A NON-DETRIMENT FINDINGS FOR THE GENUS *ANSELLIA* IN KENYA

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BIOLOGICAL DATA

Scientific and common names

- Scientific Name: Genus: *Ansellia* Lindl.
  Family: Orchidaceae

- Common names: 'Leopard' or 'Tiger'

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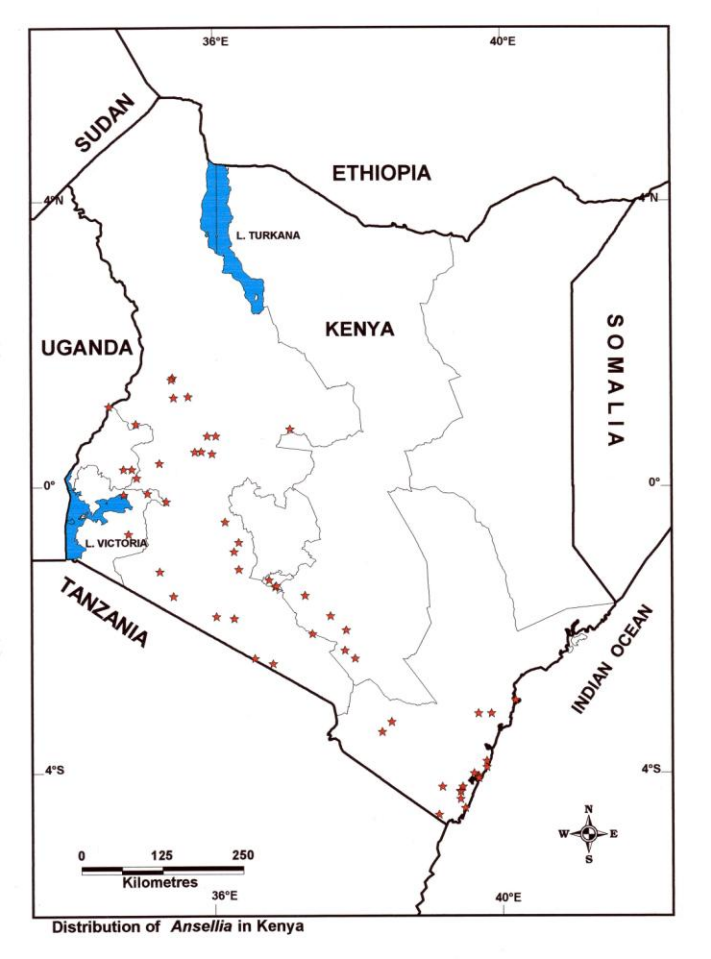
DISTRIBUTION



Distribution of *Ansellia* in Kenya

- Widespread throughout but restricted to continent of Africa
- Widespread in Kenya
- Highly concentrated along the coast, central, eastern and western parts of the country
- Distribution range falls within high potential zones with high human population and intense agriculture

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VARIATION

- There is notable degree of morphological, geographical and ecological variation in populations

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VARIATION

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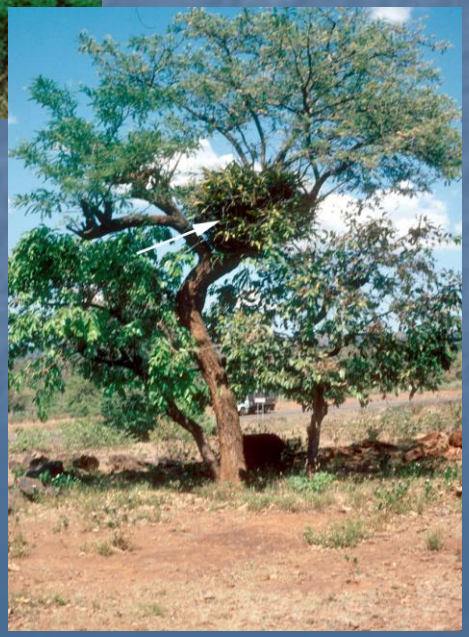
BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Ansellias are erect, medium sized to large epiphytic, lithophytic and less commonly, terrestrial perennial herbs. They are usually found on specific substrates and are occasionally host specific, as noted in Coast Province, where they are found predominantly on *Hyphaene compressa* H. Wendel. Three forms of growth habits are exhibited. These include, epiphytic, terrestrial and lithophytic.

BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Growth habits



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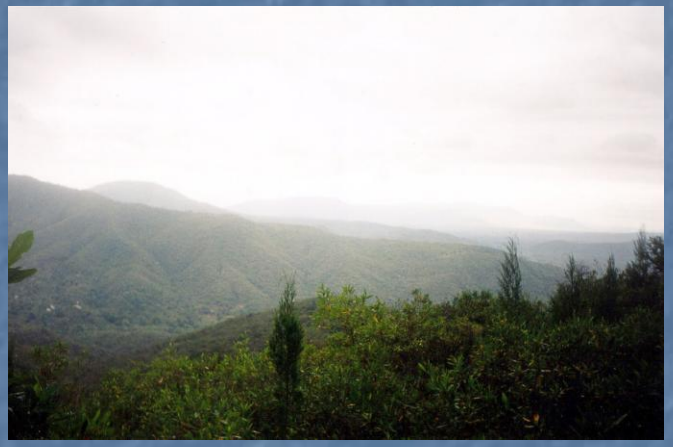
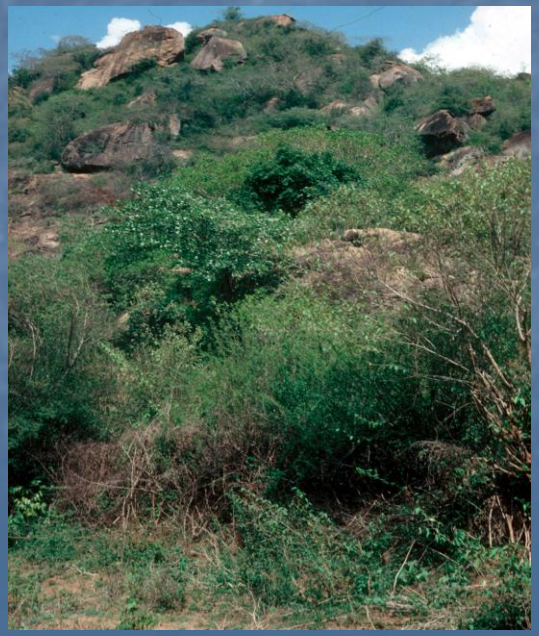
HABITAT TYPES





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Role of species in the ecosystem

Ansellia like all species in the family Orchidaceae is an indicator species for habitat and environmental degradation in general. They occur in fragmented habitats and are adapted to specialised and restricted habitats. They are therefore at risk from any habitat alteration or loss.

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POPULATION

- Global population size: No data
- Current population trends: Declining
  - Once conspicuous plant at the Kenyan coast, now rare
  - Vendors now collect plants further including across the border into Tanzania
  - Declines in other parts, random due to o

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CONSERVATION STATUS

- Global conservation status:

  No data

- National Conservation status:

No specific measures for *Ansellia*

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THREATS

- Evidence of massive declines in populations
- Unsustainable harvest from the wild
- Suppressed growth of host tree

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THREATS

- Loss and fragmentation of their habitat

- Decision to excise over 67,00 ha of forest for:
  - -Resettlement
  - -Construction of schools
  - -Tea Research
  - -Expansion of townships

