

CONVENCIÓN SOBRE EL COMERCIO INTERNACIONAL DE ESPECIES
AMENAZADAS DE FAUNA Y FLORA SILVESTRES

Quincuagésimo tercera reunión del Comité Permanente
Ginebra (Suiza), 27 de junio-1 de julio de 2005

Informes

Informes de los representantes regionales

ÁFRICA

1. El informe adjunto correspondiente a África oriental y meridional ha sido presentado por Kenya y Zambia.
2. Habida cuenta de que se remitió a la Secretaría después de la fecha límite para la presentación de documentos, se distribuye únicamente en inglés (el idioma original en que fue recibido).

Africa Regional Report

EASTERN AFRICA

1. This report has been prepared by Kenya, the Regional representative for Eastern Africa Sub-region, Africa Region. Items under this report: General information, reporting on subregional activities between SC50 (Geneva, Switzerland 15-19 March 2004) and SC53 (Geneva Switzerland, 27 June- 1 July 2005] and covers activities of CITES AC 20 &21 and PC 14 &15, CoP13, Capacity building activities, Legislative actions (National Legislation project), Implementation of CITES and law enforcement activities, public awareness about CITES, scientific information generation and regional cooperation:
2. General Information
 - a) Sub-Regional representation
 - i) Sub-Regional representative: Kenya
 - ii) Sub-Regional Alternate member: Uganda
 - b) Parties in the Sub- region: 8 (United Republic of Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan)
 - i) Parties contacted for country reports: 8 (with email addresses)
 - ii) Parties responding to communication (of March 15 2005): (1)
 - iii) Parties providing input at the SC53 Meeting, June 27-July 1 2005 (1)
3. Sub-Regional priorities to strengthen the scientific basis of the implementation of CITES (ie priority species and taxa; research projects being carried out, research needs, population management priorities, emerging issues, species listing needs.

(i) Trade in Aloes species from Kenya

In March 2004, Kenya launched a process to develop national guidelines for utilization of aloes species in the country mainly from artificial propagation operations. The Guidelines were finalized in June and would be gazetted for implementation and enforcement. This is aimed at controlling illegal trade in specimens of the species.

A national inventory of the species is ongoing 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.

(ii) Trade in *Prunus africana* and East African Sandalwood

Kenya would be keen to collaborate in the NDF study by Dr. Tony Cunningham under contract with the Secretariat and requests that the Secretariat provide the work plan for the study

4. Sub-regional Priority species

i) African lion

Kenya has initiated the process of 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 in the regional workshops to be organized in the second half of the year.

A workshop for the Eastern and Southern Africa is scheduled to take place in Zimbabwe early in the second half of the year to discuss lion conservation and management issues as agreed by range states during COP13 .

The United Republic of Tanzania has started a survey on Lion-human conflicts for the entire country. This is in line with preparations for workshops agreed in Bangkok on lion conservation and management by range states.

ii) African Elephant 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. Ninety one (91) elephants were poached in 2004 for their ivory. Since the beginning of this year, 21 elephants have been poached in Kenya as of 20th June 2005. Kenya continues to curb elephant poaching by increasing patrols, capacity building, law enforcement etc but requires concerted effort from other sectors.

The United Republic of Tanzania; Eritrea and Uganda have also 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 and forward to Sub-regional Support Officer.

Elephant Management:

Kenya has started working on its national Elephant management strategy and will work 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 that is contained in Tsavo Ecosystem Technical report. The Survey was supported by USF&WS. Tanzanian country elephant population has increased from 55,000 in 1989 to 120,000 in 2004.

iii) Rhino conservation and management

There have been incidences of Rhino poaching in the Tsavo East National Park this year, Kenya. 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 this year and resource persons from TRAFFIC International and wildlife law enforcement official from KwaZulu Natal, South Africa participated. United Republic of Tanzania participated in SADC Rhino States Meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa and presented a paper that emphasized on monitoring, protection and management plan of the black rhino to ensure population recovery of their rhino population. Tanzanian rhino population has grown from 53 in 1994 to 92 this year. They also participated on the 16th Rhino and Elephant Security Group and

iv) 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 CoP13 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 hoehneli*), 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 CoP13 . 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.

