

SOUTH AFRICA COUNTRY REPORT – MIKE KNIGHT (attached as RSA.pdf)

1a. Conservation plan (black rhino)

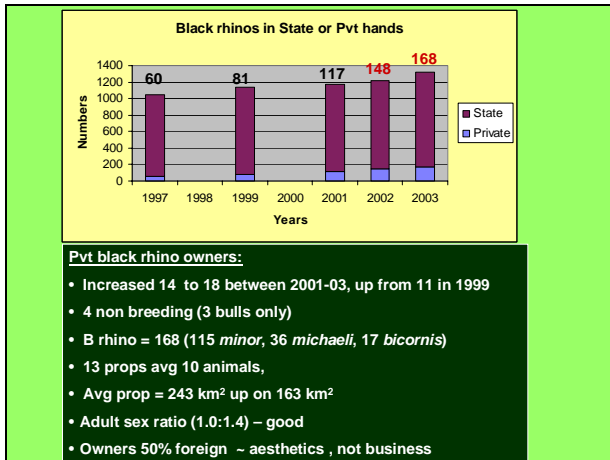
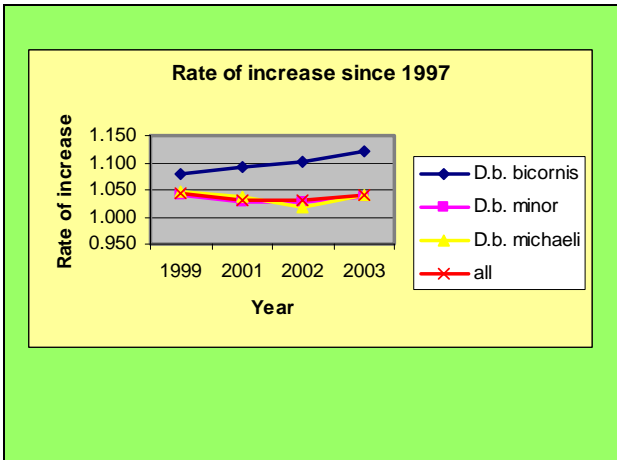
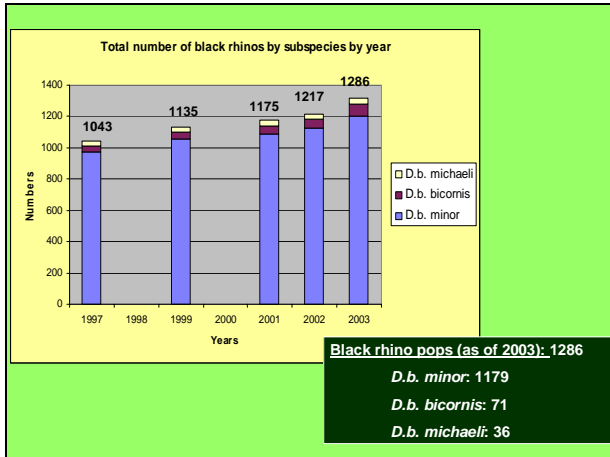
- Updated in 2003
- Vision (long term) –2000 rhino in 3 pops of >100 indivs & further 10 of >50 indivs
- Short term (2012) : (1855 *D.b.minor*, 90 *D.b.bicornis*, *Db.michaeli* =MEPCC)
- Increasing at min 5% p/a

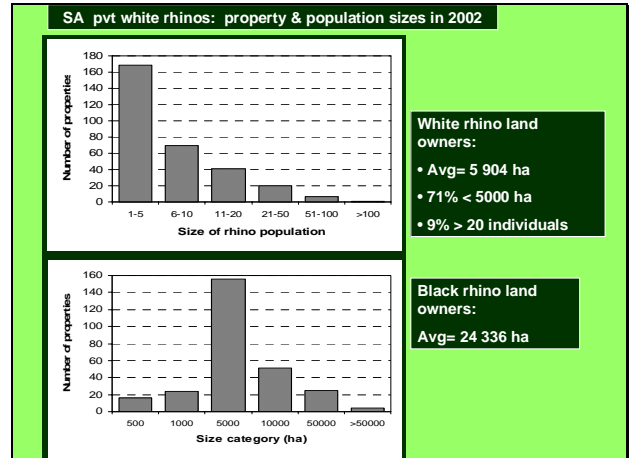
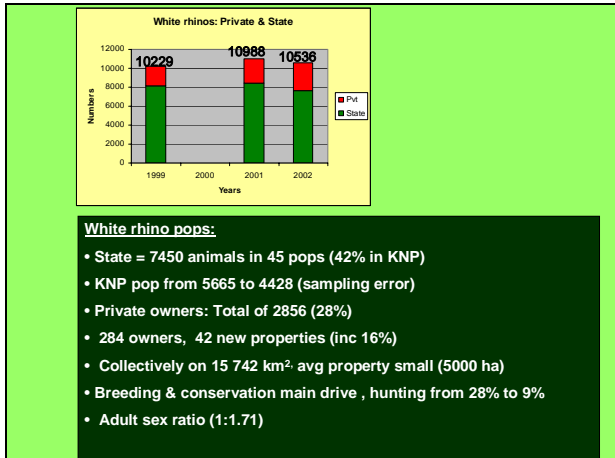
1b. Conservation plan (white rhino)

- Developed in 1999, accepted by DEAT
 - Achieve growth rate of >5%,
 - (State land): 2 populations of > 1000 rhinos, 3 > 100, and 10 > 50
 - (Private land): 3 > 100 and 5 > 50.
- To reduce poaching and convictions
- To develop socio-economic sustainability and the flow of benefits based on sustainable use.
- Standards of animal welfare.
- Participation and involvement of communities and other stake-holders.
- Effective co-ordination of the white rhino industry.