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THREATS

- Exposure
- Overgrazing
- Overstocking

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MANAGEMENT MEASURES

- The framework for wildlife utilization is drawn from Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1975 *Statement on Future Wildlife Management Policy in Kenya* and the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act CAP 376.
- Further policy framework *Annex 6: A Policy Framework and Development Programme 1991-1996: Community Conservation and Wildlife Management outside Parks and Reserves* (Zebra Book) guidelines reinforce the basis on which the present utilization program was established. However, since the inception of the community wildlife utilization program in 1990, there has never been approved regulatory framework to ensure procedures, regulations and appropriate systems in place to guide the operations of the program.
- Purpose of management plan in place
- Draft *Wildlife utilization: Operations and Tariffs Guidelines* have been developed to streamline wildlife utilization operations in order to meet the emerging challenges as well as creating alternative investment opportunities that will justify and support conservation of wildlife, especially outside protected areas. It is anticipated that some of the guidelines will be incorporated in the revised Wildlife Act that is pending enactment by parliament and discussed further with stakeholders for endorsement.
- General elements of the management plan

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MONITORING SYSTEM

- Methods used to monitor harvest:

  None

- Confidence in use of monitoring:

  Low

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LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

LEGAL STATUS

National:

- More than 77 statutes dealing with environment and sustainable utilization of resources
- Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999 provides for the legal mandate to enforce environmental standards

International:

- Kenya has adopted more than 33 international and regional agreements relevant to the management of resources e.g CBD, CITES etc through enforceable domestic legislation

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TYPES OF USE AND DESTINATION

- Collected as an ornamental
- Commercial trade mainly localized
- Sold along road roadsides with vegetables etc.
- Prices: USD 3-8 at the Coast
  USD 15-20 in Nairobi
- Target group: Tourists, expatriates, collectors and upper class Kenyans
- Stalls strategically located
- Hotels no longer exhibit plants as was the case in the 1990s

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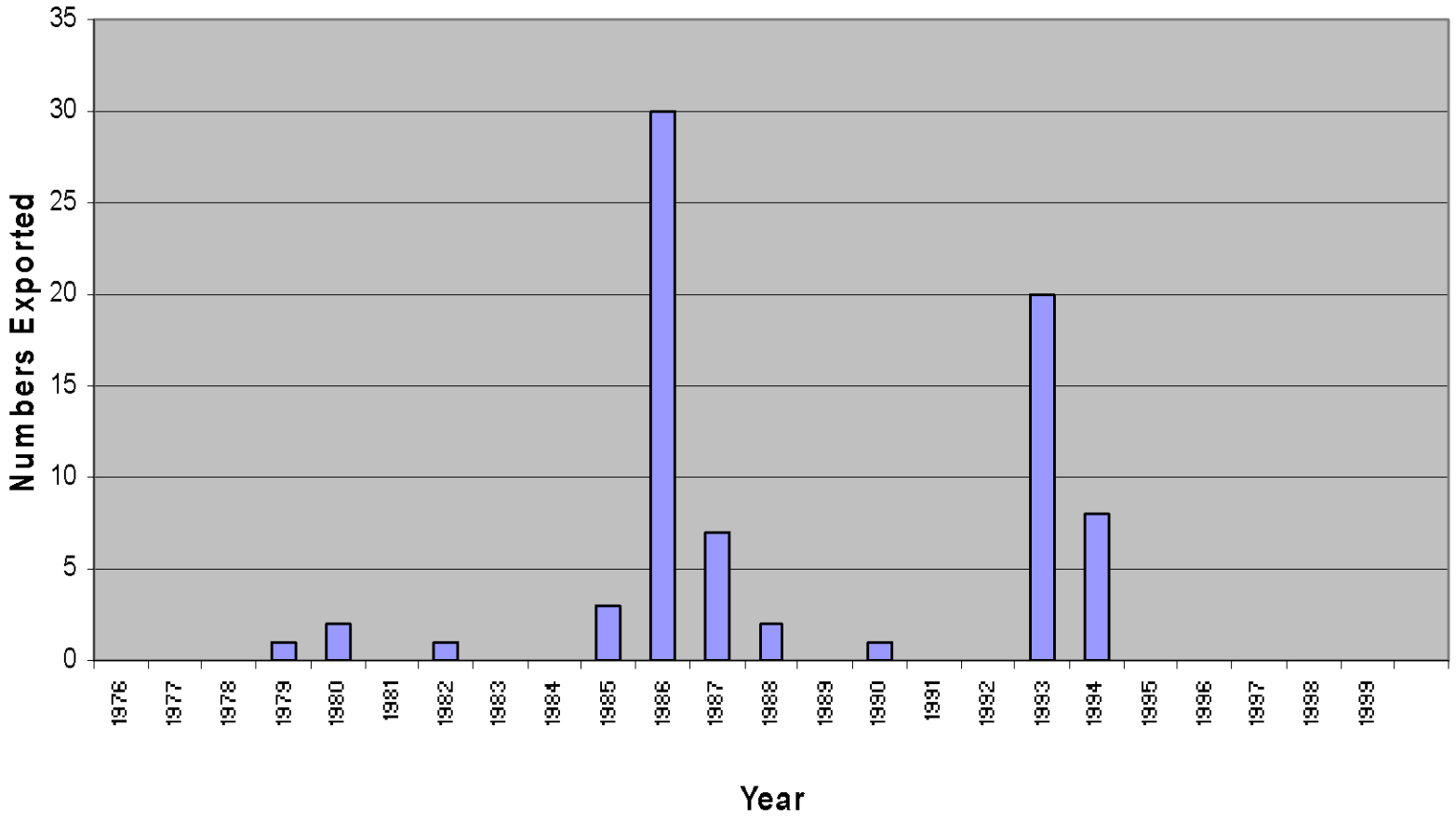
NUMBERS EXPORTED



