CBSG News

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The Proceedings of the 2002 CBSG Annual Meeting:

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Volume 13
Number 3
November 2002

Newsletter of the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, Species Survival Commission,The World Conservation Union (CBSG, SSC, IUCN)

Conservation World Honors Ulie Seal

CBSG conducted its Annual Meeting in Vienna this past August. This meeting, generously hosted by the Schoenbrunn Zoo, proved extremely productive and was well attended by friends of CBSG from around the world. Eighty-five people from 27 countries participated in working groups ranging from ISIS's Science and Technology Advisory Committee to vulture conservation. Highlights include the recommendation that CBSG spearhead an effort to bring stakeholders together to determine a set of internationally recognized guidelines regarding interpretation of legislation and regulations governing the transport of captive endangered species; and the agreement by Bengt Holst, with the support of Copenhagen Zoo, to convene a CBSG Network in Europe in an effort to establish a greater level of CBSG awareness and activity in Europe. We are excited about these new initiatives and the prospects for increasing the use of CBSG tools and processes for creating conservation action around the world. This issue of CBSG News contains the proceedings of the 2002 CBSG Annual Meeting.

Ulie, unfortunately, was unable to attend the Meeting in Vienna. As you know, Ulie was diagnosed with cancer in March of this year. Ulie recognized long ago the need to prepare for an eventual transition of CBSG leadership. Some of the preparations were obvious, such as the establishment of a transition team to assist in decision-making. This group fulfilled its mandate beautifully by leading a process resulting in the selection of Bob Lacy as our nominee to succeed Ulie as Chair of CBSG. Ulie fully supports this selection and, thankfully, Bob has accepted.

Much of Ulie's transition preparations, however, were more subtle. It was not until we were faced with this difficult situation that we realized that Ulie has given us the tools, knowledge and confidence that we need to carry on. Likewise, the CBSG community has provided us all with the strength to move forward and continue the mission of biodiversity conservation that Ulie began. Your monumental support and encouragement for Ulie personally, and for the continuing mission of CBSG, is overwhelming and we thank you.

This support has been shown in a variety of ways, including the presentation of several awards to Ulie for the contributions he has made to global conservation.

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In September, during a ceremony in his honor at the Minnesota Zoo, Ulie was presented with The Peter Scott Award for Conservation Merit. This award is given by the Species Survival Commission in the name of the late Sir Peter Scott, whose commitment to global conservation, IUCN and SSC left a legacy of achievement recognized throughout the global conservation community. Sir Peter was chairman of the SSC from 1963 to 1967 and has been described as one of the fathers of conservation. Son of Antarctic explorer Captain Robert Scott, Sir Peter Scott led a crusade for endangered wildlife that inspired many to take action to protect wild animals and their natural environments. This prestigious award was presented to Ulie, at a ceremony at the Minnesota Zoo, by David Brackett, Chair of the SSC, and by former SSC Chair and Peter Scott Award recipient, George Rabb. Ulie is honored to stand with George, Bill Conway and other award recipients recognized for their leadership, dedication, persistence, and commitment to the conservation of the Earth's rich biodiversity.

In addition to the SSC's tribute, Ulie is scheduled to receive an honor that was bestowed on Sir Peter Scott himself in 1966. At an award dinner in Minneapolis on 17 November, Ulie will be presented with the Zoological Society of San Diego's Conservation Medal. The Society's medal is being awarded to Ulie "in honor of his significant contributions toward the preservation of endangered and other species of animals".

In September, the Chairman and Council Members of the North of England Zoological Society voted unanimously to award Ulie with their Gold Medal. This is the Society's highest honor, made "in recognition of Ulie's immense lifetime achievements in conservation and science". Previous recipients of the NEZS Gold Medal include Sir David Attenborough, Dr. Jane Goodall, Dr. Lee Durrell and Dr. Richard Leakey. The award will be presented to Ulie in a ceremony to be held on 24 November in Minneapolis.

We are especially pleased to announce a new conservation award established in Ulie's name. The *Ulysses S. Seal Award for Innovation in Conservation* will be presented by CBSG to individuals who contribute to the positive evolution of tools for conservation. This award will recognize those who take risks and become pioneers in conservation by putting Ulie's ideals of creativity, innovation, collaboration and social capital into action.

While these awards recognize Ulie's tremendous contributions to conservation, those contributions continue to be made. There are exciting changes taking place and CBSG continues to evolve, reflecting Ulie's philosophy and using the tools he has developed and shared with the world.

Dr. Onnie Byers
CBSG Program Officer

Ulie accepting The Peter Scott Award for Conservation Merit from George Rabb and David Brackett

CBSG News

CBSG News is published by the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, Species Survival Commission, World Conservation Union. *CBSG News* is intended to inform CBSG members and other individuals and organizations concerned with the conservation of plants and animals of the activities of CBSG in particular and the conservation community in general. We are interested in exchanging newsletters and receiving notices of your meetings. Contributions of US $35 to help defray cost of publication would be most appreciated. Please send contributions or news items to:

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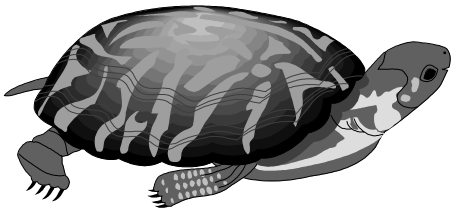


CBSG's Statement of Vitality

"CBSG cares about saving endangered species and habitat. It bases its mission and activities on the development and implementation of scientifically sound processes. CBSG takes a leadership position in the conservation community based on cross-cultural, interdisciplinary and inter-sector partnerships. CBSG champions openness, inclusiveness, morality, ethics and risk-taking. It constantly evolves in response to the needs of all those concerned with conserving the planet's biodiversity. It depends on the warmth, support, acceptance and vitality of its extended community."

Conservation Measures in Zoos

Introduction

A working group has been meeting at ZSL, London Zoo over the last two years looking at the question of how to assess the conservation contribution of zoos. This is "work in progress" but has reached a stage at which the theoretical basis of a model can be shared and the process for its longer-term conversion into a working tool tested by a peer group of zoo managers. This paper is a synopsis of a talk presented at the recent CBSG meeting in Vienna, which was followed by an extended workshop linking ideas with other initiatives and database development. Results of the working group are found on page 6.

Part of the background to the exercise was an observation that decision-making within zoos can seem to be arbitrary and opaque, and perhaps based more on intuition than an objective weighing of the relevant facts. Another local UK trigger was the review of the Zoos Licensing Act and the clear indication that part of the ongoing inspection of zoos would include a need for assessment of conservation, education and research achieved by individual institutes.

The talk was presented as a series of questions. What is the context for discussion of conservation measures in zoos? Why carry out conservation measurement? How does the current situation look? What kind of workable tool for assessment is possible? What potential measures are there? How to use such measures?

Context

There is a very broad context to any discussion of zoos and how effective they are as vehicles for conservation (which is what they should be). Deterioration in the global environment and the balancing of human development and biodiversity conservation priorities present a bleak outlook for the future of many species. It is a future in which zoos need to play a stronger role as centers of conservation programs, but they have to establish a role and relevance in the minds of the public. To do this they have to be able to demonstrate an objective proof of their value. The discipline of monitoring and evaluation is well established in other fields of activity; why not borrow and modify some techniques?

Why measure?

While zoo-based conservation is emphatically not driven by commercial business motives, it is true that resources are finite and needs are many and varied. It is simply good practice and common sense to assess whether invested resources are achieving stated aims or whether the resources would be better invested elsewhere. Candidate projects and programs can be sifted and sorted in order of objective merit so that prioritization decisions are clearly informed rather than seemingly intuitive. Moreover the existence of a framework for evaluation of projects allows for consistent reporting. This in turn can encourage the confidence of stakeholders and donors of zoos giving rise to a virtuous cycle of positive feedback, improvement and expansion. In short zoos can do better conservation!

The current situation

Without being overly critical and provocative, it can be said that the current situation is the flip side of the coin of 'why measure conservation in zoos?' There are undoubtedly shining examples, but in general selection criteria are applied to conservation projects in an inconsistent and even isolated and idiosyncratic fashion. Impacts and outcomes are very difficult to document fully and if people are asked what they are contributing to conservation, their reply is likely to be in terms of inputs or activities such as the number of people, the dollars spent, the total of schoolchildren visits, the number of animals bred, etc. This is a quantitative rather than a qualitative approach and distracts people from ultimate goals.

To reprise, the ultimate goal of zoos is to clearly establish a major conservation value in what they do, have a role that evokes public sympathy and support, and be seen to be working in powerful coalitions of complementary organizations for periods of time that will make a real difference to local challenges. Otherwise zoos themselves are becoming more critically endangered and without adaptation will also become extinct.

Tools and methodology

The UK group agreed to a series of baseline assumptions when it first met. First, they recognized that the task of developing a usable tool for the assessment of conservation achievement by zoos would be a hideously complex challenge! Second, there needs to be a simple and acceptable working

definition of conservation for which the involvement of independent academic members would be a distinct advantage. There is a need for a small number of simple and easily measured Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) leading to a practical tool that, after "road testing" by use of questionnaires and worked examples, could be refined. Such a tool would be expected to guide policy and integrate long-term planning.

Working definition of conservation:
"The secure survival of a species in the wild"

Note that the emphasis is placed on survival of species in the wild. It is so obvious that it should go without saying that the ideal, the goal of all conservation organizations (among which zoos have to ensure they are numbered), is the survival of biodiversity in its natural state and not as individual living museum specimens.

The UK group set down a 'map' of the inputs and conservation activities of zoos so that a clear flow toward outcomes was established. A simplified version of the map can be found below.

Similar constructs have been produced by others that include levels of threat and "actors" involved, ref. Salafsky, Margoluis and others (www.fosonline.org).

What potential measures are there?

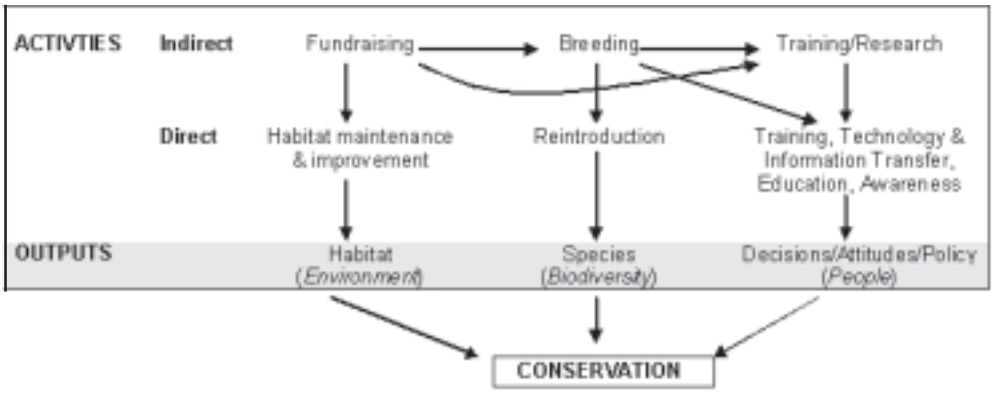
From the map below it can be seen that there are three key categories of outcome relating to habitat/ environment, species/biodiversity and people. In truth the people category deriving from education, training and research activities is not strictly an outcome, but it is such a vital and distinct dimension of conservation it warrants separate treatment. In answer to the question of what KPIs to measure it is essential to consider all of them as occuring over time. The short list produced by the working group is as follows:

- Amount of viable habitat
- Species population in the wild
- Increased capacity of people, through training
- Change in attitude of people, through education

The last two points in turn need to be assessed in both range and out of range countries. To make any meaningful comparisons between KPIs relating to different projects, or indeed the same project at different time points, some mechanism is needed for scaling and weighted scoring. For this to be possible the working group proposed that for each KPI there should be scores for *impact*, *importance* and *volume*. A number of well-researched projects for which relevant data were available were used as worked examples to test the scoring part of the model. Initial findings were encouraging but a much greater dataset was felt to be necessary in order to "road test" the model as a workable tool.