2. Committees

- Rhino management Group (RMG)
 - 9 Provincial conserv orgs, SANParks, reps (Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe), Prvt owners, experts.
 - Meet once per 18mths (met in 2003)
- SADC Regional Rhino Programme
- Rhino & Elephant Security Group (RESG): reconstituted & functional, meet regularly.
- African Rhino Owners Association (AROA)





Trade in rhinos:

White rhinos (2002)

- Hunted: 25 (24.1)down
- Avg price: US\$21 000 - \$50 000 (R171 000 – R186 000)
- Green hunting: 3 properties (\$6 000)

Black rhinos (2002)

- 16 sold in 2002: US\$71 000 – \$93 000 (up by \$9 000) (R467 –R615k)
- Bulls put on auctions – limited interest

Table. Rhinos removed and introduced into SA pops.

Year	Subspecies	Removed	Introduced
2002	<i>D. b. minor</i>	22	2
	<i>D. b. bicornis</i>	5	5
	<i>D. b. michaeli</i>	0	0
	<i>C. s. simum</i>	279	
2003	<i>D. b. minor</i>	21	0
	<i>D. b. bicornis</i>	1	5
	<i>D. b. michaeli</i>	5	5
	<i>C. s. simum</i>	Min 205	

Translocations:

- Black rhinos (54); white rhinos (484 with 178 from pvt sector)
 - *Db minor* (2.2) – Chiefs Island, Botswana – regional swop
 - *Db minor* (2.3) – N. Luangwa NP
 - *Db minor* (2.0) – from Swaziland
 - *Db bicornis* (2.2) – into Addo from Namibia
 - 27 white rhinos to Chiefs Island, Botswana
 - 16 *Db minor* into state-communal –pvt (EKNZ) (2004)

Translocations:

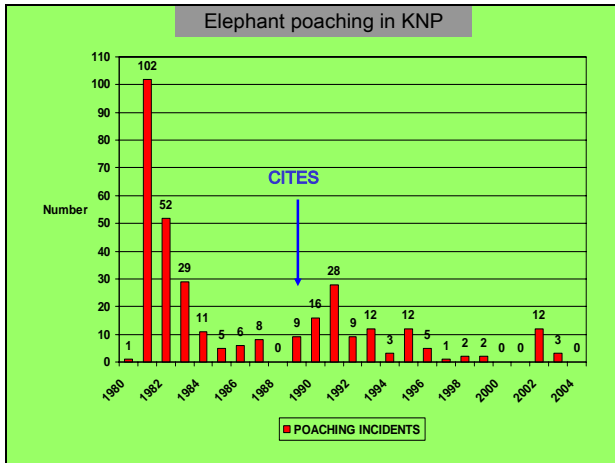
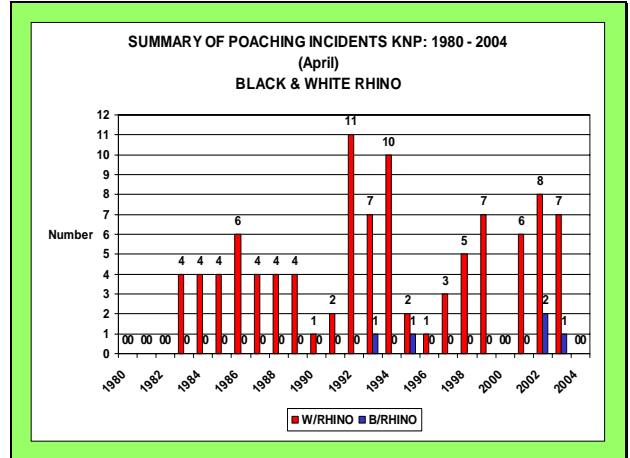
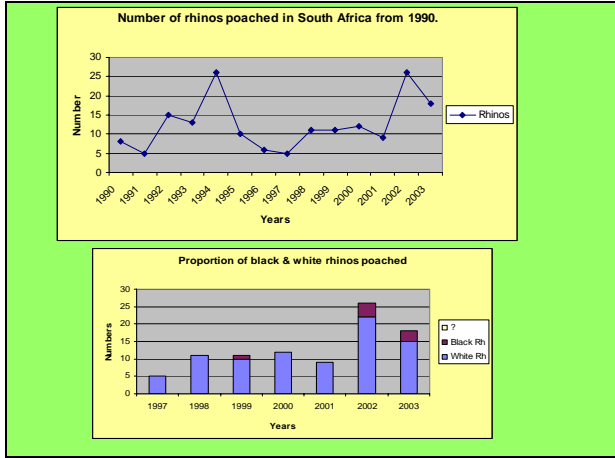
- Black rhinos (54); white rhinos (484 with 178 from pvt sector)
 - *Db minor* (2.2) – Chiefs Island, Botswana – regional swop
 - *Db minor* (2.3) – N. Luangwa NP
 - *Db minor* (2.0) – from Swaziland
 - *Db bicornis* (2.2) – into Addo from Namibia
 - 27 white rhinos to Chiefs Island, Botswana
 - 16 *Db minor* into state-communal –pvt (EKNZ) (2004)

Table. Rhinos poached in SA in 2002-3.