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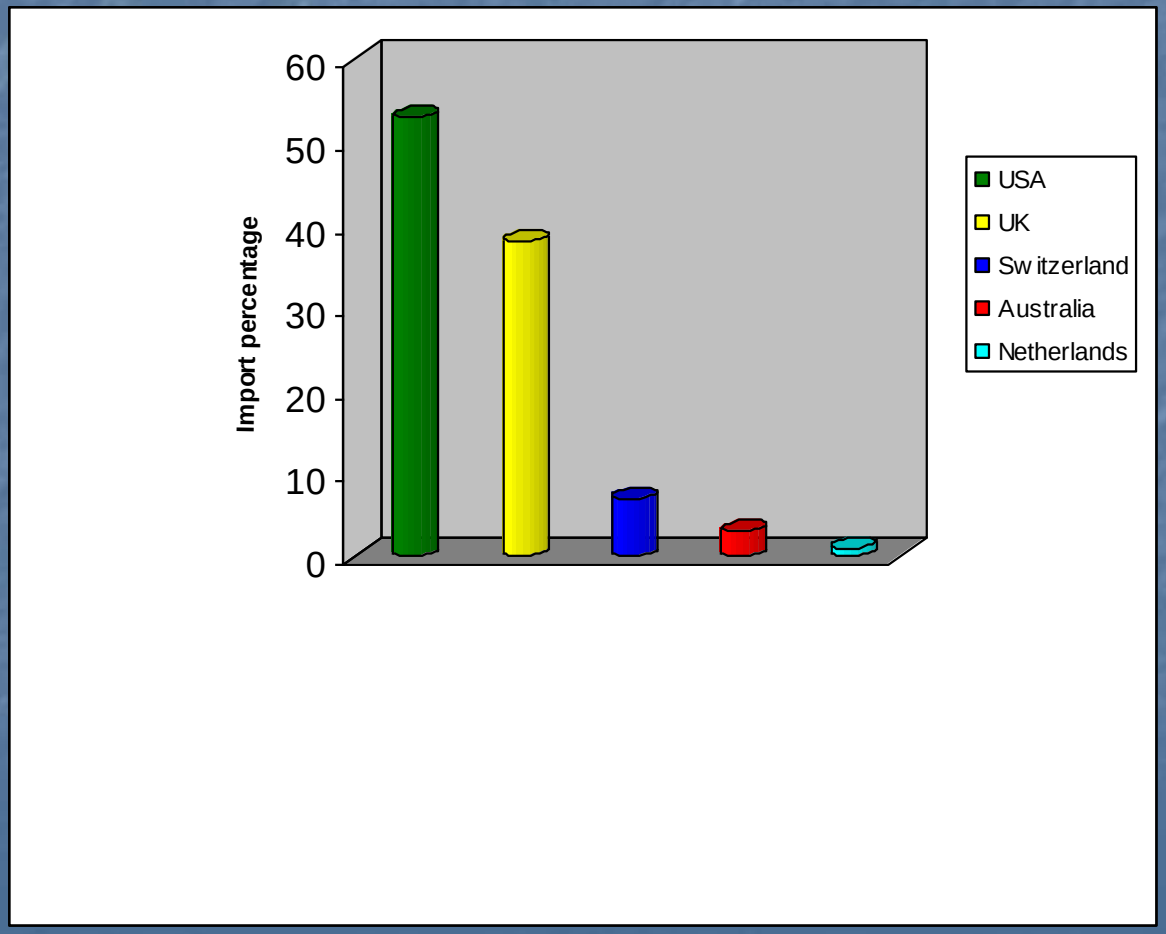
COUNTRIES IMPORTING ANSELLIA FROM KENYA



