

Project S-99/01-P

CITES PROJECT PROPOSAL

SECTION 1 - PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Title of project** Field Assessment of the Conservation Status and Effects of Trade on the Black-winged Lory *Eos cyanogenia* in Indonesia
- 1.2 Project number** S-99/01-P
- 1.3 Geographic scope** Islands of Geelvink Bay, Irian Jaya Province, Indonesia.
- 1.4 Implementation** Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation (PHPA)
IUCN/Species Survival Commission
BirdLife International Indonesia Programme
- 1.5 Duration of the project.** Seven months, beginning as soon as funds are available
- 1.6 Cost of Project:** USD 49,000
- 1.7 Project Summary**

Eos cyanogenia is confined to the islands of Geelvink Bay, Irian Jaya where it is reported to be generally uncommon. Based on anecdotal information, the world population has been estimated at less than 5,000 and is thought to be declining (Lambert *et. al.* 1993), although the species was reported to be still quite common on Biak in 1996. Under the new IUCN Red List criteria, *Eos cyanogenia* is considered to be vulnerable

Very little is known about the ecology of lorries of the genus *Eos*. All six species in the genus are endemic to Indonesia and most have very restricted ranges. They apparently need large trees to breed successfully. Four of the species, including the Black-winged Lory *E. cyanogenia*, have been traded in relatively large numbers during the last decade.

International concern regarding the status of this species and relatively high levels of trade led to the inclusion of *Eos cyanogenia* in phase one of the CITES Significant Trade Review in 1991. Subsequently, the CITES Animals Committee recommended a moratorium on international trade of this species pending a field survey to determine its status. The species is presently the subject of a voluntary moratorium although domestic trade may still be occurring.

This project seeks to address the concerns of the CITES Animals Committee by investigating the status and extent of capture of this species in the wild.

SECTION 2 - BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL CITES IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Background

The recorded international trade in this species during the period 1987-1991 ranged from 10 in 1987 to 1,390 in 1989, with a total of 13,187 reported to CITES as exported to Indonesia. Domestic trade in many Indonesian parrots is also considerable, but figures for *E. cyanogenia* are not available.

International concern regarding the status of *Eos cyanogenia* resulting from relatively high levels of international trade reported to CITES led to the inclusion of this species in phase one of the CITES Significant Trade Review in 1991. Subsequently, as a result of a detailed desk review of the status of the species (Anon. 1992), the CITES Animals Committee recommended a moratorium on international trade pending a field survey to accurately determine the status of the species (Resolution Conference 8.9). A zero quota was set for export of this species in 1992 and the species is presently the subject of a voluntary export moratorium imposed by the Indonesian government (H. Jenkins *in litt.* May 1996). However, capture for domestic trade continues.

2.2 Project contribution to the overall CITES Implementation

This project will ascertain whether the population of *Eos cyanogenia* is sufficiently large to allow sustainable offtake for trade, and if so, make recommendations relating to the level of offtake and management of harvesters and harvesting practices.

SECTION 3 - NEEDS AND RESULTS

3.1 Needs

It is important to know precisely the situation with regard to this species in order to implement a rational management plan for its potential use.

3.2 Results

The result of this project will depend on the outcome of the status survey: it is likely that the project will result in recommendations relating to the setting of quotas for sustainable exploitation of the species.

3.3 Assumptions to achieve results

Indonesian Authorities provide adequate assistance to any external consultants to promptly obtain permits to initiate the project, an exit visa to leave Indonesia and a minimum of survey equipment.

[Indonesian authorities will implement recommendations resulting from the study.]

SECTION 4 - OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE, BUDGET, FOLLOW UP

4.1 Outputs

A comprehensive report (in English and Indonesian) to the Indonesian Scientific and Management Authorities and the CITES Secretariat regarding the status of *Eos cyanogenia*, with an assessment of the effects of past and present trade and recommendations relating to the implementation of CITES, particularly in regard to Article 4.1 of the Convention.

4.2 Activities

Field activities will take place on the islands of Biak, Numfor, Manim, Meos Manim and Supiori for a period of approximately five months after an initial month of training. During this time, data will be collected on the status of the species in the wild, on the means of trapping, past and present trapping levels and trend in population size as judged by local people. The following objectives will determine field activities:

to assess the present status of *Eos cyanogenia* on the islands in Geelvink Bay, and to estimate maximum and minimum population sizes;

to establish the methodology, base line data and a framework for long-term monitoring of *E. cyanogenia* populations;

to collect biological and ecological data on the species, particularly with regard to habitat preferences, diet, breeding and ranging behaviour;

to provide training to Indonesian field staff from relevant institutions, and build up the capacity to implement recommendations relating to monitoring of population;

to assess whether there is any current harvest and trade in this species;

to provide recommendations for the management and conservation of *Eos cyanogenia* including revised capture quotas if sustainability of off-take is to be assured;

to provide information on the status of other endangered species on the islands in Geelvink Bay.

