

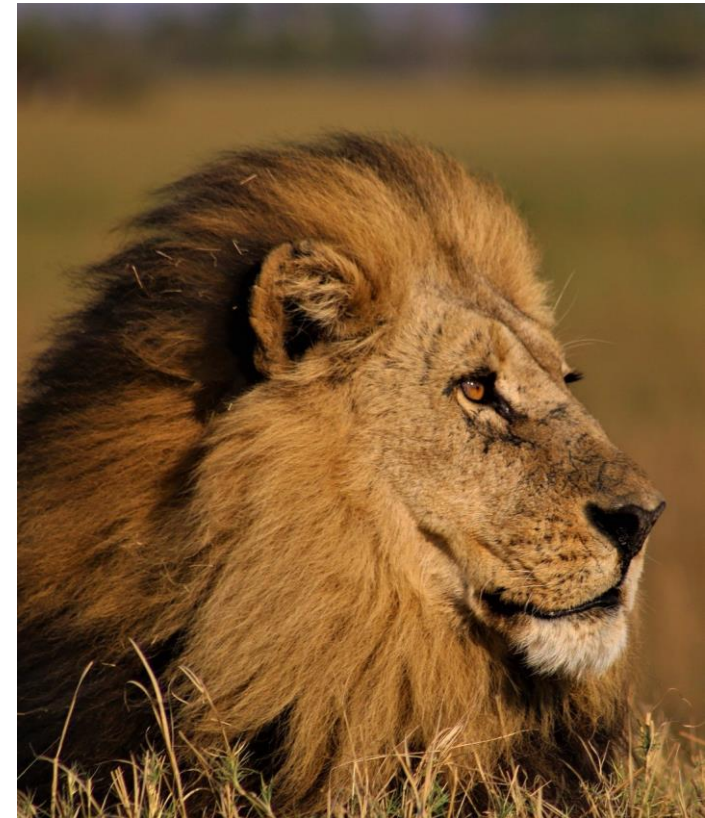
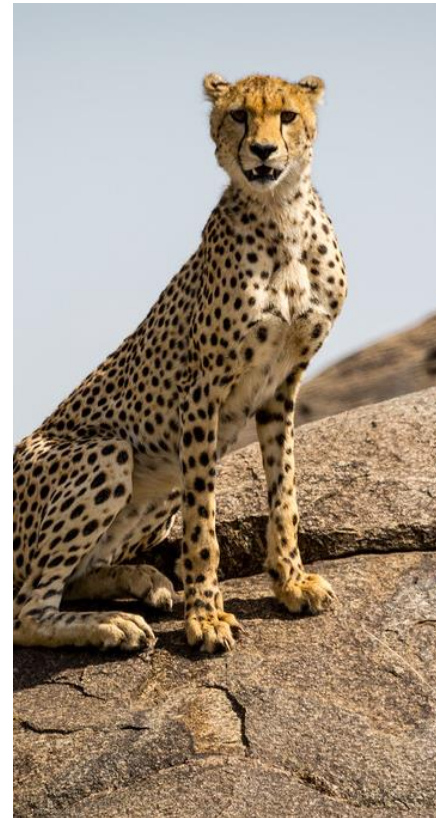


Prioritization: Southern African Region



Second Meeting of the Range States of the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative

1-4 May 2023, Entebbe, Uganda



Participants in the group

Range State

- Angola
- Botswana
- Namibia
- Mozambique
- South Africa
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe
- Malawi
- Tanzania

- CITES Secretariat
- Observers

- 10 High Priority Results
- 3 objectives not high priority but requires discussion

OBJECTIVES	PRIORITIES (RESULTS) – Highest priority (score = 1)	COMMENTS
Objective 1. International cooperation, coordination and strategic conservation planning	Result 1.1 - The POW for the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative for the period 2021-2025 is developed, approved, and implemented under appropriate organisational structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is about synergies with other relevant MEAs • Use existing structures like the SADC • Question - How are updates on the POW going to be considered? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Animal committee of the CITES perspective the Secretariat is helping with the implementation. ✓ Follow the procedure in relation to changes or updated
	Result 1.2. - Funding for the implementation of the ACI POW and priority activities is secured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation requires Funding
Objective 2. Land use planning and habitat conservation	Result 2.3. Best practice land use guidelines for the conservation of the ACI species and their prey species are developed and promoted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urgent – should be done as in yesterday
Objective 3. Prey base conservation and restoration	Result 3.1. Prey base for the ACI species is maintained or restored in important conservation areas for each ACI species, where needed and possible (see also Result 2.1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous improvement needed