How to use the measures

It was decided that the use of carefully designed questionnaires would be the simplest way of gathering a large and robust dataset from all participating zoos. Two questionnaires have been designed and are in the process of being tested, one on general conservation work of zoos and the other more specifically on education achievement. In order to ensure the most complete response from selected zoo directors, time has been spent explaining the rationale and ultimate value of the exercise. This is also time well spent ensuring that over reporting and double counting are minimized. Once sufficient data have been collected, compiled and analyzed, including consistency checks



and quality control, reporting and refinement of the tool can be carried out. By its nature there is likely to be ongoing "fine tuning" of a tool of this nature but not so that serial comparisons become impossible as the underlying methods have been altered.

Future plans

It can be predicted that the establishment of a common approach and standard tool will not happen overnight and not until people are understandably confident of its reliability and usability. This (premature) paper and work by others will hopefully provoke a constructive debate and hopefully it will be about 'how' and not 'whether' zoo-based conservation should be objectively measured. A tool for assessment of conservation achievement can be applied to any available datasets and so a clear aim must be to integrate tool building with database development. This can be ensured through the coordination of CBSG and WAZA. The real measure of the tool's success will not be just whether it is used and organizations can assess their conservation performance, but will be whether the feedback assists institution and coalition level decision-making. It is hoped that concentrating thought and plans on longer-term goals will ultimately promote a stronger conservation contribution from zoos and demonstrate their value to an increasingly sceptical society.

Presented by Chris West

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO THE UK GROUP: A. Balmford, G. Mace, N. Leader-Williams, A. Zimmermann, M. Stevenson, O. Walters, M. Rosevear

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Conservation Measures in Zoos Working Group Report

Introduction and aims

The working group agreed to the following aims:

1. To achieve a general understanding of the theoretical basis of the ZSL group's model;
2. To peer review the proposed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and the appraisal approach; and
3. To agree or suggest a way forward through "road testing" of the prototype tool by the ZSL group, followed by a broader ownership, refinement, and utilisation by regional affiliations.

Identifying benefits:

The application of this process as a tool should provide a way of demonstrating conservation contribution and the value of zoos to the public. In addition, it should enable in-house evaluation, directed decision-making and adaptive management, ultimately improving conservation output. It can also readily be linked with existing conservation database initiatives. The working definition of conservation that has been adopted underlines the need to achieve secure, sustainable biodiversity IN THE WILD. The provision of an intellectual framework also directs attention towards ultimate conservation goals, as well as enabling quantitative comparison of projects, and trends within projects over time. It will also encourage individuals, institutions and coalitions to commit to long-term conservation support. The framework could also provide a common framework for logging and crediting indirectly and enabling activities such as *ex-situ* breeding.

Issues

A number of questions and issues were also raised:

1. Is a model/tool like this applicable to other conservation organizations?
2. Can parallel experience from other fields (such as job evaluation) be applied?
3. Ensure that the tool and its application are simple and robust, user-friendly and user-acceptable.
4. Ensure that there is a common lexicon of terms to facilitate understanding.

The "theory"

The map on the previous page, developed by the ZSL group, was used to differentiate between indirect and direct activities and actual outcomes.

It was agreed that, while the "People"/Education outcomes in the right-hand column were enabling and indirect, they were so vital and distinct from "Species" and " Habitat" categories that they warranted separate appraisal. The team "brain-stormed" lists of

possible KPIs under the main headings of "Habitat", "Species" and "People".

Habitat KPIs

- Increased area (volume score)
- Increased quality, definition scale: lost, decline continues, no change, improvement, fully restored and newly recreated (impact score)
- Change in importance: biodiversity (importance score)
- Other habitat factors: increased level of protection, involvement of local communities, sustainability
- The team identified the need to discover how retardation of habitat quality decline might be scored

Species KPIs

- Increased numbers or reduced rate of loss (volume score)
- Improved status of wild population: demographic, genetic, disease, etc. (impact score)
- Endangerment/Red List category reduction (importance score)
- Other species factors: reduction and control of exotic species, naturally occurring biodiversity re-established
- The team identified the need to consider different appraisal of species versus species assemblages. Also the need to consider how to credit genuine "insurance breeding" was raised.

People KPIs

This was dealt with in a way that combined education and training activities in and out of range countries. The ZSL group has worked through differentiation of these factors in greater detail. Below is a composite list:

- Conservation education in a range country
- Conservation education in zoos and schools outside range countries
- Capacity building of conservation professionals and increased number of local jobs
- Awareness, attitude and behavior changes in key decision makers, among others
- Policy and legislative change
- Human development and quality of life issues as they relate to sustainability

Tool development

"Road testing" of prototype questionnaires will provide raw data to allow for scoring trials and refinement. Scientific modelling and reporting will be run concurrently with development of a useful tool. Weighting, scoring and numerical methods will need to be proved using a sufficiently large dataset. Benchmarking may be extremely useful. The working group agreed that the process has to be transparent and this must entail wide explanation and establishment of the purpose and value of the evaluation tool. This will minimize the opportunities for misuse or even abuse. Possible "tool users" clearly include zoo directors and regional zoo organizations. Conceivably wider application may be found by other conservation organizations. In the UK a simplified tool may be adapted as part of a government inspection process. The tool will have to be "fool proof" so that over enthusiastic self-reporting avoids distortion of reported output.

Again the working group stressed the need to log and credit indirect activities. Progress indicators need to be identified as part of the management of each project. It is vital that a "chain" of projects can be planned and directed in such a way that intermediate projects and activities lead towards ultimate conservation benefit.

Another significant issue for further consideration was identified. This was how useful the tool may be as a means of assisting the selection of projects. Clearly, to achieve a numerical score would require assumptions and projections. This may be extremely valuable as a means of setting targets (by both project proposers and sponsors/grant giving bodies). Alternatively, use of the framework will guide prioritisation in the selection of projects.

National and International Regulations and their Impact on Conservation Efforts

The issue

A mish-mash of conflicting and unresponsive national and international laws, regulations and interpretations regulating wild animal acquisition and exchange that was meant to help preserve wildlife has become one of the factors endangering it!

Almost an eighth of the world's remaining species of birds, one fifth of the mammals, 5% of the fishes, 8% of the terrestrial plants, and who knows how many invertebrates are threatened with extinction. Over 40% of Earth's total terrestrial photosynthetic productivity is now appropriated by human beings – yet, only 4–5% of the land and 0.5% of the marine realm has been designated for protection. Not one nation on Earth is devoting a significant part of its annual budget to protecting its environment.

So, the issue is a lack of understanding of wildlife's worsening plight and a vision of how intensively many species must be cared for in the future – the gradually changing prospects of wildlife conservation – and the dilemmas posed by out-of-date, unresponsive regulation.

It is clear that more and more species will become dependent upon *intensive* care of habitat fragments and enhancement of marginal habitat and restoration – upon translocations and reintroductions. Many species are destined to survive, if at all, in undersized disjunct populations where their survival will be dependent upon human care.

In the 92 years between 1900 and 1992, attempts were made to reintroduce only 128 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes and invertebrates. In 1998, 218 species were reintroduced. Since 1986, 21 of 28 raptor reintroductions resulted in the establishment of viable breeding populations. All of these efforts brought new attention to habitat protection. Conservation science is changing. The importance of *ex situ* wild animal populations to the fundamental task of saving wildlife *in situ* is growing by the day. Nevertheless, neither the desperate state of nature nor the potential importance of *ex situ* animal management nor the unresponsiveness of much present legislation is generally understood. This has become a serious issue.

How can this international problem be addressed? What can CBSG do?

Widely publicized and attended major meetings and workshops are needed. An understanding of the parlous state of wildlife, its new dependence on intensive care and intervention, the changing nature of wildlife protection and the roles of *ex-situ* populations and zoos is needed. The dilemmas unresponsive regulations now pose must be more generally understood.

The goal is two-fold. First, the goal is to develop an understanding of the changing nature of conservation needs. Secondly, it is to develop consistent, responsive guidelines for the regulation of wild animal import, export and exchange to help assure the survival of both *in situ* and *ex situ* populations and the new ones that will be somewhere in between.

So, how to proceed? The proposed meetings are major. They require enlisting the participation of internationally respected conservation and political leaders. They must win the involvement of the regulatory agencies. All this will take clout and money far beyond CBSG abilities. But CBSG can be the catalyst and facilitator – if it can attract a major foundation as partner and convener.

The challenge of winning both understanding of the problem and consistency in its treatment are large. IUCN, CITES, and other international organizations must be involved. But CBSG's network and facilitating skills are essential. Its history of serving conservation agencies outside the zoo field is compelling. This is an opportunity to place zoos in a positive new light and may be relevant to WAZA's proposed new World Zoo Conservation Strategy.

So, the issue is a lack of understanding of wildlife's worsening plight and a vision of how intensively many species must be cared for in the future – the gradually changing prospects of wildlife conservation – and the dilemmas posed by out-of-date, unresponsive regulation.

The goal
The goal is to foster an understanding of the issue and responsive guidelines for the regulation of transport, exchange, import and export of wild animals.

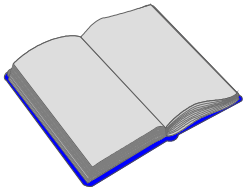
The methodology
The methodology is a series of international and national meetings and workshops to facilitate and win a common understanding of the problem – and those guidelines.

Presented by William Conway

Regulations and their Impact on Conservation Efforts Working Group Report

Issues:
At the 2002 CBSG Annual Meeting the general discussion identified the following issues:

1. Local, regional and national interpretations of several international conventions/directives/ regulations are causing problems.
2. Currently, there are no over-reaching or generally accepted international guidelines regarding the interpretation of the terms and clauses within CITES / CBD / BALAI / IATA / EU ZOOS DIRECTIVE and others.
3. This lack of consistency in interpreting international legislation is seriously affecting the conservation of captive populations of endangered and threatened species by preventing or prolonging the issue of permits allowing animals to be transported across borders for the purposes of mating in a timely manner. These delays often prevent individuals of critically endangered species from producing offspring during their active reproductive life.
4. There is a failure of regulating authorities to understand the current status of wildlife and the changing role of zoos and *ex situ* populations.



The working group identified a need for internationally recognized guidelines regarding the interpretation of legislation and regulations governing the movement of captive endangered species.
For such guidelines to be effective, it was deemed critical that all stakeholders (zoos, conservation organizations, government regulators, convention secretariats and other interested parties) come to a common ground of understanding.

Proposed solution:
It was recommended that a series of meetings / conferences be held to develop an understanding of the conservation situation and a set of guidelines on the interpretation of legislation relevant to the movement of endangered, threatened and exotic species, which then could be accepted internationally by key stakeholders, which would include zoos, conservation organizations, legislative and regulatory bodies, convention secretariats and others affected by the legislation.