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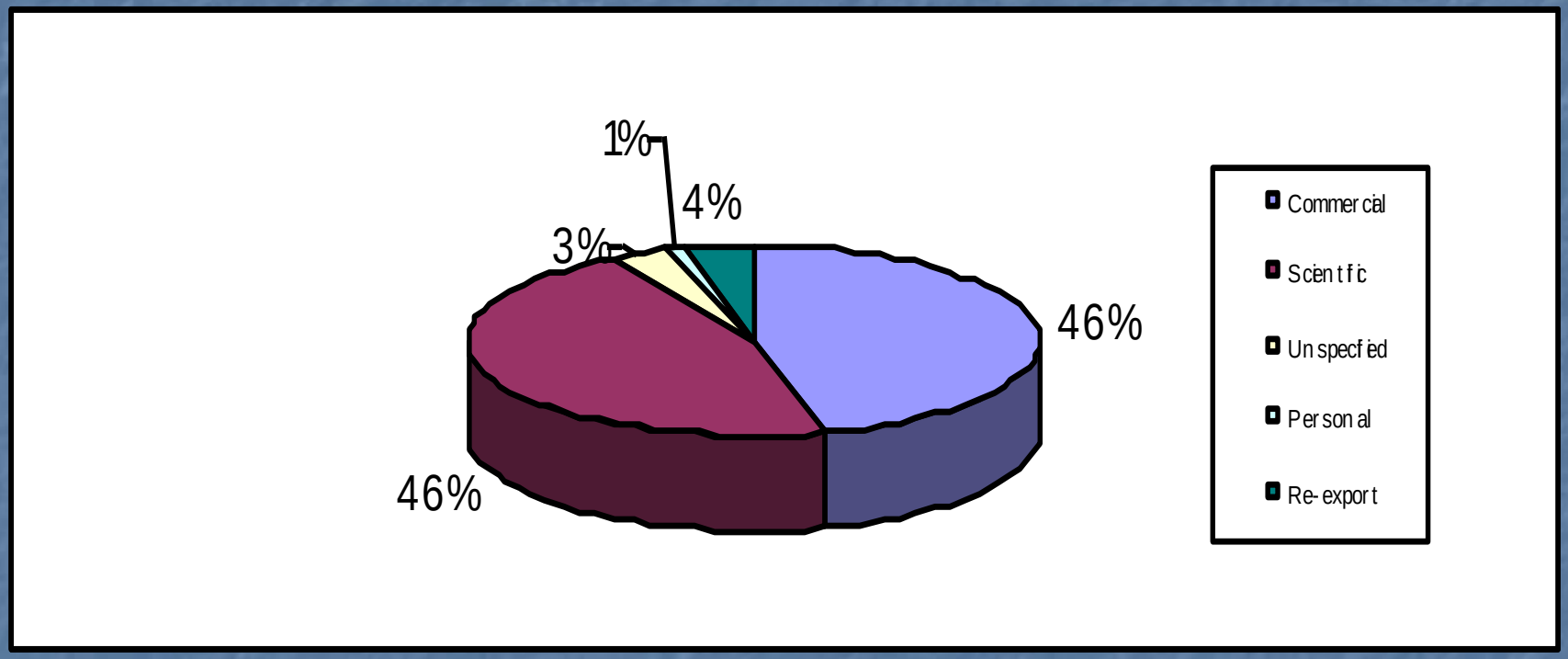
PURPOSE OF IMPORTS