5. **CITES Implementation and Law Enforcement Activities**

i) **Seized and confiscated Chimpanzees in Kenya**

Six (6) Chimpanzees (*Pan spp.*) were confiscated at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport late January 2005. The consignment of the specimens was in a KQ flight enroute to Cairo, Egypt. One (1) Chimp died at the time while the other 5 were taken to a rescue center, Sweetwater Chimpanzee Sanctuary. Investigations involving Kenyan Authorities and Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) are on to establish the origin and destination of the specimens. DNA samples (hair, blood and faecal material) have been extracted to establish the origin of the specimens.

Confiscated together with the Chimpanzees were four White nosed Monkeys (*Cercopithecus* spp). These were taken to the Animal Orphanage at the Kenya Wildlife Service.

ii) **African elephant Ivory**

With the efforts of Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) and law enforcement agencies in Kenya, several seizures of Ivory have been made in the country. Details of these seizures have been reported through the ETIS forms.

6. **Public Awareness on CITES provisions**

In Kenya, several seminars were conducted for Judges and magistrates in wildlife crime prone areas to sensitize them on law enforcement on wildlife crimes. More seminars across the country are being planned.

The United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya participated in Lusaka Agreement Task Force meeting held in Nairobi. This is a sub-regional collaboration to strengthen measures to control illegal trade in wildlife.

7. **Capacity building**

Two Wildlife security officers from Kenya participated in a Wildlife forensics training conference in France in June 2005.

Four rhino survey specialist from Zimbabwe sponsored by SADC Regional Programme for Rhino Conservation assisted and trained rhino monitoring team in the Selous Game Reserve in rhino monitoring techniques.

8. Legislative activities

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 assent by the President in December 2004 however; it has been referred back to Parliament for further review. When finalized and assented to, the new act will provide for the domestication of CITES. The new act will provide for listing of species under CITES for protection.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, the process of enacting the new Wildlife Act is in progress. The draft Act has been passed in the Cabinet Secretariat and Inter-ministerial Technical Committee as required. Then submitted to Attorney General Chambers for drafting a bill for submission to the Parliament. In addition to the wildlife Act, CITES Implementation Regulations have been prepared and submitted to the Honourable Minister for National Resources and Tourism for signature and gazettment.

9. Communication with other parties

At CoP13, and during the Africa regional meeting, there was an emphasis for improved communication and representation among Parties on issues of CITES. Parties in the East African sub region recommended that species issues of common interest to the sub-region could be addressed through the East African Corporation (EAC). Within the Corporation is an Environment and Wildlife Committee through which these issues can be discussed. However, issues of the species in the region should also be fully addressed through the AC meetings.

In her letter of 15 March 2005 to sub-regional Parties calling for submission of country reports for preparation of the sub-regional report, Kenya did invite Parties to a sub-regional meeting and proposed 5 May 2005 for the meeting. No response was received. Kenya intends to facilitate holding of such regional forums where Parties can communicate and address emerging issues related to CITES.

10. Animal Committee 21

Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania participated in the 21st meeting of the Animals Committee between 20th –25th in Geneva, Switzerland.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

This report has been prepared by the Southern African Region. Items covered in this report include *inter alia*: General information; Regional programmes for key species; Follow up on the discussions during CoP13, implementation of CITES and National legislation as it relates to implementation of CITES in the African Region.

1.0 General Information

1.1 Regional representation

- i) Southern African Regional Representative: Zambia
- ii) Southern African Regional Alternate: Botswana

1.2 Parties contacted: Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Number of Parties responded: 5

2.0 Southern African Regional programmes and activities

2.1 Pre-CoP13 CITES meeting

As part of the preparations for the CoP13, countries in the southern African sub-region held a consultative meeting in Sun City, South Africa. During this meeting CoP13 agenda items of sub-regional interest were discussed and a common position was reached.

