 2006 (Table 2).

Current status of *D. tinctorius* in Suriname

In 2004, *D. tinctorius* was assessed for the IUCN Red List and listed as Least Concern in view of its wide distribution, tolerance of a degree of habitat modification, presumed large population, and because it is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category (Gaucher *et al.*, 2004). It is locally common in French Guiana (Lescure *et al.*, 2001). Elsewhere it is common but patchily distributed (Gaucher *et al.*, 2004). No information was available for this species specific to Suriname.

Current management and trade controls

Export quotas for *D. tinctorius* were established for each of the years 2001-2006 (Table 2), with the quota set at 1886 live specimens for every year except 2002, when it was set at 2104. The export quota will be set at zero until such time as the Animals Committee recommendations have been addressed (B. Drakenstein, Acting Head, Nature Conservation Division/NCD, Wildlife Management Authority, *in litt.* to M. L. Felix, WWF Guianas, 22 February 2006).

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Following the recommendation to suspend imports of *D. tinctorius* from Suriname, CITES-reported trade continued but decreased overall between 2001 and 2004 (Table 2). The percentage of specimens reported by Suriname as captive-born (F), increased during that time, from 6% in 2001 to 50% in 2003 (Table 3). Trade declined significantly in 2004; data for 2005 were not available at the time of this writing.

Future measures proposed by Suriname

Suriname's CITES Management Authority considers it a priority to have the import suspension removed, and considers it necessary to conduct field assessments in order to effectively respond to recommendations resulting from the Significant Trade Review. Unfortunately, due to a lack of funding, this process has not moved forward. The Government of Suriname is therefore seeking funds to conduct a review of the trade and to provide details as required to the Animals Committee. If funds become available, such an assessment will be conducted immediately and can be done in collaboration with WWF Guianas, with whom the CITES Management Authority has been liaising. Until such time however Suriname will maintain a zero quota on exports of *D. tinctorius* (B. Drakenstein, Acting Head, Nature Conservation Division/NCD, Wildlife Management Authority, *in litt.* to M. L. Felix, WWF Guianas, 22 February 2006).

The Management Authority, working with WWF Guianas, has begun drafting a proposal for the work required, with an estimated budget of USD15 000. TRAFFIC has committed to helping finalize this proposal and identify possible sources of funding.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

As noted by the Management Authority, these recommendations remain generally relevant. However, the level of detail of the information required should be considered within the broader basis of that needed to make a sufficient non-detriment finding for the exports to be allowed. For example, if harvests are to be limited to a certain section of the country, then it may not be necessary to secure population information

for the entire range of the species in order to ensure that harvests for trade are maintained within sustainable levels.

In considering recommendations regarding trade in *D. tinctorius* from Suriname, it is important to consider the dynamics of regional trade in dendrobatids more widely. Following the 2001 recommendation to suspend imports of this species and *D. pumilio* from both Nicaragua and Suriname, exports of dendrobatids from Panama increased dramatically. Reported trade of *D. auratus* from Panama was in the low hundreds prior to 2001 (except in 1999 when 3200 live specimens were reported as exported), climbing to over 9000 live specimens per year in 2004 (Table 1), virtually all trade being reported as involving captive-bred specimens. In Guyana, the first significant export of dendrobatids in recent years took place in 2003, when 500 specimens of *D. tinctorius* were reported in trade.

In Peru, a sustainable management programme for dendrobatid exports is being developed funded by the GEF. In the opinion of TRAFFIC South America, which has visited the project, the approach being taken could provide a model for management of dendrobatid harvest, *ex situ* production and trade for other range States, including with regard to involvement of local communities.

Based on consultation with the Management Authorities of Nicaragua and Suriname, and a review of the data on the dendrobatid trade overall, it would appear that a regional approach to encouraging better management of the trade, including with regard to making non-detriment findings, would be the most effective way to support the efforts of Nicaragua, Suriname and other exporting Parties to implement Article IV. Given the current investment in developing a sustainable management programme in Peru, it might be advantageous to organize a regional training session in Peru, to share the lessons being learned via the project there.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of Suriname should be encouraged to:

- maintain its commitment to undertake the research necessary to make non-detriment findings for this species.

TRAFFIC should:

- working with the Management Authority and WWF Guianas, finalize the research proposal for circulation to potential donors.

The CITES Secretariat should be encouraged to:

- consider recommending to the Animals Committee and dendrobatid range States the convening of a regional workshop, possibly in Peru, to discuss management of dendrobatid harvests and trade, including harvest methodologies and controls on *ex situ* production facilities, and share lessons learned from the GEF-funded project.

The Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- take note of the trade in *Dendrobates* spp. from Panama, with a view to considering whether this population might merit inclusion in the Significant Trade Review Process in future.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *D. tinctorius* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
BR	Live	0	0	12000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GY	Live	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	34	500	0
GY	Specimens	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
SR	live	1568	1444	917	1539	1763	1905	1276	1196	778	125

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Table 2.

Suriname's export quotas for *D. tinctorius*.

Year	Quota
1997	1886
1998	1886
1999	1886
2000	1886
2001	1886
2002	2104
2003	1886
2004	1886
2005	1886
2006	1886

Source: CITES Species Database maintained by UNEP-WCMC.

Table 3. CITES-reported imports and exports of *D. tinctorius* from Suriname (2001-2004).

Year	Importer	Exporter	Import					(Re-) Export				
			Quantity	Unit	Term	P	S	Quantity	Unit	Term	P	S
2000	CA	SR	16		live	T	F	16		Live	T	F
2000	CA	SR	309		live	T	W	269		Live	T	W
2000	DE	SR	10		live	T	W	10		Live	T	W
2000	DE	SR	78		live	T	F	78		Live	T	F
2000	JP	SR	61		live	T	W	61		Live	T	W
2000	NL	SR	664		live	T	W	564		Live	T	W
2000	US	SR	83		live	T	F	108		Live	T	F
2000	US	SR	176		live	T	W	659		Live	T	W
2001	CA	SR	148		live	T	W	148		Live	T	W
2001	NL	SR	62		live	T	W	90		Live	T	W
2001	US	SR	50		live	T	F	78		Live	T	F
2001	US	SR	728		live	T	W	960		Live	T	W
2002	CA	SR	210		live	T	F	55		Live	T	F
2002	JP	SR	200		live	T	W	200		Live	T	W
2002	US	SR	568		live	T	W	696		Live	T	W
2002	US	SR						90		Live	T	F
2003	CA	SR						50		Live	T	F
2003	JP	SR	60		live	T	W	60		Live	T	W
2003	RU	SR						30		Live	T	W
2003	TW	SR						12		Live	T	W
2003	US	SR	116		live	T	W	289		Live	T	W
2003	US	SR	205		live	T	F	337		Live	T	F
2004	JP	SR	125		live	T	W	125		Live	T	W

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Key:

S Source: **F** Animals born in captivity (F1 or subsequent generations) that do not fulfil the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.), as well as parts and derivatives thereof; **W** Specimens taken from the wild

P Purpose: **T** Commercial trade

References

- Lescure, J. and Marty, C. (2001). *Atlas des Amphibiens de Guyane*. Patrimoines Naturels, Paris, France.
 Gaucher, P. and MacCulloch, R. (2004). *Dendrobates tinctorius*. In: IUCN (2006).
 IUCN (2006). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 05 December 2006.