Methodology

The methodology will follow that used by Lambert (1992, 1997) in similar studies of *Eos* species, relying primarily on Variable Circular Plot and/or transects and analysis of results with the programme DISTANCE. Interviews and observation will provide the basis for an analysis of the impact and level of present and past trade, as well as examination of permits issued by local PHPA offices for the legal export of birds from the Province of Irian Jaya.

4.3 Workplan and Timetable

Fieldwork (including training): 20 weeks

Research and Reporting: 4 weeks

Amending report after peer review: 1 week

Preparation of report for publication: 2 week

4.4 Budget

10	Project Personnel	USD
1100	Project personnel Salary, trainer (assumes 2 man months; responsible for training, data analysis & report)	10,000
	Salary, Indonesian counterparts (PHPA/LIPI personnel)	5,000
	Field subsistence (all personnel under 1100)	7,000
1200	Consultants (Indonesian: responsible for data collection, with counterparts)	9,000
1300	Administrative support personnel	1,500
1600	Travel on official business (includes vehicle hire, international and domestic flights)	6,000
40	Equipment and Premises	
4100	Expendable equipment	3,000
50	Miscellaneous	
5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment (includes repair and insurance of equipment)	500
5200	Reporting cost (includes review, translation, printing, distribution)	4,000
5300	Sundry (miscellaneous costs: visas, permits, expected over-runs, etc.)	3000
	TOTAL	49,000

4.5 Cash Advance Requirements

All funds for fieldwork are needed in advance of project implementation. Funds for publication and distribution of the final report, and final installments of consultant fees can be held back until completion of all tasks in terms-of reference and publication of final report.

4.6 Follow up

Report should be distributed for peer review and subsequently submitted to CITES Animals/Standing Committee.

SECTION 5 - INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

5.1 Institutional Framework

This project will be implemented by consultants approved by the CITES Scientific Authority of Indonesia. Fieldwork will involve staff of the CITES Management Authority. IUCN, WWF Indonesia and BirdLife Indonesia can provide consultants if requested.

5.2 Evaluation

Evaluation of the research findings and conclusions will be made during peer review process.

SECTION 6 - MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1 Progress Reports Brief report to be submitted mid-way through the project.

6.2 Terminal Reports Final report to be completed within four months of completion of fieldwork.

6.3 Financial Reports: Interim report due within two weeks of completion of fieldwork. Financial report due within two weeks of publication of final report.

6.4 Terms and Conditions

6.4.1 Non-Expendable Equipment will be provided at a national level and returned after project termination.

Literature Consulted

Anon., 1992. *Review of Significant Trade in Animals Listed in Appendix II of CITES*. Final report to the CITES Animals Committee. Prepared by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre and IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group.

Bibby, C.J., Durgess, D. and Hill, D.A. 1992. *Bird Census Techniques*. Academic, London.

Collar, N.J. Crosby, M.J. and Stattersfield, A.J. 1994. *Birds to Watch 2: The World List of Threatened Birds*. Birdlife International, Cambridge, UK.

Lambert, F.R. 1992. *The Status of and Trade in Cacatua alba, Lorius garrulus and Eos squamata in the North Moluccas Province, Indonesia*. Report to the Indonesian Institute of Science, the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, Cambridge, UK.

Lambert, F. R. 1997. *Field Assessment of the Conservation Status of Red-and-Blue Lory Eos histrio in Indonesia* IUCN Species Survival Commission, IUCN, Bangkok, Thailand.

Lambert, F.R., Wirth, R., Seal, U.S., Thomsen, J.B. and Ellis-Joseph, S. 1993. *Parrots: An Action Plan for their Conservation 1993-1998*. Draft document prepared for BirdLife International, Cambridge, UK.

Lambert, F.R. 1993. Status dan Perdagangan Kakatua dan Nuri dari Maluku Utara, khususnya burung Kakatua putih *Cacatua alba*, Nuri Ternate *Lorius garrulus* dan Perkici Merah *Eos squamata*. Report for the Indonesian Institute of Science, the Directorate General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, Cambridge.

Forshaw, J.M. and Cooper, W.T. 1989. *Parrots of the World*. Third edition. Lansdowne, Melbourne.

Nash, S.V. 1990. *Psittacine trade of Irian Jaya, Indonesia*. World Wide Fund for Nature, Jayapura.

Nash, S. 1992. Parrot trade records for Irian Jaya, Indonesia, 1985-1990. *TRAFFIC Bull.* 13:1-2.

White, C.M.N. and Bruce, M.D. 1986. *The Birds of Wallacea*. BOU Check-list No. 7. British Ornithologist's Union, London.