Activities:

1. Establish a working group to plan and to prepare support materials for a stakeholders conference (Specific tasks assigned):
   - William Conway (Chairman; contact Steve Olsen re: case studies; provide contact information Deborah Jensen and Steve Olsen; write the draft "case" for the Stakeholders Meeting)
   - Frances Westley (facilitating / CBSG; Liaising with Yolan Friedman for South Africa case studies)
   - Bengt Holst (hosting Working Group meeting in Spring next year - Copenhagen)
   - Mark Stanley-Price
   - Alex Ruebel (reviewing and analyzing case studies; explore approaching Swiss Government to host a meeting of stakeholders)
   - Peter Dollinger (contacting Regional Organizations not otherwise identified elsewhere for case studies, including Jonathan Wilcken and Sally Walker, and Christian

Schmidt with regard to the Balai Directive; reviewing and analyzing case studies)
- Brad Andrews (collating USA case studies)
- Suzanne Boardman (contacting UK Zoo Fed re case studies)
- Ed McAlister
- Onnie Byers (CBSG Facilitation; discuss this document with IUCN DG and SSC Chair)
- Yolanda Matamoros (contact Latin America colleagues for case studies)
- Ed Asper (collating USA case studies)
- Lee Simmons (clearing house for case studies in the first instance)
- Kris Vehrs
- Debra Jensen (Seattle)

2. Collate support material from identified individual who have experienced problems, and all regional zoo associations, to make the "case" for developing the guidelines. This would include:
   - Problems experienced in gaining permissions for animal movements
   - Copies of the local / national legislation causing the problem
   - Indication of who was responsible for the permit decision / interpretation and at what level the decisions are taken
   - Identification of key stakeholders who are affected by, or responsible for implementation of these regulations / legislation and an indication of whether it would be useful for them to be part of the process of defining guidelines.

3. Convene a meeting of stakeholders, suggested venue Switzerland, to put together an international statement of the need for such guidelines and thereby instigating the process of guideline production.

Timeline

1. Collation of Materials
   - By 31 October 2002: Case studies and other support material (see above) to be sent to Lee Simmons for distribution.
   - By 15 November: these materials to be collated into a single archive document and grouped logically; document then to be distributed for comment.
   - Comments to be sent to Alex Ruebel and Peter Dollinger, who will then analyze support material and comments, and identify patterns/ trends.
   - February 2003: W. Conway to write a draft of overall picture to be used for developing discussion and "the case."

2. April 2003: Meeting of working group to be convened in the WAZA Office in Berne, Switzerland to plan for the major stakeholders meeting, estimates of costs of working group to be provided by CBSG – funding by USA Zoos and also, where appropriate, by participants.

3. Summer 2003: A major Stakeholders Meeting to be convened, possibly in Switzerland, to develop a Statement for "the case" and define a way forward for the production of international guidelines, and possibly follow-up with globally influential meetings to influence and education regulatory bodies on the implementation of international regulations / legislation. Funding to be sought from grants and foundations.

ISIS STAC
Working Group Report

The principle outcome of the International Species Information System's (ISIS) Scientific & Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) meeting was production of the following statement regarding the development of a new animal records information system:

The AZA has undertaken an initiative to identify future needs for animal information systems and to begin the design of an improved database. This initiative has expanded to an International Animal Data Information Systems Committee (IADISC) with participation from other regional associations and ISIS. The IADISC is working on the design of a new global animal records system, provisionally called the Zoological Information Management System (ZIMS).

The CBSG applauds this commitment to provide an improved database to support the conservation and management of our wildlife populations. However, even among those people who have been participating in the process, there is uncertainty as to what agreements have been made between ISIS and the zoological associations. Without clarity regarding the relationships among the parties working on ZIMS, it is difficult for others to contribute effectively to this process.

We have listed below assumptions made at the 2002 CBSG Annual Meeting at Vienna. We request confirmation from ISIS, WAZA, and the regional and national associations as to whether they agree with these assumptions. We believe that clarity on these issues will provide a more solid basis for proceeding with this important effort.

1. The system being designed (ZIMS) will be the next generation of the ISIS global database. Data from the current ISIS systems will be transferred to this new system.

2. There will be continued efforts to bring in expertise from all regions. Regional associations will act quickly to identify their desired representation and participation.

3. Any regional or institutional systems that are developed as alternative animal records databases will share data with the global system.

4. The global database system will be owned by ISIS, as it is the one international, member-owned information management organization.

5. To create the global system will require joint effort by the national and regional associations, individual institutions, and ISIS to provide the resources and funding that are needed.

6. ISIS will be restructured to allow it to manage and support the new system.

7. IADISC will become the Technology Advisory Committee to the restructured ISIS.

8. The initial specifications for the core of the new system are expected in early 2003, with construction to occur during 2003 and 2004. To meet this timeline, the necessary close cooperation among the relevant stakeholders has been established.

Full minutes of the ISIS STAC Working Group discussions are available at:

http://www2.netcom.com/~rlacy/STACWorkingGroupVienna.doc.

CBSG in Europe Working Group Report

This working group was convened to discuss CBSG's current role in Europe and to recommend what future directions CBSG should take in the region.

Why these working group members support CBSG

- Many Annual Meeting participants come to every meeting.
- Many participants are CBSG Steering Committee members.
- Almost all participants have seen CBSG tools in action.
- Participants believe that CBSG provides the best tools (PHVA, CAMP, etc) for linking *ex situ* and *in situ* activities.
- European Union legislation now requires zoos' involvement in *in situ* conservation.
- Participants believe that CBSG provides a great network and valuable expertise in small population management.

Why European zoos do NOT currently support CBSG

- CBSG meetings often have been somewhat anarchic; maybe Europeans favor somewhat greater organization (if this can be achieved without losing the creativity that is CBSG's hallmark).
- Too many acronyms! Too American!
- CBSG tools do not achieve conservation *per se*, but simply facilitate it; Europeans may be more inclined to see/need conservation results.
- EAZA provides well for the *ex situ* activity of EAZA members; many European researchers and field conservationists are active *in situ*.
- Many European zoos feel that they already have good links with local conservation organizations; perhaps they do not feel the need to engage with another (non-national) (US) organization.
- Not many Europeans have been exposed to CBSG tools, so that may be ignorant of their methods and their efficacy.
- It may be that European zoos are preoccupied with working *outside* Europe, rather than on indigenous European species.
- The Iberian Lynx workshop, held February 1998 in Spain, which excluded many organizations already involved, upset many people in Europe.
- CBSG began as the 'Captive Breeding Specialist Group' – many have not yet understood the marked transition in vision and mission; the name should, perhaps, change again (Conservation tools/ processes Specialist Group?).

What CBSG could do more and/or better in the European context

- CBSG tools would be hugely valuable as neutral mechanisms to bring together opposing lobbies in conservation issues.
- Individual champions make CBSG regional networks work (e.g. Yolanda, Sally).
- All CBSG Regional Networks are different from each other.
- Also remember – CBSG has a philosophy, ethic, spirit, sentiment, communication openness, etc. that must not be lost in a European context.

Where CBSG should go from here

- AGREED – There is a need to establish a greater level of CBSG activity in Europe, both for European and non-European wildlife.

- Participants need to find out what EAZA members think of CBSG; it is suggested that CBSG undertake a survey, workshop or meeting at the EAZA meeting in Barcelona.
- There is a need to ensure that whatever model participants come up with liaises closely with EAZA, especially its Conservation Committee.
- Rather than set up 'CBSG Europe' right now (this could be counter-productive), participants should show the doubters some of the processes-an extensive campaign to win over those who remain unconvinced.
- Run a workshop facilitators' course (as per Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust) for Europeans only (possibly in mainland Europe).
- Organize a PHVA (or CAMP) in Europe (preferably in a European language or in 'European' English; must be run by Europeans).

At the end of the working group discussion, it was decided that Bengt Holst make a presentation at EAZA Barcelona (both in plenary session and at AGM) about the ideas generated here and aspirations for increasing CBSG activity within Europe. This presentation should be linked with the EAZA Conservation Committee report, and the EAZA Conservation Committee will also discuss this initiative in working group session. A core working group of Bengt Holst, Mark Stanley-Price, Jo Gipps, Kristina Tomasova, Bart Hiddinga, Bjarne Klausen and Christian Schmidt will meet after the EAZA meeting in Barcelona to take the initiative forward.

Turtle Survival Alliance Working Group Report

This working group was formed following a presentation by Hans-Dieter Philippen on the European branch of the Turtle Survival Alliance (TSA).

Expectations

Working group members mentioned the following subjects that they would like to discuss:

1. Define existing structures, how to use these structures, and roles and structures of different organizations.
2. Discuss the problem of turtles as invasive species due to overbreeding.
3. Determine what can TSA offer and what the added value of TSA is.
4. Use this opportunity to discuss turtle conservation with representatives of range countries present.
5. Discuss the opportunity for future cooperation between private breeders and zoos.
6. Focus on the right species.

Scope of meeting

It was agreed that this working group would only discuss what TSA Europe and the European zoo community can do for turtle conservation. To discuss how to solve the Asian turtle crisis was felt not to be appropriate.

Structures and their roles

The current existing structures are:

1. European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) representing the organized European zoos.
2. Private breeder organizations.

EAZA: EAZA is made up of 285 member institutions in 34 countries. The EEP Committee is the EAZA body that is responsible for animal population management. EAZA has Taxon Advisory Groups (TAGs) for all major taxonomic groups, including the EAZA Amphibian and Reptile TAG, which are responsible for developing regional collection plans. The regional collection plan defines which species should and which should not be kept to make the maximum use of the zoos' resources. These decisions are based on a variety of considerations, including the status of the species in the wild and their educational value. As part of the regional collection plan, breeding programs (EEPs or ESBs) are established for selected species (see www.eaza.net for further details).

ESF: The European Studbook Foundation (ESF) is a society of private turtle and tortoise breeders. Studbooks are managed for about 50 species. Tools developed by the zoo world, notably SPARKS, are used to manage the studbooks. Currently ESF has participants in seven European countries: Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Sweden.

TSA: The Turtle Survival Alliance has a formal relationship with the IUCN Turtle and Tortoise Specialist Group, and is exclusively seen as a captive breeding organization.

TSA is an alliance of private reptile keepers, NGOs, zoos and dealers, and is a channel through which experience in keeping and breeding a range of species is available.

Relationships and cooperation

TSA Europe and ESF have substantially overlapping memberships. Discussions are underway to establish ways of cooperation between TSA Europe and/or ESF and EAZA. Because of negative experiences with the inclusion of private individuals in EAZA breeding programs in the past (notably with the exchange of information and compliance with recommendations from the breeding program), there is hesitance within EAZA with regard to including TSA and/or ESF members in EAZA breeding programs. A system whereby EAZA breeding programs run parallel with TSA and/or ESF studbooks is under development. It is hoped that excellent cooperation between the two organizations may remedy the current hesitance within EAZA and that closer cooperation may be possible in the not too distant future.

TSA includes commercial dealers. Although this situation is occurring primarily in the USA, this policy both contradicts ESF rules and is not in line with the views of the majority of the EAZA membership. The definition of "commercial dealer" is not yet clearly

defined within TSA. Whether or not private breeders who sell animals outside of the breeding programs will be considered as "commercial dealers" is yet to be defined by TSA. The relationships between TSA, TSA-Europe and TSA-USA need to be further worked out.

Invasive species

Keeping and breeding turtles and tortoises in southern European countries, especially when done in large-scale outdoor enclosures, creates the potential problem of turtles and tortoises becoming invasive species in these countries. This is already an issue in various Asian countries. It must be noted that managing turtles and tortoises in large, difficult to control ponds is almost impossible. Such conditions are not suitable for intensively managed conservation breeding programs. It is recommended that the IUCN Turtle and Tortoise Specialist Group establish policies on the issue of invasive species with regard to turtles and tortoises. It is also recommended that TSA develop policies and guidelines to address the issue of invasive species with regard to turtles and tortoises.