TOGO

Poicephalus robustus

Background

A wide ranging African species, Brown-necked Parrot *Poicephalus robustus* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 01 July 1975. It was selected for inclusion in Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review process during the 14th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (May 1998). A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by consultants contracted by the CITES Secretariat (WCMC, working with IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC), for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 15th meeting (July 1999). Information included within that review indicated that the status of *P. robustus* was uncertain in Togo, with only one confirmed specimen of the species having been collected there, in the 1800s. From 1992-96 there were reported commercial exports of 390 live birds from Togo, some of which were reported as re-exports from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Chairman requested the Secretariat, in accordance with the procedure outlined in paragraph g) of Decision 10.79, to circulate the findings of the Committee to Togo's CITES Management Authority for comment preparatory to the Committee formulating recommendations pursuant to Resolution Conf. 8.9. The following recommendations were subsequently formulated by the Animals Committee and directed to the Management Authority of Togo in January 2000, which was requested to:

- provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the distribution and abundance of this species in its country; and
- provide the CITES Secretariat with detailed information on the justification, or the scientific basis by which it has established that the quantities currently exported will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations' and the Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendations was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from Togo be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 45th meeting (June 2001) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *P. robustus* from Togo until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 09 July 2001.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

There is no information to indicate that the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports prompted specific actions on the part of Togo's CITES Management Authority with regard to the original Animals Committee recommendations.

Current status of *P. robustus* in Togo

The status of *P. robustus* in Togo remains unknown. The species has a large range and its global population size and trends have not been quantified but the species is not believed to approach the

thresholds for the population size of decline criterion of the IUCN Red List and therefore was evaluated in 2006 as Least Concern (BirdLife International, 2004).

Current management and trade controls

No further information.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Following the recommendation to suspend imports, a single live specimen of *P. robustus* was exported from Togo to France for personal use in 2002 (Table 1). No trade was reported in 2000 or 2001.

Future measures proposed by Togo

No information.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Exports of this species from Togo appear to have ceased prior to the import suspension coming into effect, which could indicate a shift in the export policy for this species and/or confirmation that it does not occur there. The recommendations remain valid until such time as the Management Authority clarifies the current situation and, if exports are to be allowed in future, provides the necessary information.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of Togo should be encouraged to:

- communicate its intentions with regard to responding to the Animals Committee's original recommendations.

Table 1. Gross CITES-reported exports of *P. robustus* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CD	live	350	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0
CI	live	0	0	5	0	0	20	0	215	350	220
CM	live	0	0	400	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
GN	live	310	489	152	198	255	20	413	115	240	90
LR	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	55	60	64
ML	live	1	495	2	38	0	0	0	0	0	40
NA	live	0	0	0	0	7	13	3	8	0	8
SN	live	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
TG	live	125	100	0	11	50	0	0	1	0	0
TZ	live	998	117	0	12	10	10	0	0	0	0
UG	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0
ZA	live	2	2	10	2	6	35	50	56	9	42
ZM	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
ZW	live	4	0	0	104	32	75	44	64	5	52

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

References

BirdLife International (2004). *Poicephalus robustus*. In: IUCN (2006). *2006 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Viewed 05 December 2006.

UKRAINE

Lynx lynx

Background

A medium sized cat found throughout Europe, Siberia, and Central Asia, Eurasian Lynx *Lynx lynx* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 04 February 1977, coinciding with the Appendix II listing of Felidae spp.. The former USSR took a reservation on the listing of this species, which was withdrawn on 26 April 1995. It was included in Phase I of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a subsequent recommendation by WCMC, in consultation with the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group and TRAFFIC, to the Chair of the Animals Committee. Following the agreement of the Chair, a detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 5th meeting (August 1991). Available information indicated that a decreasing number of felid species was available to the fur trade and noted apparent fluctuations in the number of *Felis lynx* (syn. *Lynx lynx*) skins in the trade from 1983-89 and a slight fall in trade after 1986. Exports from the USSR were fairly stable from 1985-89 at an average of approximately 5000 skins per year. The reviewers considered at the time that the harvest of and trade in *L. lynx* should be closely monitored in the future. *L. lynx* were believed to no longer be found in the greater part of the Ukraine.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 7th meeting (March 1992) that the Russian Federation and other relevant independent states that formerly constituted the USSR should;

- establish export quotas for the species and inform the Secretariat of the level of these quotas.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation' and communicated to the Ukrainian authority competent to issue CITES equivalent documentation on 01 June 1992 (The Ukraine was not a Party at that time). The competent authority was given three months to respond.

Ukraine acceded to CITES on 30 December 1999, with the treaty coming into effect on 29 March 2000.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 29th meeting (March 1993), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *L. lynx* from Ukraine until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 April 1993.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

There is no information to indicate that the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports prompted specific actions on the part of Ukraine's competent authority with regard to the original Animals Committee recommendation.

Current status of *L. lynx* in Ukraine

In Ukraine, *L. Lynx* are currently only found in the Carpathian Mountains plus a very small family group in the Volyn area on the border with Belarus (Baltic population) (Anon., 2006). During the past decade the Ukrainian population of *L. lynx* declined significantly from 500-550 animals to less than 300 (L.S. Shevchenko pers. comm. to A. Vaisman, TRAFFIC Europe-Russia, January 2006). In 2001 there were an

estimated 230 individuals in the Carpathian population and around 27 in the Baltic population, which may be migratory individuals from neighbouring Belarus (Anon., 2006). This decline is attributed to the dramatic reduction in the population of Roe Deer, the main prey base for *L. lynx* in the Carpathian Mountains, owing to poaching and hard winters. Poaching of *L. lynx* in Ukraine may not make a significant impact on the population (L.S. Shevchenko pers. comm. to A. Vaisman, TRAFFIC Europe-Russia, January 2006). Habitat degradation due to wood cutting is also considered to be the threat to *L. lynx* in Ukraine (Okarma *et al.*, 2000). *L. lynx* has been listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine since the mid-1990s.

Current management and trade controls

No hunting or commercial use of this species is allowed in Ukraine including commercial trade abroad (L.S. Shevchenko pers. comm. to A. Vaisman, TRAFFIC Europe-Russia, January 2006). As noted above, Ukraine acceded to CITES effective 29 March 2000.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Since the recommendation to suspend imports of *L. lynx* from Ukraine, three live specimens were reported by Ukraine as exported to Georgia in 2003 (Table 1).

Future measures recommended by Ukraine

Since *L. lynx* is now protected in Ukraine and exports are not permitted, no further future measures are currently recommended.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

It is apparent that the original Animals Committee recommendation was issued as a blanket recommendation to several of what were at the time newly independent range States for *L. lynx*, without full knowledge of whether trade was taking place from those countries. Given the ban on hunting of *L. lynx* the original recommendation and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports would not appear to be relevant.

Recommendations

The Animals Committee should be encouraged to:

- withdraw the original recommendation regarding the establishment of export quotas in *L. lynx* from Ukraine; and
- request that the Standing Committee withdraw its recommendation to suspend imports of this species from the country.

Given the apparent decline of the species' wild population in Ukraine, Ukraine's Management Authority should be encouraged to:

- be particularly cautious in making non-detriment findings should the ban on trade in *L. lynx* be reconsidered in future.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *L. lynx* from Ukraine, all sources (1995-2004).

Taxon	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Lynx lynx</i>	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

References

- Anon. (2006). Ukraine. In: Eurasian Lynx Online Information System for Europe (ELOIS). <http://www.kora.unibe.ch/en/proj/elois/online/countries/ukraine/survey.htm>. Viewed 27 November 2006.
- Okarma, H., Dovhanych, Y., Findo, S., Ionescu, O., Koubek, P. and Szemethy, L. (2000). *Status of Carnivores in the Carpathian Ecoregion*. Report of the Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

The following information was compiled by TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa – Tanzania with additional information provided by TRAFFIC International. Interviews were held with at least two representatives each from the CITES Management Authority (Wildlife Division), CITES Scientific Authority (Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute), University of Dar es Salaam and Tanzania Wildlife Exporters Association.

Agapornis fischeri

Background

Fischer's Lovebird *Agapornis fischeri*, a small parrot endemic to the United Republic of Tanzania, was included in CITES Appendix II effective 06 June 1981, coinciding with the CITES Appendix II listing of Psittaciformes spp.. It was included in Phase I of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a subsequent recommendation by WCMC, in consultation with the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group and TRAFFIC, to the Chair of the Animals Committee. Following the agreement of the Chair, a detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 5th meeting (August 1991).

