

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Fifty-fourth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 2-6 October 2006

Reports

Reports of regional representatives

AFRICA

1. This document contains the report for Africa; it has been presented by Kenya (Annex 1) and Cameroon (Annexes 2 and 3).
2. As it was received by the Secretariat after the deadline for submission of documents, it is provided herewith only in the language in which it was submitted.

EASTERN AFRICA SUB REGIONAL COMMITTEE

1. Introduction

This report has been prepared by Kenya, the Regional representative for Eastern Africa Sub-region, Africa Region. Input from the other members from the sub region; Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda and Sudan is lacking as no country reports were send in to the sub regional representative. Lack of reporting from these members however does not indicate that no CITES activities have been implemented. Only those activities the sub regional representative has jointly participated in with these members' parties are herein reported on behalf of the Parties. Items under this report include general information, reporting on sub regional activities between SC53 (Geneva Switzerland, 27 June-1 July 2005) and SC54 (Geneva, Switzerland, 2 – 6 October 2006) and covers activities of CITES AC 22 and PC 16, capacity building activities, legislative actions (National legislation project), Implementation of CITES and law enforcement activities among others.

2. General Information

a) Sub-Regional representation

- i) Sub-Regional representative: Kenya
- ii) Sub-Regional Alternate member: Uganda

b) Parties in the Sub-region: 7 (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania)

- i) Parties contacted for country reports: 7 (with email addresses)
- ii) Parties responding to communication (of March 15 2005): 2 (Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania)
- iii) Parties providing input at the SC54 Meeting, October 2 – 6, 2006: None

3. Sub regional communication

As the Sub regional representative to the SC, Kenya sent out in August 2006 communication to all members in the sub region; Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania seeking their input into the preparation of this report. As at the time of coming to the meeting, only United Republic of Tanzania had responded.

Prior to this communication, a meeting of the sub region for participants at a Regional CITES legislative workshop for Anglophone Africa organized by CITES Secretariat in collaboration with UNEP, was held in Nairobi – Kenya, October 31-November 4, 2005, as a side event at the invitation of Kenya.

The meeting attended by representatives from Eritrea, Sudan, Uganda and Kenya explored ways of improving communication and consultations across the sub region on matters of wildlife and more so on CITES. It is regrettably noted here that communication in the sub region and the Africa region as a whole is a very big challenge and an impediment to a regional approach to implementation of the Convention. This impediment makes regional reporting by the representatives difficult and unrepresentative of the situation, in implementation of the Convention across the region.

CITES activities include capacity building, law enforcement, legislative activities, participation in international meetings and workshops and wildlife population surveys.

4. Capacity building

Training and capacity building are on going activities. In collaboration with the Lusaka Agreement Task force (LATF), three staffs from Tanzania were trained on the use of GT 200 Ivory Detector for the purposes of law enforcement against illegal dealing in ivory products, in the country. Four (4) Ivory Detectors are currently in place and are used for law enforcement activities especially at entry and exit points.

In Kenya, a number of capacity building activities were implemented. These include a training of six senior officers on Wildlife Investigations at the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) at Gaberone in Botswana. Fifteen (15) investigation and intelligence officers underwent an investigation and intelligence training while forty five (45) personnel underwent basic intelligence operators and investigation assistants course at Manyani Field Training School. Four senior officers from the Security Division attended a course on the use of Ivory Detectors at Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute, Naivasha. Twenty six investigation and intelligence officers underwent an investigation, intelligence and criminal intelligence analysis course facilitated by instructors from INTERPOL. The course was sponsored by the Eco-message award won by KWS.

5. Law enforcement

In July 2005, Tanzania received information from Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) regarding seizure of ivory tusks weighing 503kg in Hong Kong and another consignment of 800 kg of ivory in Vietnam. The Hong Kong and Vietnam ivory consignments were concealed as Fish Maws, and dry fish. Three persons, including one Chinese and two Tanzanians have been arrested in connection with the Hong Kong ivory consignment. A case has been filed and investigations are going on. Regarding the Vietnam consignment, three Tanzanians are being held by police while one Chinese lady who is alleged to be the key player is aloof. A case has been filed up in court of law, and investigations are underway.