Value of TSA in Europe

TSA is an alliance of private reptile keepers, NGOs, zoos and dealers, and is a channel through which experience with keeping and breeding a range of species is available. Resources (time and funding) can be made available, and facilities of many dedicated private members are shared. TSA/TSA Europe still need to develop policies with regard to the management of breeding programs and record keeping. Already developed tools (including CBSG and ISIS tools) are favored to be used.

Cooperation between range country zoos and NGOs

When animals are confiscated, they may be placed with rescue centers or zoos or may be released into the wild. Confiscated animals that are placed with rescue centers or zoos cannot be moved internationally until the legal procedures have been settled. This may take several months or even more than a year. Assistance from European zoos or private breeders with initial or emergency placement of confiscated animals is thus not always possible.

It would be useful for Southeast Asian zoos to have knowledge of those species that have been identified in Europe for coordinated captive breeding programs. There may be cases where confiscated animals held in Asian zoos can be made available for such programs. Husbandry experience gathered by Southeast Asian zoos can also be shared with foreign colleagues. Confiscated animals can only be placed with zoos and not with private breeders, according to regulations in most Southeast Asian countries.

Southeast Asian Zoo Association

The Southeast Asian Zoo Association (SEAZA) currently does not have plans for conservation breeding programs for turtles and tortoises. In general, the attention for reptiles and amphibians is very limited among SEAZA zoos. There is a widespread feeling that most species are still very common. Therefore, this working group recommends that SEAZA be encouraged to establish an Asian turtle and tortoise interest group, with the aim to build a network of people with an interest in the conservation of these taxa, and to increase awareness on the plight of Southeast Asian turtles and tortoises among its member zoos.

Genetics

The working group identified that there is extremely little information available about the genetic make-up of wild populations of turtles and tortoises. This makes it difficult to confirm origins of captive stocks.

European Vulture Conservation Working Group Report

Reintroduction projects

Specific guidelines, based on the IUCN Re-introduction Guidelines, exist for black vulture and bearded vulture reintroductions. The Black Vulture Conservation Foundation has established these specific guidelines for the conservation of the bearded vulture. These guidelines will be made available to the IUCN Re-introduction Specialist Group in the future. It is strictly recommended that all vulture reintroduction projects to use these guidelines. Guidelines for griffon vulture and Egyptian vulture reintroductions should also be made available as soon as possible.

IUCN/SSC Guidelines For Re-Introductions can be found at:

http://iucn.org/themes/ssc/pubs/policy/reinte.htm

Cooperation between Vulture recovery and Large Carnivore recovery projects

Vultures and large carnivores are facing similar threats and have similar needs in public awareness. As the project sites are often the same, a common approach is needed in order not to overstress the social capacity of the local people, to set priorities among the projects and their actions, and to avoid duplication of the efforts (e.g., in public awareness and contact with local stakeholders). Continuous information exchange from the very beginning is recommended.

Genetic diversity within vulture populations

Genetic differences have been detected in the bearded vulture between the populations of Spain, Crete, the former Alpine-Sardinian and Asia. From the populations of the Pyrenees, a bottleneck effect was described. A study on the differences between the eastern and western griffon vulture populations is ongoing. If possible for reintroduction projects, the ecologically closest population should be used. For each reintroduction project a case study should be undertaken if genetically different birds could be used. If differences are caused by human interference (eg., artificial isolation) they may not be of importance while historical differences should be respected.

The illegal use of poison is one of the most important threats to scavengers in Europe, especially in Spain, mainly in relation to the control of predators as part of the hunting activity.

Captive breeding

It still occurs that vultures are hand-reared, which has the consequence that the young birds are imprinted. Imprinting must be avoided, as imprinted birds are not able to breed normally and may become aggressive, making them unsuitable for captive breeding and release. Puppet-rearing has also been proven not to produce birds with normal behavior, once they are adults. It is strongly recommended to zoos and breeding stations to use the available foster parents. To ensure that foster rearing will be attainable, the EEP-coordinator should be contacted as soon as possible (before hatching of the nestlings).

Poison

The illegal use of poison is one of the most important threats to scavengers in Europe, especially in Spain, mainly in relation to the control of predators as part of the hunting activity. It is strongly recommended to the affected countries to carry out all possible efforts to eradicate this problem. It is also strongly recommended that the existing legislation be applied. For example, it would be important to carry out the control of illegal selling of agrochemical, highly toxic products. It is necessary to increase the inspection activity of the authorities and properly process the collections of the poisoned animals and baits as they may serve as an evidence at the court. It is also important to apply penalties at sites where poison has been found (eg., closing the hunting activity for a period of time because of public health reasons). All poisoning cases should be denounced at court and to the public. Although all European countries have banned the use of poison, continuing education is still important. It is important to support the citizens'

collaboration and social initiatives in activities against illegal use of poison.

Lead poisoning

Lead poisoning occurs among wild living birds of prey because of ingestion of lead bullets used by hunters. The use of lead bullets is already forbidden in the Netherlands and needs to be forbidden at the European level. Lead bullets must be replaced by steel bullets or other metals.

Umbrella organization for vulture recovery

Taking into account the increasing number of vulture conservation projects in Europe, it is necessary to develop an umbrella organization. The creation of such an organization would facilitate co-operation among vulture initiatives and make available existing experiences. Black Vulture Conservation Foundation and Foundation for the Conservation of the Bearded Vulture are already discussing the creation of such an umbrella organization. This would be in contact with organizations like EAZA Conservation Committee, IUCN Conservation Breeding Specialist Group or IUCN Re-introduction Specialist Group. In several countries (like Italy) national coordination is recommended (taking into account the increasing number of in-country projects).

Food problems

In response to "mad cow disease," the European Union veterinary legislation requires the incineration of affected livestock. Since then, the food availability of carcass feeders has decreased significantly. In EU there is a conflict between veterinary law and the conservation goals of vulture species, which are protected by law as well. It is urgent needed that the EU offer a solution to the affected parliaments. For example, they could offer the possibility of establishing feeding places under proper conditions (e.g., fencing, ground isolation, veterinarian certificate).

Egyptian Vulture

Recently there are initiatives for the captive breeding of the Egyptian vulture. In response, an EEP was started and release projects are in the planning phase. A decision has to be made on the strategy of release (creating resident or migrating groups in Europe). If the migration tradition is to be saved, the last ten couples present in Italy must be restocked. However, this would be against the IUCN Re-introduction Guidelines, as the threats are still remaining and extinction would probably take place before the threats could be eliminated. Therefore, this issue must be discussed within the IUCN.

Forest management and its influence

In the black vulture colonies of the autonomous community of Madrid, forest works are carried out during the breeding period in springtime and summer. It is strongly recommended to restrict any forest works to greater than one km from Black Vulture colonies and their surroundings during breeding season (September to December).

Egyptian Vulture, photo by José Luis Tella

PHVA Workshop Evaluation Process Working Group Report

The PHVA Workshop Evaluation Process Working Group was convened to review the need and the method employed to monitor and evaluate the PHVA process.

Deliberation

The main headings of the current suite of Evaluation Surveys #1, #2, and #3 were posted to use as a general guide. While the actual questions in the original surveys were occasionally referred to, the group tried not to be led by these and to define what was the "need to know" rather than "what questions to ask" (i.e., when thinking about the PHVA workshop evaluation process, what is it that we really want to know?*).*

The following questions were posted. There was awareness that, due to time constraints, not all areas were covered adequately, Survey #2 in particular. It was also recognized that questions in the current suite of surveys may already meet the 'need to know' adequately enough:

Falling broadly within the remit of Survey #1:

1. What is the individual participant's role in conservation of the species (for comparison with the same question after the PHVA)?
2. What are the trends of male and female participation?
3. What is the recruitment of younger participants and the retention of all age profiles?
4. What is the proportion of range country participants? (there is concern regarding their adequate representation)
5. Do we have a sufficient depth and breadth of expertise (both academic and non-academic) present at PHVA workshops?
6. Do we have sufficient depth and breadth of stakeholders with an interest in the PHVA outcomes?
7. Do views on the conservation of the focal PHVA species change as a result of participation in the workshop?

Falling broadly within the remit of Survey #2:

8. Was everyone present at the workshop who should be?
9. What factors influence the level of satisfaction among PHVA participants?
10. What are the variables that impact workshop effectiveness?
11. How effective is the PHVA process in changing the appreciation and understanding of conservation programs for a given species?
12. What entirely new concepts are raised as a *consequence* of the PHVA workshop or as a consequence of the final recommendations (not the recommendations themselves)?
13. How effective is the PHVA process in immediately stimulating specific conservation activities (in order to track energy/enthusiasm/ activity rates a year or more later)?
14. Are PHVA recommendations free of overt political/economic/social influence (with attention to 'overt')?

Falling broadly within the remit of Survey #3:

15. Which specific workshop recommendations were implemented?
16. What makes a 'good' recommendation (beyond the 5 SMART principals recommended)?
17. What makes the 'right' recommendation (for later consideration, in retrospect)?
18. What is the final outcome of the implemented recommendation? Zoos need results and outcomes from PHVA workshop recommendations.
19. Is the group that attended the PHVA working well together towards conserving the species?
20. Is there a group follow-up protocol in place?
21. What is the means to assess the status of implementation, monitoring, evaluating, information exchange and communication?
22. Is a follow-up PHVA required?
23. Are the PHVA report and associated recommendations useful (particularly regarding the printed PHVA 'Recommendations')? How?

Conclusion

The needs of the group as expressed in this working session endorsed the principal recommendations made by Hicks in his Survey #3 evaluation report as follows:

- More planning of participant demographics with particular regard to local interest groups (5&6 above).
- Identifying a point person from each PHVA to receive and disseminate progress information (e.g., 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 above).
- Reviewing the monitoring and evaluation needs of the PHVA process (e.g., 10, 12, 13, 14, 18, 21, 22, 23 above, which are not entirely covered by the current suite of surveys).

Other recommendations by Hicks not covered by this working group are of a lesser priority and are to be considered, together with the bulk evaluation of Survey #3, by the CBSG staff:

- Identifying, training and developing as a resource, local Vortex operatives with the confidence to run subsequent models as new input data arise.
- Investigating some concerns regarding the post-PHVA viewpoint of some wildlife managers.
- Developing ways of supporting 'change agents' to convert attitudes within their organizations.

Recommendation

Further to the recommended review of PHVA evaluation, the group acknowledged the need of a new survey / interview instrument #4 to monitor and evaluate the implementation of specific PHVA recommendations.

In order to source reliable information to achieve this evaluation, it is further recommended that an Information Point Position (plus alternate) is created at each PHVA Workshop, with specific individuals identified and their commitment obtained. The person/s identified for this task should be able to communicate effectively with all stakeholder groups that were present at the workshop or are involved in the conservation actions developed at the workshop. By this means the entire network remains informed and included; PHVA recommendations are prompted, monitored and evaluated; final outcomes are reported; and lessons learned are fed back into the PHVA process and, where they represent critical success or failure factors, out into the wider conservation community.

Participants at the Annual Meeting agreed the principle of a Survey, or Interview Instrument, #4 and a PHVA Information Collection Position and gave approval that this should progress to the next stage.

The Results of Conservation Activity of Native Fauna in Poland in a Breeding Program

Degradation of many valuable habitats by human activities has caused a loss of many endangered species. One of the most threatened are birds of prey and owls, which close a food chain. The decrease of their populations has been influenced by pesticides of the DDT group in Poland, mainly in agriculture, high population –urbanization, and overhead energetic cables. We have also recorded many cases of shooting, poisoning and weakening, and illegal trade.