Information available at the time of the review indicated that the annual recorded trade during 1983-88 ranged from 53 335 to 108 702 specimens, most of which originated in the United Republic of Tanzania. The species was protected in the United Republic of Tanzania under the *Wildlife Conservation (National Game) Order* since 1974, with capture and export allowed under a quota system. The quota adopted for the species in 1989 was 500 birds per exporter, but there was apparently no limit on the number of exporters. In the United Republic of Tanzania, *A. fischeri* used to be common but underwent widespread and massive decline. Population estimates were not available but reviewers indicated that visits made to many areas within its former range resulted in few or no sightings.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 7th meeting (March 1992) that the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania:

- establish a moratorium on exports until a population survey has been carried out and the results analyzed.

This recommendations was considered a 'primary recommendation' and communicated to the Management Authority in June 1992. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

The following 'secondary recommendation' directed the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to:

- undertake a population survey of the species.

The Management Authority was given 12 months to respond to the secondary recommendation.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendations was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, at its 29th meeting (March 1993), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *A. fischeri* from the United Republic of Tanzania until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 April 1993.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

Following the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports, the United Republic of Tanzania suspended further issuance of capture permits and this moratorium has remained in effect since that time.

According to the Management Authority and Scientific Authority, *A. fischeri* is the only species in the United Republic of Tanzania subject to a significant trade restriction to have had a population survey conducted. Surveys were conducted in around 75% of the range of the species in the United Republic of Tanzania (including Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga and Manyara Regions). The surveys cost approximately TZS 21 million (USD 17 355 at an April 2006 exchange rate of TZS1210/USD) and were paid entirely from the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (a retention fund managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism). The Management Authority reported that this species was prioritized for surveys due to pressure resulting from parliament sessions discussing crop damage rather than the CITES significant trade suspension recommendation.

Current status of *A. fischeri* in the United Republic of Tanzania

As noted above surveys have been conducted in approximately 75% of the species' range in the United Republic of Tanzania. Copies of the survey results, which are said to show that *A. fischeri* populations have recovered, were not made available to TRAFFIC. Field studies conducted in 1993 did not substantiate previously-reported severe reductions in distribution and instead indicated an increase since birds had colonized areas along the species' southern and western limits (Moyer 1995). At that time, with the exception of Ukerewe Island, *A. fischeri* was found throughout their historical range, but at extremely low densities in harvestable areas.

Current management and trade controls

Since 1993, the United Republic of Tanzania suspended issuance of capture permits and this moratorium has remained in effect since that time. It appears that the species is subject to eradication in some areas as a pest.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Following 1993, the only exports in *A. fischeri* from the United Republic of Tanzania, according to CITES annual report data and corresponding explanation from the Management Authority, was 300 specimens in 1994 (specimens held prior to the ban and subsequently allowed to be exported), two in 1997 (personal items) and 100 specimens reported as imported from this country in 2003 (believed to be a data recording error) (Table 1). These export levels are extremely low when compared with i) export levels prior to the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports (e.g. gross exports over 17 000 in 1991); and ii) gross exports of captive-bred specimens from other countries (e.g. gross exports from China exceeded 37 000 in 2003).

Future measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania

Pending the final population status report, the United Republic of Tanzania's Management Authority aims to encourage traders to capture and export *A. fischeri* instead of subjecting the species to pest control measures. The Management Authority confirmed that any management decision will be communicated to the CITES Secretariat in due course, with feedback expected sometime in 2006.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

The recommendation to establish a moratorium on exports until such time as a population survey was completed, and the accompanying recommendation to undertake such a survey remain relevant, and appear close to being complied with. As noted above, surveys have been completed within 75% of the species' range in the United Republic of Tanzania, with the intention to use them to establish offtake levels.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- communicate the results of the population surveys to the CITES Secretariat; and
- explain the biological basis for non-detriment findings that will underpin exports should the recommendation to suspend imports be lifted.

Table 1.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *A. fischeri* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
TZ	Live	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Poicephalus cryptoxanthus

Background

A species of east and southern Africa, Brown-headed Parrot *Poicephalus cryptoxanthus* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 06 June 1981, coinciding with the Appendix II listing of Psittaciformes spp.. It was included in Phase II of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that international trade levels were probably not a threat to the survival of the species on a global basis, but that there were local problems in particular range States that required clarification or investigation. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993).

Information available at the time of the review indicated that the United Republic of Tanzania was the major and only consistent exporting country of *P. cryptoxanthus* during 1985-89. Reported trade increased steadily from 245 birds in 1985 to 1936 birds in 1990. A total population of *P. cryptoxanthus* estimate was given as greater than 100 000 birds, based on anecdotal field information, with the population regarded as stable. It was not known whether levels of trade were affecting the target populations to any great extent. Reviewers indicated that clarification was required of the status of *P. cryptoxanthus* in the United Republic of Tanzania and of the management programme in place to ensure compliance with Article IV of CITES.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 9th meeting that the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should:

- provide details of the biological basis for determining that exports of specimens of the species will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation'. The recommendation was communicated to the Management Authority on 12 January 1994 and they were given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 32nd meeting (November 1994), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *P. cryptoxanthus* from the United Republic of Tanzania until such time as “the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee”. This recommendation went into effect on 20 January 1995.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

The Management Authority and Scientific Authority confirmed that no non-detriment findings (NDFs) have been conducted for this species to date, due to lack of financial resources. At the same time, CITES annual report data do not show any exports of wild specimens from the United Republic of Tanzania between 1996 and 2003. The United Republic of Tanzania has requested the Secretariat to assist it in searching for funds to cover the cost of field surveys of its population status. In 1998, a project proposal was in preparation for this purpose and was to be submitted to the Standing Committee for consideration and approval.

Current status of *P. cryptoxanthus* in the United Republic of Tanzania

No population surveys have been conducted on *P. cryptoxanthus* in the United Republic of Tanzania. The species has a large range and is classified as Least Concern in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (BirdLife International, 2004b). The current status of this species within the United Republic of Tanzania is unknown.

Current management and trade controls

Following the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports, the United Republic of Tanzania imposed a moratorium on the export of *P. cryptoxanthus*.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Since 1995 there have been no reported exports of *P. cryptoxanthus* from the United Republic of Tanzania (Table 2).

Future measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania

Bird exporters continue to request the inclusion of this species on the export quota. At the quota setting meeting in December 2005, (attended by representatives of the Management Authority, Scientific Authority and the Tanzania Wildlife Exporters Association) parrots including *P. cryptoxanthus* were placed in the priority list of birds requiring population surveys.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

The Management Authority and other stakeholders still view the recommendation as relevant.

Population surveys are still required as the first step towards demonstrating compliance with the recommendations, with the Scientific Authority having the necessary technical capacity to conduct such surveys and prepare non-detriment findings. Potential sources of funding within the United Republic of Tanzania could include members of the Development Partner Group (includes Belgium (BTC), Canada (CIDA), Denmark, European Delegation, Finland, France, Germany (GTZ, Embassy and KfW), Ireland (DCI), Italy, Japan (Embassy and JICA), Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden (SIDA), Switzerland (SDC), UK (DFID) and US (USAID)).

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- provide a formal notification of the export moratorium on *P. cryptoxanthus* to the CITES Secretariat for onward communication.

The Scientific Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- prepare a funding proposal for conducting surveys of *Poicephalus* (*P. cryptoxanthus*, *P. meyeri*, *P. robustus* and *P. rufiventris*) populations, establishing sustainable harvest levels and agreeing export quotas.

Table 2.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *P. cryptoxanthus* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MZ	Live	0	20	102	100	126	60	62	63	203	200
TZ	Live	297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZA	Live	0	0	4	18	12	68	24	21	45	52
ZW	Live	7	0	1	10	14	36	8	16	1	10

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Poicephalus meyeri

Background

Brown Parrot *Poicephalus meyeri*, widely distributed within Africa, was included in CITES Appendix II effective 06 June 1981, coinciding with the Appendix II listing of Psittaciformes spp.. It was included in Phase II of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that international trade levels were probably not a threat to the survival of the species on a global basis, but that there were local problems in particular range States that required clarification or investigation. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993).