2.2 Sub-Regional Elephant Management Strategy

The African Wildlife Consultative Forum (AWCF), a Safari Club International supported initiative, provides fora for governments and NGOS to discuss conservation issues in line with the sustainable use concept. As part of the ongoing sub-regional elephant management strategy in Southern Africa, a workshop for the strategic plan was held from 25th to 27th May 2005 at Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe. In attendance were; Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. NGOs included WWF, IUCN Species Survival Commission, CAMPFIRE, CIRAD and TRAFFIC.

The main objective of the workshop was to bring the elephant range States from the sub-region, stakeholders and invited experts to discuss the sub-regional elephant management strategy, and establish its elements and principles as follows:

- Practical techniques for regional and national censusing,
- Ecological, social, cultural and political factors that negatively or positively impact on the status of elephant population at national and regional levels
- Collaborative approaches in research, monitoring and population management
- An effective public relations strategy to promote the regional elephant management strategy
- A process for coming up with a regional elephant management strategy and national elephant conservation plans.

The meeting agreed on the principles for the way forward including an institutional setup and involvement of the Ministers responsible for Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources.

3.0 Country Programmes and activities

3.1 Botswana

Progress made to implement an action plan (doc 20.1) adopted in CoP13 on control of trade in African elephant ivory

Ivory Legislation

Botswana is implementing the current legislation on ivory and other elephant products. Botswana continues to penalize possession of illegal ivory, transfer and trade that is in contravention to CITES through the Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of 1992 section 62, 67, 68. Those found in possession of illegal ivory are fined P10 000.00 or ten years imprisonment.

Public Activities

Botswana has engaged in a public awareness campaign to enlighten the public on ivory legislation and possession and trade in ivory or ivory products. The public are sensitized in clear terms that it is illegal to trade in ivory in Botswana and to be found in possession of an illegal ivory. These announcements are made through Radio Botswana. There are posters at border posts that portray the message that it is illegal to trade in ivory in Botswana or to be found in possession of ivory without the ivory certificate issued by the CITES Management Authority. Similar posters will be displayed at targeted public places.

Law enforcement

- i) Training for customs officers and the police on ivory identification and ivory legislation is being conducted. This training started in June 2005 and will continue until the end of July 2005. This training will be conducted to equip the law enforcement officers with the necessary information to enable them to execute their work diligently.
- ii) Clean House campaign to search all curio shops will be carried out before the end of 2005.

National laws for implementing cites

Botswana has just revised the forest Act to incorporate the provisions of CITES. The amended Act is cited as the Forest (Amendment) Act 2005 and the commencement date is the 17th June 2005. This Act was enacted by the Parliament of Botswana

3.2 Mozambique

CoP13

Mozambique attended the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES.

Elephant programmes

The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to embark on measures to combat the illegal trade of elephant products and all CITES specimens by approving a proposal presented by the National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife – CITES sector.

All traders of these specimens are invited to declare to the National Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife in Maputo within 30 days from the day the notice was issued to the public media through radio and television.

Failure to comply with this requirement will lead to punitive measures including confiscation, fine or arrest among others under the Forestry and Wildlife Act No. 10 of 1999.

3.3 Namibia

Scientific Committee meetings

Namibia hosted the 14th PC meeting, which took place in February 2004 in Windhoek.

A delegation of three persons (two from the CITES Management Authority and one from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources) represented Namibia at the 20th AC meeting, which took place in March 2004, Johannesburg, South Africa. During this AC meeting, Namibia participated actively in the significant trade review working group, as one of its species, *Arctocephallus pusillus*, was listed as one of the potential candidates for the review process.

CoP13 meeting

Namibia attended the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. Namibia submitted three amendment proposals and three documents proposing new resolutions and decisions, and also co-sponsored one proposal (submitted by the US). Two of the three proposals were fully adopted and only some aspects in the third proposal were adopted. Altogether, the three documents submitted resulted in the adoption of two new resolutions two decisions, as well as the amendment of one resolution.

Post-CoP13 meeting National Activities

After the adoption of the proposal to down list the Namibian population of crocodile to Appendix II, Namibia set a national voluntary annual export quota of 25 trophies.