Year	Species	Number
2002	Black	4
	White	22
	TOTAL	26
2003	Black	3
	White	15
	TOTAL	18

Poaching (2002-3):

- Restricted mainly to KwaZulu-Natal & Kruger
 - Hunting & spearing (50%)
 - Snaring (11%) – need watch this
 - Unknown (39%)
 - Poaching highest in 15 yrs!
 - Emergence of syndicates is worrying



- Horn stocks in SA (2004)**
- Min 5748 horns, about 11674 kg held by conservation & pvt sector
 - 66% of continental horn stock (17620 Kgs)
 - Avg mass = 2.03 kg/horn
 - Kwazulu-Natal & SANParks = 72% SA horns
 - Private sector accounts for ~ 9.5% of horns (25% of animals!!!)
 - 130 (46%) of pvt owners have horn with 60% registered.
 - Recent Traffic meeting in Pretoria
 - Databases differ between provinces - need consolidated database

As of date	Province/organisation	Office	Species	Legal/illegal	till 2003	# owners with horns	Avg horns	Sub tot by org	Subtot by org
					Accumul # horns	Accumul wt		#horns	Mass (Kg)
2003 E Cape	Tsolwane		White		14	?			
2003 E Cape	Mpofu		White		3	9.17	3.06		
2003 E Cape	Double Drift		White		0	0			
2003 E Cape	Dwesa		White		2	?			
2003 E Cape	Thomas Baine		White		0	0			
2003 E Cape	GFRR		?		?	62.9		19	72.07
2003 Free State	Bloemfontein		?		61	169.243	2.77	61	169.243
2000 Gauteng			?		416	894.6		416	894.6
2004/04/24 KN					2966	5684	1.92	2966	5684
2003/10/07 Limpopo	Polokwane		White		46	112.08	2.44	46	112.08
2004 Mpumalanga			Black		87	189	2.17		
2004 Mpumalanga			White	Confiscated	19	41.5	2.18	106	230.50
2004 NW Province			Black	Legal	20	16.1	0.81		
2004 NW Province			White	Legal	328	650.488	1.98		
2004 NW Province			White	Confiscated	17	47.19	2.78	365	713.78
2002 Pvt			?		537	1122	2.09	537	1122
2002/12/10 SANParks	Kimberley				92	59.3	0.64		
2003 SANParks	KNP				965	2440.8	2.53		
2004/05/01 SANParks	Addo		Black		105	55.66	0.53		
2004/05/01 SANParks	Augrabies		Black		14	8.86	0.63		
2004/05/01 SANParks	Karoo		Black		7	1.63	0.23	1183	2566.27
2004 W Cape			?		24	33.04	2.54		
2004 W Cape			?		25	76.41667	2.5	49	109.46
					5748	11674	2.03	5748	11674.00

Table. Rhino horn seizures, arrests in SA in 2002-3.

Year	Arrests	Horns missing	Horns seized	False horn	Cases pending
2002	11	5	22	0	1
2003	21	7	35	2	2

Law enforcement (2002-3):

- Total 32 arrests
- 57 horn seizures
- Environmental courts started
- New legislation (Protected Area Act & Biodiversity Bill) confusion!

Black rhino status report résumé (1999 - 2001):

- Metapopulation:
 - *Db minor* : 2%
 - *Db bicornis* : 6.5% (Namibia 7.3%)
- High mortalities in the SA population (fighting mainly)
- ICI (*Db bicornis* 2.2 yrs vs *Db minor* 3.2 yrs)
- Large areas, min. pop pressure
- Larger *Db minor* pops not performing well

Rhino related issues (2002-3):

- Questionnaire survey of pvt land owners in 2003.
- New Minister
- Strategic plan for rhinos in SANParks (WWF) – no funds to implement
- Biological Management ws (SADC RPRC)
- New areas
 - Ezemvelo Kwazulu-Natal: public-pvt-communal reserve
 - SANParks: increased land holding by 5 000 km² since 1995
 - New rhino reserves (Venetia (Mapungubwe NP), Mountain Zebra NP)

Concerns (2002-3):

- Surplus bulls (20 areas) - hunting proposal accepted @ COP
- Need to further enhance new pops (N. Luangwa NP; Moremi)
- Rhino horn database
- Establishment of rhino on communal land
- *Db minor* pops performing badly
- Focus on large habitat areas
- Translocation policy (conflict conservation vs economics)

MOZAMBIQUE COUNTRY REPORT – AFONSO MADOPE (attached as MOZ.pdf)

C PROGRAMME RELATED UPDATES

Update on the SADC RPRC coordination arrangements – E Chonguica

The meeting was informed about the new coordination arrangements being implemented as an alternative management procedure following the departure of Rob Brett. The key coordination functions are being shared between IUCN-ROSA and WWF.

Update on SADC Secretariat on restructuring and new regional policy development of relevance to biodiversity issues

The meeting was also informed about the ongoing restructuring process taking place with SADC whereby most of the SADC country based coordination units are being centralized at the headquarters in Gaborone. The restructuring process also entails abolishment of some of the current management position and recruitment of new ones.