Information available at the time of the review indicated that *P. meyeri* was common throughout its range and trade appeared to be the only possible threat to the species. A total population estimate was given as greater than 100 000 birds, based on anecdotal field information, with the population regarded as stable. Reported trade levels fluctuated during 1985-90 with an annual average of 7070 birds exported, 97% of which were exports from the United Republic of Tanzania, and believed to be wild-caught. Exports for some years were significantly in excess of the harvest/export quota. The reviewers indicated at that time that it was unknown whether the target populations were affected by the trade to any great extent.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 9th meeting that the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should:

- provide details of the biological basis for determining that exports of specimens of the species will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation'. The recommendation was communicated to the Management Authority on 12 January 1994 and they were given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendations was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 32nd meeting (November 1994), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *P. meyeri* from the United Republic of Tanzania until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 January 1995.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

Following the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports, the United Republic of Tanzania imposed a moratorium on the export of *P. meyeri*. This species was not mentioned in a list of export quotas sent to the Secretariat by United Republic of Tanzania on 22 March 1995.

The United Republic of Tanzania requested the Secretariat to assist it in searching for funds to cover the cost of field surveys of *P. meyeri*. In 1998, a project proposal was in preparation for this purpose for submission to the Standing Committee, however it is unclear if this was submitted. Interviews with the United Republic of Tanzania's Management Authority and Scientific Authority confirmed that no non-detriment findings have been conducted for this species to date, the primary reason being lack of resources.

Current status of *P. meyeri* in the United Republic of Tanzania

No population surveys have been conducted on *P. meyeri* in the United Republic of Tanzania. The species has a large range and is classified as Least Concern in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (BirdLife International, 2004). The current status of this species within the United Republic of Tanzania is unknown.

Current management and trade controls

Following the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports, the United Republic of Tanzania imposed a moratorium on the export of *P. meyeri*, although exports did take place in 1998 and 2000 (see below).

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

On 21 April 1995, the Management Authority requested permission to export a stock of 1040 birds.

Following the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports, some exports of wild specimens continued including 250 specimens in 1998 (as agreed at the Standing Committee's 40th meeting following requests from Management Authority - see below for details) and a further 52 specimens in 2000 (according to Management Authority these were captured following issuance of 'special permits' and exported to breeding establishments) (Table 3).

Details of the 1998 export of 250 birds:

On 19 November 1997, the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania transmitted to the Secretariat a request to allow the export of 250 specimens of *P. meyeri*. The birds were reported to have been legally acquired and

authorization to export had been granted before the end of 1994. However, partly because most airlines would not carry the birds, the exporters had been unable to export these birds before the issuance of Notification No. 833 of 20 January 1995 containing the recommendation from the Standing Committee to suspend imports of this species from this State.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania had informed the Secretariat that it was not in a position to refund to the exporters money to cover the cost that they had incurred in the up-keep of these birds and that it was under intense political pressure to allow their export. On 12 December 1997, the Secretariat sought the assurance of the Government that the birds in question were still those held in the holding grounds at the end of 1994/early 1995. In a response received on 5 January 1998, the principal Secretary confirmed that the birds in question were still the same, as confirmed during regular inspections of holding grounds by officials of the Management Authority.

It is noted that the Management Authority made similar requests to the Secretariat in 1995 and 1996 regarding these specimens, but the Secretariat believed that the primary recommendations of the Animals Committee should have been implemented before export was allowed. The Secretariat had expressed concern that release of these birds into the wild might be detrimental to the wild populations as they had been held in captivity for over two years, and therefore supported the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

During its 40th meeting (March 1998), the Standing Committee considered favourably the request of the United Republic of Tanzania to export, in 1998 only, an existing captive stock of 250 specimens of *P. meyeri*. The Management Authority was to inform the Secretariat of the countries of destination before authorizing any shipment of these birds. This decision was communicated to the Parties in Notification No. 1998/25 of 30 June.

Future measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania

Bird exporters continue to request the inclusion of this species on the export quota. At the quota setting meeting in December 2005 (attended by representatives of the Management Authority, Scientific Authority and the Tanzania Wildlife Exporters Association) parrots including *P. meyeri* were placed in the priority list of birds requiring population surveys.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Despite the moratorium on exports of *P. meyeri* the Management Authority and other stakeholders still view the recommendation as relevant.

Population surveys are still required as the first step towards demonstrating compliance with the recommendations, with the Scientific Authority having the necessary technical capacity to conduct such surveys and prepare non-detriment findings. Potential sources of funding within the United Republic of Tanzania could include members of the Development Partner Group (includes Belgium (BTC), Canada (CIDA), Denmark, European Delegation, Finland, France, Germany (GTZ, Embassy and KfW), Ireland (DCI), Italy, Japan (Embassy and JICA), Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden (SIDA), Switzerland (SDC), UK (DFID) and US (USAID)).

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- provide a formal notification of the export moratorium on *P. meyeri* to the CITES Secretariat for onward communication; and
- either discontinue the practice of allowing exemptions to the moratorium (Special Permits), or organise a process where these can be discussed and agreed by consensus with relevant stakeholders during the annual quota setting meetings. Whatever the outcome, such exemptions

should be communicated to the CITES Secretariat and, if approved, form part of the approved CITES annual export quotas.

The Scientific Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- prepare a funding proposal for conducting surveys of *Poicephalus* (*P. cryptoxanthus*, *P. meyeri*, *P. robustus* and *P. rufiventris*) populations, establishing sustainable harvest levels and agreeing export quotas.

Table 3.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *P. meyeri* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CD	Live	0	0	0	0	0	420	0	0	0	0
MZ	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
NA	Live	21	20	0	24	56	0	11	7	21	52
NA	Skins	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SN	Live	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TZ	Live	1514	0	0	250	0	52	0	0	0	0
UG	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	0	0	1
ZA	Live	2	0	18	58	46	77	92	47	58	95
ZM	Live	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
ZW	Live	20	40	0	169	12	114	106	69	10	72
ZW	Specimens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Poicephalus rufiventris

Background

Known from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania, African Orange Bellied Parrot *Poicephalus rufiventris* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 06 June 1981, coinciding with the Appendix II listing of Psittaciformes spp.. It was included in Phase II of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that international trade levels were probably not a threat to the survival of the species on a global basis, but that there were local problems in particular range States that required clarification or investigation. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993).

Information available at the time of the review indicated that annual export levels fluctuated during 1985-90 and averaged at 2461. The majority of exports were from the United Republic of Tanzania and all were believed to be wild-caught. An export quota system was believed to be in place but there was no clear indication of its biological basis since permits were issued on a per trader basis rather than the total exports allowed for the species. A total population estimate was given as greater than 50 000 birds, based on anecdotal field information, with the population regarded as stable. It was not known whether levels of trade were affecting the target populations to any great extent. Reviewers indicated that clarification was required of the status of *P. rufiventris* in the United Republic of Tanzania and of the management programme in place to ensure compliance with Article IV of CITES.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 9th meeting that the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should:

- provide details of the biological basis for determining that exports of specimens of the species will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation'. The recommendation was communicated to the Management Authority on 12 January 1994 and they were given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 32nd meeting (November 1994), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *P. rufiventris* from the United Republic of Tanzania until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 January 1995.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

Following the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports, the United Republic of Tanzania imposed a moratorium on the export of *P. rufiventris*. However, CITES annual data show gross exports of wild specimens continued (see below).

The Management Authority and Scientific Authority confirmed that no non-detriment findings (NDFs) have been conducted for this species to date, due to lack of financial resources. The United Republic of Tanzania has requested the Secretariat to assist it in searching for funds to cover the cost of field surveys of its population status. In 1998, a project proposal was in preparation for this purpose and would be submitted to the Standing Committee for consideration and approval.