Many birds of prey living in Poland have a highly endangered status. For example, the **Great Spotted eagle, *Aquila clanga*** is CR (critically endangered) and our population is estimated at 40% of the whole European stock. According to Dyrcz (2001) the **Lesser kestrel, *Falco naumanni,*** and **Red-Footed falcon, *Falco vesperitinus,*** in all probability, no longer nest in Poland. The last breeding records for the Lesser Kestrel are from the 1960s. The last reliable breeding records for the Red-Footed Falcon in the southeast part of the country are from 1960s as well. Polish law strictly protects all these species. We have also observed the permanent decrease of the number of individuals in the following populations: **Great Spotted eagle, Short-toed eagle, *Circaetus gallicus,* and Hen harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.** On the other hand, populations of **White-tailed Sea eagle, *Haliaeetus albicilla,*** and **Lesser Spotted eagle, *Aquila pomarina,*** are definitively increasing in Poland. This is a result of the establishment of the protection of nesting zones, many conservation activities mainly from Eagle Conservation Committee in Poland, and the general nature conservation strategies implemented by our governments.

Few *in situ* and *ex situ* breeding programs for selected endangered species of native birds have been initiated since the1990s in Poland. One of these projects concerns our national flagship species and a symbol of the European civilization –the **Golden eagle, *Aquila chrysoetos***. Generally, this species is not threatened in the global population, but in central Europe it is very rare.

According to Stój et al. (1997) in the years 1993-1996, 25-30 nesting pairs of the Golden Eagle were found in the Polish part of the Carpathians, but in 2000, there were 16 successful reproduction nests recorded with only eight young birds that survived. Today there are 35-40 nesting pairs in southeastern and northeastern Poland, with a stronghold of 85% of the population in the Carpathians.

This species is the prototype of our national emblem. Jan Bogumi³ Soko³owski, one the most eminent Polish ornithologists, wrote:

"The Golden eagle is the bird of legends and songs, the bird found on flags and coats of arms; it is a symbol of strength and valour, a symbol of an upward flight towards the heights. No other bird has ever played a more prominent role in human culture nor was presented so frequently in works of art. And yet, no other bird had been given a more cruel treatment by man then the Golden eagle. No wonder thus, that in so many countries of Western Europe the eagle has been exterminated".

In 1992, a long-term project was set, assuming several aims to be reached in the course of the following five stages:

1. Gathering the breeding stock coming from the Central European population of Golden eagle in one place (in the Poznañ Zoo).
2. Building a special aviary where the young will be kept until they have found a breeding partner.
3. The aviary should also serve some educational purposes; eagles as symbolic and prestigious birds will help us to explain to as many members of the community as possible their importance and the need to protect the endangered species.
4. Mating the captive birds with the assumption that the young are to be set free in some well defined natural environments.
5. Surveying and monitoring of the regions which are expected to meet the environmental and foraging requirements of Golden Eagle.

In 1991 - 1993 we started collecting the breeding stock and paying particular attention to the place of their origin. From these birds we established, by matching harmoniously, the first pair. The first breeding record of Golden eagles in captivity and its reintroduction was done by Research Station Polish Hunting Association in Czempiñ near Poznañ.

The sharp decline of the **Peregrine falcon , *Falco perregrinus*** population in Poland occurred during the early 1950s. Its decline is due to uncontrolled use of pesticides (mainly PCB). In Germany, 813 Peregrine falcons were released, but in Poland between 1990-1999, of the total 114 birds released – 91 were released in forest , 14 in mountains and 9 in the cities. Today this species is bred in the five stations in Czempiñ, W³oc³awek, Kraków, Lasocice and Szczecinek.

At present *in situ* in Poland, it is estimated that 5-10 nesting pairs of Peregrine Falcons are in the following places: Warsaw, W³oc³awek, Toruñ, P³ock, Kraków and Masuria Lake region (northeastern Poland). There have also been adult Peregrine Falcons regularly observed in the western part of Poland near the German border in different places since 1997. In the future, the maximum density for this species is estimated to be 20-30 nesting pairs, mainly in Wis³a and Warta river valleys, which are open habitats with rich food basis.

Today the effort has been concentrated on the restitution of the forest population of Peregrine falcon in Poland. In July this year after the installation of a nesting box on a tree in Oborniki forest region, 20 km north from Poznañ there were young falcons reintroduced from the Research Station in Czempiñ. At present, after breeding season 2002, there were more the 150 Peregrine falcons released to nature.

Many owl species are good bio-indicators for the qualities of valuable habitats. Few species are very rare, and for their populations it is very important to initiate a breeding program. One project, concerning the **Eagle owl, *Bubo bubo***, which since 1940 was on the verge of extinction, is slightly increasing.

The former decline of the Eagle owl was primarily due to persecutions (shooting, egg collecting, taking of nestlings, etc.). Collisions with overhead cables and disturbance to breeding sites now contribute to its mortality (Profus, 2001). At present populations of this species are estimated for 250-270 breeding, and nesting pairs in Poland.

The Little owl, *Athene noctua,* is distributed at a very low density in the same local population of Poland. It is the result of the negative pressure of human activity in agriculture. This species is also an important candidate for the breeding program – *ex situ* and *in situ* - in the near future. Poznañ and Warsaw Zoos collected few birds from the native, local population after different accidents. After the rehabilitation Little owls are kept by the both zoos, and since 2001 have produced offspring. The breeding pairs regularly laid eggs in natural incubation in semi-natural tree nesting boxes. It is an ideal situation for the creation of the new reintroduction project with captivated owls.

Submitted by Jan Œmie³owski, author of "Endangered Eagles as a national symbol" *published in 2000.*

CBSG Indonesia Network Report

CBSG Indonesia has acted during 2002 to fulfill the CBSG mission:

1. Organize a global network of people and resources:

- Conducted an interactive dialogue on Bali Mynah management in February 2002 with FOKSI. This dialogue was attended by breeders, zoos and scientific authorities (LIPI), and was supported by the Minister of Forestry and Minister of Tourism and Culture, due to the fact that Bali is the habitat of endangered Bali Mynah and a world-famous tourist resort.
- Participated in legislative meeting to give input.

2. Collect, analyze and distribute information:

- Supported and participated in the Asian Wild Cat Conservation Workshop held by CBSG Japan on March 2002 at AZABU University Japan.
- Participated in the Action Plan for the conservation of endangered species (Javan leopard, Javan hawk eagle, Javan gibbon) in Gunung Halimun National Park on July 2002 by LIPI, Forestry, JICA (Japan).
- Participated in rescue activity.

3. Develop global conservation breeding programs:

- Attended the SEAZA-ARAZPA joint conference in June 2002 in Singapore. Within the Partners in Conservation Working Group, it was suggested that PHVAs on flagship species and other significant endemic species of both regions should be undertaken.

4. Integrate management programs for captive and wild population:

- Participated in the Third Sumatran Elephant Conservation Workshop in Palembang in June 2002, as recommended in the previous PHVA, conducted by the Forestry and FFI. The topics discussed include:
  - Development of elephant conservation management
  - Elephant conservation loan
  - Health and welfare of elephants
- Participated and presented at the International Primate Symposium "Application of non human primate in biotechnology for conservation and biomedical research" by Primate Study Centre Bogor Agricultural University in July 2002.
- Participated in the Animal Welfare for Laboratory and Wildlife Animals by Quarantine Installation Bureau, Department of Agriculture on June 2002.

Future activities

1. Sumatran Elephant Conservation Management Meeting.
2. Javan leopard PHVA Workshop.
3. Applying the assisted reproduction technique (ART), including artificial insemination and in vitro fertilization (IVF) for the Javan gibbon.

With the accusation by WSPA regarding the bad state of animal welfare in some Indonesia zoos, CBSG Indonesia should have plans for :

1. Providing technical educational material for zoos.
2. Training zoo personnel.
3. Animal care standard for PKBSI (Indonesian Zoo Association).

Submitted by: Jansen Manansang, Convenor, CBSG Indonesia

CBSG Mesoamerica Network Report

During this year, due to special circumstances several of the workshops that were going to be held in the region were postponed to the beginning of 2003.

Workshops held:

November 26, 28, 2001

VORTEX Workshop facilitated by Dr. Phil Miller. 15 participants from Simon Bolivar Zoo, Costa Rican Conservation Areas, IUCN Regional Office, Biology School of Universidad de Costa Rica and Universidad Nacional. Funding provided by the Environmental Hub, USA Embassy and FUNDAZOO. Computers and location were provided by Omar Dengo Foundation.

February 14-16, 2002

FUNDAZOO Conservation Planning Workshop, facilitated by Dr. Ulysses Seal. This was the last of three workshops that began in July 2001. A Conservation Strategy for Simon Bolivar Zoo and Santa Ana Conservation Center (both administrated by FUNDAZOO) was the product.

July 15-19, 2002

IV AMACZOOA Congress. ZOOMAT, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México. Yolanda Matamoros represented CBSG in the Congress.

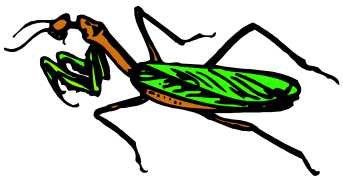
Proposed workshops:

- Amphibian CAMP, San Ramón, Costa Rica, August 2002.
- Cuba, Plants III CAMP, Jardín Botánico Nacional, Cuba. January 2003.
- Cuban Iguana PHVA-Jardín Zoológico de La Habana. January 2003.
- Cattleya PHVA, San José, Costa Rica, February 2003.
- Disease Risk Workshop, San José, Costa Rica. March 2003.
- Costa Rican Reptiles CAMP, 2003.
- Mesoamerican Psittacids CAMP, 2003.
- CBSG and WAZA Meetings, San José, Costa Rica., November 2003.
- UICN Red List of Mesoamerican Species Workshops-2002-2005. At request of the IUCN Mesoamerican Office (ORMA), we have participated in the formulation of a proposal to have four workshops in order to establish the IUCN Red Lists of Mesoamerican Endemic Species.

Taxonomic groups

The taxonomic groups that CBSG Mesoamerica is going to work with are:

- Freshwater fish
- Reptiles
- Trees
- Invertebrates



Workshops requested:

- ZOOMAT, Chiapas, México
- Zoo Conservation Strategy
- VORTEX
- Jardín Zoológico de La Habana

Other

During this year, CBSG Mesoamerica Office has been working on the translation of the CAMP Database Program to Spanish.

Submitted by Yolanda Matamoros, Convenor, CBSG Mesoamerica

CBSG South Africa Network Report

Introduction

CBSG South Africa has been widely accepted into the Southern African conservation community and has grown rapidly over the past few months. This has in no small way been as a result of the enormous credibility and respect which CBSG commands in this community as well as the strong support of both parent organizations (CBSG – SSC/IUCN and the Endangered Wildlife Trust). The following is a report covering the activities and growth of CBSG South Africa January to July 2002, with a foretaste of projects lined up for the remainder of the year.

Mission

CBSG South Africa has developed the following mission statement:

> *"To catalyse conservation action in South Africa by assisting in the development of integrated and scientifically sound conservation programmes for species and ecosystems, building capacity in the local conservation community and incorporating practical and globally endorsed tools and processes into current and future conservation programmes in Southern Africa."*

Web site

The CBSG South Africa web site was launched in July 2002. The site can be found at www.ewt.org.za/cbsg and is a part of the Endangered Wildlife Trust web site.