Update on Rhino and Elephant Security Group – L Mungwashu

L. Mungwashu provided the meeting with an update on rhino and elephant security group

D. DETAILED PRESENTATIONS ON TASKS.

Law enforcement database (R. Emslie)



Wildlife Law Database Development

Addition of satellite database version and enhancements to facilitate regional use funded by SADC Regional Programme for Rhino Conservation

Redevelopment of central database, reporting and graphing funded by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

RESG Meeting Vic Falls – SADC RPRC Meeting

Initial development funded by WWF

Database programming and development by Eco-Tech Database Consultants

The slide features logos for IUCN, WWF, Rhino and Elephant Security Group, and Eco-Tech Database Consultants. A white arrow points upwards from the bottom right towards the top right of the slide.



Keep track of various items relevant to law enforcement:

- People
- Businesses
- Aircraft
- Vehicles
- Vessels
- Incidents
- Animals involved in incidents
- Firearms

Keep records of suspects and their associates

Businesses

Log and track incidents

Track additional information

- Create links between any of the items in the database (e.g. people associated with a business)
- Record documents and photographs associated with any items

Link a person to a business

List associated documents and their locations. Open them directly from the database

Get information out of the database

- List links between items
- Graph incident statistics and trends
- Run standard reports based on parameters that you select
- Need to add more filters at a hierarchy of spatial scales

List all items linked to a selected person

Link Date	Link Type	Link Details	Link Description
27/07/2002	Employee	Reel Sports	
27/07/2002	Owner	PW0012 2001 Blue Toyota Corolla	

Request incident statistics

Select Analysis:

- Total Incidents by Month
- Total Incidents by Year
- Incident Types by Month
- Incident Types by Year
- Total Incidents by Type
- Incidents per Reserve
- Incidents per Reserve by Month
- Incidents Types for a Reserve
- Incidents by Region by Month
- Total Incidents by Region

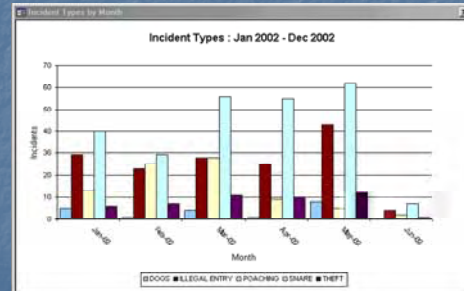
Parameters:

Month: 1 January Year: 2002
 From: 1 January 2002
 To: 12 December 2002

Incident Type:

- SNARE
- ILLEGAL ENTRY
- POACHING
- THEFT
- DOGS
- HUNTING WITH DOGS
- DAGGA SMUGGLING
- STOCK THEFT
- FENCE CUT
- SHOTS FIRED
- ARSON FIRE
- ATTEMPTED POACHING
- ATTEMPTED THEFT
- POSSESSION
- ILLEGAL HARVEST

Graphs of incident statistics



Produce standard reports based on parameters that you select

Sort the data as you want it

Select:

- People
- Businesses
- Aircraft
- Vehicles
- Vessels
- Incidents
- Activities

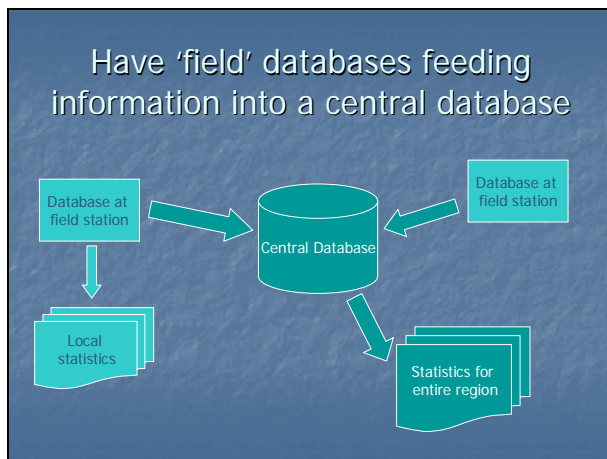
Parameters:

Region: Coast
 Reserve: [dropdown]
 Investigating Officer: [dropdown]
 Incident Type: POACHING
 SAPS Station: [dropdown]
 Incident Date between [] and []

Sort Order:

Primary: Reserve
 Secondary: DateIncidentFrom
 Tertiary: [dropdown]

Cater for a large organisation with multiple sites and a headquarters



- ### Information Transfer to Central Database
- Transfer is one-way to central database
 - Field stations have access to only their own data
 - Data transfer is manual (via e-mail or disc) and is thus not dependant on communications technology
 - Lookup lists must be maintained by the coordinator of the central database

- ### Easily customise the database to suit your organisation
- Have your organisation name on the menu and on reports
 - Your logo on the menu and on reports
 - Ability to edit all look-up lists e.g. reserves, incident types
 - Your choice of format for capture of latitude & longitude co-ordinates

Simple database customisation

Code	Description	Value
LOGO	Menu logo	C:\LawData\EcoTechLogo.jpg
LOGOR	Report logo	C:\LawData\LogoSmall.jpg
ORG	Organisation name	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
SCODE	Station code	IT
STAT	Station name	Itshala
TYPE	Database status - Field or Central	Field

- ### Wildlife Law Database Testing and Debugging
- Extensive testing in the field by Sandra Shelling and Ken Maggs of SANParks's CIS (mainly in Kruger)
 - Programmer visited Kruger and fixed a number of bugs as well as observing users trying to use the software
 - Continued testing and debugging
 - Richard Emslie visited Kruger to review database with SANParks's CIS. Document produced listing required changes. A few minor cosmetic changes and only a few more major ones.

