CBSG, South Asia *News*

Activitities of the South Asian Regional Network of the IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group
September 2002 - December 2003

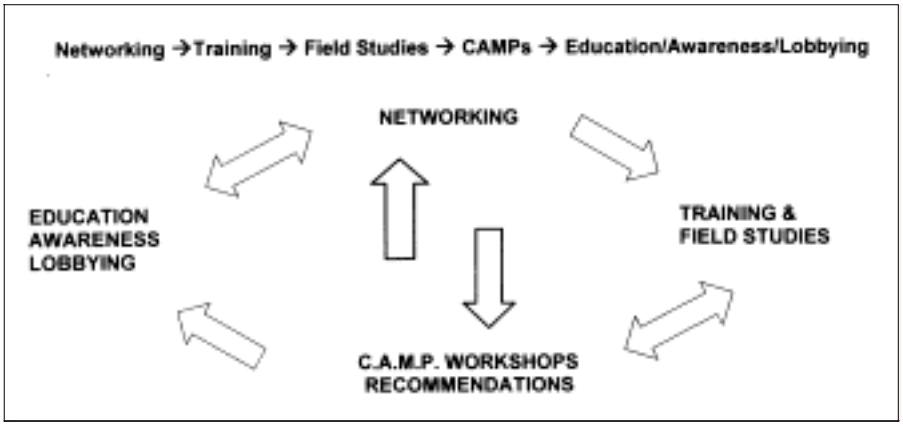
Contents

CBSG South Asia

CBSG, South Asia is one of a suite of highly organized Networks hosted and administered by Zoo Outreach Organisation (Z.O.O.) and Wildlife Information Liaison Development (WILD) Society. However, the IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, to which the CBSG, South Asia Regional Network owes its name and many of its tools and talents, is the most influential of our networks. The combination of CBSG's mandate, techniques, processes philosophy and vitality create a framework around which all of our networks operate, synchronistically and systematically.

ZOO, WILD, CBSG, South Asia and the other Networks work according to a five-part model or loop illustrated below, consisting of the following elements : Networking <-> Conservation Workshops <-> Training <-> Field studies and other field activities <-> Education / Awareness/Lobbying <-> Networking

Conservation Action Model



This Report will be organized according to that model.

CBSG, South Asia hosts 5 taxon-based networks and 3 disciplinary networks, most of which officially represent IUCN SSC Specialist Groups or other international organisations in South Asia or Asia. Our networks are systematic, more like organizations, with memberships (albeit complimentary), Directory of members, services for members and SSC Specialist Groups, Ulie Seal stylesearching for like-minded conservation scientists who might benefit by being linked to others and lobbying for legislative and social solutions to conservation problems. *[Sponsored by SOS Rhino, Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, Chester Zoo/North of England Zoological Society, Knowsley Safari Park].*

Currently our total taxon and disciplinary networks and their sponsors are:

Amphibian Network of South Asia (ANSA) – convened and administered by Sanjay Molur, Deputy Director, ZOO and Founder Secretary WILD.

South Asian Reptile Network (RNSA) - convened and administered by Sanjay Molur.

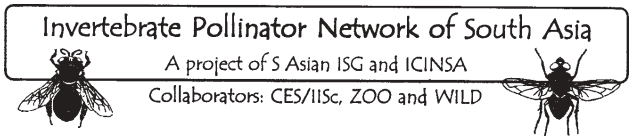
Chiroptera Conservation and Information Network of South Asia (CCINSA) – convened and administered by Sally Walker, Founder/Hon. Dir. ZOO. ***[Sponsored by Chester Zoo and Bat Conservation International*]**

Conservation Education - Asian Regional Network of International Zoo Educators Association (ARNIZE)
- convened and administered by Sally Walker as Asian Regional Representative for IZE. **[*Sponsored by Columbus Zoo Conservation Fund]***

Non-volant Small Mammals - Rodentia, Insectivora, Lagomorpha, Scandentia Conservation information Network of South Asia (RILSCINSA)
- representing three IUCN specialist groups. Convened and administered by Sally Walker. ***[Sponsored by Knowsley Safari Park, U.K.]***

Invertebrate - Invertebrate Conservation and Information Network of South Asia (ICINSA)
- convened and administered by B.A. Daniel, Scientist, ZOO. ICINSA spawned the IUCN SSC South Asian Invertebrate Specialist Group, initiated by ZOO - Chaired by B.A. Daniel. ***[Sponsored by Invertebrate Conservation Centre, Zoological Society of London]***

Invertebrate Pollinator Network of South Asia (IPNSA) - Convened and managed by B.A. Daniel, Entomologist and Sanjay Molour, ZOO



Reintroduction* – (RSG, S&E Asia) IUCN SSC Reintroduction Specialist Group, South and East Asia. - convened in 2003 and Chaired by Sanjay Molur. ***[Sponsored by Chester Zoo]***

***** New networks since last year.

Activities of the networks under the Conservation Action Model

1. NETWORKING

Invertebrate Network

E-newsletter -- IUCN SSC South Asian Invertebrate Specialist Group SAISG has started an attractive e-newsletter for its members called Proto-Ech (from Protists to Echinoderms). ICINSA also has a newsletter called "Bugs R All" which serves all its 500+ members. [Sponsored by ICC, ZSL; searching additional sponsors.]


ProtoEch

NEWSLETTER OF THE SOUTH ASIAN INVERTEBRATE SPECIALIST GROUP OF IUCN / SPECIES SURVIVAL COMMISSION

South Asian Invertebrate Specialist Group

Aims and objectives

Pollinator Network

SAISG has also generated a network for pollinating insects with a project to bring together scientists who study pollinators which are currently in a frightening decline. A series of activities are to be carried out, including field techniques training for studying pollinator declines, public education, management planning, etc. [Sponsored by ICC, ZSL; searching additional sponsors.

SAISG Chair, Dr. B.A. Daniel represented CBSG-SA Invertebrate Specialist Group at 3rd Global Taxonomy Workshop at Pretoria (July 2002) and at the GBF, Dhaka in August 2003. *Donor: BIONET*

Zoo Network

Third Annual Meeting of SAZARC - South Asian Zoo Association for Regional Cooperation held in Dhaka, 6-11 October, 2002.


SAZARC

A training workshop themed "Zoo Management for Conservation and Welfare of Wild Animals" with Dr. Miranda Stevenson was conducted. Working groups helped the Bangladesh Zoo community to start a Bangladesh Zoo Association and initiate Zoo legislation. [Sponsored by American Association of Zoo Keepers Inc., USA; Sedgewick County Zoo, USA; St. Louis Zoological Park, USA; American Zoo & Aquarium Association, USA; Birmingham Zoo, USA; Köln Zoo, Germany; Philadelphia Zoo, USA; ABWAK Zoo, UK; Appenheul Zoo, Netherlands; Sea World, USA; European Association of Zoos and Aquaria EAZA.]

Fourth Annual Meeting of SAZARC to be held in Sri Lanka. 1-5 December 2003 : theme "Nutrition and Exhibit Design for Conservation and Welfare of Zoo Animals", Ellen Dierenfeld and Adit Pal. Hosted by National Zoological Gardens, Sri Lanka. [Sponsored by Schonbrunn Zoo, Lord Robin Russell, Columbus Zoo, Appenheul Primate Park, Koln Zoo, St. Louis Zoo, Alertis, Thrigby Hall Wildlife Park, WAZA Training Fund, Chester Zoo, and Friends of National Zoological Gardens, Sri Lanka.

This is the Newsletter of the South Asian regional network of the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, CBSG, SSC, IUCN
Printed and published at:
Zoo Outreach Organisation
29/1 Bharathi Colony, Peelamedu,
CBE 4, TN, India

Reintroduction / Conservation Breeding Specialist Groups

First joint meeting of CBSG, South Asia and RSG (Reintroduction Specialist Group, South and East Asia). 8-9 December 2003 : Theme : Confiscations and Reintroduction. National Zoological Gardens, Sri Lanka. *[Sponsored by Chester Zoo/ North of England Zoological Society.]*

Education

B.A. Daniel attended a two-week training in zoo and conservation education at Wildlife Conservation Society, Bronx, New York, 10-26 October 2003.