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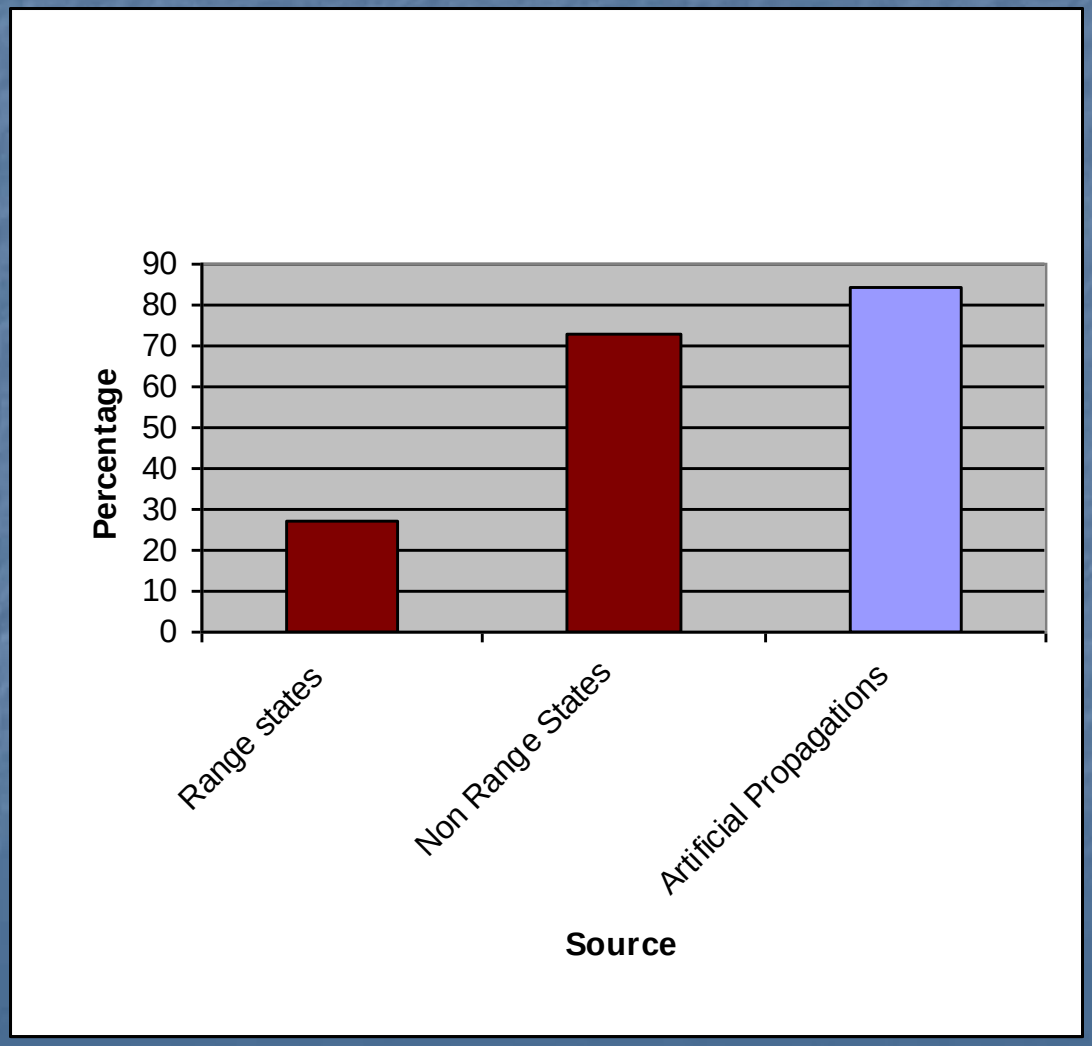
TOTAL SHIPMENTS