In July 2006, Tanzania received information from the Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) regarding the seizure of elephant tusks weighing 2,600kg in Taiwan allegedly originating from Tanzania. The Wildlife Division in Tanzania in collaboration with LATF, Interpol National Central Bureau and Tanzania Revenue Authority formed a task force to follow-up on the information. Four suspects connected to the consignment are held up for interrogation. Investigation is still going on and a case is expected to be filed with the court of law, upon receipt of necessary documents from Taiwan confirming the said export.

Two Tanzania/Kenya joint patrols were carried out in protected areas along the common border of Kenya and Tanzania. The outcome of the patrols was: 19 poachers were arrested, 100 kg of bush meat, 95 wire snares and 10 tons of African sandalwood (*Ocyris lanceolata*) were impounded.

In Kenya, the period generally registered many successes in terms of arrests, seizures and prosecutions. These successes were a result of increased commitment and hard work by the field law enforcement personnel. Close collaboration by other law enforcement agencies mainly the police, judiciary, provincial administration and cross border enabled Kenya Wildlife Service to realize the successes. The field operations involved patrols, aerial reces, investigation and intelligence. Several joint operations with Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) were carried out including investigations involving ivory seizures in Manila, Philippines.

In terms of prosecutions during the period under review, about 80% of all court cases were successfully concluded while the rest remained pending. For the concluded cases, the concerned offenders were fined, imprisoned or committed to community service order.

The following table summarizes the cases of arrest and seizure of trophies:

	Trophy type	No. recovered	Weight (Kgs)	Persons arrested
1	Live animals			
	– Lion cub	-1		-
	– Tortoise	-244		-
	– Birds	-68		1
	– Tree frogs	-5		-10
	– Insects	-60		-1
2	Rhino horns	9	15.75	3
3	Ivory	242	1344.85	60
4	Lion claws	19		4
5	Skins			
	– Leopard	-78		-51
	– Cheetah	-21		-8
	– Serval cat	-18		-6
	– Primates	-71		-2
	– Snakes	-45		-20
	– Others	-150		-69

Surveillance on a notorious reptile smuggler (Thomas B. Price) has been going on and was being conducted by intelligence personnel from Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. The smuggler was arrested at Ukunda on 31st December, 2005. KWS made an application for the smuggler to be declared a prohibited immigrant. The request was granted in March, 2006 and the smuggler was permanently deported out of Kenya by the immigration officials in March, 2006

One Italian National arrested in Mombasa on 1st April, 2006 with assorted trophies which included: 1 big elephant tusk erected on a wooden stand with a lamp holder weighing 60 kgs, 2 elephant tusks weighing 98 kgs, 2 other tusks weighing 13 and 14 kgs, 6 small ivory chopsticks, 2 rhino horns erected on a wooden wall plaque totaling 5 kgs, a pair of eland horns on a wooden stand, a pair of lesser Kudu horns, 3 processed rhino hooves, 1 processed elephant hoof (pad), and 1 buffalo leg. He was arraigned in court where the case is still pending.

A 5 man gang, 1 armed with a short gun rifle and believed to have crossed the border to Kenya from Tanzania was engaged by KWS personnel. One poacher was gunned down and one short gun rifle, five rounds of ammunition (12 bore) and one zebra carcass were recovered. Follow up of the case was taken up by KWS and LATF

Two rhinos poached in Tsavo East National Park by an armed gang from Somalia were recovered in May 2006. Security operations were launched and as a result Four bandits were eliminated and two AK 47 rifles, 360 rounds of ammunition and four rhino horns were recovered.

Illegal harvesting of East African Sandal wood around Chyulu Hills N. Park, has been a problem in Kenya for the last one year now. After many successful law enforcement operations by KWS, the culprits involved have directed their illegal act to other parts of the country namely Mwingi, Embu, Narok, Ngong Hills and Naivasha. During the period under review 153 people were arrested and 183,728.5 Kgs of illegally harvested sandal wood impounded. Sandal wood is normally sneaked through the border of Tarakea, (in Tanzania) and (Loitokitok in Kenya) to where it is semi refined before exportation to Asian countries.

