

## AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

**Other Proposals****A. PROPOSAL**

Deletion from Appendix II of *Hyaena (Parahyaena) brunnea*

**B. PROPONENT(S)**

The Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Namibia

**C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT****1. Introduction**

**The present proposal is submitted as a follow-up to the downlisting proposal adopted at COP9 in compliance with the precautionary measures provided for in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 9.24.**

At COP9, Switzerland submitted a revised proposal to transfer *Hyaena brunnea* from Appendix I to Appendix II, explaining that the ultimate goal was to remove the species from the Appendices but that, in agreement with the revised listing criteria, a two-step approach was envisaged. The proposal was supported by the range states, in particular Namibia and Botswana, and was adopted by consensus.

In conformity with Conf. 9.24, Annex 4, lit. B.1, the species can only be removed from Appendix II once any impact of trade has been monitored for at least two intervals between meetings of the Conference of the Parties. In order to prepare the supporting document, Switzerland has asked WCMC Cambridge and the range states holding major populations of the species to provide relevant data. In addition, the four main range states have been asked to provide updated information on the biological and legal status of the species, and new information emanating from IUCN/SSC's Hyaena Specialist Group has been incorporated in the present proposal. For headings not referred to in the present proposal, the statements made in the COP9 proposal remain valid.

**2. Biological data**

## 21. Distribution:

**Botswana:**

DWNP reports no changes in distribution since 1994. It is specified that the species has not been present on the Botswana side of the Tuli Block (Mashatu Game Reserve) since 12 years. No protected areas have been deproclaimed since 1994. The Gemsbok National Park is now managed as a Transfrontier Conservation Area.

**Namibia:**

MET states that the range of the species in Namibia has not declined since the downlisting in 1994, and that no protected areas have been deproclaimed. The total figure for protected areas given in the COP9 proposal was 14.721.500 ha. The update provided by MET in July 99 refers to a total protected area of 16.503.500 ha. Consequently, the list contained in the COP9 proposal has to be replaced by the following data:

Namib-Naukluft Park (4.976.800 ha), Sperrgebiet (2.600.000 ha), Etosha National Park (2.227.000 ha), Skeleton Coast Park (1.639.000 ha), West Coast Recreation Area (780.000 ha), Caprivi Game Park (571.500 ha), Khaudom Game Reserve (384.200 ha), Huns Mountains (300.000 ha), Hot Springs Ai-Ais (46.000 ha), Waterberg Plateau Park (40.500 ha), Mahango Game Reserve (24.500 ha), Daan Viljoen Game Park (4.000 ha), Communal conservancies (ca. 1.680.000 ha), Commercial conservancies (ca. 1.250.000 ha).

## South Africa:

According to Mills and Hofer (1996), a brown hyena was recorded, in 1996, at Gansbaai area near Cape Agulhas where the species was believed to be extinct.

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism states that the range of the species in South Africa has not declined since the downlisting in 1994, and that no protected areas have been deproclaimed. The total figure for protected areas given in the COP9 proposal was 3.354.179 ha. The update provided by the DEAT in July 99 refers to a total protected area of 3.736.768 ha. Consequently, the list contained in the COP9 proposal has to be replaced by the following data which are still far from being complete:

*National:* Kalahari Gemsbok National Park (959.103 ha), Marakele National Park (40.140 ha, formerly Kransberg NP), Kruger National Park (1.962.362 ha, mostly marginal habitat only), Richtersveld National Park (162.445 ha), Vaalbos National Park (22.696 ha, to be deproclaimed and replaced by a larger park in the same region). *Provincial:* Atherstone Nature Reserve (23.000 ha), Bloemhof Dam Nature Reserve (21.207 ha), Borakalalo National Park (14.000 ha), Botsalano Game Reserve (5.800 ha), D'Nyala Nature Reserve (8.474 ha), Doorndraai Dam Nature Reserve (6.652 ha), Hans Merensky Nature Reserve (5.100 ha), Doornkloof Nature Reserve (9.315 ha), Hans Strijdom Dam Nature Reserve (2.804 ha), Itala Game Reserve (29.653 ha), Langjan Nature Reserve (4.774 ha), Loskop Dam Nature Reserve (21.640 ha), Madikwe Game Reserve (75.000 ha), Magaliesberg PNE (40.000 ha), Molopo Nature Reserve (4.800 ha, this reserve has recently been considerably reduced in size), Nylsvlei Nature Reserve (3.985 ha), Ohrigstad Dam Nature Reserve (2.563 ha), Pilanesberg National Park (55.250 ha), Rolfontein Nature Reserve (6.200 ha), Rustenburg Nature Reserve (4.291 ha), Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (11.595 ha), Wolkberg Wilderness Area (22.000 ha). *Private:* Ben Lanvin Nature Reserve (2.500 ha), Mabula Game Farm (8.000 ha), Mountain Sanctuary Park (960 ha), Waterberg Conservancy (75.000 ha), Welgevonden Nature Reserve (26.500 ha) etc.