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HARVEST

- Harvest regime:
  - Harvested without any framework of local or national legislation or regulation
  - No control of harvest regimes i.e whole plants and hosts removed from the wild

Harvest management/control:

- Ongoing illegal and unmanaged offtake from the wild
- No approved management plan or equivalent
- Harvest market driven, opportunistic and indiscriminate

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LEGAL AND ILLEGAL TRADE

- Volumes of legal international trade insignificant
- Discrepancies between WCMC-UNEP data and Kenya Management Authority reporting
- Total number of export permits issued and quantities shipped do not tally
- Import records show source as artificial propagation, yet no such facilities in Kenya

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ILLEGAL TRADE

- No records of illegal trade by TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa- Kenya office
- No recorded seizures by Customs nor CITES Management Authorities
- No investigations have been undertaken to establish existence of illegal trade

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ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL TRADE

A search of orchid websites indicate that:

- Ansellias are popular in cultivation and sought by collectors internationally
- Prices offered for Ansellia are fairly competitive in relation to other orchids I.e USD 12-60
- Source mainly artificial propagation with some wild from Africa

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NON-DETRIMENT FINDINGS (NDFs)

- Criteria, parameters and indicators
  - Distribution
  - Habitat availability
  - Population status
  - Threats
  - National utilisation
  - International trade
  - Illegal trade and impacts
  - Legislation
  - Species control and management

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Sources of data, methodology and analysis

- Literature search
- Field trips
- IUCN Red List
- Field and market surveys
- Questionnaire
- Interviews
- Data form UNEP-WCMC
- Orchid websites
- A survey of existing legislation

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Evaluation of Data

- Results of the species management and control measures were tested against a checklist to assist in making non-detriment findings designed by IUCN/CITES Secretariat as found in Inf. 11.3 CITES document and responses plotted in Table
- Results presented in a radar chart indicate that most of the scores are outlying, a confirmation of a low confidence in the probability that the harvest is sustainable and requires attention/action by the Scientific Authority.
- In general the finding allows for the identification of possible problems and their rectification as soon as possible. It is evident from the results that *Anselllia* harvest is unsustainable. There is a need for a thorough review of the harvest management system. The aspects requiring urgent attention are methods used to monitor and harvesting in areas with open access. It may therefore be necessary to undertake further investigations in order to obtain sufficient data on which to base a non-detriment finding.