Completed projects in 2002

1. *Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP)s:*

   Sea Bird CAMP: CBSG South Africa participated in a sea bird CAMP with the Avian Demography Unit of the University of Cape Town in Cape Town in February 2002.

   South African Mammal CAMP: This project entails a review and assessment of the current status of 300 South African terrestrial and marine mammals and will result in the revised Red Data Book for South African mammals and the 2003 Global Red List of Threatened Species. The CAMP workshop, held in March 2002, was the culmination of months of intensive data collection and taxon datasheet completion by the 60 participants from 35 institutions.

2. *IUCN Red List Training Workshop:* CBSG South Africa hosted a Red List Training workshop, which was attended by 25 participants from a wide range of South African organizations. Craig Hilton-Taylor from the IUCN Red List Office presented the course and trainees were taken through the 2001 IUCN Red List criteria and given case studies to work through. It has been proposed that CBSG South Africa run this course annually, in different provinces, so that the IUCN / SSC tools are better understood, utilized and incorporated into local conservation programs at all levels.

3. *Biological Resource Banking (BRB) workshop:* CBSG South Africa facilitated the first international BRB workshop in May 2002. The Wildlife Biological Resource Centre initiated this workshop that was aimed at developing a comprehensive national strategy to link the various BRB initiatives in South Africa and enhance collaboration, providing for the optimal and economical use of biomaterials for long-term conservation management and benefit sharing.

4. *International Blue Swallow Action Planning workshop:* CBSG South Africa facilitated a workshop in Mpumalanga in June 2002 to develop an International Action Plan for conserving the endangered Blue Swallow. The Blue Swallow Working Group and BirdLife Africa initiated the workshop.

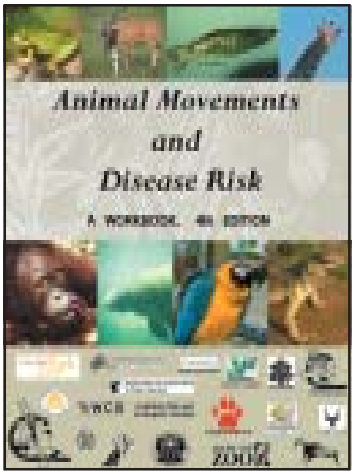
5. *Cheetah Review and Action Planning workshop:* As a follow-up to the Global Cheetah Action Plan workshop help in 2001, CBSG South Africa organized and facilitated another

international workshop in July 2002 to review the Action Plan and projects developed in 2001. The other objective of this workshop was to formalize and develop the Cheetah Interest Group..

6. *The Global Cheetah Forum:* The workshop group also spent time developing the goals and objectives of the Global Cheetah Forum (GCF)**,** the new name given to the original Cheetah Interest Group. The group also discussed the GCF mission and electing a secretariat and a steering committee.

Remaining projects for 2002

1. *Disease Risk Assessment Training Workshop:* This workshop is tentatively scheduled for November 2002. It is a collaborative project with the Henry Doorly Zoo (USA), Lincoln Park Zoo (USA), CBSG (SSC/IUCN, USA) and the National Zoological Gardens (South Africa). The goal of the workshop is to enable wildlife professionals to apply the CBSG "toolkit" for risk assessment to the evaluation and control of disease issues in conservation programs in Southern Africa, and to provide hands-on training in a range of systematically developed tools designed to improve understanding of the greater complicating factors associated with disease transmission.



Projects for 2003 and beyond

CBSG South Africa has been approached to facilitate a number of conservation processes for a wide variety of species and disciplines / issues including:

- **January 2003:** Bushmeat Crisis Action Plan workshop (Zambia), to be hosted by the Munda Wanga Wildlife Sanctuary.
- **February 2003:** National Wildlife Translocation Management Plan workshop (South Africa). Issues revolving around this industry include illegal / unethical behavior, permit problems, and codes of conduct.
- **April 2003:** Blue Swallow National Action Plan (South Africa) in April 2003.
- The Cape Honey bee and honey badgers (a farmer-predator conflict issue).
- Chameleons (CAMP and possible PHVA)
- Red List Training Workshop: As an annual event in South Africa.

Conclusion

CBSG South Africa has grown quickly and has been extremely busy in the first six months of its inception as a full-time project. It has brought to Southern Africa a range of globally recognized tools and processes which support and assist the local conservation community in their task of conserving Southern Africa's biodiversity.

Submitted by Yolan Friedmann, Convenor, CBSG South Africa

CBSG South Asia Network Report

Activities

CBSG South Asia activities and meetings in 2002:

October

- *Sally, Sanjay, Daniel* — South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation (SAZARC) + CBSG, South Asia meeting to be organized in Dhaka, Bangladesh
- *Daniel, Sanjay, Sally* — CAMP Training for Invertebrate specialists, in collaboration with IUCN, Bangladesh, Dhaka
- *Sanjay, Sally, Daniel* — Conservation workshop, Wildlife Division of Jahangir University and Dhaka University, Bangladesh (?)
- *whole staff* — Wildlife Week in India — Launch first sector of Chiroptera CAMP Education / Awareness / Action Programme (CCEAAP)

December

- *Sally, Sanjay, Daniel* — Rodent/Insectivore/ Scanentia/Lagomorph CAMP for South Asia and GMA (Global Mammal Assessment), venue to be decided
- *Sally, Sanjay* — Red List process for Mammals to be initiated for Pakistan

January 2003

- *Whole staff* — Launch 2nd sector of CCEAAP for Chiroptera

March / April

- *Sanjay, Sally, Daniel* – (technical staff) Reptile CAMP and GRA (Global Reptile Assessment) for South Asia, Calcutta ??

May

- *Whole staff* — Launch first sector of South Asian Primate Education Programme (SAP- EP)

July

- *Sally, selected staff* — Teachers for Tigers South India Workshops with Wildlife Conservation Society

CBSG South Asia non-network CAMPs

- Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP) Workshop for South Asian Primates, Coimbatore, March 2002

CCINSA

Chiroptera Conservation and Information Network of South Asia Chiroptera Specialist Group, South Asia – representing IUCN SSC CSG.

- Chiroptera CAMP — Conservation Assessment and Management Plan CAMP Workshop for 130 Species of South Asian Chiroptera, January 2002, Madurai Kamaraj University
- Captive management training workshop under planning for next year
- Publication of newsletters, circulating of important papers
- Induction of new members into network (now 100 members)
- Representation of IUCN SSC Chiroptera Specialist Group in South Asia
- Education program for dissemination of CAMP information ($11,500 raised so far)
- Submission of CAMP assessments for National Biodiversity Strategy for India
- Initiation of Bat Clubs

RISCINSA

Rodent/Insectivore/Scandentia/Lagomorph Conservation and Information Network of South Asia Rodent Specialist Group, South Asia – representing IUCN SSC RSG Insectivore Specialist Group, South Asia – representing IUCN SSC ISG.

- Rodent Field Techniques and Taxonomy Training Workshop for Conservation of Rodents, Insectivores, Scandentia and Lagomorphs, July 2002
- Conservation Assessment and Management Plan CAMP Workshop for Rodents, Insectivores, Scandentia and Lagomorphs, December 2002.
- Publication of newsletters, circulating of important papers,
- Induction of new members into network (now 100 members)
- Representation of IUCN SSC Chiroptera Specialist Group in South Asia

Education Network

ARNIZE – Asian Regional Network of International Zoo Educators

- Wildlife Week for whole India – "Care for Bears" program kit for 22 institutions
- Animal Welfare Fortnightly – "…Against Wildlife Trade for 35 institutions"
- Teacher Training Module developed on Wildlife Welfare
- Coordinated scholarship selection for IZE Annual Meeting
- Report published on Singapore Zoo Educator Training Course
- Publication of newsletters, circulating of important papers
- Induction of new members into network (now 200 members from 20 Asian countries)
- Representation of IZE at Annual Conference

ICINSA

Invertebrate Conservation and Information Network of South Asia & IUCN SSC South Asian Invertebrate Specialist Group

- Initiated specialist group
- Represented South Asian invertebrate specialists at BIO-NET meeting

- Convened Bangladesh Chapter of ICINSA
- Publication of newsletters, circulating of important papers
- Induction of new members into network (now ~500 members from four South Asian countries)
- Scheduled CAMP Training and planning of Red Listing for invertebrates of Bangladesh.

SAZARC

Regional Zoo Network - South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation

- Conducted one-day Zoo Conservation Workshop in Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Coordinated discussion leading to formation of Bangladesh Zoo Association to be inaugurated in October 2002 in Dhaka, Bangladesh at SAZARC Annual meeting
- Conducted one-day Zoo Conservation Workshop in National Zoo, Sri Lanka
- Organizing Annual Meeting
- Publication of newsletters, circulating of important papers
- Induction of new members into network (now over 40 members from 6 South Asian countries)
- Representation of Region on CIRCC and WAZA

Welfare

WWINOSA – Wildlife Welfare Information Network of South Asia

- Launched web module for licensing and legislation for South and Southeast Asian zoos
- Welfare component in education programs
- Distributed literature useful for scientists working with wild animals

Amphibian Network of South Asia

Declining Amphibian Population Task Force, South Asia

- Field Techniques and Taxonomy Training Workshop for Conservation of Amphibians
- Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP) Workshop for Amphibians of South Asia. July 2002, Trissur
- Publication of newsletters, circulating of important papers
- Induction of new members into network (now ~200 members from 6 South Asian countries)
- Education program for Amphibians under planning

Reptile Network of South Asia

- Publication of newsletters, circulating of important papers
- Induction of new members into network (now ~200 members from 6 South Asian countries)
- Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (CAMP) Workshop and Global Reptile Assessment (GRA) for Reptiles of South Asia scheduled for March / April 2003, Calcutta
- Education program for fresh-water turtles under planning.

Submitted by Sally Walker, Convenor, CBSG South Asia

AZA Regional Report

The American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA) represents 205 zoological institutions and approximately 6,500 zoo and aquarium professionals. The following are some of the activities completed since the last report.

Conservation program oversight

- ***AZA Conservation Programs.*** AZA currently administers 405 studbooks, 247 Population Management Plans (PMPs), 107 Species Survival Plans (SSPs), 46 Taxon Advisory Groups (TAGs), 9 Conservation Action Partnerships (CAPs), and 13 Scientific Advisory Groups (SAGs).

Population management/SSPs/PMPs

- ***Population Management Center (PMC).*** During its second year of operation PMC provided formal assistance to 28 PMPs, 27 SSPs and three TAGs.
- ***Group Population Management Workshop.*** AZA hosted the Second Group Population Management Workshop at Woodland Park Zoological Gardens, Seattle, from 14-16 May 2002, which focused on genetic and demographic issues of group species (e.g., herds, flocks, troops, tanks) and record-keeping issues related to population management.

Data management

- ***International Animal Data Information Systems Committee*** AZA continues its support of the International Animal Data Information Systems Committee (IADISC) and its North American regional counterpart, ADISC. One recommendation of IADISC is that all regional zoo and aquarium associations form their own equivalent of ADISC.