2. C.A.M.P. WORKSHOPS

Status of South Asian Chiroptera -- Report of the "Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) for Chiroptera of South Asia" published.

The C.A.M.P. workshop was conducted from 21-25 January 2002 at Madurai Kamaraj University, Tamil Nadu, India, organised by Zoo Outreach Organisation / CBSG, South Asia. Report was compiled and distributed to all the participants,

donors, policy makers etc. An attractively illustrated Summary Report was published and has been distributed to more than 600 policy makers, forest officers of protected areas and hundreds of academicians, students, etc. A separate summary is under preparation for laypersons and information from the Report has been utilized in preparation of a number of items for young people. A comprehensive education programme related to the C.A.M.P. information is described in Education. *[Sponsored by: North of England Zoological Society, UK; Bat Conservation International, USA; Columbus Zoological Garden, USA, Metropolitan Toronto Zoo, USA. Margot Marsh Biodiversity Fund MMBF, Primate Society of Great Britain, Appenheul Primate Park, Flora and Fauna International, Primate Conservation, Inc.]*

Status of South Asian Primates -- Report of "Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) for Primates of South Asia"

The workshop was conducted from 5-9 March 2002 at State Forest Service College (SFSC) in Coimbatore. This workshop was organised by Zoo Outreach Organisation, CBSG, South Asia and the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group.

A 432+ page report was recently published and distributed to all the participants, donors, policy makers etc.. A summary report similar to the Bat CAMP Summary has been prepared and distributed to 600 foresters in protected areas, policy makers and academicians, etc. A separate summary will be prepared for laypersons. A comprehensive education programme related to the CAMP information is described in Education. *[Sponsored by Conservation International, Primate Conservation International, USA, Oklahama City Zoological Park, Appenheul Zoo, North Carolina Zoological Park, USA; North of England Zoological Society, UK; Lincoln Park, USA]*

C.A.M.P. for Sumatran Vertebrates, 23-29 February 2003. Organised by Conservation International and IUCN SSC CBSG; Facilitation and Report organisation by Sanjay Molur. [*Sponsored by Conservation International, USA*]

C.A.M.P. for Mammals of Pakistan. 18-22 August 2003 - Organised by IUCN Pakistan, planned and facilitated by CBSG, South Asia. Assessed 200 species of Pakistan Mammals. [*Sponsored by IUCN Asia Regional Biodiversity Programme, IUCN Pakistan, U.S. Fish and Wildife Service*]

Upcoming C.A.M.P.s

Sri Lankan Turtles and Tortoise C.A.M.P., December 2003, hosted by National Zoological Gardens, Colombo, Sri Lanka. *[Sponsored by Ministry of Forests, Sri Lanka and Turtle Survival Alliance, TSA, Ft. Worth Zoo and others (we hope!)]*

South Asian Non-volant Small Mammals, 9-13 February 2004 - 186 species of rodents, insectivores, tree shrews, hares, pangolins, etc., Organised by ZOO/CBSG, South Asia and the associated network RILSCINSA in Coimbatore in collaboration with the IUCN SSC Rodent SG, Insectivore SG, Lagomorph SG and Reintroduction S&E Asia SG. *[Sponsored by Knowsley Safari Park and (we hope!) others.]*

South Asian Reptiles C.A.M.P., Coimbatore 2004 - 600 odd species of reptiles. Organised by ZOO/ WILD/CBSG, South Asia, Reptile Network of South Asia and the IUCN SSC South Asian Reptile Specialist Group. *[Searching for sponsors.]*

<u>Upcoming P.H.V.A.'s</u>

Sri Lankan Star Tortoise P.H.V.A., December 2003, organized by ZOO/ WILD/ South Asian Reptile Network, in collaboration with A.R.R.O.S. Amphibian and Reptile Research Organisation of Sri Lanka hosted by National Zoological Gardens, Colombo, Sri Lanka. *[Sponsored by Ministry of Forests, Sri Lanka and Turtle Survival Alliance, TSA and Sea World and Minnesota Zoo Chapter of the American Association of Zookeepers]*

Hoolock Gibbon P.H.V.A., 2004 (month undecided), Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Organized by ZOO/CBSG, S.Asia, Wildlife Trust of Bangladesh, Jhahangirnagar University, etc.

Other workshops & conferences

Zoo - First National Zoo Directors Conference for Pakistan Zoos. 26-27 August 2003. Facilitated by Sally Walker. Organised at WWF, Pakistan by Lahore Zoo and WWF. Pakistan. [*Sponsored by WWF, Pakistan, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Rhino S.O.S.*]

Invertebrate - Pollinator Pre-Scoping Workshop, Zoo Outeach Organisation Office, 1 November 2003, organized by the IUCN SSC South Asian Invertebrate Specialist Group and ICINSA Invertebrate Conservation and Information Network of South Asia in collaboration with Centre for Ecological Studies, Indian Institute of Science. [*Sponsored by Invertebrate Conservation Centre, Zoological Society of London.*]

CBSG/RSG South Asian Regional Workshop : Confiscations and Re-introduction in South Asia, Guidelines and Case Studies. December 8-9, 2003. Organised by ZOO/WILD/CBSG, South Asia/RSG South and East Asia. Primary trainer: Fred Launay. Hosted by National Zoological Gardens, Sri Lanka. *[Sponsored by Chester Zoo/ North of England Zoological Society.]*

3. TRAINING

Zoo Management Training "Zoo Management for Conservation for and Welfare of Captive Wild Animals", 5-day, 6-9 October 2002, Dhaka Zoo. Miranda Stevenson, Primary Trainer. Participants from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, India. [*Sponsored by American Association of Zoo Keepers Inc., USA; Sedgewick County Zoo, USA; St. Louis Zoological Park, USA; American Zoo & Aquarium Association, USA; Birmingham Zoo, USA; Koln Zoo, Germany; Philadelphia Zoo, USA; ABWAK Zoo, UK; Appenheul Zoo, Netherlands; Seaworld, USA, European Association of Zoos and Aquaria EAZA.*]

C.A.M.P. and Red List Training for Invertebrate biologists : Organised by IUCN Bangladesh, SAISG, ICINSA and ZOO. Trainers S. Molur, S. Walker, B.A. Daniel. (10-11 October 2002) [*Sponsored by IUCN Bangladesh, Zoological Society of London.*]

Education - Teachers for Tigers, Teacher and Zoo Educator Training - 2 Five-day Training Programmes on Active Learning Techniques using tigers as a theme (for zoo educators, NGO's, teachers, etc.) held at Coimbatore from 17-21 February 2003 and at Chennai from 24-28 February 2003 in collaboration with Wildlife Conservation Society, Bronx, New York.
[*Sponsored by Wildlife Conservation Society, U.S.A.*]

Education -- Zoo Educator Training - using C.B.S.G. C.A.M.P. products for theme and resource materials. March 22, 2003, for 20 zoo educators from 8 Indonesian animal facilities. Trainer: Sally Walker. [Sponsored and hosted by Taman Safari, Bogor, Indonesia.]