This species was not mentioned in a list of quotas sent to the Secretariat by United Republic of Tanzania on 22 March 1995.

Current status of *P. rufiventris* in the United Republic of Tanzania

No population surveys have been conducted on *P. rufiventris* in the United Republic of Tanzania. The species has a large range and is classified as Least Concern in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (BirdLife International, 2004c). The current status of this species within the United Republic of Tanzania is unknown.

Current management and trade controls

Since the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports on 20 January 2005, the United Republic of Tanzania imposed a moratorium on the export of *P. rufiventris*.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Since 1995, there have been reported exports of *P. rufiventris* from the United Republic of Tanzania including 40 specimens in 1998, 28 in 2000 and a further 100 in 2001 (Table 4). As explained in more detail below, the 1998 export was composed of specimens captured prior to the recommended trade suspension were allowed to be exported in 1998 at Standing Committee's 40th Meeting (March 1998). According to the Management Authority, specimens exported in subsequent years were not included in the annual quota but captured using issuance of 'special permits' and destined for breeding

establishments. The Management Authority did not confirm whether the CITES Secretariat was informed regarding countries of destination before authorising any shipment (as per the outcome of the Standing Committee's 40th Meeting).

Explanation of 1998 export:

On 21 April 1995, the Management Authority stated that they wanted to export a stock of 220 birds. On 19 June 1995 the Secretariat asked about the action taken to check the stocks. The Secretariat repeated this question on 7 July 1995. On 19 November 1997, the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism transmitted to the Secretariat a request to allow the export of 40 specimens of *P. rufiventris*. The birds were reported to have been legally acquired and authorization to export had been granted before the end of 1994. However, partly because most airlines would not carry the birds, the exporters had been unable to dispose of these birds before the issuance of Notification No. 833 of 20 January 1995 containing the recommendation from the Standing Committee to suspend imports of this species from this State.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania had informed the Secretariat that it was not in a position to refund to the exporters money to cover the cost that they had incurred in the up-keep of these birds and that it was under intense political pressure to allow their export. On 12 December 1997, the Secretariat sought the assurance of the Government that the birds in question were still those held in the holding grounds at the end of 1994 and early 1995. In a response received on 5 January 1998, the Principal Secretary confirmed that the birds in question were still the same, as confirmed during regular inspections of holding grounds by officials of the Management Authority.

It is noted that the Management Authority made similar requests to the Secretariat in 1995 and 1996 regarding these specimens, but the Secretariat believed that the primary recommendations of the Animals Committee should be implemented before export was allowed. The Secretariat was concerned that release of these birds into the wild might be detrimental to the wild populations as they had been held in captivity for over two years, and supported the request of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

During its 40th meeting, the Standing Committee considered favourably the request of the United Republic of Tanzania to export, in 1998 only, the existing captive stock of 40 specimens of *P. rufiventris*. The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania was to inform the Secretariat of the countries of destination before authorizing any shipment of these birds. This information was communicated to the Parties in Notification No. 1998/25 of 30 June 1998.

Future measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania

Bird exporters continue to request the inclusion of this species on the export quota. At the quota setting meeting in December 2005 (attended by representatives of the Management Authority, Scientific Authority and the Tanzania Wildlife Exporters Association) parrots including *P. rufiventris* were placed in the priority list of birds requiring population surveys.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Despite the moratorium on exports of *P. rufiventris*, the Management Authority and other stakeholders still view the recommendation as relevant.

Population surveys are still required as the first step towards demonstrating compliance with the recommendations, with the Scientific Authority having the necessary technical capacity to conduct such surveys and prepare non-detriment findings. Potential sources of funding within the United Republic of Tanzania could include members of the Development Partner Group (includes Belgium (BTC), Canada (CIDA), Denmark, European Delegation, Finland, France, Germany (GTZ, Embassy and KfW), Ireland (DCI), Italy, Japan (Embassy and JICA), Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden (SIDA), Switzerland (SDC), UK (DFID) and US (USAID)).

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- provide a formal notification of the export moratorium on *P. rufiventris* to the CITES Secretariat for onward communication; and
- either discontinue the practice of allowing exemptions to the moratorium (Special Permits), or organise a process where these can be discussed and agreed by consensus with relevant stakeholders during the annual quota setting meetings. Whatever the outcome, such exemptions should be communicated to the CITES Secretariat and, if approved, form part of the approved CITES annual export quotas.

The Scientific Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- prepare a funding proposal for conducting surveys of *Poicephalus* (*P. cryptoxanthus*, *P. meyeri*, *P. robustus* and *P. rufiventris*) populations, establishing sustainable harvest levels and agreeing export quotas.

Table 4.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *P. rufiventris* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
TZ	bodies	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TZ	live	245	0	0	40	0	28	100	0	0	0
ZA	live	108	27	34	33	77	352	226	353	231	117

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Tauraco fischeri

Background

A forest bird found in Kenya, northern United Republic of Tanzania and Somalia, Fischer's Turaco *Tauraco fischeri* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 07 January 1975. It was included in Phase II of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that international trade levels were probably not a threat to the survival of the species on a global basis, but that there were local problems in particular range States that required clarification or investigation. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993).

Information available at the time of review indicated that the quota system in place in the United Republic of Tanzania - believed to be the country of origin of most specimens in the trade - was based on annual export quotas set on a per trader basis and was not based on any knowledge of population size or other biological parameter. The setting of quotas per trader in this manner was highlighted by reviewers as a concern. Reported trade in birds known to be *T. fischeri* was very low, with only 15 recorded in international trade between 1985 and 1990. Nevertheless, permits were reportedly issued in the United Republic of Tanzania for the export of 227 *T. fischeri* in 1990 (Edwards *et al.*, 1992), suggesting that the numbers reported to CITES were inaccurate. Other information available at the time similarly suggested larger numbers of birds in trade.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended subsequent to its 9th meeting that the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should:

- provide details of the biological basis for determining that exports of specimens of the species will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation'. The recommendation was communicated to the Management Authority on 12 January 1994 and they were given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendation, at its 32nd meeting (November 1994), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *T. fischeri* from the United Republic of Tanzania until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 January 1995.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

Following the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports, the United Republic of Tanzania imposed a moratorium on the export of *T. fischeri*. This species was not mentioned in a list of quotas sent to the Secretariat by United Republic of Tanzania on 22 March 1995. On 19 June 1995, the Secretariat asked whether this meant that export was not permitted. Since that time, CITES data show small numbers of wild specimens exported (see below).

The Management Authority and Scientific Authority confirmed that no non-detriment findings (NDFs) have been made for this species to date, due to lack of financial resources.

Current status of *T. fischeri* in the United Republic of Tanzania

No population surveys have been conducted on *T. fischeri* in the United Republic of Tanzania; anecdotal information indicates that, following the export ban, the species has recovered in the East Usambaras to levels higher than they were during periods of high harvest (Roe *et al.* 2002). The species is classified as Near Threatened in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (BirdLife International, 2004d), however the overall status in the United Republic of Tanzania remains unclear.

Current management and trade controls

Following the Standing Committee recommendation to suspend imports, the United Republic of Tanzania imposed a moratorium on the export of *T. fischeri*.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Since 1995, there has been CITES-reported trade from the United Republic of Tanzania of four specimens in 1999 (reported as exported to Greece for zoological purposes) and 10 in 2002 (reported as imported by Egypt for breeding purposes; there were no corresponding records in the annual CITES report from the United Republic of Tanzania) (Table 5). According to the CITES Management Authority, exports have been allowed to breeding establishments (i.e. non-commercial purposes) using 'special permits'. According to some traders and members of the scientific community, in some cases transactions were primarily commercial in nature.

It should be noted that the Standing Committee's recommendation to suspend imports was not restricted to commercial purposes.