Partnerships/Conservation planning

- ***Bushmeat Crisis Task Force (BCTF)***. Based at AZA, BCTF currently has two full-time staff and 34 Supporting and Contributing Members, and has been actively seeking additional funds to support special projects.
- ***Butterfly Conservation Initiative (BCI)***. As of the writing of this report, 37 AZA institutions have signed on as founding members of the BFCI, each donating at least $1,000 per year for three years. The overall goal of BFCI is to stabilize the 22 federally listed species of Lepidoptera in the U.S.
- ***Protected Areas Initiative***. AZA staff has had discussions with AZA members on the concept of a "unified field conservation initiative", as proposed in the *AZA Long-range Plan, 2001-2006*. W. Conway (Wildlife Conservation Society) spent a day with AZA staff discussing possibilities for this initiative on 27 March 2002. The following concept emerged: AZA should consider developing and packaging a menu of 5 to 10 priority protected areas around the world that could benefit from AZA members' collective expertise and financial assistance.
- ***Wildlands Project***. AZA members met with Michael Soule and Mike Fay to discuss the Wildlands Project and the potential for a partnership with AZA. The Wildlands Project is an ambitious attempt to link together remaining wildlife habitats in the United States, with the goal of sustaining viable populations of many native species, particularly large carnivores.
- ***Taxon-based Action Planning.*** Although Action Plans are required from all AZA SSPs and TAGs, many programs fall short because they lack assistance and standardization. To improve this situation, the Conservation and Science department will become more involved in action planning.
- ***AZA in Action***. AZA in Action is a web-based catalog of AZA Conservation and Science Committee-endorsed projects, accessible on the AZA web site (www.aza.org).

Professional training

- ***Managing Animal Enrichment and Training Programs***. A new course in animal training and enrichment was offered for the first time in January 2002 near Orlando, Florida. The objective is to provide managers with the background, philosophy and skills that are fundamental to animal enrichment and training.
- ***Field Conservation Program Development.*** The AZA Field Conservation Committee held a meeting in Brevard, FL on 27-28 November 2001 intended to outline the core messages to be imparted in the new AZA Board of Regent's-

approved course titled "Field Conservation Program Development."

Fund-raising for conservation

- ***Conservation Endowment Fund (CEF)***. The Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) met in June 2002 to make recommendations as to which proposals should receive funding from the $183,500 that the CEF will be providing this year, including $65,000 contribution by Disney. Eight projects were selected for awards.
- ***Butterfly Conservation Initiative***. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has contributed $10,000 toward the development and production of the state recovery implementation plans for butterflies.
- ***West Nile Virus Vaccine***. The AZA Conservation and Science Department facilitated donations of approximately $25,000 from Association members to help fund the efforts by the U.S. Army and the Centers for Disease Control to test a vaccine for west Nile virus. The trials were successful and the vaccine appeared to reduce mortality in challenged birds from 50% to 10%, but further tests are necessary.

Publications

- ***AZA Annual Report on Conservation and Science (ARCS)***. In 2002, AZA moved from collecting information via paper documents by developing online report forms (www.aza.org).
- ***AZA/Smithsonian Institution Press Book Series***. *Biology and Conservation of Komodo Dragons* (edited by J. Murphy, C. Ciofi, C. La Panouse and T. Walsh) and *The Lion Tamarins of Brazil* (edited by D. Kleiman and A. Rylands).
- ***Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia***. AZA's Director was appointed Consulting Editor to the Gale Group, Inc. for the rewrite of *Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia*.

Government affairs

- ***Legislative Conference***. AZA's Legislative Conference was held in Washington, DC to address government affairs issues relevant to AZA members and to raise congressional awareness of their efforts.
- ***Capitol Hill Event***. AZA organized a reception hosted by Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert and Congressman Wayne Gilchrest (Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans) and featuring Jack Hanna.
- ***Congressional Resolution Honoring AZA.*** AZA is working with the U.S. Congress on a Congressional Resolution that recognizes AZA and its member institutions as leaders in animal welfare, conservation, research, education and exhibitry.

Public affairs

- ***Polar Bear Confiscation.*** AZA worked to coordinate public relations efforts on behalf of AZA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Baltimore Zoo when 'Alaska', a polar bear, was confiscated from the Suarez Bros. Circus in Puerto Rico and taken to the Baltimore Zoo.
- ***Kabul Zoo***. AZA members have been instrumental in the efforts to aid the beleaguered Kabul Zoo. A fundraising effort has already exceeded half a million dollars.

Conservation education

- ***International Migratory Bird Day.*** AZA partnered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to create press kits and information packets that were distributed to member institutions for International Migratory Bird Day 2002.

Administration

- ***New Institutions***. AZA reaccredited 17 current institutions for another five years. In addition, AZA accredited four new institutions: Biodôme de Montreal (Quebec, Canada), Living Desert Zoo and Gardens State Park (Carlsbad, New Mexico), Mesker Park Zoo and Botanic Garden (Evansville, Indiana), and Santa Ana Zoo (Santa Ana, California).
- ***AZA Long-range Plan.*** The AZA Board of Directors, in consultation with AZA members and member committees, has approved an aggressive action plan for the period 2001-2006.

Submitted by Michael Hutchins and Brandie Smith

EAZA Regional Report

The European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) was established in 1988 as the pan-European successor of the European Community Association of Zoos and Aquaria (ECAZA). EAZA has become the largest regional zoo association of the world and currently has 285 members in 34 countries. Major developments in this first decade were the extension of European breeding programs for endangered species (EEPs), the establishment of the EAZA Executive Office in Amsterdam, and the formulation of an ethics code and development of an accreditation system. As EAZA has matured, other tasks and activities presented themselves, such as marketing the zoo mission, supporting *in situ* conservation, aiding zoos in less developed areas, and building relationships with international conservation organizations and authorities.

After its initial growth in membership, tasks and influence, time has come for EAZA to plan its future development in international structure and organization, as well as its position and role in the world. Early April 2001 a three-day long future search meeting was conducted in St. Aignan (France) to discuss strategic issues and to determine action priorities for the next few years. A *draft* "Strategy for the Beginning of the 21st Century" is the first result of the planning process that will be ongoing for considerable time in order to involve all members, committees, special interest groups- and in fact the entire European zoo and aquarium community- in the reflection on their common future. This document has been reviewed, discussed and altered several times, and will be put forward for approval to the EAZA Annual General Meeting in September 2002.

Below are some of the EAZA projects of interest to the CBSG community:

Collection planning, TAGs, EEPs and ESBs

- ***Collection plans:*** At the annual meeting of EAZA TAG chairs in Aalborg (Denmark) in September 2000, it was agreed that all TAGs would have at least the first version of their regional collection plan ready. This stage has been reached with the majority of TAGs having met this goal. Now we will need to work on standardizing the regional collection plans as far as this is possible and desirable. Another tool to assist EAZA zoos and aquaria in implementing the Regional Collection Plans is the online Available & Wanted List that was launched on the member area of the EAZA website in December 2001.
- ***REGASP:*** In November 2000 a meeting was held in which several EAZA TAG chairs and Kevin Johnson of ARAZPA participated, and where the needs for an EAZA version of REGASP were determined. The EAZA version will be ready for demonstration and use by the 2002 Barcelona conference. Kevin Johnson will participate on the invitation of EAZA, and workshops on the use of REGASP will be conducted throughout the conference. REGASP is expected to become an essential tool to assist in implementing the regional collection plans that have been developed by the various TAGs and to assist individual zoos in developing their institutional collection plans.
- ***EEPs:*** In 2001 the EAZA Executive Office, in close cooperation with the EEP coordinators, started with a review of all non-EAZA participants in the EEPs. Firstly, EAZA recognized several years ago that EEP programs are primarily EAZA programs: they are (in the vast majority) managed by staff of EAZA member zoos, which thus fund the functioning of these programs. It has been agreed upon that it would only be reasonable that non-EAZA participants should pay a participation fee to be able to enjoy the benefits of participation. Secondly, EEPs are increasingly viewed by the governing authorities as an indication of serious management of an institution's (or private individual's) animals. Participation in an EEP is in several European countries compulsory or at least strongly recommended to be able to receive CITES import permits or an exemption to keep the species in concern. It is thus EAZA's obligation to ensure that participation in an EEP is indeed this indication of serious management. Thirdly, to enable a coordinator and his/her Species Committee to manage the population effectively, the picture should not be obscured by participants and their animals that do not in fact

participate (i.e. not providing data or only after repeated requests, no proper data keeping, ignoring breeding and transfer recommendations etc.). With this in mind, EEP coordinators have carefully reviewed the non-EAZA participants in their respective programs, and made recommendations to the EEP Committee, through the EAZA Executive Office, whether or not these participants should remain in the program. Based on these recommendations from the EEP coordinators, a number of non-EAZA participants were removed from programs, whereas the remaining non-EAZA participants were sent invoices for their participation.

EAZA *in situ* conservation database

The EAZA Annual Conference in Prague provided the venue for the EAZA Conservation Committee to present the EAZA *in situ* conservation database. The database will be available on the web in due course. Members will then be able to go online to enter current data on their own work and to generate various reports on all EAZA member projects and - most importantly- to search for projects they too would like to support.

EAZA campaigns

- ***EAZA Bushmeat Campaign:*** Since October 2000 EAZA zoos have been working together on the bushmeat campaign. This has been done by collecting signatures for the petition, educating our visitors and fund-raising for projects in the field. As part of the next stage the petition went to Brussels, the seat of power in the European Union. Working in collaboration with IFAW, who have supported the campaign since it was launched, we embarked upon a three-day program which included a half-day Roundtable Hearing within the Parliament, the presentation of the petition (twice), and a series of meetings with key decision-makers and influencers within the Commission and the European Parliament. EAZA raised a total of 1.9 million signatures that were presented to the European Commission. Looking back it is clear that we have prompted some real interest and action within the EU on bushmeat.
- ***EAZA Rainforest Campaign:*** The EAZA Rainforest Campaign 2001/2002 focusing on the Atlantic rainforest of coastal Brasil was launched on 19 September 2001 at the EAZA Conference in Prague and will run until September 2002. IBAMA (Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis), the federal environmental agency of Brazil, is fully supportive. It is likely that there will be extensive media coverage about biodiversity in 2002 because of the 10th anniversary of the 1992 Rio Convention on Biological Diversity.
- ***EAZA Tiger Campaign:*** The EAZA Tiger Campaign will be launched at the EAZA Conference in Barcelona in September 2002, and will run until the next EAZA conference in September 2003. The campaign will seek support for tiger projects in Russia, Sumatra and a number of other range countries.

ISIS European branch office

Since the end of 1999, the EAZA Executive Office staff also runs the ISIS European Branch Office. This office has two main aims, 1) increased ISIS membership among EAZA members; and 2) increasing quality and quantity of data provided by EAZA's members to ISIS. EAZA is also in the process of setting up various working groups and committees to provide professional input in various new developments with regard to animal record-keeping, such as ZIMS and IADISC. EAZA was represented by several of its members at recent GADG and ZIMS workshops in Chicago, San Jose and San Diego.

For more detailed information for all of these activities, please visit www.eaza.net.

Submitted by the EAZA Executive Office

AMACZOOA Regional Report

October 2001-July 2002
The most relevant conservation events of the Association during the October 2001 to July 2002 period were:

October 22-27, 2001
A group of eight people from the Region, all studbook keepers, had a training workshop at Fort Worth Zoo, Texas. Danilo Leandro and Fernando Cabezas from Simon Bolivar Zoo, Elsie Perez and Jorge Fernandez from La Havana Zoo, Humberto Wohlers from Belize Zoo, Julio Perez and Raúl Miranda from El Salvador Zoo, and Roberto Maria from ZOODOM, Dominican Republic participated in this workshop, learning the latest theory and software for analyzing studbook information. Dr. Robert Wiese from the Fort Worth Zoo was the principal instructor and local host. Dr. Steve Thompson (Lincoln Park Zoo) and Sarah Long (Brookfield Zoo and AZA) also were instructors.

With this advanced training, the students will be able to improve the management of the species that they work with and developed optimum cooperative breeding plans for AMACZOOA member institutions.