## Zimbabwe:

DNPWM states that no protected areas have been deproclaimed since the downlisting in 1994 (the total of protected areas has increased from 12.5 % to 13.1 % of the country's territory), and that no data on changes in the actual distribution are available.

## 22. Population (estimates and trends):

### 22.1 Wild population:

Mills and Hofer (1996) give a total estimate of 5070-8020 animals for Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, it is guessed that 220 more brown hyenas occur in Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique. The authors stress that, because of its secretive nature and nocturnal habits, the brown hyena is often overlooked, and that therefore numbers and distribution records may in fact underestimate its distribution and population size.

**Botswana:** The population has not decreased since 1994, neither as a result of the downlisting nor for other reasons.

**Namibia:** In the supporting statement prepared for COP9, an estimate of 300 animals was given for the national population. Stuart (1994) believed this to be too low. More recent, but still preliminary figures based on crude densities obtained from localised projects have been provided by MET in July 1999. They suggest that the population is between 492 and 720 individuals. Possibly, the real figure is higher, because in the latest farm questionnaire survey, 307 *Hyaena brunnea* were reported from the commercial farms (from 19 % returns). It appears that the population is on the increase on commercial farms north of Windhoek.

**South Africa:** The population has not decreased since 1994, neither as a result of the downlisting nor for other reasons.

**Zimbabwe:** The population has not decreased since 1994, neither as a result of the downlisting nor for other reasons.

### 22.2 Captive population:

The decline of the number of brown hyenas kept by zoos continued after the discontinuation of the International Studbook in 1993. For 1995, the International Zoo Yearbook (Vol. 36)

recorded 16 specimens in 9 collections. This continuing low interest in keeping the species in captivity indicates that, also in future, live animal trade is unlikely to reach any significant dimensions.

### 3. Trade Data

32. Legal International Trade: The figures provided by WCMC lead to the conclusion that, since the transfer of the species to Appendix II in 1994, no significant increase of legal trade has taken place: less than 3 live specimens (all of them captive bred) and less than 4 dead specimens having been legally traded per year.

Type of specimens		Captive bred		Taken from the wild		Probable total traded
Live	Year	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
	1994	4	2	0	0	4
	1995	2	2	0	0	4
	1996	0	1	2	0	3
	1997	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total 4 years</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Dead (1 skin + 1 skull = 1 specimen)</b>	1994	0	0	1	1	2
	1995	0	0	2	4	4
	1996	0	0	2	1	2
	1997	0	0	3	6	6
	<b>Total 4 years</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>

Information from the Range States:

**Botswana:** DWNP states in August 1999 that no increase in trade has been observed since the downlisting.

**Namibia:** MET states in July 1999 that no increase in trade has been observed since the downlisting. No live and only seven dead specimens have been exported from 1995 to 1998.

**South Africa:** DEAT reports the export of 4 live animals (two of which were re-exports) and 1 hunting trophy for the period 1995 to 1998.

**Zimbabwe:** DNPWM states in September 1999, that no increase in trade has been observed since the downlisting.

33. Illegal Trade: The Management Authorities of all four range states consulted confirm that there is no known illegal trade in the species.

### 4. Protection Status

41. National:

The Management Authorities of all four range states consulted confirm that the national protection status has not changed since COP 9.

42. International: The species has been listed in Appendix I of the Convention from 01/07/75 until COP 9 when it was transferred to Appendix II.

### 5. Comments from Countries of Origin:

Information from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe was sought by letter dated 15th March 1999. Responses were received from Namibia (MET, Pauline Lindeque) on 15 July 1999, from South Africa (DEAT, Sonja Meintjes) in July 1999, from Botswana (DWNP, Isaac K. Theophilus) on 31 August 1999, and from Zimbabwe (DNPWM, Willas Makombe on 22 September 1999).

### 6. (New) References:

Mills M.G.L. & Hofer H. (1998) Hyaena Status Survey and Action Plan. IUCN/SSC Hyaena Specialist Group, IUCN, Gland Switzerland

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