In the month of July 2006, 228 live tortoises were impounded at JKIA as they were being smuggled to Thailand from Uganda. The tortoises were in an unaccompanied luggage. The case was handed

over to Lusaka Agreement Task force and one Uganda nationality was arrested by Uganda Wildlife Authority officials.

In the month of October 2006, KWS personnel recovered assorted trophies in a residential area and the owner arrested for not having certificates of ownership. The suspect was a professional hunter before sport hunting was banned. The recovered trophies included four (4) pieces of ivory weighing 85 Kgs, five (5) pieces of polished/worked ivory weighing 2 Kgs, two (2) rhino horns weighing 5 Kgs, two (2) mounted leopards, two (2) Gerenuk heads mounted, one (1) buffalo head mounted, one (1) greater kudu head mounted, two (2) Grant gazelle heads mounted, one (1) hunters' heartbeast head mounted and one (1) eland head mounted.

6. Legislative activities

The Kenya wildlife policy review is ongoing headed by a team gazetted in August 2006. The current law on wildlife conservation and management, Wildlife (Conservation and Management) (Amendment) Act 1989 in Kenya is under review through a parliamentary process. The Bill resulting from the review was due for accenting by the President in December 2004 however; it has been referred back to Parliament for further review. When finalized and accented to, the new act will provide for the domestication of CITES. The new act will provide for listing of species under CITES for protection.

Tanzania is finalizing the process of reviewing the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 12 of 1974 so as to adequately implement provisions of all relevant conventions and treaties to which Tanzania is a Party. However, the process has been delayed by last year's general election and the formation of new government. The Attorney General Chamber has prepared a cabinet paper on the Wildlife Act for submission to parliament in October 2006 session.

In tandem, as a strategy to comply with CITES requirements, Tanzania has prepared CITES Implementation Regulations, 2005 under the provisions of the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974. The regulations were published in Government Notice No. 225 of 5th August 2005 and are now operational. A copy was sent to the CITES Secretariat.

In Additional, four officials participated in the Regional CITES legislative workshop for Anglophone Africa organized by CITES Secretariat in collaboration with UNEP which was held in Nairobi – Kenya from 31st October 2005 to 4th November 2005.

Five Kenyans participated in this workshop. The participation of the KWS Principal Legal Officer was of significance to the current process of the National wildlife policy and legislation review and with regard to domestication of CITES and other biodiversity related conventions. A policy review steering committee has been gazetted and the first national consultative meeting held in October 2006. The process of the policy review is expected to produce the final draft for submission to the cabinet by March 2007. Both the legal and policy review processes will be compliant to the implement the provisions of CITES and other biodiversity-related MEAs. The Kenya legislation is in Category 2 and it is hoped that by end of 2006 a draft will be available for the review and reclassification by the Secretariat.

7. Participation in regional, sub regional and international meetings and workshops

- a) Participation in the 8th meeting of the IUCN – SSC, African Rhino Specialist Group held in Swaziland.

The United Republic of Tanzania participated and presented a country report in the 8th meeting of the IUCN – SSC, African Rhino Specialist Group held in Swaziland from 27th June, 2006 to 2nd July, 2006. The objective of the meeting was to review country reports on management of both Black and White rhino in Africa.

Kenya also participated in this meeting. Mr. Ben Okita (Rhino Program participated and he can provide a statement on any progress and follow up of the meeting. Any significant application of the results of the meeting to the Rhino conservation strategy in Kenya.

- b) Participation in the workshop on African Lion conservation strategy held in Randburg Johannesburg – South Africa

Two officials from the United Republic of Tanzania participated in the workshop on African lion conservation strategy held in Randburg, Johannesburg – South Africa from 11th January 2006 to 11th January 2006. Following the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in which Kenya had prepared a proposal to list lion in Appendix I, it was resolved that lion range states in Africa under the coordination of IUCN, hold workshops aimed at developing a conservation strategy for African lion. Hence, the objective of the workshop was to develop a conservation strategic plan for African lion in the Eastern and Southern Africa countries.

Kenya, was also represented in this meeting by two participant and participated in drafting a statement /communiqué on the strategy for conservation and management of the Africa Lion.