Future measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania

Bird exporters continue to request the inclusion of this species on the export quota. At the quota setting meeting in December 2005 (attended by representatives of the Management Authority, Scientific Authority and the Tanzania Wildlife Exporters Association) *T. fischeri* was placed close to parrots in the priority list of birds requiring population surveys.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Despite the moratorium on exports of *T. fischeri*, the Management Authority and other stakeholders still view the recommendation as relevant.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- provide a formal notification of the export moratorium on *T. fischeri* to the CITES Secretariat for onward communication; and
- either discontinue the practice of allowing exemptions to the moratorium (Special Permits), or organise a process where these can be discussed and agreed by consensus with relevant stakeholders during the annual quota setting meetings. Whatever the outcome, such exemptions should be communicated to the CITES Secretariat and, if approved, form part of the approved CITES annual export quotas.

The Scientific Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- prepare a funding proposal for conducting a survey of *T. fischeri* as the basis for making non-detriment findings in future should the export moratorium and recommendation to suspend imports be lifted

Table 5.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *T. fischeri* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
TZ	live	60	0	0	0	4	0	0	10	0	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Geochelone pardalis

Background

A large tortoise of the southern and eastern Africa savanna, Leopard Tortoise *Geochelone pardalis* was, along with other *Geochelone* species, included in CITES Appendix II effective 01 July 1975. It was selected for inclusion in both Phase II and Phase IV of the CITES Significant Trade Review. Inclusion in Phase II was based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that the impact of current levels of trade and/or conservation status were insufficiently known. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993).

Information available at the time of the review indicated that during the period 1986-90, the majority of specimens recorded in international trade originated in the United Republic of Tanzania, with annual reported exports ranging from 1143 to 5731 specimens. Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended subsequent to its 9th meeting that the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should:

- Provide details of the legal protection status of this species; and
- Provide details of the biological basis for determining that exports of specimens of the species will not be detrimental to the survival of the species.

These recommendations were considered a 'primary recommendation' and communicated to the Management Authority on 12 January 1994. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendation was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, the CITES Secretariat proposed that the CITES Standing Committee recommend to all Parties that, until the actions recommended had been implemented, no imports of this species from the United Republic of Tanzania be accepted. The Standing Committee subsequently recommended at its 32nd meeting (November 1994) that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *G. pardalis* from the United Republic of Tanzania until such time as "the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee". This recommendation went into effect on 20 January 1995.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

On 22 March 1995, the Management Authority reported that a trade ban had been introduced in 1992. However, the Management Authority wished to allow exports of F1 specimens from four farms. The Secretariat had asked for details of these farms on 24 January 1995. A reminder was sent on 19 June 1995.

During its 40th meeting (March 1998), the Standing Committee considered favourably the request to export ranched/captive-bred specimens on the condition that annual export quotas were agreed between the Secretariat and the Management Authority. This information was communicated to the Parties in Notification No. 1998/25 of 30 June 1998.

A sustainable-use management programme has been developed although further details (documents) were not availed from the Management Authority. The Management Authority sets annual quotas according to monitoring of the four breeding operations – part of a sustainable use programme which was also reviewed by the CITES Animals Committee in 1998. Annual quotas are communicated to the CITES Secretariat. According to the Management Authority, the small numbers of exports of wild specimens appearing in CITES trade data in recent years were due to recording error since all exports are officially restricted to F1 specimens.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

Following 1993, *G. pardalis* continued to be exported from the United Republic of Tanzania, the majority of which were declared as from ranching operations or bred in captivity (including specimens that did and did not fulfil the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.). There were occasional reports of wild-caught specimens been exported from the United Republic of Tanzania (Table 6).

Current status of *G. pardalis* in the United Republic of Tanzania

No population survey has been undertaken to date for *G. pardalis* in the United Republic of Tanzania. *G. pardalis* is not included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2006).

Current management and trade controls

The United Republic of Tanzania has continued to maintain a moratorium on exports of wild-caught *G. pardalis* since the request to export ranched/captive-bred specimens was considered favourably at the Standing Committee's 40th meeting.

Future measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania

There are no further measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania, beyond the current moratorium on export of wild-caught specimens.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Since the Management Authority has reported an ongoing commitment to restricting exports to F1 specimens only and with the satisfactory review of the sustainable-use management programme by the CITES Animals Committee in 1998, it would appear that none of the original recommendations continue to be relevant. However, stakeholders from the scientific community did highlight the importance of population surveys irrespective of the sustainable-use management programme in place, since illegal off take was believed to occur. It should be noted that interviewed exporters accepted the moratorium on wild exports if *G. pardalis* in the absence of biological information regarding their status in the wild. Overall, the need for a population survey appears to be lower than in the case of *Poicephalus* spp. and *Tauraco fischeri*.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- provide formal notification of the export moratorium on wild-caught specimens of *G. pardalis*;
- continue to communicate the annual F1 export quotas to the CITES Secretariat, along with supporting information; and
- conduct surveys and, based on their results, review the sustainable-use management programme.

Table 6.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *G. pardalis* from all range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
BW	Carvings	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BW	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CD	Live	1150	1500	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0
ET	Live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	397
KE	Live	0	50	844	200	2	0	2	1	0	200
KE	Scales	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
KE	Unspecified	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
MZ	Live	4390	6781	12931	8918	6476	1770	1722	699	0	965
NA	carapaces	5	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
NA	live	0	2	3	1	0	2	0	0	11	2
NA	skulls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
NA	trophies	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
SD	live	0	25	0	0	6	0	320	0	284	270
SZ	trophies	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TZ	bodies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TZ	carapaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
TZ	live	1080	0	920	302	1683	1460	2832	2678	2720	2698
UG	live	0	0	0	0	0	125	2953	1625	2422	1834
ZA	bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZA	carapaces	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	5	10
ZA	live	263	222	40	130	267	334	168	76	102	208
ZA	shells	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ZA	skulls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
ZA	trophies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
ZM	live	800	2435	3857	18140	15335	840	800	1550	2900	2818
ZW	carapaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZW	live	72	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Gongylophis colubrinus

Background

The snake species East African Sand Boa *Gongylophis colubrinus* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 04 February 1977. It was included in Phase II of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a preliminary review conducted in 1991 by WCMC and the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, with assistance from TRAFFIC. At that time, it was considered that international trade levels were probably not a threat to the survival of the species on a global basis, but that there were local problems in particular range States that required clarification or investigation. A detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 9th meeting (September 1993).

At the time of the review, there was no information available on the population status of *G. colubrinus* in any part of its range and the reviewers indicated that it was not considered globally threatened. It was suggested that this sand-dwelling species was unlikely to have been affected significantly by habitat loss and many populations may have existed in areas where collection was difficult and impractical. Reported trade rose steeply in 1988 to a peak of 1282 specimens but fell to half this quantity in 1989 and 1990. The range of this species in the United Republic of Tanzania was reported as being relatively small and it was possible that local populations could have been affected by trade at higher levels than reported. In 1993, *G. colubrinus* was not protected in the United Republic of Tanzania and there were no export quotas in place for any reptile species.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 9th meeting that the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should:

- provide details of the biological basis for determining that exports of specimens of the species will not be detrimental to the survival of the species; and
- provide details of the status of wild populations of this species

These recommendations were considered 'primary recommendations'. The recommendations were communicated to the Management Authority on 12 January 1994 and they were given three months to respond.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendations was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of an adequate response to the Animals Committee recommendations, at its 32nd meeting (November 1994), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *G. colubrinus* from the United Republic of Tanzania until such time as “the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee”. This recommendation went into effect on 20 January 1995.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

The Management Authority reported that exports have been restricted to F1 specimens with annual quotas set according to monitoring data from breeding operations. Annual quotas are communicated to the CITES Secretariat. No wild specimens have appeared in CITES data since 1995.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

No exports of *G. colubrinus* from the United Republic of Tanzania were reported from 1996-98. Exports resumed in low numbers (between 10 and 22 live specimens per year) beginning in 1999, with all exports reported as being from animals bred in captivity (F), i.e. not fulfilling the definition of ‘bred in captivity’ in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.).