Education -- Teacher Training in Conservation and Wildlife Welfare for city and rural schoolteachers, June 11-12, 2003. Sally Walker. Nepal Central Zoo, Kathmandu. [*Sponsored by Central Zoo and Wildlife Conservation Society.*]

Teachers for Tigers, Education Training - 3 three-day Training Programmes on Active Learning Techniques using tigers as a theme (for zoo educators, NGO's, teachers, etc.) held at Project Tiger areas in Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary in Thekkady and Kallakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve in Tirunelveli, and at the Regional Museum of Natural History, Mysore. June, 27 to July, 4 2003. [*Sponsored by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Starr Foundation, U.S.A.*]

Field Techniques Training with emphasis on Ecological Technques for Chiroptera Studies - 5 day training for bat biologists, members of CCINSA Chiroptera Conservation and Information Network of South Asia, IUCN SSC Chiroptera S.G. Chair, Paul Racey, Primary Trainer. Host: School of Forestry, Kerala Agricultural University, Trichur. [*Sponsored by Chester Zoo/North of England.*]

Training Workshop with reference to Small Mammals (Reintroduction, Handling, Welfare, Conservation Breeding, 14-15 February 2004. Organised by ZOO/CBSG, South Asia/RILSCINSA. Dr. Mike Jordan Primary Trainer. [*Sponsored by Knowsley Safari Park.*]

Teachers for Tigers, Education Training - 3 three-day Training Programmes on Active Learning Techniques using tigers as a theme (for zoo educators, NGO's, teachers, etc.) to be held in July 2004 in North and Central India. [*Sponsored by: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Starr Foundation, and Wildlife Conservation Society, U.S.A.*]

Teachers for Tigers, Education Training - 6 three-day Training Programmes on Active Learning Techniques using tigers as a theme (for zoo educators, NGO's, teachers, etc.) held in Nepal, Bangladesh and (maybe) Bhutan.[*Sponsored by: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Starr Foundation and Wildlife Conservation Society, U.S.A.*]

4. Field Studies

Chiroptera Field Studies. 2003. Raised funds for two field studies to follow CCINSA CAMP recommendations.

1. Diversity of bats in Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Ghats, Kerala by P O Nameer, Assistant Professor, Department of

Wildlife Sciences, College of Forestry, Kerala Agricultural University, KAU (PO). Thrissur. Kerala and
2. *Survey of bats (Mammalia: Chiroptera) in the Nallamala Hills, Eastern Ghats, Andhra Pradesh, India* undertaken by Dr. C. Srinivasulu of Department of Zoology, University College of Science (A), Osmania University, Hyderabad with assistance from 2-3 local and non-local volunteers. [*both Sponsored by Chester Zoo/North of England Zoological Society.*]

Rapid assessment on presence-absence of rodents, insectivores, scandents and lagomorphs of South Asia. Raised funds for and coordinated studies in preparation for small mammals CAMP. Outcome of recommendations of discussion held at a training working on field techniques and taxonomy of rodents on 22-26 July 2002 in Thrissur, Kerala in which participants committed to survey rodent in specific unsurveyed areas with RILSCINSA/ZOO/CBSG, South Asia providing traps and a small amount of money for their travel. The output of this project which funded 15 small projects focused on the Small Mammal CAMP to be held in February 2004. The projects included:

1. Dr. P. O. Nameer and Mr. M.M. Animom conducted surveys on the 1000 acres Kerala Agricultural University campus.

2. Dr. Gopinathan Maheswaran got his Ph.D. studying Hispid Hare in Dudhwa National Park. His project with us was to survey parts of Jaldapara Wildlife Sanctuary for Hispid hare and other small mammals for one month.

3. Dr. P. Neelanarayanan, a Lecturer and Researcher at Nehru Memorial College surveyed the Nehru Memorial College Campus Office and hostel buildings and fields for rodents.

4. Mr. W.L.D.P.T.S. de A. Goonatilake is a graduate student at Department of Zoology, University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka surveyed Carbet's gap, Knuckles range for rodents with 7 days sampling per month.

5. Dr. Bhargavi Srinivasulu and Dr. Chelmala Srinivasulu are a husband and wife team who conducted several surveys of Reserve forests of Ranga Reddy and Kurnool districts, Rollapadu WLS and Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve, Kuthbullapur, Osmania University campus, city of Hyderabad.

6. Sanjay Singha Thakur of Pune, Maharastra, is an independent researcher who does consultancy work with Zoological Survey of India is conducting a survey of Dangs for rare squirrels.

7. Kazi Kabir (Babu) and his team of University of Dhaka and Jehangirnagar University (Bangladesh) students conducted field surveys in six regions of Bangladesh as yet unsurveyed.

8. Kausalya Shenoy, a graduate student in Bangalore conducted small mammal surveys in areas around Bangalore city. Bangalore University, Agricultural University and Bannerghatta National Park in January and February 03 and in Hessarghatta in April 2003.

9. Chakraborty, A.K. surveyed Subramanya and Uppinangadi in Karnataka for collection, identification of status of trapped and sighted animals covering a period of 2 or 3 months..

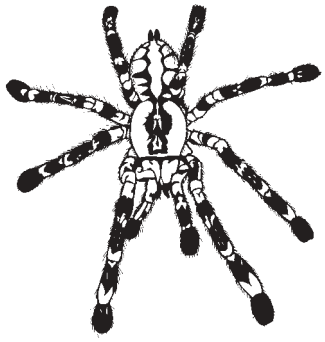
10. Suresh Ganapathiappan and Arun Sethuram are both farmers who are interested in conservation will survey the farmlands along the periphery of Anaikatti scrublands nearby where they have their land and farmlands along the (Siruvani) periphery of Sethumadai forestland.

11. Meena Venkatraman is a student at the Wildlife Institute of India is conducting a rapid survey of small mammals in Gir Protected Area, Gujarat.

12. Sanjay Molur is undertaking Ph.D. and has requested traps and a small amount of money to do a survey of some areas in Coorg, Karnataka.

The project also reinforced new techniques learned by participants of the training workshop. *[Sponsored by Flora and Fauna International (North) (through North of England Zoological Society), Marwell Zoological Park, UK; Metro Miami Zoo, USA; Cleveland Zoological Society, USA.]*

South Asian Tarantula field studies. 2003. This is an ongoing project by several members of staff of ZOO, WILD, ICINSA and (more recently) SAISG since September 1999 to survey South Asian Tarantulas for the purpose of listing on CITES, as they are threatened by trade. Eleven surveys had been conducted up to September 2002 and from then till date, eleven more. So far selected areas in three countries have been surveyed. A schedule of surveys has been set up for rest of 2003 and 2004. A C.A.M.P. workshop is planned after a respectable number of surveys have been done. A field techniques and taxonomy workshop was organized in 2002 to pass on the specialized techniques required to identify study this rare and threatened invertebrate. *[Sponsored by Whitley Laing Foundation, U.K. and Chicago Zoological Society]*



5. Education/Awareness/ Lobbying

This year ZOO/CBSG, South Asia and some of our taxon networks have started developing comprehensive materials for each of the taxon groups for which we conduct C.A.M.P. (Red Listing) workshops. The C.A.M.P. workshop animal groups covered so far are Bats, Primates and Amphibians.

Chiroptera Education Project - a total of $ 20,500 was raised for the Chiroptera Education Project. A total of 8000 educational packets about bats have been distributed to zoos, ngo's, teachers, forest officers, etc. (more than 56 institutions) for use in special activity based learning programmes featuring bats. A bat club project with a kit of supplies for conducting activities and projects for members has been sponsored by Chester Zoo Education Department and is about to be launched. A special budget for postage for regular mailings of bat materials (letter, bat tree and cave survey, CAMP summary, newsletters, bat rubber stamp [see below] for more than 500 forest officers was raised from Bat Conservation International and Riverbanks Zoo.

B ats eat harmful insects
A nd spread useful seeds
T rue friends of ecosystems
S ave all species of bats

The project has had an impact on Indian Wildlife legislation and promises to achieve more advances in upgrading bats in the months to come. Educational materials on bats were developed from the Bat C.A.M.P. information and following recommendations of the Chiroptera CAMP education working group report. *[Sponsored by Chester Zoo, North of England Zoological Society, Bat Conservation International, Flora and Fauna International, Riverbanks Zoological Park and Botanical Garden, Columbus Zoo Con. Fund.*]

Primate Education Project -
A total of $ 19,250 was raised for a comprehensive South Asian Primate Education Project (SAP-EP) related to the Primate CAMP and its Report. While waiting for the Report to be completed, several thousand educational packets for two different age groups were produced and distributed.

Now the Report is finalized many more educational items will be produced and distributed in phases to different target groups.

