

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

---



Seventieth meeting of the Standing Committee  
Rosa Khutor, Sochi (Russian Federation), 1 – 5 October 2018

MIKE ETIS Sub-group

POTENTIAL PROCESS TO REVIEW THE MIKE NETWORK

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. At present, there are is a total of 96 MIKE sites that are part of the MIKE Programme. This is made up of 68 MIKE sites in 32 African range States, and 28 MIKE sites across 13 Asian range States. These sites were selected for inclusion in the MIKE site network between 1999 and 2001 through a participatory process involving African and Asian elephant range States, with additional voluntary sites added since 2016. The selection of the initial MIKE sites was based on a combination of factors including the importance of the site for elephant conservation and management, and national priorities.
3. Since 2016 a process has been established to enable range States to nominate sites to join the MIKE site network. To do so, the wildlife management agency mandated for managing the proposed site completes a standard application form. The application form must be accompanied by a map of the site and a fully completed MIKE Site-level Law Enforcement Capacity Assessment. Proposals for new MIKE sites are then reviewed by the MIKE Technical Advisory Group (TAG), and the concerned wildlife management agency is informed whether their application has been accepted.
4. To date, eight new voluntary MIKE sites have been added to the network:
  - Luengue-Luiana National Park, Angola;
  - Majete Wildlife Reserve, Malawi;
  - Limpopo National Park, Mozambique;
  - Kafue National Park, Lower Zambezi National Park, North Luangwa National Park and Sioma Ngwezi National Park in Zambia;
  - Mana Pools/Sapi Conservation Area, Zimbabwe
5. Applications for three new voluntary sites in Cameroon were received and submitted to the TAG for consideration and comments.
6. The MIKE network therefore has the potential to grow in terms of the number of sites and the MIKE-ETIS TAG indicated at its last meeting (March 2016) that additional MIKE sites will be of benefit to the analysis, but the possible implications on the trend analysis should be considered. Furthermore, there are MIKE sites that have never submitted data to the MIKE programme.

7. Between 2003 and 2017, 54 MIKE sites in Africa have provided elephant mortality data to the programme, 13 sites have reported 100% of the time, 33 sites (approximately 61% of sites) reporting over 70% of the time. Of the original MIKE sites (excluding the new voluntary MIKE sites), seven of the sites included in original MIKE site network have never provided elephant mortality data and two have done so very infrequently (i.e. three times or less over the last 15 years).
8. As a result, the CITES Secretariat recommends that a process be initiated to re-examine the MIKE site monitoring network to review the status of the sites currently included in the network, whether other important areas should be proposed for inclusion, and to make recommendations on the optimal make up of sites that should be included in the network. A possible categorisation of sites could also be considered based on criteria to be developed through an inclusive participatory process.

#### Recommendation

9. It is recommended that the MIKE ETIS Subgroup:
  - a. supports the process to re-examine the MIKE site monitoring network to review the status of the sites currently in the network and to make recommendations to the MIKE-ETIS Subgroup based on the outcomes of the review
  - b. supports that this process be undertaken in collaboration with the MIKE-ETIS Technical Advisory Group and in consultation with current MIKE sites.