- c) Symposium on African Elephant Conservation, Accra 22 – 24 August 2006

At the invitation of Ghana, Kenya participated in a symposium on African elephant conservation funded by IFAW. The participants from Western Africa, Eastern Africa and Central Africa sub regions including a representative from Malawi made Accra declarations on African elephant conservation.

- d) Participation in CITES Scientific Committee meetings

At the 16th Meeting of the Plants Committee and the 22nd meeting of the Animals Committee, Kenya participated as an observer party and as host party for the Africa region representatives to the Plants and Animals Committee.

- e) Participation in the Interpol Working group

The Deputy Director Security attended the 18th meeting of Interpol wildlife working group in Beijing, China from 25th -27th July, 2006.

- f) Cross-border meetings

Two cross-border wildlife security meetings between Kenya and Tanzania were held, one in each country. Major issues in those meetings were exchange of intelligence information, experiences and modus operandi in law enforcement.

In Kenya, inter-agency collaboration is maintained with the Assistant Director Intelligence attending a Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) Bureau meeting on 21-22 July 2006. In September 2005 five (5) KWS officers (in the company of a field officer from LATF) held a cross border wildlife security meeting with three (3) Ethiopian wildlife law enforcement officers at Moyale town while in October six KWS officers (in the company of two senior officers from LATF) attended a cross border wildlife security meeting with Tanzania wildlife security wardens at Tsavo East National Park.

Due to illegal cross-border activities, six (6) cross-border operations were carried out, two (2) in Narok (Kenya-Tanzania border), two (2) in Tsavo West (Kenya –Tanzania border) and two (2) in Mt. Elgon (Kenya-Uganda border).

In May 2006, a cross-border operation was launched as a result of missing tusks from 6 elephants struck dead by lightning at Kanjaro near Kenya-Tanzania border. The operation was successful and led to arrest of one Tanzanian and recovery of six (6) pieces of ivory weighing 48 kgs.

The Deputy Director Security attended a meeting for East and Central Africa Police Chiefs at Mombasa in August 2005.

8. Collaboration in Joint Investigations

KWS continued to collaborate with the Police, Immigration, Forest Department and Kenya Airport Authority in the course of investigations involving violations against wildlife. Kenya Airports Authority granted gate passes to our personnel and vehicles involved in investigations and intelligence collection at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Wilson Airport, Mombasa International Airport, and Eldoret International Airport. The KWS Dog Unit personnel was also allowed unlimited access to the airport to enable the unit personnel carry out operations related to illegal trophy trafficking through our airports.

9. Trade in species from Kenya

a) Aloes

In March 2004, Kenya launched a process to develop national guidelines for utilization of aloes species in the country mainly from artificial propagation operations. These guidelines were finalised in 2005 and are operational while still awaiting to be gazetted. In September 2006, a local community initiative in Baringo district, Rift Valley province funded by European Commission launch a factory for extraction and refining aloes sap. The guidelines are aimed at controlling illegal trade in specimens of the species.

A national inventory of the species is complete in some areas and still going on in other areas to establish the distribution and quantities of key commercially important aloe species; *Aloe turkanensis*, *Aloe scabrifolia* and *Aloe secundiflora* as part of the process for doing Non-Detriment Finding. This exercise is expected to be completed later in the year. The results will be used to guide in the overall utilization of the species both from the artificial propagation operations and from the wild.

b) Trade in *Prunus africana* and East African Sandalwood

Illegal trade in *Prunus Africana* and the East African Sandalwood in Kenya is alarming and therefore Kenya would be keen to collaborate in the NDF study.

10. Sub-regional Priority species

a) African Lion – (*Panthera leo*)

Kenya is collating information generally on the large carnivores but with a special focus on the African Lion through a national Large Carnivores Conservation and Management Working Group. Under this initiative, Kenya will be establishing guidelines and recommendations in predator research and management and develop policy options for carnivore conservation and management. The aim is to collate information on the national population of the Lions that will be shared regionally in order to help in development of the lion management strategies which is currently ongoing.

b) African Elephant – (*Loxodonta Africana*) and the implementation of MIKE Program

MIKE program:

Implementation of the MIKE program is in progress in Kenya. A total aerial count in the Tsavo ecosystem, which is one of the MIKE sites in the country was conducted in January – February 2005 and recorded 10,397 elephants up from 9,128 recorded in 2002.