Namibia is also developing appropriate mechanisms to ensure the proper execution of the “ekipa” (ivory buttons) trade and the trophy hunting of Black rhinoceros (five per year). 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.

MIKE and ETIS

Namibia continues to submit her elephant products seizure data to TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa. The implementation of MIKE also continues in its sites.

Action plan for the control in trade of elephant ivory

Pursuant to the ivory trade Action Plan which was adopted during the CoP13, Namibia reported back on the progress of the implementation of this action plan to the CITES Secretariat, by the deadline.

Aerial Surveys

Namibia conducted aerial surveys of large portions of the elephant range. Surveys in the Caprivi area were coordinated with Botswana in order to avoid duplicate counts. The latest elephant population estimates are as follows:

Area	Year of latest estimate	Estimated elephant population
Caprivi	2004	8781
Khaudom	2004	3099
Tsumkwe	2004	1028
Kunene Region (to be surveyed this year (2005))	2000	663
Etosha National Park	2004	2057
Total		15628

Hartmann’s mountain zebra (*Equus zebra hartmannae*)

Namibia is in the process of implementing a new tagging system for Hartmann’s mountain zebra skins, to strengthen controls over the utilization and trade in this species, and to facilitate law enforcement.

3.4 South Africa

South Africa enacted national legislation for the implementation of CITES in the form of the National Environmental Management : Biodiversity Act. All CITES species are listed as protected in the Act which requires permits for any restricted activity such as hunting, capturing, keeping, etc. Regulations for implementation are in draft form.

South Africa has done a population habitat viability assessment (PHVA) with the assistance of IUCN-South Africa for leopard. In light of the fact that the results of PHVA are not yet out, South Africa decided to use only half of the leopard quota for 2005 thus 75 animals. If the PHVA shows that a quota of 150 will not be detrimental to the survival of the species in South Africa, South Africa will use the full quota of 150 in 2006.

South Africa was in the privileged situation to donate money for the implementation of MIKE showing its commitment to the programme.

3.5 Zambia

CoP13

Zambia attended the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES. Zambia submitted a voluntary quota of 300 specimens of wild taken crocodiles and an information document on the existence of Pancake tortoise.

Plants and Animals Committee meetings

Zambia attended both the Plants and Animals committee meetings held in May 2005. It was reported in the Regional Report that Zambia was preparing to;

- i) undertake a study on the existence of *Hoodia spp*,
- ii) conduct training with Customs on combating illegal/unregulated trade in ivory as part of the action plan adopted during CoP13 .

MIKE and ETIS

Zambia continues to submit her elephant products seizure data to TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa. The implementation of MIKE has also continued in its site. Zambia has also established additional MIKE sites in Lower Zambezi, Kafue and Sioma Ngwezi National Parks.

Aerial surveys

Zambia conducted aerial surveys of large mammals in major ecosystems of Kafue, Lower Zambezi and Luangwa Valley. The count in Lower Zambezi was done jointly with Mozambique and Zimbabwe to avoid duplicate counts.

Action plan for the control in trade of elephant ivory

Pursuant to the ivory trade Action Plan that was adopted at CoP13 , Zambia is still collaborating with Customs and other members of the National CITES Secretariat on the implementation of this action plan. Arrangements for a workshop are underway to be convened in 2005 to incorporate various law enforcement agencies towards the implementation of the Action Plan. So far, with the support from the National Airports Authority and Customs Authorities, an office for officials from the Zambia Wildlife Authority to look at wildlife related matters has been established at the Lusaka International Airport.

At the moment, an ivory strong room is under construction and a database development for systematic management of ivory. The system will be computerized as soon as it is completed.

Regarding the voluntary quota of 40 elephant tusks, Zambia formulated subsidiary legislation for effective implementation of elephant sport hunting.

CITES Domestication

The legislation for CITES implementation has been approved by the Government. The Ministry of Justice is embodying the bill into existing legislation.

Lion Study

A study on the status of the African lion in Zambia will commence in 2005.

Elephant Study

A collaborative study with University of Pretoria on elephant movements in the Kafue, Lower Zambezi and Luangwa Valley Systems has been implemented for the last two years.