[Sponsors Margot Marsh Biodiversity Fund, Primate Society of Great Britain, Appenheul Primate Park, Flora and Fauna International, Primate Conservation, Inc.]

Lobbying
ZOO, WILD and networks, particularly CCINSA, RILSCINSA and ICINSA have been lobbying for certain animals to be added to CITES, upgraded on the Indian (Wildlife) Protection Act, or removed from the Vermin category of the IWPA, or added to the schedules of the IWPA for the first time. This year a proposal came from government for all Fruit Bats to be removed from Vermin category (Schedule V) of the IWPA, for threatened bats to be upgraded to Schedule I of the Act, for all threatened species of rats and mice to be upgraded to a protected schedule, for the words "rats and mice" to be removed from the Vermin category and specifically named pest species to be substituted, and for all large bodied spiders to be included in the Act.

Convenor, CBSG, South Asia, has been visiting South Asian countries for training, organizing workshops, etc. and meeting with high officials in the various governments. This year significant progress has been made in bringing the governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan toward initiating zoo legislation. Bangladesh has drafted. Pakistan is reviewing a proposal and a document sent by ZOO of all Asian and Australian zoo legislation.

Publication of a book:
Experiments in Consilience: Integrating Scientific and Social Responses to Biodiversity Conservation Challenges (*published by Island Press)*

The thesis of this book, based on CBSG workshop case studies, is that in order to solve the environmental crisis, which is confronting this planet, human beings need to find ways of working together more effectively across disciplines, across sectors and across cultures. This book is written to meet a pressing need on the part of both practitioners and theoreticians to understand how to integrate knowledge and encourage collaboration to effect conservation planning and action. We have distinguished our work by an emphasis on transparency, revealing the failures as well as the successes. We have also attempted to make the learnings accessible, so that others could duplicate the experiments in designing and facilitating complex collaborations. We believe this to be a critical aspect of successful conservation action today and therefore at the very heart of conservation initiatives and efforts.

About CBSG

CBSG is part of IUCN - The World Conservation Union. Headquartered in Switzerland, The World Conservation Union serves as the United Nations of conservation. With 975 volunteer members, CBSG is one of the largest of over 110 Specialist Groups comprising the Species Survival Commission (SSC), one of six IUCN Commissions. CBSG is funded by annual voluntary donations from more than 150 institutions and individuals worldwide. Support for individual projects comes from conservation organizations, private foundations, zoos, aquariums and regional zoo associations, corporations and wildlife agencies.

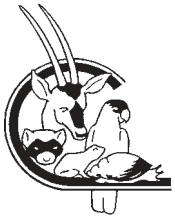
CBSG has over 10 years of experience in developing, testing and applying scientifically based tools for risk assessment and decision making in the context of *in situ* and *ex situ* species management. These tools, based on small population and conservation biology, human demography, and social learning, are used in CBSG's workshop process to produce realistic management recommendations.

CBSG's workshop process provides an objective environment, expert knowledge, and neutral facilitation to support the exchange of information across diverse stakeholder groups in order to reach agreement on the important issues facing both humans and wildlife. With this understanding, meaningful and practical management recommendations can be made. The process has been remarkably successful in uncovering and integrating previously unpublished information vital to the decision making process.

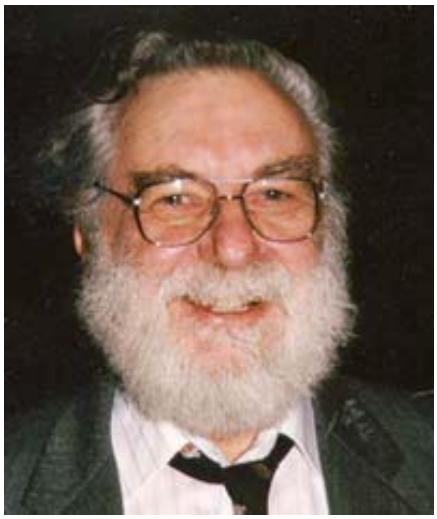
CBSG's interactive and participatory approach produces positive effects on management decision-making and generating political and social support for conservation actions by local people. Workshop participants recognize that management policies and actions need to be designed as part of a biological and social learning process. CBSG workshops provide tools for designing management decisions and programs on the basis of sound science, while allowing new information and unexpected events to be used constructively to adjust current management practices. Timely production of workshop reports has immediate impact on stakeholders and decision makers.

CBSG Regional Networks

We have a few simple principles which guide the organization and function of country or region based CBSG Networks. The first is the commitment of an individual to take responsibility for organization of the network and guiding its activities. The second is that CBSG Networks are made up of people who volunteer to participate in CBSG projects and programs, regardless of their other organizational affiliations. Thus all CBSG projects are open and intended to provide a neutral forum for people to share their interests and expertise to assist conservation in their country and region. The third is that a newsletter is produced and distributed to all Network members and other interested parties as a means of providing shared communication. The fourth is to serve as an organizer of CBSG workshops, such as CAMPs and PHVAs, to assist bringing people together to find common ground on difficult conservation problems and to develop conservation action and management programs which can be implemented through the commitments of people participating in the workshops. The fifth important guideline is that all CBSG workshop results and recommendations are the product of the participants' work and are advisory to the responsible official authorities. We work with official wildlife authorities at their invitation in all such programs. We are an advisory and support organization - not a confrontational advocacy organization. Our strength, and that of all our regional and national networks, lies in our credibility and recognition as a science-based advisory group with skills in assisting diverse groups in finding a common ground for conservation problem solving.



Ulysses Samuel Seal III
1929 - 2003



Letter from CBSG Chair, Dr. Robert O. Lacy

Dear CBSG friends and colleagues,
It is with great sadness that I write to let you know that Ulysses S. Seal, Chairman of Conservation Breeding Specialist Group since its inception several decades ago, has succumbed to cancer. Ulie's seemingly boundless energy was drained by the effects of the disease and the treatments, but he continued to provide wise and caring advice up to his last days with us. Ulie's legacy is so vast that it would be impossible to summarize in a short letter. Through his several careers, he made tremendous contributions to human health, animal health, wildlife conservation, and the development of effective processes for collaboration. Perhaps most importantly, he inspired, challenged, and worked with an amazing network of friends and colleagues (and even with his professional antagonists) to make progress on the problems of conservation about which he felt so passionately. It is a tribute to Ulie, and to his direct personal influence, that the CBSG has more than 1,000 members, has more than 130 organizational and individual sponsors, and has impacted countless more people globally. He will be much missed but never forgotten. Bob Lacy, Chair, CBSG

Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) Workshop for Chiroptera of South Asia EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

List : Scientific name and status

Areilulus circumdatus (Temminck, 1840) - LC
Asellia tridens (Geoffroy, E., 1813) - NE
Barbastella leucomelas (Cretzschmar, 1830/31) - NT
Coelops frithii Blyth, 1848 - NT
Cynopterus brachyotis (Muller, 1838) - LC
Cynopterus sphinx (Vahl, 1797) - LC
Eonycteris spelaea (Dobson, 1871) - LC
Eptesicus bottae (Peters, 1869) - DD
Eptesicus gobiensis Bobrinskii, 1926 - DD
Eptesicus nasutus (Dobson, 1877) - DD
Eptesicus pachyotis (Dobson, 1871) - DD
Eptesicus serotinus (Schreber, 1774) - NT
Eptesicus tatei Ellerman and Morrison-Scott, 1951 - DD
Harpiocephalus harpia (Temminck, 1840) - NT
Harpiocephalus mordax Thomas, 1923 - DD
Hesperoptenus tickelli (Blyth, 1851) - LC
Hipposideros armiger (Hodgson, 1835) - LC
Hipposideros ater Templeton, 1848 - LC
Hipposideros cineraceus Blyth, 1853 - NT
Hipposideros diadema (E. Geoffroy, 1813) - VU — D2
Hipposideros durgadasi (Khajuria, 1970) - EN — D
Hipposideros fulvus Gray, 1838 - LC
Hipposideros galeritus Cantor, 1846 - NT
Hipposideros hypophyllus Kock & Bhat, 1994 - EN — B1ab(ii,iii) + 2ab(ii,iii)
Hipposideros lankadiva Kelaart, 1850 - LC
Hipposideros larvatus (Horsfield, 1823) - NT
Hipposideros pomona Andersen, 1918 - LC
Hipposideros speoris (Schneider, 1800) - LC
Ia io Thomas, 1902 - EN — B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Kerivoula hardwickii (Horsfield, 1824) - LC
Kerivoula papillosa Temminck, 1840 - NT
Kerivoula picta (Pallas, 1767) - LC
Latidens salimalii Thonglongya, 1972 - EN — B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Macroglossus sobrinus (K. Andersen, 1911) - NT