Poaching continues to be a threat to the elephant population in Kenya. Kenya continues to curb elephant poaching by increasing patrols, capacity building, law enforcement etc but requires concerted effort from others sectors.

The United Republic of Tanzania has continued to implement MIKE as appropriate. MIKE sites officers submit reports to National MIKE officer for compilation of a national report and enter data in computer.

For both Kenya and Tanzania, the structural and administrative reorganization of MIKE has resulted in serious confusion.

Elephant Management:

Kenya has made progressed on developing its national Elephant management strategy and will continue working closely with its neighbours on cross-border issues. Joint elephant survey was conducted in January – February 2005 in Mkomazi game reserve in United Republic of Tanzania and Tsavo west national park in Kenya.

c) Rhino conservation and management

Poaching for Rhino horn remains a threat to the Kenya population of Rhinos. There have been incidences of Rhino poaching in the Tsavo East National Park. Kenya is employing all possible ways to deal with increasing poaching incidences in its protected areas.

A training workshop on detection of rhino horn and derivatives was conducted in Kenya in year 2005 and resource persons from TRAFFIC International and wildlife law enforcement official from KwaZulu Natal, South Africa participated.

e) Reptiles

Illegal Trade in reptiles in Kenya remains an issue. In addition to the three species of reptiles proposed for listing in Appendix II at CoP 13 the other species now after in trade and/or known to be collected from Kenya illegally include the Kenya montane viper (*Montatheris hindii*), green mamba (*Dendroaspis angusticeps*), black mamba (*Dendroaspis polylepis*), Jameson's mamba (*Dendroaspis jamesoni*), forest cobra (*Naja melanoleuca*), Boomslang (*Dispholidus typus*), egg-eating snakes (*Dasypeltis* sp.), Von Hoehnel's chameleon (*Chamaeleo hoehnelii*), flap-necked chameleon (*Chamaeleo dilepis*) and Montane side-striped chameleon (*Chamaeleo ellioti*), *Gatropholis prasina* Green keel-scaled lizard, All Girdled lizards *Cordylus* spp. and many others.

The illegal trade in the Mount Kenya bush Viper, Kenya horned viper and the chameleon spp is of great concern to Kenya. In her continued effort to have the trade in these species controlled, Kenya will be submitting to the Secretariat a proposal for Appendix III listing of the two species of the Viper snakes as recommended at the CoP 13. Kenya will also be seeking the indulgence of the Nomenclature Committee in the consideration of the recognition of the *Chamaeleo excubitor* as a substantive species different from the *Bryopodion fischeri* and be listed in the CITES schedules as such to assist in control of the illegal trade in the species.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGION

1. Introduction

This report covers the activities of the parties in the southern African region since SC 53. The information in this report is based on the contributions received from the following countries: Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

2. Botswana

- a) The Forestry Act was revised in 2005 to incorporate the relevant provisions of CITES aimed at improving the implementation of the Convention at national level. Regulations aimed at effecting the implementation of the Convention are currently being formulated.
- b) Public awareness campaigns have been implemented through print and electronic media. All border posts have posters with information to alert the public on the need to comply with CITES requirements.
- c) Training of other law enforcement agencies such as the Customs Officials and the Police are conducted to raise their levels of awareness on CITES matters, so as to improve the implementation of the Convention.

- d) A training workshop has been organized for licencing officers on CITES requirements scheduled for the period 18-19 October 2006.
- e) As part of the country's commitment to improved rhinoceros management, an exchange programme has been implemented with the neighbouring countries such as Namibia and South Africa.