Current status of *G. colubrinus* in the United Republic of Tanzania

The species has not been the subject of an assessment for the IUCN Red List. Some literature exists providing general information on the species’ distribution, although no population surveys have been undertaken. Its status within the United Republic of Tanzania therefore remains unclear.

Current management and trade controls

Exports of *G. colubrinus* from the United Republic of Tanzania are restricted to F1 specimens with annual quotas set according to monitoring data from breeding operations.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

Since the Management Authority has reported an ongoing commitment to restricting exports to F1 specimens only, the original recommendations appear to no longer be relevant, since no specimens are taken from the wild.

Future measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania

There are no further measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania, beyond the current moratorium on export of wild-caught specimens. Indications of illegal trade and concern within the scientific community (including the Scientific Authority) regarding the biological status of *G. colubrinus* indicate a need to conduct population surveys and review the sustainable-use management programme. It should be noted that interviewed exporters accepted the moratorium on wild exports if *G. colubrinus* in the absence of biological information regarding their status in the wild.

Recommendations

- The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:
- conduct surveys and, based on their results, review the sustainable-use management programme.

Table 7.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *G. colubrinus* from range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
CA	live	2	0	8	0	12	24	12	6	16	17
EG	live	254	11	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
ET	live	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
FI	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
ID	live	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY	live	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
PL	live	19	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	6	0
RU	live	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SD	live	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
TZ	live	954	0	0	0	22	12	12	18	20	10
UA	live	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	3
US	live	68	23	17	34	9	34	87	28	121	17
ZM	live	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

Malacochersus tornieri

Background

Found in southern Kenya and northeast Tanzanian, the small Pancake Tortoise *Malacochersus tornieri* was included in CITES Appendix II effective 01 July 1975. It was included in Phase I of the CITES Significant Trade Review process based on a review of recorded levels of trade and a subsequent recommendation by WCMC, in consultation with the IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group and TRAFFIC, to the Chair of the Animals Committee. Following the agreement of the Chair, a detailed review of the status and trade of the species was prepared by WCMC, IUCN/SSC and TRAFFIC for the consideration of the CITES Animals Committee during its 5th meeting (July 1991). Information available at the time of the review indicated that estimation of population size was difficult due to the isolated nature of the populations but it was believed that collection had a considerable impact on wild populations in the United Republic of Tanzania. From 1986-88 the number of specimens of *M. tornieri* reported as exported from the United Republic of Tanzania increased substantially, peaking at 2579 in 1987. The species is protected in the United Republic of Tanzania under the *Wildlife Conservation (National Game) Order, 1974*, but at that time exports appeared to have been permitted, controlled via a quota system. A survey to locate and evaluate the status of selected populations and levels of utilization was proposed for spring 1992 with the aim of developing a management scheme.

Based on this information the Animals Committee recommended at its 7th meeting (March 1992) that the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should:

- introduce a moratorium on trade, pending evaluation of the results of a population survey and establishment of a sustainable-use management programme.

This recommendation was considered a 'primary recommendation' and communicated to the Management Authority in June 1992. The Management Authority was given three months to respond.

The following 'secondary recommendations' directed the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania to:

- initiate a population survey of the species; and

- develop a sustainable-use management programme.

The Management Authority was given 12 months to respond to the secondary recommendations.

Initial Management Authority response to the recommendations

No response to the recommendations was received by the Secretariat.

Standing Committee actions

Owing to the lack of response to the Animals Committee recommendations, at its 29th meeting (March 1993), the CITES Standing Committee recommended that all Parties suspend imports of specimens of *M. tornieri* from the United Republic of Tanzania until such time as “the Committee is satisfied that appropriate action has been taken to dispel the concerns raised by the Animals Committee”. This recommendation went into effect on 20 April 1993.

At its 30th meeting (September 1993), the Standing Committee decided that, given the lack of response to the primary and secondary recommendations, the Committee’s recommendation that Parties suspend imports should remain in effect until the Animals Committee recommendations had been implemented.

Actions subsequent to imposition of the recommendation to suspend imports

In March 1995, the Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania’s informed the Secretariat that, following abuses of quota allocations by traders, export of *M. tornieri* had been banned since 1992. However, the Management Authority wished to allow exports of specimens from four farms. The Secretariat asked for details of the farms, and sent a reminder to this effect on 19 June 1995.

The Secretariat organised a workshop in the United Republic of Tanzania in 1998 on the breeding of this and several other species, attended by Members of the Animals Committee, the Management and Scientific Authorities and traders. Breeding facilities were also inspected. Agreement was reached during the workshop that the remaining stock of captive-born specimens could be exported in 1999 under specific conditions, after which time exports would only be permitted from a specific age class (carapax length of no more than 5 cm for 2000). It was agreed that the United Republic of Tanzania was to report annually on the production of breeding facilities concerned and quantities exported before a new quota would be established (CITES Doc. 11.59.3).

During its 40th meeting (March 1998), the Standing Committee considered favourably the request to export ranched/captive-bred specimens on the condition that annual export quotas were agreed between the Secretariat and the Management Authority. This information was communicated to the Parties in Notification No. 1998/25 of 30 June 1998.

Management Authority staff informed TRAFFIC that a sustainable-use management programme has been developed (further information has been requested but not yet received). The Management Authority sets annual quotas according to monitoring of the four breeding operations., and communicates these to the CITES Secretariat.

During the 12th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Santiago, 2002), CITES Parties agreed Decision 12.43, stating that:

The Animals Committee, particularly its working group on tortoises and freshwater turtles, shall, before the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in collaboration with the Secretariat and the Management and Scientific Authorities of the known range States of *Malacochersus tornieri* (pancake tortoise):

- a) review the biology, genetic variability, conservation status and distribution of this species in the wild;
- b) assess the current production systems of this species with the aim of advising on adequate control, management and monitoring practices;

c) consider appropriate identification and marking systems for specimens in trade and for breeding stocks in captivity in the range States; and

d) advise on training and capacity-building needs to manage and control the trade in this species.

Progress on implementing this decision was discussed by a subgroup of the working group during the 20th meeting of the CITES Animals Committee (Johannesburg, 2004), which considered available and new information and identified 4 priority actions:

- An investigation of genetic variability among wild populations and farm stock;
- Verification of occurrence in States that are not currently understood as Range States;
- Inspections of farms with regard to captive management conditions;
- Completion of the desktop review of the species.
- The Secretariat will work with Management and Scientific Authorities of all known and unconfirmed Range States, as well as with technical specialists, to implement these actions as soon as possible within the available resources.

Reported international trade following the recommendation to suspend imports

CITES annual report data show that exports of *M. tornieri* continued from the United Republic of Tanzania following the Standing Committee's recommendation for an import suspension. The majority of these were declared as from ranching operations or bred in captivity (F), i.e. not fulfilling the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev.) (Table 9). Fifteen wild-caught specimens were reported as exported to the Russian Federation in 1999, and 50 wild-caught specimens were reported as imported into Côte D'Ivoire for scientific purposes in 2001 (Table 9). No exports to Côte D'Ivoire were reported in Tanzania's annual reports. According to the Management Authority, the small numbers of wild specimens appearing in CITES annual report data in recent years were due to recording error since all exports are officially restricted to F1 specimens.

Current status of *M. tornieri* in the United Republic of Tanzania

According to the Management Authority, no population survey has been undertaken to date for *M. tornieri* in the United Republic of Tanzania.

In 1996, this species was assessed for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and listed as Vulnerable due an observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 20% of the population over the last 10 years or three generations based on an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon and actual or potential levels of exploitation (Tortoise & Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group, 1996).

Current management and trade controls

The United Republic of Tanzania has continued to maintain a moratorium on exports of wild-caught *M. tornieri*. Exports are limited to F1 specimens with a carapace length of 8 cm or less, with export quotas set each year (Table 8). Annual export quotas declined by nearly 50% from 2002 to 2006.