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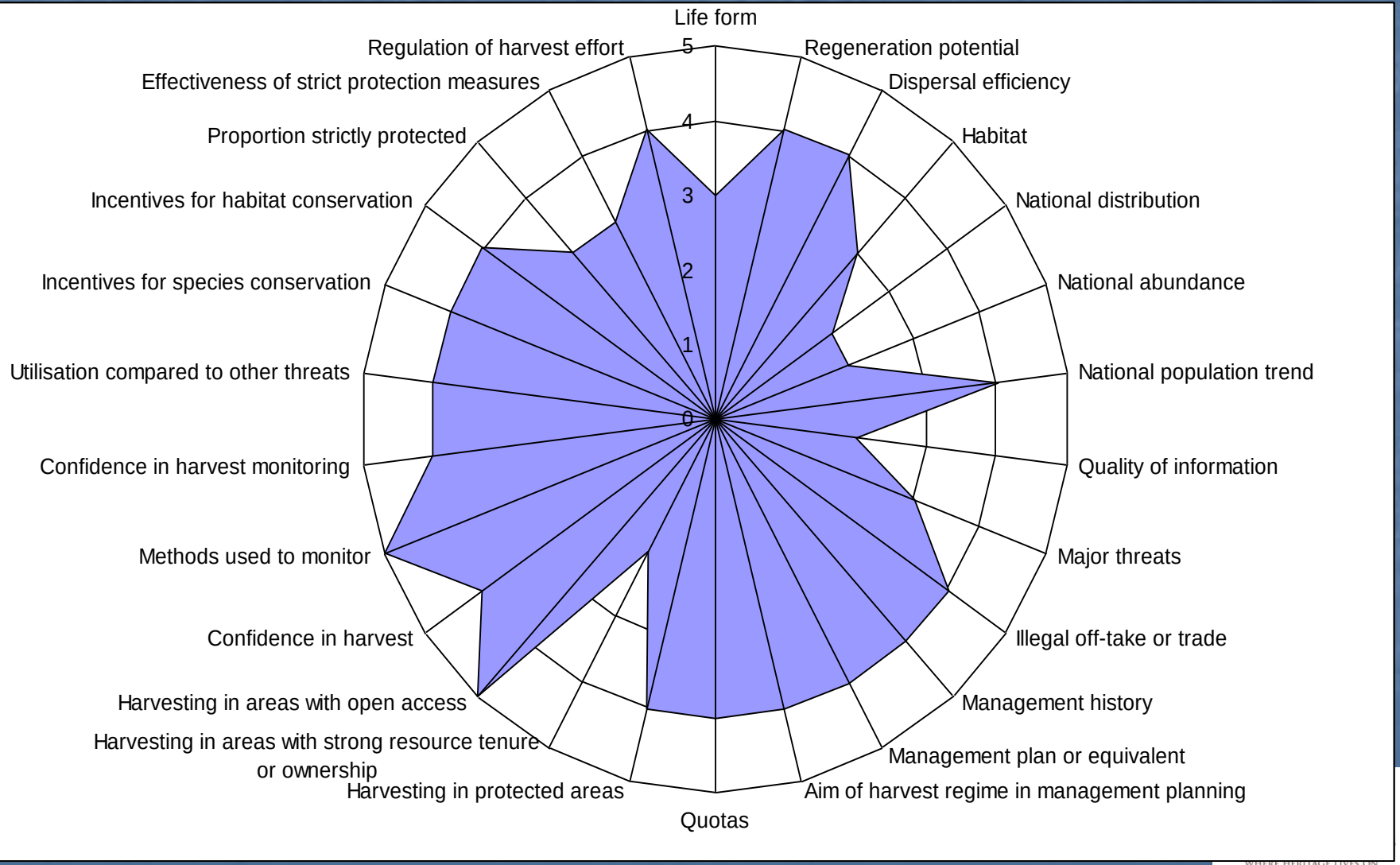
A NON-DETRIMENT FINDINCS RADAR CHART
(IUCN/CITES INF. 11.3 CITES DOCUMENT APP. 3)



Main problems, challenges or difficulties found on the elaboration of NDF

- Inadequate resources and personnel to undertake NDFs
- Inadequate information on status of species in the wild
- Lack of or non existent management plans for the sustainable use of species
- Lack of standardized procedures for NDFs
- High turnover of conservation and enforcement personnel
- Minimal political will to approve and implement species management strategies

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Recommendations

- There is need for the development of standard NDFs procedure for Parties

  Species in trade should be subjected to an NDF process before and after listing on the Appendices

- There is need for Parties to develop an updated database on the status of species i.e. conservation and utilisation. Such a database should be linked to regional and global processes

- There is need for national management plans or equivalent in order to establish the process of sustainable use

- There is need for continuous training in NDFs procedures of managers and scientists in relevant institutions

- Parties should be urged to avail funds and resources for NDFs

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Thank you

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