- ### Main changes required 1 – Event type
- Main difficulty with entering data is being able to consistently enter and describe event type.
 - Conclusions...
 - 1 Need a heirarchical approach to defining an event
 - 2 Need for clear rules/principles to enable users to consistently define event type
 - Recommendations...
 - **Primary activity** (Poaching, Theft/Illegal Harvesting, Fatal Accident, Damage to property, Trespass, Illegal Possession, Fraud, Hijacking, Armed Robbery etc.)
 - **Sub-Activity** (e.g. Snaring)
 - **Activity details** (e.g. Black rhino - Injured euthanased)
 - **Description** (optional extra info – not queriable)

Main changes required 2 – Rhino horns & tusks

- Another aspect that would be really useful for SANParks' CIS would be to be able to store queryable information on number, weight and estimated value of rhino horns, tusks, abalone etc. taken (not always two horns or tusks are taken) as well as number, weight and value of goods recovered.
- This may be problematic because the poaching and subsequent recovery of horns in a bust are really two incidents which need to be linked.
- Time and lack of funds may preclude doing this as part of current SADC RPRC

Main changes required 3 – More filtering for reports

- The other thing that would help is to be able to define locality info in a queryable hierarchical way. This would greatly reduce the amount of data displayed giving more useful output reports. We suggest three levels ...
 - Primary - SANParks, KZN, Mozambique etc.
 - Secondary - Kruger, HUP, Tete Province etc.
 - Tertiary - Croc Bridge Section, Manzimbomvu section, Songa District
- One would also need a fourth detailed location description field but this would not be used for queries.
- Time constraints and funding likely to mean that filtering will initially be at one level. Ideal will be to report by Sections within Kruger, Summaries by primary categories, Reserves within KZN etc.

Main changes required 4 – Need reporting by species

- This currently is not possible but is required. For example, Give me a list of all rhino incidents in Kruger over the last year

Organisational Responsibility

The database allows for the recording of a variety of information regarding suspects

Each country may have its own laws restricting what information may be collected and stored regarding suspects.

It is the database user's responsibility to adhere to the appropriate laws in his / her country

Computer Requirements

- Microsoft Access 2000 or XP
- Windows 98, 2000, ME or XP
- 14" computer screen
- Time permitting – programmer will try to produce a "run-time" version which will not require Access

Licensing & Support

- A free license is granted for the Law Database
- The user is responsible for the possession of a valid license for Microsoft Access
- The initiator of the database, Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, is not responsible for support or maintenance of the database
- Technical support is provided by EcoTech Database Consultants
- Enhancements are at the cost of the user

Regional Training

- Training course to be held in software on 6th April as part of SADC RESG Meeting.
- Maybe as many as 50 people attending
- Camtasia Videos being developed to facilitate self-training and make the software as stand-alone as possible.
- Software to be given out free
- However support/further customisation will be for agencies account unless additional funding can be secured.

Assessment of capacity-building for rhino conservation (D. Cumming)

Sustainability Assessment of Capacity
Building Tasks
SADC Regional Program for Rhino Conservation

Task 6.1 – 3.1
Report by David Cumming

Planned Programme Outputs

Output #4: Enhanced technical capacity for rhino management agencies

- 4.1 Training individuals in agencies in specific activities
- 4.2 Produce technical manuals ... [on] rhino management, monitoring and protection

Output #5: Participation and/or enhanced awareness of local communities of rhino conservation in pilot areas

- 5.1 Produce appropriate posters, education material, etc.
- 5.2 Facilitate informer reward schemes
- 5.3 Promote options for local communities benefits

Output #6: Better understanding within region of technical, economic and socio political factors that are relevant to rhino conservation

**Conserving an Endangered Species:
What Capacity and Expertise is required?**

1. **Field management:**
Monitoring, habitat assessment, water, fencing, protection – patrolling & surveillance, capture, translocation, population management for maximum growth
2. **Range expansion and restocking**
Identifying new areas, assessing options & priorities, meta-population management
3. **Law enforcement**
Policies, laws, legal instruments and their drafting, deterrent penalties, crime investigation, prosecution, intelligence & informers, reward systems
4. **Public awareness, public and political support**
5. **Training capacity**

Key rhino conservation issues?

Capacity Building & Training - Products

A. TRAINING COURSES

Course	No. Courses	No. Areas
1. Rhino Monitoring	8+ ?	13
2. Scene of crime reporting	4	5
3. Awareness in rural schools	2	2 (Sw & Zw)
4. Habitat assessment	?	?

GAPS ?

- Radio collars
- Capture and translocation
- Management decisions and strategies
- Meta-population management
- Water resources and dispersion
- Assessing areas for restocking
- Surveys and populations estimates

Capacity Building & Training - Products

B. SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT AND TOOLS (14 Areas)

Software	Rec'd	Installed	In use
1. Wildb - local	7	7	7
2. Wildb - National	?	1	1 (Sw)
3. Wild xl Pop. performance	2	-	-
4. Patrol effort	0	-	-(1 trial?)
5. Black Rhino CC.	1	0	0
6. RHI NO 2. Pop Estimation	4	4	0
7. Rhino horn databases	0	-	-
8. Law database	1	1	1 (Sw)

GAPS ?