Megaderma lyra E. Geoffroy, 1810 - LC
Megaderma spasma (Linnaeus, 1758) - LC
Megaerops niphanae Yenbutra & Felten, 1983 - NT
Miniopterus pusillus Dobson, 1876 - VU — B2ab(iii,iv)
Miniopterus schreibersii (Kuhl, 1819) - LC
Murina aurata (Milne-Edwards, 1872) - NT
Murina cyclotis Dobson, 1872 - LC
Murina grisea Peters, 1872 - CR — B1ab(iii)
Murina huttonii (Peters, 1872) - LC
Murina leucogaster (Milne-Edwards, 1872) - NT
Murina tubinaris (Scully, 1881) - NT
Myotis annectans (Dobson, 1871) - VU — D2
Myotis blythii (Tomes, 1857) - VU — D1
Myotis csorbai Topal, 1997 - DD
Myotis daubentonii (Kuhl, 1819) - EN — B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Myotis formosus (Hodgson, 1835) - LC
Myotis hasseltii (Temminck, 1840) - NT
Myotis horsfieldii (Temminck, 1840) - LC
Myotis longipes (Dobson, 1873) - NT
Myotis montivagus (Dobson, 1874) - VU — B2ab(iii)
Myotis muricola (Gray, 1846) - LC
Myotis mystacinus (Kuhl, 1819) - VU — D1
Myotis sicarius Thomas, 1915 - VU — B2ab(iii)
Myotis siligorensis (Horsfield, 1855) - NT
Nyctalus leisleri (Kuhl, 1819) - EN — D
Nyctalus montanus (Barrett-Hamilton, 1906) - NT
Nyctalus noctula (Schreber, 1774) - LC

Introduction

A Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) Workshop for South Asian Chiroptera assessed a total of 120 of the 123 species of bats occurring in South Asia according to the 2001 IUCN Red List Criteria and made conservation, research and management recommendations on the basis of the assessments. The five-day workshop was conducted from 21-25 January 2002 at the Department of Animal Behaviour and Physiology, School of Biological Sciences, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai. A total of 43 bat experts including currently active field biologists from 25 scientific institutions from Nepal, Sri Lanka, India, Myanmar, U.K. and U.S.A. participated in the workshop.

The workshop was facilitated and coordinated by the IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group's regional network for South Asia (CBSG, South Asia). The IUCN/SSC Chiroptera Specialist Group was represented by its Co-Chair. Other organizers and collaborators were the Chiroptera Conservation and Information Network of South Asia (CCINSA), Department of Animal Behaviour & Physiology, Madurai Kamaraj University, Zoo Outreach Organisation (ZOO), and Wildlife Information & Liaison Development Society (WILD). The workshop was sponsored by Chester Zoo/North of England Zoological Society, Bat Conservation International, Columbus Zoo Conservation Fund and Metro-Toronto Zoo.

The workshop was also a five-year review of an earlier C.A.M.P. for Mammals of India conducted in 1997 at the Centre for Ecological Sciences, Bangalore, under the auspices of the Biodiversity Conservation Prioritisation Project (BCPP) for India. The current exercise extended its mandate to the political unit of South Asia. The review aimed to rectify the 50% data deficienct species that characterized the 1997 assessments of Indian bats by increasing the number of chiroptera specialists participating. For this a network of chiroptera field biologists was formed and provided with information and a series of tasks, which helped in bringing together biologists and data for the workshop.

The C.A.M.P. Process

The Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) Process was developed by the IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG) initially to assist zoos to prioritise species for conservation breeding but now as a tool of IUCN for assessing species for the Red List of Threatened Animals and as a means of assisting the regional and national biodiversity planning process. A C.A.M.P. workshop brings together a broad spectrum of experts and stakeholders (e.g., wildlife managers, biologists, representatives of the academic community or private sector, researchers, government officials and captive managers) who contribute data from field studies which is used by the workshop to evaluate the current status of species, populations and habitats and make recommendations for specific conservation-oriented research, management and public education. C.A.M.P.s are run according to a philosophy of sharing information, resolving conflict, putting conservation of species first and achieving consensus to forward conservation action.

A C.A.M.P. Workshop is intensive and interactive which facilitates objective and systematic discussion of research and management actions needed for species conservation, both *in situ* and *ex situ*. Information and recommendations are compiled for each species on a Taxon Data Sheet, which also provides documentation of the reasoning behind recommendations of the criteria used for deriving a status. All assessments were ratified by participants in plenary sessions with much discussion ultimately leading to consensus within the workshop. The results of the initial C.A.M.P. workshops are reviewed by workshop participants in varying iterations and as a Report to experts and other users of the information in the greater conservation community.

After assessments have been completed, participants form special issue working groups to highlight problem areas which have been identified during the workshop for further discussion, and formulate recommendations. Some participants make personal commitments to carry out these recommendations.

The 2001 IUCN Red List Criteria (Version 3.1)

The C.A.M.P. workshop process employs the IUCN Red List Criteria as a tool in assessing species status in a group of taxa. The structure of the categories includes extinct, threatened, non-threatened, data deficient and not evaluated divisions. In the last decade IUCN has improved the method of assessment of species by incorporating numerical values attached to the different criteria for threat categories. The 2001version of the Red List threatened categories are derived through a set of 5 criteria (population reduction, restricted distribution, continuing decline and fluctuation; restricted population and probability of extinction) based on which the threatened category is assigned. The term "threatened" according to the 2001 IUCN categories means Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

The Workshop

The Order Chiroptera contains 1,001 species of bats, which are the only volant mammals. Bats are sub-categorized as Megachiroptera (fruit bats) and Microchiroptera (insectivorous bats), on the basis of their specialization in feeding habits and morphological adaptations. Chiroptera is the second largest mammal group.

Bats are not popular mammals. They are viewed with fear and revulsion for such habits as poaching ripe fruits from orchards and defecating on public pathways. Conflict with fruit farmers provoked the Indian government to list fruit bats as "vermin" in 1972 in the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, which persists even today.

In other South Asian countries bats are given no protection, or are listed negatively, e.g. being specifically exempted from protective legislation! A strong motivation for organizing and conducting the C.A.M.P. workshop was to collect information for use in generating support for basic legal protection of these biotically useful animals. The role of bats in regeneration of forests, dispersing seeds and pollen and in consumption of harmful insects has been well documented in scientific papers from around the world. Unfortunately, such ecological studies are sparse in South Asia and the lack of this information was noted at the workshop.

