

REPORT OF REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR EAST AFRICA
REGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE EASTERN AFRICA REGION AFTER COP11

This annex was submitted by the United Republic of Tanzania. It contains the report for the eastern African sub-region. As it was produced during the 45th meeting of the Standing Committee, there was insufficient time to translate it and it is provided here only in the language in which it was submitted.

1. MIKE

A workshop on the implementation of MIKE in Eastern Africa was convened by the Secretariat in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from 27 to 29 March 2001. The workshop had delegates from Parties of the East African sub-region including Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Rwanda was not represented at the meeting.

Outcome

1.1 MIKE Sites

Parties adopted an ecosystem approach for selection of sites. The following sites were selected in each of the countries.

Tanzania

- Katavi – Rukwa – Lukwati Game Reserves ecosystem
- Ruaha National Park – Rugwa – Kizingo Game Reserves ecosystem
- Selous Game Reserve – Mikumi National Park ecosystem;

Kenya

- Tsavo ecosystem—to include Tsavo East and West National Park and their surrounding ranches in Kenya and Mkomazi Game Reserve in Tanzania
- Meru ecosystem – to include Meru National Park; Bisanadi National Park; NDA and Kora National Park
- Laikipia Samburu – to include the whole of the elephant range in this area.

Rwanda

- Akagera

Eritrea

- Gashsetit

Uganda

- Queen Elizabeth National Park
- Murchison Falls National Park
- Kidepo Valley National Park

These sites were finally endorsed by the Secretariat.

- 1.2 A sub regional steering committee was constituted and nomination of national and site officers undertaken by each of the Parties. Tanzania was nominated and unanimously endorsed as chair of East Africa sub-regional Steering Committee.
- 1.3 A system directed at data collection for the region was envisaged. However it was noted that virtually all the range states have mechanism for data collection in place which could be enhanced and that MIKE was to complement the ongoing monitoring in each of the countries. The following were identified as immediate needs in each of the countries. Training; equipment such as GPS, aircrafts; and adequate funding.
- 1.4 Protocol for data flow within the sub-region and the region agreed upon.
- 1.5 Identification of additional MIKE sites to be supported by the Parties was undertaken.

2. OTHER ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION

- 2.1 A meeting on cross–border between Kenya and Tanzania on law enforcement directed towards arresting illegal traders through intelligence exchange held in Tanzania.
- 2.2 Kenya launched a National status study on Pancake Tortoises in June 2001.
- 2.3 The Task Force of the Lusaka Agreement established a communication network in the region on law enforcement and CITES issues.
- 2.4 Uganda visited Tanzania on information exchange on law enforcement and CITES issues at the same period.
- 2.5 Kenya recorded a significant reduction in poaching with 41 and 7 confirmed poaching incidences in 2000 and 2001 respectively. Within the same period Kenya reported 41 incidences of ivory seizures involving 165 pieces of tusks; amounting to 447.15 kg in the year 2000. As of 16 June 2001, Kenya had 11 incidences of ivory seizures involving 141 pieces of tusks and amounting to 125.4 kg for the year 2001. Most of these seizures in 2001 involved old worked or semi–worked ivory.

3. PLANNED ACTIVITIES

- 3.1 MIKE Sub-regional Steering Committee meeting to be held to deliberate on the way forward on MIKE implementation.
- 3.2 Establish good communication network within the sub-region to ensure MIKE implementation,

3.3 Liaise with the Secretariat on training needs

3.4 Establish a carcass marking scheme.

3.5 Work on getting additional funding to help in the implementation of MIKE.

3.6 Finalize boundaries on MIKE sites and check adequacy of maps.

3.7 Kenya to visit the pancake tortoises farms in Tanzania.

3.8 Tanzania to undertake a national survey of hippopotamus.