- Simple systems – e.g Namibian “Workbook Monitoring System”
- Provision for ongoing software servicing and maintenance

Review of Training Needs Assessments

Documents reviewed:

1. Child & Sefu (1987) Needs & priorities for protected area managers
2. Pitkin (1995) *PARCS*: Training needs & opportunities among protected area managers in Eastern, Central and southern Africa
3. Bell et al (1995) SADC Wildlife sector TNA - Report to the EU
4. Munthali
5. Blok (2003) Training needs Assessment for MET, Namibia

Review of Training Needs Assessments

Conclusions:

1. TNAs have mostly been ignored and had little impact
2. Lack of follow up is a symptom of a deeper malaise in the wildlife sector in the region
3. Despite its growing economic importance wildlife sector continues to be sidelined in national development agendas
4. Before doing further TNAs it would be prudent to explore:
 - The root causes of the continuing failure in skills development
 - The apparent inability of many wildlife departments to establish sustainable in-service training and staff development systems

HIV-AIDS and its impacts ?

Training Needs – Questionnaire returns

Returns received from 14 protected areas;

Nambia 4, Kwazulu-Natal 4, Swaziland 2, Zambia 1, Zimbabwe 3

A. No of staff in different categories

Category	No.	%
Ranger	566	86.5
Warden	51	7.8
Senior Warden	24	3.7
Ecologist	13	2.0
Total	654	100

Training Needs – Questionnaire returns

Returns received from 14 protected areas;

Nambia 4, Kwazulu-Natal 4, Swaziland 2, Zambia 1, Zimbabwe 3

B. Training levels and needs

Category	No.	%
Rhino full-time	226	35
Rhino part-time	300	46
Not trained	233	35
Experience <2yrs	103	16
Experience >2yrs	302	46
Need training	415	64
Potential trainers	138	21

In-service Training Resources – Questionnaire returns

C. Potential trainers – Field Management

	Na	KZN	Sw	Za	Zw	Tot
1. Rhino monitoring	20	8	1	1	8	40
2. Tracking	14	9	2	0	14	39
3. Pop. Performance	3	4	1	1	1	10
4. Habitat assessment	3	5	1	1	0	10
5. Water & fencing	9	4	2	4	1	22
6. Capture & Transl.	3	4	1	1	3	12
7. Surveys, Pop. Est.	3	5	1	2	1	12
8. Use of <i>Wildb</i>	3	0	1	2	2	7

Similar data available for: Law enforcement,
Reintroduction & range expansion
Public Awareness
In-service Training

Training Expertise & Resources – Colleges, Univ., NGOs

1. Field Ranger Training

- Gorongosa, Mushandike,

2. Training Colleges

- SA Wildlife College, Mushandike, Botswana, Mweka

3. Universities

- Undergraduate: Pretoria - Wildlife Mgmt.
- Post-graduate: Pretoria, Wits, UCT, UZ

4. NGOs

- International: WWF, IUCN - AFRSG, FZS
- National: SRT, EWT, Zambezi Soc.,

Training and Career Incentives

1. Incentives for specialist skills?

- Depressed morale & few incentives in wildlife agencies
- Problems of exceptions in large agencies

2. Through-grades and points systems

- Workable but easily abused

3. External recognition and awards

- Annual awards & prizes (e.g. best tracker)
- ?

Sustainable Capacity Building – Options & Opportunities

1. Magnitude of the training problem

- Training required in 25 skills areas
- Covering 3 - 4 levels (Rangers, Wardens, Ecologists)
- 28 Areas holding key populations = 1200 to 1400 staff
- 65% in need of training

2. Options

- Formal training courses at Colleges
- In-service & on-site training
- Training of trainers – 2 rangers and 1 Warden per Area = c. 60
- Ecologists ? (exposure, research fellowships)

Concluding Comments

1. In Declining economies ?

- Subsidies and NGO support for the long haul
- Focus on in-service training capacity and training of trainers
- Developing in-service training schemes with NGO support i.e. partnerships between NGOs and Wildlife depts.

2. In Stable/Expanding economies (e.g. SA) ?

3. Partnerships and Consortia for the region

- Between conservation agencies
- Between conservation agencies, NGOs and training colleges

Economic analysis of rhino conservation (A. Spenceley) (presented by R. du Toit)

SADC REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR RHINO CONSERVATION



**ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF RHINO CONSERVATION
IN A LAND-USE CONTEXT WITHIN THE SADC REGION**

Anna Spenceley and Jon Barnes



Objectives

Explore the rationale for regarding rhinos as "flagship species" in terms of:

"Added value" to wildlife operations in state and private areas

Extent to which their protection and monitoring needs confer blanket protection for other biodiversity

The extent to which they might contribute to community-based tourism and thereby to rural livelihoods

The extent to which they might be catalytic to land-use changes

Approach

Concentrate on market values of relevant goods and services rather than non-use values

Outline the issues and implications associated with consumptive uses of rhinos

One or two study sites be used for each portion of the analysis

Sites: with financial data for periods both with and without rhino, or where populations have changed markedly (therefore affecting the probability of seeing/hunting rhino)

Desk study: information on black and white rhino populations, financial information from the park and tourism facilities etc.

Interviews: with key stakeholders

QUESTION 1: What 'added value' do rhinos bring to existing wildlife operations in state and private areas?

Quantitative data

Economic

Revenue from hunting/photographic tourism/live sales, Rack rates for services to tourists (e.g. accommodation, park entry fees), Occupancies, turnover, cost of sales, Additional costs incurred by the presence of rhino (e.g. management, anti-poaching), Concession fees, Land values (for private land), External donor/state funding, Tourist demand studies where available.