Otomops wroughtoni (Thomas, 1913) - CR — B2ab(iii)
Otonycteris hemprichii Peters, 1859 - NT
Philetor brachypterus (Temminck, 1840) - VU — B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Pipistrellus abramus (Temminck, 1840) - DD
Pipistrellus affinis (Dobson, 1871) - NT
Pipistrellus cadornae Thomas, 1916 - NT
Pipistrellus ceylonicus (Kelaart, 1852) - LC
Pipistrellus coromandra (Gray, 1838) - LC
Pipistrellus dormeri (Dobson, 1875) - LC
*Pipistrellus javanicus (*Gray, 1838) - LC
Pipistrellus kuhlii (Kuhl, 1819) - LC
Pipistrellus paterculus Thomas, 1915 - LC
Pipistrellus pipistrellus (Schreber, 1774) - LC
Pipistrellus savii (Bonaparte, 1837) - VU — B1ab(iii)
Pipistrellus tenuis (Temminck, 1840) - LC
Plecotus auritus (Linnaeus, 1758) - NT
Plecotus austriacus (Fischer, 1829) - NT
Pteropus faunulus Miller, 1902 - EN — B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Pteropus giganteus Brunnich, 1782 - LC
Pteropus hypomelanus Temminck, 1853 - EN — B1ab(iii) + 2ab(iii)
Pteropus melanotus Blyth, 1863 - VU — B1ab(iii), 2ab(iii)
Pteropus vampyrus Linnaeus, 1758 - EN — B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Rhinolophus affinis Horsfield, 1823 - LC
Rhinolophus beddomei Andersen, 1905 - NT
Rhinolophus blasii Peters, 1866 - NT
Rhinolophus cognatus Andersen, 1906 - VU — D2
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (Schreber, 1774) - VU — B2ab(iii)
Rhinolophus hipposideros (Bechstein, 1800) - VU — B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Rhinolophus lepidus Blyth, 1844 - LC
Rhinolophus luctus Temminck, 1835 - NT
Rhinolophus macrotis Blyth, 1844 - NT
Rhinolophus mitratus Blyth, 1844 - VU — D2
Rhinolophus pearsonii Horsfield, 1851 - LC
Rhinolophus pusillus Temminck, 1834 - LC
Rhinolophus rouxii Temminck, 1835 - NT
Rhinolophus sinicus (Andersen, 1905) - LC
Rhinolophus subbadius Blyth, 1844 - VU — B2ab(iii)
Rhinolophus trifoliatus Temminck, 1834 - VU — B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Rhinolophus yunanensis Dobson, 1872 - VU — B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii)
Rhinopoma hardwickii Gray, 1831 - LC
Rhinopoma microphyllum (Brünnich, 1782) - LC
Rhinopoma muscatellum Thomas, 1903 - NT
Rousettus aegyptiacus (E. Geoffroy, 1810) - VU — B1ab(iii)
Rousettus leschenaulti (Desmarest, 1820) - LC
Scotoecus pallidus (Dobson, 1876) - NT
Scotomanes ornatus (Blyth, 1851) - LC
Scotophilus heathii Horsfield, 1831 - LC
Scotophilus kuhlii Leach, 1821 - LC
Sphaerias blanfordi (Thomas, 1891) - NT
Tadarida aegyptiaca (E. Geoffroy, 1818) - LC
Tadarida plicata (Buchannan, 1800) - LC
Tadarida teniotis (Rafinesque, 1814) - NE
Taphozous longimanus Hardwicke, 1825 - LC
Taphozous melanopogon Temminck, 1841 - LC
Taphozous nudiventris Cretzschmer, 1830-31 - LC
Taphozous perforatus E. Geoffroy, 1818 - LC
Taphozous saccolaimus Temminck, 1838 - LC
Taphozous theobaldi Dobson, 1872 - VU — A2a
Triaenops persicus Dobson, 1871 - VU — D2
Tylonycteris pachypus (Temminck, 1840) - NT
Tylonycteris robustula Thomas, 1915 - NE
Vespertilio murinus Linnaeus, 1758 - NT

South Asian Chiroptera number 123 species with about 139 valid subspecies designated within. The C.A.M.P. assessment was conducted only at the species level. Chiroptera species constitute about one third of the mammalian diversity of the (political) region.

Status of South Asian Chiroptera

The final assessment figures are given numerically in the Table below :

Status of Chiroptera of South Asia – C.A.M.P. 2002			
Category	**Endemic to South Asia**	**Not endemic**	**Total number**
Critically Endangered CR	1	1	2
Endangered EN	4	5	9
Vulnerable VU	4	16	20
Near Threatened NT	2	30	32
Least Concern LC	4	45	49
Data Deficient DD	2	6	8
Not Evaluated NE	0	3	3
	17	106	123

Seventeen species of bats are endemic to South Asia. Only 8 of the 123 species of South Asian Chiroptera assessed in the C.A.M.P. workshop have been categorized as Data Deficient, a high contrast to 52 out of 102 Indian species, which were assessed at the 1997 Mammal C.A.M.P. workshop.

Threats to bats include human interference leading to habitat loss, loss of habitat quality, deforestation, direct human interference both in forest areas and in human settlements where bats have colonized. Although 40% of Chiroptera were assessed and categorized as Least Concern there is yet reason for vigilance even for these species. The assessment was conducted at the species level only, which did not include at least 139 subspecies, some of them highly restricted to small areas such as Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Sri Lanka. These subspecies and even individual populations of species may be under tremendous pressure leading to loss of biodiversity and resulting ecological impact.

Recommendations

Research recommendations confirmed that bats are one of the least studied mammalian groups in the region. Information for many species is based only on museum or literature references, with no recent population or distributional information. Therefore, chiroptera surveys make up the primary research recommendation for nearly all bats (120 species). Ecological studies were also very strongly recommended for better understanding of the status and economic value of species as well as to provide justification for upgrading bats in national legislation. Other research recommendations include life history studies, limiting factor research, taxonomic studies, genetic studies, and population and habitat viability analysis.

Management recommendations focused on the need for periodic monitoring to follow surveys, the lack of which has hindered the understanding of population structure and dynamics of bats of the region. Other recommendations included habitat management and public awareness. Habitat management is crucial from not only conserving roost areas such as caves, trees, old buildings, temples and wells, but also in conserving its

sources of food, be it fruits or insects. Education should form a part of management as man is the only genuine threat to bats.

Field surveys, monitoring and conservation priorities were discussed by the Working Group. The group recommended surveys in unknown or unsurveyed localities, surveys of all the 8 Data Deficient species and resurveys in some areas where bats seemed to have disappeared. Modern scientific field techniques for field studies should be utilized with conservation as the first priority of the studies. Training was recommended for this as well as for identification of bat species so that monitoring is effective. In regard to monitoring, bats should be included in association with routine wildlife monitoring as well as in Environmental Impact Assessment (including effect of pesticides). Threatened species should be prioritised so that their population trends can be ascertained. Study and documentation of pollination and seed dispersal by bats in different ecosystems, would help improve the image of bats. For captive management, two Indian endemic bats were recommended for captive breeding programmes, *Hipposideros durgadasi* (Khajuria, 1970) and *Latidens salimalii* Thonglongya, 1972. Forty species were recommended for captive management for education and public awareness.

Legislation and policy issues included a priority recommendation as the removal of Megachiroptera or fruit bats from Schedule V (Vermin) of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 with legislation to extend to other species of Chiroptera. Over time, legislation and forest management plans and guidelines should include control measures for disturbance, selling, bartering whole or parts of bats, protection of key roosting sites and important habitats of bats, particularly of threatened and endemic species. Migratory bat species should be identified and appropriate international agreement drafted.

Bat taxonomy was discussed by working group members with particular focus on rectifying the ever growing lacunae in qualified bat taxonomists, coordinating access to collections in the region, capacity building and development of taxonomic keys for easier identification.

A temple bats working group recommended simple but effective methods to promote the need for protecting bats in Bats in temples and tourism sites. The group recommended that when the need for disturbing bats in tourism sites arises, the cave authority and tourism authority should investigate and arrange alternate habitat for bats.

Education working group members discussed a strategy for tackling the negative attitudes towards bats which consisted of a variety of educational activities, items and projects aimed at audiences of different ages and in different strata of society.

During a session devoted to personal commitments there were many pledges to conduct educational and awareness activities for all levels of people, to start bat clubs, and to conduct a variety of research projects. Some of the projects included to study Nepal and Myanmar cave bats, pollination and seed dispersal in a forest ecosystem; to coordinate the import of bat detectors; develop a model for a bat box appropriate for South Asian environment. Other commitments included working against illegal trade of bats, adopting of orphaned bats, mapping of bats in South Asia, working for upgradation of legislation, making available the Bombay Natural History Society collections for study and preparation of bat education materials for use by all participants and zoos.