3. Namibia

- a) After the adoption of the proposal to down list the Namibian population of Nile crocodile to Appendix II, a national voluntary annual export quota of 25 trophies was set.
- b) Appropriate mechanisms to ensure the proper execution of the "ekipa" (ivory buttons) trade and the trophy hunting of Black Rhinoceros (five per year) have been developed. Systems are also being put in place for the implementation of the *Hoodia* annotation, and this is being done in close collaboration with Botswana and South Africa.
- c) There has been consistent submission of elephant products seizure data to TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa.
- d) The implementation of MIKE has continued in its sites.
- e) Pursuant to the ivory trade Action Plan which was adopted during the CoP 13, the progress report of the implementation of this action plan was prepared and submitted to the CITES Secretariat in time.
- f) Aerial surveys of the elephant range were conducted. Surveys in the Caprivi area were coordinated with Botswana in order to avoid duplicate counts. The elephant population was estimated at 15,628 individuals.
- g) The process of implementing a new tagging system for Hartmann's mountain zebra skins has begun. This is intended to strengthen controls over the utilization and trade in this species and to facilitate enhanced law enforcement.

4. South Africa

- a) A brochure to disseminate information on the implementation of CITES has been printed. Additional information and awareness campaigns will be implemented to enhance levels of public vigilance in preparation for the hosting of the 2010 Soccer World Cup.
- b) Environmental management inspectors were recently appointed (2006) under the Environmental Management Act. The inspectors will enforce the environmental acts such as; the National Environmental Management, Biodiversity and Protected Areas Acts on a national basis.
- c) Two CITES basic training courses were conducted for staff involved in the implementation of CITES.
- d) Two representatives from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism attended the 16th and 22nd Meetings of the Plants and Animals Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) convened from 7-13 July 2006, in Lima, Peru.
- e) Draft regulations and norms and standards for hunting of listed threatened or protected species were published and distributed for stakeholder input. Currently, recommendations are being drafted and will be submitted for the attention of the Honourable Minister. These regulations are expected to be published in the next three months under the National Environmental Management; Biodiversity Act.
- f) Implementation of MIKE is ongoing, and ETIS information is submitted on a regular basis.

5. Zambia

- a) Information on the existence and trade in *Euphorbia candelabrum* as recommended at the 15th meeting of the plants committee held in Geneva from 17th to 21st May 2005 was collected. Zambia Wildlife Authority worked with the Department of Forestry and the Plant Genetics Resource Centre to establish both the existence and trade in *Euphorbia candelabrum*. Information collected confirmed existence of the species in the country but indicated that there was no significant international trade.
- b) Zambia was represented at the 16th and 22nd Meetings of the Plants and Animals Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) convened from 7-13 July 2006, in Lima, Peru.
- c) Zambia participated in the Eastern and Southern African regional workshop on the African Lion held in Johannesburg in January 2006 and is currently conducting studies to up date the population status of the species at national level.
- d) The reintroduction of Black rhino from South Africa to North Luangwa National Park continues. Ten individuals were brought in July 2006, raising the number to sixteen (16) individuals.
- e) Zambia has maintained the captive breeding of Testudines and no wild capture for exports is allowed. The guidelines for breeding Testudines have also been formulated to guide the captive breeding programmes.
- f) The construction of a modern strong room at the Zambia Wildlife Authority headquarters has been completed. This will improve the security of the ivory stockpile and ensure compliance with the recommendations of the CITES panel of experts. Use of ivory detectors at all major ports of exit/entry has greatly improved capacity to control illegal trafficking of ivory.
- g) Through the Environmental Investigative Agency, Zambia held a Multi Agency law enforcement Training Workshop in April 2006.
- h) The implementation of MIKE has continued in the registered site and the submission of ETIS information is done timely.
- i) A countrywide survey of elephants is currently under way to update the elephant population status.

6. Zimbabwe

- a) A four day Law Enforcement Training Workshop was held in Harare, Zimbabwe in June 2006, by TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa at the request of the Zimbabwe Parks Wildlife Management Authority. The workshop targeted all law enforcement agencies such as the Zimbabwe Republic Police, Customs and National Museums.
- b) The National CITES Technical Committee was re-launched in August 2006. The Committee facilitates coordinated implementation of the Convention by all relevant Government Departments, Intergovernmental Organizations, Wildlife Producers, Traders and other Stakeholders.
- c) Zimbabwe participated at the 16th and 22nd Plants and Animals Committee Meeting of CITES held in Lima, Peru from 3-15 July 2006.
- d) Two officers of the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority were sent to China from 8-16 September 2006, to discuss with the CITES Management Authority regarding the domestic ivory control systems with the view of enhancing controls between the two countries.