Environmental

Area of land under conservation, Funds available for conservation management/monitoring, Population density of other species

Socio-economic

Local financial and livelihood benefits (e.g. employment, local services/product purchasing and implications for local poverty alleviation)

Qualitative data

regarding marketing strategies (i.e. the relative importance of rhino in marketing), tourist demand studies where available, local perceptions of rhino vs other wildlife species and protected areas (e.g. relative to human-wildlife conflict)

QUESTION 2: How does the protection and monitoring of rhinos affect other wildlife components?

Quantitative data

Economic

Budgets and costs of anti-poaching activities with/without rhino (e.g. including labour, equipment per unit area) Poaching statistics per unit area (of all species monitored) Wildlife monitoring costs Relative importance of different funding sources (e.g. donor, state, private sector)

Environmental

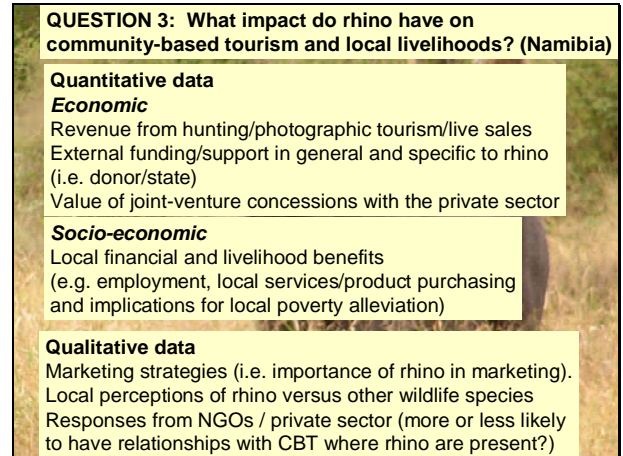
'Success' of anti-poaching activities (e.g. changes in no. incursions/snares etc) Wildlife population dynamics



Social
Reported incidents of human-wildlife conflict. Compensation
Human/anti-poaching personnel relations

Time-series analysis
Cost of anti-poaching
(e.g. financial cost, activities, personnel, resources per unit area)
relative to rhino populations
(e.g. comparison presence/absence/no. rhino per unit area),
and relative to other wildlife populations.
Comparison of protection and monitoring 'effort'
regarding rhino and other wildlife

Qualitative data
How anti-poaching activities take place
Areas where protection/monitoring for rhino overlaps,
or is exclusive that from, other wildlife species.
Intelligence activities relating to rhino.
Whether poachers are local or not

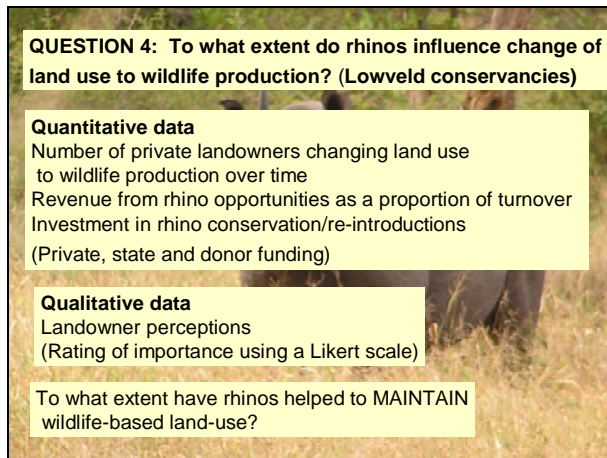


QUESTION 3: What impact do rhino have on community-based tourism and local livelihoods? (Namibia)

Quantitative data
Economic
Revenue from hunting/photographic tourism/live sales
External funding/support in general and specific to rhino
(i.e. donor/state)
Value of joint-venture concessions with the private sector

Socio-economic
Local financial and livelihood benefits
(e.g. employment, local services/product purchasing
and implications for local poverty alleviation)

Qualitative data
Marketing strategies (i.e. importance of rhino in marketing).
Local perceptions of rhino versus other wildlife species
Responses from NGOs / private sector (more or less likely
to have relationships with CBT where rhino are present?)



QUESTION 4: To what extent do rhinos influence change of land use to wildlife production? (Lowveld conservancies)

Quantitative data
Number of private landowners changing land use
to wildlife production over time
Revenue from rhino opportunities as a proportion of turnover
Investment in rhino conservation/re-introductions
(Private, state and donor funding)

Qualitative data
Landowner perceptions
(Rating of importance using a Likert scale)

To what extent have rhinos helped to MAINTAIN
wildlife-based land-use?

Key issues and processes for the development of national rhino strategies and re-introduction projects (M. Brooks)

Update on CITES developments relevant to rhino conservation: is there any need for regional coordination in consumptive utilization of rhinos? (R. Emslie)

CITES CoP

- Black rhino hunting proposals from Namibia and South Africa
- Annotated downlisting of Swaziland's southern white rhino
- Reporting under CITES Resolution 9.14(rev)

Issue of MVP's

- Many national rhino plans have metapopulation goal of 2000 – based on original estimates from Franklin and Soule's estimate of Ne of 500 equiv. To at least 2000.
- However more probably 5000-7000 needed to ensure long term genetic variability (see p104 Pachyderm).
- **Does this mean we now need regional subspecies metapopulation goals?**

Presentation of latest draft of SADC Regional Strategy for Rhino Conservation (R. du Toit)




SADC REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR RHINO CONSERVATION


SADC REGIONAL RHINO CONSERVATION STRATEGY 2005-2010



GOAL
Southern African rhinos maintained as flagship species for biodiversity conservation and wildlife-based economic development, within viable and well distributed populations.