Status of South Asian Primates Executive Summary

Introduction

A Conservation Assessment and Management Plan (C.A.M.P.) Workshop for South Asian Non-Human Primates was held from 5-9 March 2002 at the State Forest Service College (SFSC) in Coimbatore, India. More than 50 field biologists from all over South Asia participated along with four Indian zoo personnel. The IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group was well-represented with members from South Asia, UK and USA, including the PSG Vice Chair for Asia. The workshop could take advantage of new information from the Indo-US Primate Project (MoEF/USFWS) in India, the University of Mysore Loris study in southern India and the Primate Biology Programme (Smithsonian Institution) in Sri Lanka and several other smaller projects.

The South Asian Primate C.A.M.P. was endorsed by the IUCN SSC Primate Specialist Group, the IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, the IUCN Regional Biodiversity Programme (RBP), Asia and the Indo-US Primate Project. Conservation International, Primate Conservation, Inc., Chester Zoo, North Carolina Zoological Park, Lincoln Park Zoo, Oklahoma City Zoo, Toronto Zoo, the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria, and Appenheul Primate Park provided funds for the workshop.

The C.A.M.P. Process

The C.A.M.P. Process was developed by the IUCN SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (CBSG). It includes assembling experts such as wildlife managers, SSC Specialist Group members, representatives of the academic community or private sector, researchers, captive managers and other stakeholders who provide the most current information in order to a) assign species and subspecies to IUCN Categories of Threat; b) formulate broad-based management recommendations, and c) develop more comprehensive management and recovery programs *in situ* and/or *ex situ*. Extensive review is carried out by participants who desire to do so before the final Report is compiled and finalised.

The 2001 IUCN Red List Criteria (Version 3.1)

C.A.M.P. workshops use the most recent version of the IUCN Red List Criteria and Categories and, where appropriate, the IUCN SSC Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional Levels, as tools in assessing the status of a group of taxa. In the last decade IUCN has improved the method of assessing taxa by incorporating numerical values attached to the different criteria for threat categories. The 2001 version of the Red List Criteria and Categories use a set of five criteria (population reduction; restricted distribution, continuing decline and fluctuation; restricted population and continuing decline; very small population; and probability of extinction) to determine the threatened categories, which are Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU). Other categories are Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD) and Not Evaluated (NE).

The Workshop

Six South Asian countries were represented at the workshop: India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh with participants present, and Bhutan and Pakistan *via* email throughout the exercise. C.A.M.P. workshops use working group sessions alternating with review in several plenary sessions. In this workshop the groups were organised by region into a Southern India Group, a North-East Alliance Group, a North-Central Group, and a Sri Lanka Group.

One of the important issues that had been addressed in the workshop concerned the revisions in primate taxonomy. Participants were given access to an unpublished manuscript authored by Brandon-Jones *et al*. that incorporated changes resulting from a Primate Specialist Group (PSG) workshop in 2000, to published revisions by Colin Groves (2001) and other refinements. Primates are relatively well-studied in some South Asian countries, so a separate spreadsheet for listing the extensive locality data was provided. This very detailed locality data, coordinated with maps, and the presence of an experienced taxonomist, made it possible for participants to correctly identify the subspecies surveyed and assess them.

With the added advantage of having many working field biologists from the range of these taxa, there were many more species and subspecies assigned to threatened categories than in the 2000 Red List of Threatened Animals, which used the revised PSG workshop taxonomy available then. In the C.A.M.P. workshop, 31 of the 43 primate taxa were categorized as threatened.

A Draft Report containing Taxon Data Sheets for all 43 taxa was given to participants at the end of the workshop thanks to the C.A.M.P. Data Entry Programme and hard work by recorders. This report reflects the corrections and comments that were returned on the draft Taxon Data Sheets. The output from the workshop has been submitted to the PSG Vice Chair for Asia for inclusion in 2003 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. This is an appropriate utilisation of information from local field biologists and primate students from South Asia, and a credit to their work.

C.A.M.P. Ground Rules for Group Interaction

Participate ... don't dominate; give all a chance to contribute

Set aside all special agendas except conserving the taxa under assessment

Assume good intent of all participants. Treat other participants with respect

Stick to the schedule... begin and end promptly

The primary work will be conducted in sub-groups

Facilitators of plenary sessions or working groups can call 'time out' when discussions reach an impasse or stray too far off the topic at hand

Agreements or recommendations are reached by consensus

Plan to complete and review of draft report by the end of the meeting

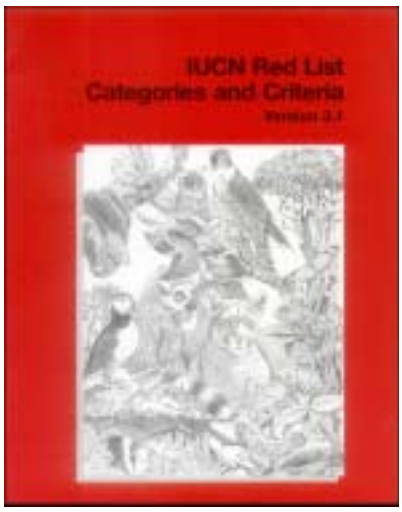
Flexibility is the key. We adjust our process and schedule as needed to achieve goals.

There are at present 164 recognized zoos in India, which includes Large, Medium, Small and Mini Zoos / Deer Parks. As per current information (CZA, 2003) 52 of the Large, Medium and Small zoos in India, hold primates of various species. The status of some is uncertain because of recent taxonomic changes. The number in the 112 Mini-zoos and Deer Parks has not been updated by C.Z.A, but it is "considerable". In the remaining South Asian countries there are 14 major zoos, all of which hold from 1-9 species of primates (Appendix 1). The C.A.M.P. workshop provided a forum and source of information for the Central Zoo Authority and the Indian zoo community to address ongoing revisions in primate taxonomy and nomenclature with reference to captive collections. The Conservation Breeding Working Group recommended that zoos with species and subspecies of uncertain taxonomies refrain from breeding them until they could be correctly identified to avoid unwanted propagation of hybrids.

Recommendations

A series of recommendations for research and management of South Asian primates was derived from Taxon Data Sheets filled out by participants in the workshop. Key recommendations for research were taxonomic studies, surveys and life history studies; and for management included habitat management, public education and monitoring. Participants also drew up individual species action plans for nearly all taxa. Special issue working groups were formed on the following subjects: urban monkey problems; funding field studies; education and species conservation action, and conservation breeding.

The 2001 IUCN Red List Criteria (Version 3.1)



The C.A.M.P. workshop process employs the IUCN Red List Criteria as a tool in assessing species status in a group of taxa. The structure of the categories includes extinct, threatened, non-threatened, data deficient and not evaluated divisions.

In the last decade IUCN has improved the method of assessment of species by incorporating numerical values attached to the different criteria for threat categories. The 2001version of the Red List threatened categories are derived through a set of 5 criteria

1. population reduction,
2. restricted distribution,
3. continuing decline and
4. fluctuation; restricted population
5. probability of extinction

based on which the threatened category is assigned.