Future measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania

There are no further measures proposed by the United Republic of Tanzania, beyond the current moratorium on export of wild-caught specimens. It should be noted that interviewed exporters accepted the moratorium on wild exports of *M. tornieri* in the absence of biological information regarding their status in the wild.

Relevance of the outstanding Animals Committee recommendations and the accompanying recommendation to suspend imports

As the Management Authority has reported an ongoing commitment to restricting exports to F1 specimens, in accordance with the Management Plan developed, it would appear that the original recommendations are no longer relevant. However, stakeholders from the scientific community did highlight the importance of population surveys irrespective of the sustainable-use management programme in place, since there was concern regarding the biological status of the species (including within the Scientific Authority). Illegal off take and export was also believed to occur. Overall, the need for a population survey appears to be lower than in the case of *Poicephalus* spp. and *Tauraco fischeri*.

Recommendations

The Management Authority of the United Republic of Tanzania should be encouraged to:

- provide formal notification of the export moratorium on wild-caught specimens of *M. tornieri* to the CITES Secretariat;
- provide a copy of the current Management Plan to the Secretariat, and continue communication of the annual F1 export quotas; and
- develop a proposal to undertake a survey of the biological status of the species and a review of the sustainable management programme.

Table 8.

Export Quotas for *Malacochersus tornieri* for the United Republic of Tanzania.

Year	Export Quota
2006	390
2005	392
2004	470
2003	552
2002	756

Source: CITES Secretariat Website www.cites.org

Table 9.

Gross CITES-reported exports of *M. tornieri* from all range States, all sources (1995-2004).

Country	Term	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
KE	live	0	50	918	200	65	0	0	0	0	0
TZ	live	100	0	404	190	1491	660	956	835	661	435
ZM	live	600	400	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CITES annual report data compiled by UNEP-WCMC.

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Resolución 82/2003

CONSERVACION DE LA FAUNA Resolución 82/2003 - SADS - Establécese que la exportación, tránsito interprovincial y comercialización en jurisdicción federal de productos y subproductos de la especie Lama guanicoe, deberán proceder de la esquila de ejemplares vivos, llevada a cabo en unidades de manejo que cumplan con determinados requisitos

B.O. 30/01/03

Bs. As., 23/1/2003

VISTO el Expediente N° 70-3331/2000 del registro de la ex SECRETARIA DE DESARROLLO **SUSTENTABLE Y POLITICA AMBIENTAL** actual SECRETARIA DE AMBIENTE Y DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE dependiente del MINISTERIO DE DESARROLLO SOCIAL, la Ley de Conservación de la Fauna N° 22.421, el Decreto Reglamentario N° 666/97, y

CONSIDERANDO:

Que la Resolución N° 220/98 de la entonces **SECRETARIA DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE**, prohibió la exportación, la comercialización en jurisdicción federal y el tránsito interprovincial de animales vivos, productos y subproductos de la especie guanaco (Lama guanicoe), hasta tanto se elaborase y acordase un plan de manejo para el aprovechamiento sustentable de la especie.

Que mediante el artículo 3° de la resolución citada en el considerando anterior, se encomendó a la entonces DIRECCION DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES actual DIRECCION DE FAUNA SILVESTRE que, en conjunto con las provincias que comparten la distribución de la especie, arbitrara los medios para desarrollar las pautas de manejo a las que se hace referencia en el artículo 1° de la presente Resolución, en un plazo no mayor a un (1) año.

Que en base a las experiencias piloto llevadas a cabo en las diferentes provincias, así como a la opinión de los especialistas y administradores de fauna provinciales, ha sido posible acordar las directrices mínimas de manejo a ser cumplimentadas por todos aquellos que deseen realizar un aprovechamiento sustentable de la especie.

Que atento los avances en la definición de dichas pautas de manejo, han cumplido su finalidad las excepciones previstas en los Incisos 2) y 3) del artículo 2° de la Resolución SRNyDS N° 220/98, correspondiendo su derogación.

Que ha tomado la intervención que le compete la DIRECCION GENERAL DE ASUNTOS JURIDICOS de la jurisdicción.

Que el suscripto se encuentra facultado para dictar el presente acto administrativo en virtud de lo dispuesto en los Decretos N° 355/02, 357/02 y 537/02.

Por ello,

EL SECRETARIO DE AMBIENTE Y DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE RESUELVE:

Artículo 1° - Apruébase el ANEXO I de la presente Resolución, por el cual se establecen las directrices de manejo a ser cumplimentadas por todos aquellos que realicen las actividades mencionadas en el Artículo 2° de la presente Resolución, y que forma parte integrante de la misma.

Art. 2° - La exportación, tránsito interprovincial y comercialización en jurisdicción federal de productos y subproductos de la especie Lama guanicoe deberán proceder de la esquila de ejemplares vivos, realizada en unidades de manejo que cumplan con lo establecido en el ANEXO I de la presente Resolución.

Art. 3° - Queda prohibida la exportación, tránsito interprovincial y comercialización de animales vivos, y productos y subproductos que no cumplimenten los requisitos establecidos en el ANEXO I de la presente o que no se encuentren ya autorizados a nivel provincial y nacional bajo el inciso 2) del artículo 2° de la Resolución SRNyDS N° 220/98.

Art. 4° - Deróganse los incisos 2) y 3) del artículo 2° de la Resolución N° 220/98 de la entonces

SECRETARIA DE RECURSOS NATURALES Y DESARROLLO SUSTENTABLE.

Art. 5° - Los exportadores deberán notificar con SETENTA Y DOS (72) horas de anticipación a la DIRECCION DE FAUNA SILVESTRE, el día de exportación, compañía de transporte y lugar de cada embarque.

Art. 6° - La presente Resolución entrará en vigencia el día siguiente al de su publicación en el Boletín Oficial.

Art. 7° - Comuníquese, publíquese, dése a la Dirección Nacional del Registro Oficial y archívese.

Carlos Merenson.

Resolución 82/2003, Anexo I

Los establecimientos dedicados al manejo del guanaco (*Lama guanicoe*), para realizar las actividades mencionadas en el artículo 2º de la presente Resolución, deberán cumplir con las siguientes directrices:

1. Realización de evaluaciones previas de las poblaciones de guanacos en aquellos establecimientos o áreas donde se pretenda realizar algún tipo de manejo que implique capturas de ejemplares.

Las evaluaciones poblacionales deberán cumplir con los siguientes lineamientos técnicos:

- Lugar, fecha (año y mes) y/o período de realización.
 - Objetivo de la evaluación.
 - Definir el área evaluada presentando un croquis, mapa, imagen y/o cualquier otro elemento que permita individualizar el predio o sector.
 - La evaluación del tamaño poblacional deberá realizarse preferentemente mediante la aplicación de algún método incruento (censo total, censos por transecta de línea, censo terrestre, censo aéreo, recuentos por fajas, etc.), quedando sujeta la preferencia de alguno en particular a las características fisiográficas o paisajísticas del área.
 - Los resultados del relevamiento deberán ser expresados de tal modo que se visualice claramente el error de la estimación.
 - En las conclusiones se deberán incluir todos los elementos que llevaron a éstas, además de los relativos a los puntos anteriores.
 - Deberán citarse los responsables de la evaluación
2. En caso de tratarse de una operación de cría en cautiverio, identificación de los ejemplares capturados vivos en forma más o menos inmediata (dentro de los 60 días posteriores a la captura), así como de los ejemplares nacidos en cautiverio, preferentemente mediante el implante de "microchips" .
3. Monitoreo periódico del progreso del manejo, así como de su impacto sobre las poblaciones silvestres.
4. Presentación de un plan de manejo por parte del productor interesado.
5. Que el productor peticionante cuente con un responsable técnico de la ejecución del proyecto presentado, que sea el interlocutor ante las autoridades competentes en los temas técnicos y que a su vez sea responsable de la implementación del plan en forma solidaria con el productor. Este responsable técnico puede cumplir dicha función para varios proyectos simultáneamente