OBJECTIVE (for five-year time horizon)
By 2010, regional populations of each subspecies increased by 25% above their levels in 2005 and showing significantly wider distribution within the region as well as significantly greater economic relevance to the people of the region.





GUIDING PRINCIPLES
SADC commitments and instruments

SADC Treaty and Declaration (Chapter 3, Article 5);
 SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (and the Implementation Plan for this Protocol);
 the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

Integrate with other regional initiatives

Sustainable use

Intraregional debate on policy
 Coordination, marketing?

International support

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Must achieve socio-economic benefits
 BUT biological management considerations must be paramount

Principles of conservation biology

Subspecies:
Diceros bicornis bicornis (south-western, or "desert" subspecies)
Diceros bicornis minor (south-central sub-species)
Diceros bicornis michaeli (eastern sub-species).
Ceratotherium simum simum (southern subspecies)
Ceratotherium simum cottoni (northern subspecies).

Not be redistributed beyond their natural, historical ranges unless compelling conservation reasons to do so are demonstrated.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Every introduction process should follow "best practice" as recommended by the IUCN African Rhino Specialist Group

New breeding groups established with 20+ founders
 ECC > 100 rhinos in each area.

OR realistic plans IN ADVANCE of restocking, to prevent inbreeding and overstocking, through translocations and exchanges of rhinos.

For each subspecies, regional metapopulation sizes of over 2,000 animals are ultimately intended and the various sub-populations must be managed as elements of these regional metapopulations

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Population growth rate of at least 5% per annum will be expected for each population.

Pro-active management to keep population density below ECC.

Captive or semi-captive breeding of rhinos not encouraged.

Output: Mechanisms maintained and enhanced for regional collaboration in rhino conservation.

Streamlining regional coordination mechanisms within the SADC Regional Programme for Rhino Conservation, under the auspices of the SADC Directorate for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR). RESG etc.

Enhancing sub-regional coordination mechanisms (metapopulation strategies)

Networking existing and new rhino conservation projects within the sub-region.

Promote SADC RPRC as model for another region (e.g. East Africa) or for other species

Output: Biological management of rhinos facilitated at a sub-regional level.

Supporting viable projects for rhino re-introduction, linked to destocking of areas that are at or near carrying capacity, or are insecure.

Continue to source rhinos for reintroduction/population reinforcement, including inter-governmental brokering

Mobilizing key elements of technical support for rhino monitoring and management

Support SADC Rhino Recovery Group (RRG) and its activities






Output: Capacity for rhino conservation retained and enhanced.

Mainstream training courses and materials developed in Phase I within regional training institutions; encourage accreditation of training courses; mentor programmes.

Develop auxiliary support for governments in the form of a regional service providing rhino monitoring functions and capacity-building ("auditing" of rhino populations through periodic aerial or ground-based surveys and in-service training of field staff, developing and utilizing a regional network of highly experienced rhino trackers, bush pilots, survey designers and data analysts, etc.)

Develop auxiliary support for governments in the form of a regional service providing rhino veterinary functions and capacity-building (drug-immobilizations for translocations, treatment of injuries, attachment of radiotelemetry devices, etc.)

Assist range states with selection, cultivation and support of rhino focal points/ coordinators (identifying gaps in Terms of Reference and including training opportunities and mentor/attachment programmes)

Output: Technical assistance for rhino managers in range states





SADC REGIONAL PROGRAMME FOR RHINO CONSERVATION

TRAINING IN SCENE OF CRIME INVESTIGATION COURSE REPORT: SWAZILAND
Rod Potler
Training course manual on crime scene procedures and techniques for investigation and successful prosecution

Provide rhino conservation expertise to and between SADC range states

Support standardized status reporting on rhino populations and performance, for improved rhino management in the SADC region (SADC RMG support), including spatial analysis as required

Update and disseminate manuals, software, tools and technologies developed during Phase I

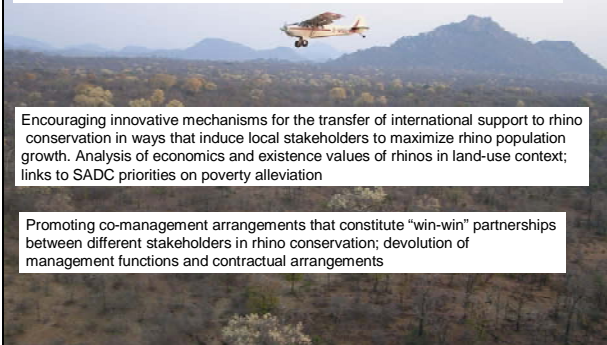





Output: Innovative approaches to rhino conservation identified and encouraged within the region.

Identifying and encouraging opportunities for commercial and community-based wildlife production systems that sustainably integrate rhinos, to the economic benefit of the stakeholders in those systems.

Encouraging innovative mechanisms for the transfer of international support to rhino conservation in ways that induce local stakeholders to maximize rhino population growth. Analysis of economics and existence values of rhinos in land-use context; links to SADC priorities on poverty alleviation

Promoting co-management arrangements that constitute "win-win" partnerships between different stakeholders in rhino conservation; devolution of management functions and contractual arrangements



Output: Awareness of rhino conservation increased within the sub-region.

Promoting awareness of rhino conservation at a local community level.

Undertaking awareness programmes at sub-regional and national level.