The term "threatened" according to the 2001 IUCN categories means Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

The "non-threatened" categories are Lower risk, Least concern

IUCN
The World Conservation Union

List of South Asian Primates, C.A.M.P., Coimbatore, India, March, 2002

Scientific Name, Commom Name and Status (R-Regional Assessment for South Asia*)

Loridae			
1.	*Loris lydekkerianus lydekkerianus*	Mysore Slender Loris	NT
2.	*Loris lydekkerianus malabaricus*	Malabar Slender Loris	NT
3.	*Loris tardigradus grandis*	Highland Slender Loris	EN
4.	*Loris tardigradus nordicus*	Dry Zone Slender Loris	EN
5.	*Loris tardigradus nycticeboides*	Highland Slender Loris	EN
6.	*Loris tardigradus tardigradus*	Red Slender Loris	EN
7.	*Nycticebus bengalensis*	Slow Loris	DD (R)
Cercopithecidae			
8.	*Macaca arctoides*	Stump-tailed Macaque	CR (R)
9.	*Macaca assamensis assamensis*	Eastern Assamese Macaque	EN (R)
10.	*Macaca assamensis*, Nepal population	Assamese Macaque	EN
11.	*Macaca assamensis pelops*	Western Assamese Macaque	EN
12.	*Macaca fascicularis aurea*	Long-tailed Macaque	CR (R)
13.	*Macaca fascicularis umbrosa*	Nicobar Long-tailed Macaque	NT
14.	*Macaca leonina*	Northern Pig-tailed Macaque	EN (R)
15.	*Macaca mulatta mulatta*	Indian Rhesus Macaque	LC (R)
16.	*Macaca radiata diluta*	Pale-bellied Bonnet Macaque	LC
17.	*Macaca radiata radiata*	Dark-bellied Bonnet Macaque	LC
18.	*Macaca silenus*	Lion-tailed Macaque	EN
19.	*Macaca sinica aurifrons*	Wetzone Toque Macaque	EN
20.	*Macaca sinica opisthomelas*	Hill Zone Toque Macaque	EN
21.	*Macaca sinica sinica*	Dryzone Toque Macaque	EN
22.	*Semnopithecus* (*Trachypithecus*) *johnii johnii*	Nilgiri Langur	VU
23.	*Semnopithecus entellus achates*	Western Hanuman Langur	LC
24.	*Semnopithecus entellus ajax*	Himalayan Grey Langur	CR
25.	*Semnopithecus entellus anchises*	Deccan Hanuman Langur	NT
26.	*Semnopithecus entellus entellus*	Bengal Hanuman Langur	NT
27.	*Semnopithecus entellus hector*	Lesser Hill Langur	EN
28.	*Semnopithecus entellus hypoleucos*	Dark-legged Malabar Langur	EN
29.	*Semnopithecus entellus schistaceus*	Central Himalayan Langur	NT (R)
30.	*Semnopithecus priam priam*	Coromandel Grey Langur	VU
31.	*Semnopithecus priam thersites*[1]	Grey Langur	EN
32.	*Semnopithecus priam thersites*[2]	Grey Langur	EN
33.	*Trachypithecus geei*	Golden Langur	EN
34.	*Trachypithecus obscurus phayrei*	Phayre's Langur	EN (R)
35.	*Trachypithecus pileatus brahma*	Buff-bellied Langur	DD
36.	*Trachypithecus pileatus durga*	Orange-bellied Capped Leaf Monkey	EN
37.	*Trachypithecus pileatus pileatus*	Blonde-bellied Capped Leaf Monkey	EN (R)
38.	*Trachypithecus pileatus tenebricus*	Tenebrous Capped Leaf Monkey	CR
39.	*Trachypithecus vetulus monticola*	Montane Purple-faced Langur	EN
40.	*Trachypithecus vetulus nestor*	Western Purple-faced Langur	CR
41.	*Trachypithecus vetulus philbricki*	Dry Zone Purple-faced Langur	EN
42.	*Trachypithecus vetulus vetulus*	Southern Lowland Wetzone Purple-faced langur	EN
Hylobatidae			
43.	***Bunopithecus hoolock hoolock***	**Hoolock Gibbon**	**EN (R)**

* Regional Assessment for South Asia (R); the remaining species have been assessed globally

First Joint Meeting of CBSG, S. Asia & IUCN SSC, RSG, S & E Asia 8-9 December, National Zoological Gardens, Dehiwala, Sri Lanka

In 2002 the SSC IUCN Re-introduction Specialist Group reorganised itself by appointing taxonomic and regional representatives. One of the regions identified for the task of monitoring reintroduction activities is the South and East Asian region including India eastwards to Japan, which includes the regions of South Asia, South East Asia and Far East Asia. RSG, S & E Asia is based at Zoo Outreach Organisation which also hosts CBSG, South Asia. Sanjay Molur, Dy. Director, Z.O.O. and Founder /Secretary W.I.L.D. was appointed Chair of the group. As its first major activity, RSG South and East Asia is organising its first meeting. It is a joint meeting with another IUCN SSC disciplinary SG, CBSG South Asia. It is to be held in Sri Lanka, at the National Zoo, Dehiwala on 8-9 December 2003 in connection with two other workshops organised by ZOO/CBSG, SA, a meeting of the South Asian Zoo Association (1-5 Dec), a P.H.V.A. for Sri Lankan Star Tortoise and C.A.M.P. for Sri Lankan chelonians (10-12 Dec). One objective of the meeting is to exploit the opportunity of meeting people from other countries with a stake in confiscations and reintroduction. A review of reintroductions in the region will accompany a form of a training, with explanations of RSG Guidelines, mock exercises and discussion of reintroduction case studies in the region.

Confiscations and Reintroductions : This workshop is also a first step towards organising meetings of CBSG with RSG S & E Asia frequently throughout the region, taking advantage of other meetings in which members and other wildlife actioners gather. In this first meeting the Convenor of CBSG, South Asia, Sally Walker, will review the tools and processes of the Conservation Breeding Specialist Group, after which RSG Chair, Dr. Frederick Launay and Pgm. Officer, Pritpal Soorae will share some "dos and don'ts" of confiscation and reintroduction as per RSG Guidelines, highlighting the impact of various types of confiscations and reintroductions globally. Following that, a few participants will present case studies from their experience, to be discussed in more detail by a panel later.

After the meeting, RSG, South and East Asia will bring out the first issue of regional a newsletter to complement RSG's excellent global publication, and to report on this first meeting. Readers who are involved in confiscations and reintroductions are invited to submit write ups of the different attempts for the newsletter. The first issue is slated for release in the first week of January 2004. It is possible that CBSG, South Asia and RSG, South & East Asia may combine issues of their newsletters as there is so much overlap between activities of these two disciplinary specialist groups.

AGENDA

Monday, 8th

09:00 am	Informal opening and introductions (Registration to be held simultaneously) Welcome by H.A.N.T. Perera, Director, NZG, Sri Lanka Introduction and Facilitation, Sanjay Molur, Chair, RSG-S&E Asia
09:30 am	Introduction to the CBSG, its tools and processes -- Sally Walker, Convenor, CBSG-SA
10:00 am	Guidelines of the Reintroduction Specialist Group: an overview and discussion Fred Launay, Chair, RSG and Pritpal Soorae, Programme Officer, RSG
12:30 pm	Lunch
13:15 pm	Presentation of selected case studies (15 minutes each) plus 15 minutes discussion with audience and panel of experts. Panel: Fred, Pritpal, Sanjay; Facilitator: Sally 1. Anslem de Silva -- Reintroductions in Sri Lanka with special reference to herpetofauna. 2. Manoj Misra -- Asiatic Lion reintroduction update 3. Sally Walker--Confiscations as a teaching tool for governments: Case study between India and Singapore 4. Satya Priya Sinha -- Indian Rhino reintroduction in Dudhwa 5. Mukesh Chalise -- Reintroduction in Nepal 6. Qadir Mahal -- Reintroductions in Pakistan 7. Md. Rahman -- Examples from Bangladesh 8. C. Srinivasulu -- Reintroductions in Andhra Pradesh 9. Wolfgang Dittus -- Primate reintroductions in Sri Lanka 10. Bhupathy -- Reintroduction of turtles for Gangetic cleaning in India 11. P.O. Nameer -- Reintroductions in Kerala
15:15 pm	Tea
15:30 pm	Reconvene and continue case studies
18:00 pm	Printed "assignments" of mock conservation problems to be solved handed out to study over night for next day's morning session. Adjourn.

Tuesday, 9th

9:00 am	Working groups convene and work on solutions to conservation problems which can include any CBSG or RSG tool.
11:00 am	Way forward and options for success – discussion and comments Panel interacting with Plenary
12:30 am	Working lunch and go to SSC meeting