Funding for the workshop came from the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA), Saint Louis Zoo, Disney Conservation Fund, AZA New World Primate TAG, Louisville Zoo, Toledo Zoo, AZA Cracid TAG, Fort Worth Zoo, Lincoln Park Zoo and Brookfield Zoo.

November 26-28, 2001
A VORTEX Workshop was held at Omar Dengo Foundation, San José, Costa Rica. Dr. Phil Miller from CBSG facilitated an excellent workshop with 15 participants from Simon Bolivar Zoo, Costar Rican Conservation Areas, IUCN Regional Office, Biology School of Universidad of Costa Rica, Universidad Nacional and the Veterinary School of Universidad Nacional. They learned about conservation genetics and applied their knowledge in the Vortex software. Funding was provided by the Environmental Hub, USA government.

February 14-16, 2002
Global Animal Data Group (GADG) Meeting in San José, Costa Rica. Eighteen people, representing seven zoo associations, ISIS and three conservation institutions, met to discuss the future of the international database. FUNDAZOO was the local host.

February 18-20, 2002
FUNDAZOO Conservation Strategy Workshop facilitated by Dr. Ulysses S. Seal. This was the last of three workshops that produced this strategy.

July 15-19, 2002
AMACZOOA congress held in the ZOOMAT, Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Mexico. Themes like International Animal Information Systems Committee (IADISC) reintroduction, and captive population management were discussed.

Submitted by Yolanda Matamoros

CZA India Regional Report

In India, the functioning of the zoos is regulated by an Act of Parliament of the country. This Act, known as Wildlife (protection) Act, provides legal framework for laying down standards and norms for housing, upkeep, veterinary health care and administrative framework for proper management of the zoos. These norms were formulated in 1992 and are known as "Recognition of Zoo Rules". The Rules have further been amended in June 2001, making it mandatory for zoos to provide a minimum outdoor paddock area to each animal. No animal can be kept locked up in its night shelter without access to outdoor area. The amended rules also lay down minimum professional qualifications for curatorial and veterinary personnel.

Central Zoo Authority (CZA) is a Statutory body headed by a chairperson (Minister, Environment and Forests, Government of India), a Member Secretary and ten members, out of which three are officials from the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the remaining seven are non-officials having background in zoo management and designing, education and outreach, veterinary profession and animal welfare. It has a mandate to regulate functioning of zoos in country.

Achievements in zoo management

CZA has been striving for improvement of recognized zoos with a view to provide better quality of life to animals. Due to its efforts, 12 major zoos are either being relocated to new naturalistic sites or increasing its area at the existing locations.

Animal collections

There are 58 major zoos in the country housing a total of 31,713 animals as of March 31, 2002 (mammals - 12,217; birds - 13,400; reptiles - 6,096).

CZA brings out a compilation every year listing the inventory of all zoos giving species-based information on their numbers including births, deaths, disposals and acquisitions. This document is made available to all zoo personnel, animal welfare organizations and NGOs.

Planned breeding programs and research

CZA is actively pursuing the planned breeding of endangered species of animals in Indian zoos. Among the important births that occured during the year under report were: 17 Four-horned Antelope, 2 Asiatic Serow, 3 Snow Leopards, 9 Asiatic Lions, 5 Red Pandas, 13 Leopard Cats, and 7 Nicobar Pigeons.

CZA has approved funding for a program for planned breeding of Lion-tailed macaques in Indian Zoos. Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Chennai, Tamil Nadu is the the coordinator of the project. Scientists from Salim Ali Center for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu and Mysore University are providing technical inputs in the program.

CZA, in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India, has prepared national pedigree books for five species, namely Bengal tiger, Asiatic lion, One-horned Rhino, Lion-tailed macaque, and Golden langur. The institute has been given the responsibility for updating the studbooks for the current year.

Assistance for facility upgrades

CZA provides technical and financial assistance for upgrading housing and veterinary facilities in zoos. A total equivalent of US$ 2.20 million was released to the zoos during the financial year of 2001-2002.

Publications

During 2001-2002 the following publications and compilations have been brought out by CZA:

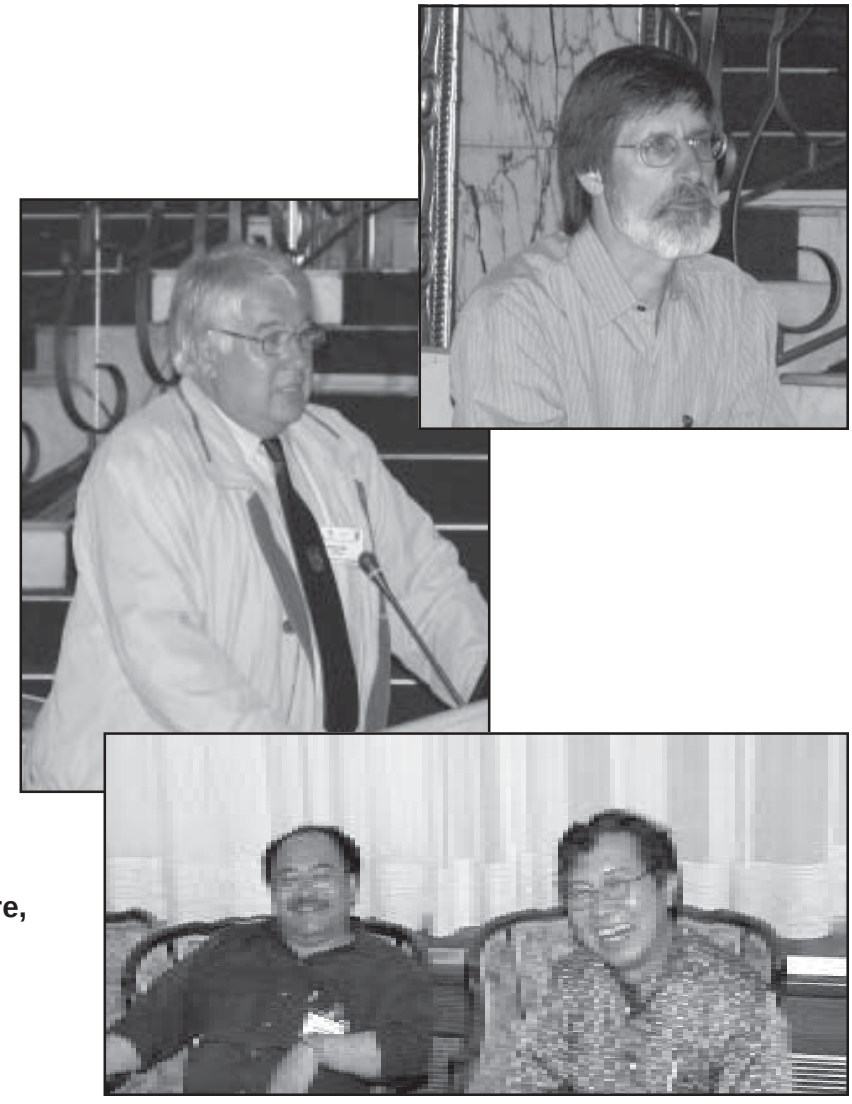
1. Musth in Asian elephant-A monograph by Dr. Kushal Konwar Sarma
2. Management of Elephants in Captivity-A.J.W. Milroy
3. Zoos of India-Dr. J.H.Desai
4. Indian Wildlife Yearbook
5. Status Report on tiger conservation (Project Tiger)

A new website has been created for CZA: www.cza.nic.in.

CBSG Annual Meeting 2002 Participants

Agricultural University, Poland
Jan Smielowski
Al Ain Zoo & Aquarium, UAE
Nael Abu Zeid
Sultan Khalfan Al Darmaky
Ahmed Nael
Allwetterzoo Münster, Germany
H. Jörg Adler
ARAZPA
Jonathan Wilcken
AZA
Michael Hutchins
BSRBP, Germany
Hermann Doettlinger
Black Vulture Conservation Foundation, Spain
Evelyn Tewes
Bristol Zoo, UK
Jo Gipps
Brookfield Zoo, USA
Robert Lacy
Budapest Zoo, Hungary
Endre Sós
Istvan Vidakovits
CBSG
Onnie Byers
Phil Miller
CBSG Mesoamerica
Yolanda Matamoros
CBSG Mexico
Amy Camacho
CBSG South Africa
Yolan Friedmann
CBSG South Asia
Sally Walker
Columbus Zoo and Aquarium, USA
Gerald Borin
Copenhagen Zoo, Denmark
Frands Carlsen
Bengt Holst
DePaul University, USA
Dennis Meritt
Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust
Mark Stanley Price
Dvur Kralove Zoo, Czech Republic
Kristina Tomsova
EAZA
Bart Hiddinga
Great Plains Zoo, USA
Ed Asper
Heart of Gold International, Gambia
Simon Ejiama
Hicks and Hayes, UK
Simon Hicks
Hong Kong Zoological and Botanical Gardens
Chi-chuen Wat
ISIS, USA
Nate Flesness
Paul Scobie
IAZA, Italy
Gloria Svampa-Garibaldi
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Germany
Walter Sachsse
Loro Parque, Tenerife
David Waugh
Mahidol University, Thailand
Parntep Ratanakorn
Marwell Zoological Park, UK
Mark Edgerly
McGill University, Canada
Frances Westley
Milwaukee Zoological Garden, USA
Karin Schwartz
Nordens Ark, Sweden
Lena Linden
Odense Zoo, Denmark
Bjarne Klausen
Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo, USA
Lee Simmons

Paignton Zoo, UK
Simon Tonge
Parco Natura Viva, Italy
Cesare Avesani Zaborra
Prague Zoo, Czech Republic
Ivan Rehak
Saint Louis Zoo, USA
Jeffery Bonner
Schönbrunner Tiergarten, Austria
Barbara Koch
Peter Linhart
Helmut Pechlaner
Regina Pfistermüler
Elisabeth Resch
Dagmar Schratter
Gaby Schwammer
Harald Schwammer
Barbara Sommersacher
Hanna Vielgrader
Thomas Voracek
Ekkehard Wolff
Wolfgang Zenker
Sea World, USA
Brad Andrews
Seoul Grand Park, South Korea
Ki Kun Kim
Neung Hee Kim
Stichting Apenheul, Netherlands
Leobert De Boer
Taipei Zoo, Taiwan
Pao-Chung Chen
Hwa-Chin Lin
Eric Hsienshao Tsao
CBSG, Indonesia
Jansen Manasang
The Nordic Park, Sweden
Leif Blomquist
Toronto Zoo, Canada
Calvin White
Turtle Survival Alliance
Hans-Dieter Philippen
Universität Frankfurt, Germany
Fabian Schmidt
Wassenaar Wildlife Breeding Centre, Netherlands
Jan Louwman
Wildlife Conservation Society, USA
William Conway
Wildlife Information Network, UK
Suzanne Boardman
Zoo Frankfurt, Germany
Christian Schmidt
Zoological Garden of Zagreb, Croatia
DVB Mladen Anic
Zoologischer Garten Leipzig
Peter Müller
Zoological Society of San Diego, USA
Lawrence Killmar
Zoo Poznan, Poland
Radoslaw Ratayszczak
Zoological Society of London
Chris West
Zoo Zürich, Switzerland
Alex Rübel



CBSG *News*

Newsletter of the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group
Species Survival Commission
IUCN – World Conservation Union

CBSG Regional Networks: CBSG South Asia, CBSG Mesoamerica, CBSG South Africa, CBSG India, CBSG Indonesia, CBSG Sri Lanka, CBSG Nepal, CBSG Japan, CBSG Mexico, CBSG Europe