RAPPORT REGIONAL CITES PRESENTE PAR LE CAMEROUN

**Situation des Parties CITES
Zone Afrique de l'Ouest**

Etat	Code ISO	Date d'accession	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Rapports annuels manquants selon répertoire CITES	Rapports biennal soumis	Arriérés de contributions CITES (USD)	Notification a/s suspensions en vigueur	Remarques
Algérie	DZ	21/11/1983 (A)	21/02/1984	2003				
Bénin	BJ	28/02/1984 (A)	28/05/1984			35		
Burkina Faso	BF	13/10/1989 (A)	11/01/1990			4 652		
Cameroon	CM	05/06/1981 (A)	03/09/1981	2003-2005		0		Tous les rapports évoques sont déjà soumis à la date de rédaction de ce rapport
Cap-Vert	CV	10/08/2005 (A)	08/11/2005	2000-2005		?????		Entrée en vigueur récente
Congo	CG	31/01/1983 (A)	01/05/1983			54	2006/008	
Côte d'Ivoire	CI	21/11/1994 (A)	19/02/1995			2 100		
Gabon	GA	13/02/1989 (A)	14/05/1989			9 221		
Gambie	GM	26/08/1977 (A)	24/11/1977			1 398		
Ghana	GH	14/11/1975 (A)	12/02/1976			234		
Guinée	GN	21/09/1981 (A)	21/12/1981			4 226		
Guinée-Bissau	GW	16/05/1990 (A)	14/08/1990	2004		2 151		
Guinée équatoriale	GQ	10/03/1992 (A)	08/06/1992	2001-2004		1 147		
Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	LY	28/01/2003 (A)	28/04/2003			16 221		

Etat	Code ISO	Date d'accession	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Rapports annuels manquants selon répertoire CITES	Rapports biennal soumis	Arriérés de contributions CITES (USD)	Notification a/s suspensions en vigueur	Remarques
Liberia	LR	11/03/1981 (A)	09/06/1981			1 632	2004/024	
Mali	ML	18/07/1994 (A)	16/10/1994			3 042	2004/027	
Mauritanie	MR	13/03/1998 (A)	11/06/1998	2000-2005		1 346	2003/027 2004/045	
Niger	NE	08/09/1975 (R)	07/12/1975			4 411		
Nigeria	NG	09/05/1974 (R)	01/07/1975	2000-2001		3 187	2005/038	
République centrafricaine	CF	27/08/1980 (A)	25/11/1980	2004		47	2006/008	
République démocratique du Congo	CD	20/07/1976 (A)	18/10/1976		2003-2004	16	2004/028	
Sao Tomé-et-Principe	ST	09/08/2001 (A)	07/11/2001	2000-2005		186		
Sénégal	SN	05/08/1977 (A)	03/11/1977			1 323		
Tchad	TD	02/02/1989 (A)	03/05/1983			4 323		
Togo	TG	23/10/1978 (R)	21/01/1979			3 621	2004/028	
Tunisie	TN	10/07/1974 (R)	01/07/1975			292		

Source: Site CITES

La sous-région d'Afrique de l'Ouest connaît des difficultés relatives aux problèmes de communication. Les Parties ne réussissent pas à se rencontrer ni à communiquer pour pouvoir échanger ou examiner les problèmes qui leur sont communs.

En Afrique Centrale par exemple, la CITES a recommandé la concertation entre les pays de l'aire de répartition de l'assamela (*Pericopsis elata*), du *Prunus africana*, du perroquet gris à queue rouge (*Psittacus erithacus*), ou du *Poicephalus robustus*. Toutes les tentatives initiées au sein des organisations sous-régionales à l'instar de la COMIFAC sont restées quasi dormantes.

Les rencontres ci-après ont cependant eu lieu dans la sous-région:

- l'atelier régional sur la stratégie de conservation du lion qui a eu lieu en novembre 2005; et
- la réunion du GRASP qui a eu lieu à Kinshassa en septembre 2005 à l'initiative de l'UNEP et de l'UNESCO.

Beaucoup d'autres activités relatives à l'application de la CITES ont été développées au Cameroun. Leur synthèse est présentée dans le memorandum de l'organe de gestion du Cameroun (voir Annexe 3).