OBJECTIVES	PRIORITIES (RESULTS) – Highest priority (score = 1)	COMMENTS
Objective 5. Conflict and coexistence	Result 5.1. Coexistence of local communities with the ACI species is promoted and improved.	
Objective 9. Policies and legislation	Result 9.1. Advice for ACI Range States on financing the effective implementation of the ACI POW is developed.	Funding is important for the implementation
Objective 10. Capacity and awareness	Result 10.1. Human resources and capacity of ACI Range States to conserve, sustainably manage and monitor populations of the ACI species are strengthened	No need for discussion as this clear
	Result 10.2. Local, national and global awareness for the conservation of the ACI species in Africa is increased and the case for their conservation integrated into educational curricula at national and subnational levels.	
Objective 11. Knowledge and information	Result 11.1. Standards for survey and monitoring of the ACI species and their most important prey species are established	

OBJECTIVES	PRIORITIES (RESULTS) – Highest priority (score = 1)	COMMENTS
<p>Objective 11. Knowledge and information</p>	<p>Result 11.2. The African Lion Database is developed and operational.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some work has been initiated by EWT- something like the Elephant database • Terms and conditions to be specified with the range states • Challenge on access to the database is limited • Ownership of data is also a challenge

OBJECTIVES	PRIORITIES (RESULTS) – Highest priority (score = 1)	COMMENTS
Objective 6. Sustainable use and management	Result 6.1.- Guidelines for Non-Detrimental Findings (NDFs) for trade in Lions and Leopards are developed, reviewed and endorsed, and information on NDFs for trade in Cheetahs is collated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is specific for SADC countries that are involved in sport hunting • The NDF/guidelines are already in place in some SADC countries - developed, approved and implemented • There is already a reporting mechanism in CITES - duplication • Understanding is that the 3rd party will be doing the analysis on behalf of the range state
	Result 6.2.- NDFs for trade in Lions, Leopards and Cheetahs are conducted by ACI Range States having a quota for Lion, Leopard and Cheetah according to the guidelines developed under Result 5.1	
	Result 6.3. The legal trade in Lions, Leopards and Cheetahs has been reviewed and communicated.	
Objective 7. Illegal trade and illegal or incidental killing	Result 7.1. A study on illegal trade and illegal or incidental killing of the ACI species has been conducted and shared with all relevant stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision 10.10 - this is referring the lion specifically • Addressed through the outcome of the Big cats Task Force • This is already happening and reported on. • Forensic-type techniques and the sharing of information is covered in the Big Cats Task Force
	Result 7.2. Recommendations to mitigate illegal trade and illegal killing are developed in consultation with the CITES Big Cat Task Force and relevant institutions, and conclusions shared with the ACI Range States.	

OBJECTIVES	PRIORITIES (RESULTS) – Highest priority (score = 1)	COMMENTS
<p>Objective 9. Policies and legislation</p>	<p>Result 9.2. Effective policies and legislations for the conservation of the ACI species, their prey, and their living spaces in the ACI Range States, are promoted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long terms as the review process can takes long. • In SADC – there is relevant policy and legislation • No need to external review for policies as policy and legislative review is an internal matter

Cheetah and Wild dog Priorities

- Issues Identified: –

- DNA barcoding / Forensic (Cheetah - Passport in SA)
- Road Kills
- Training/ capacity (monitoring/data analysis/ etc that contribute to the conservation of these species)
- Co-existence/ conflict (high)
- retaliatory killing
- Regional and national Surveys and connectivity (regional standardised methodology e.g. KAZA - aiming MIKE Standards for cheetah and Wild dog)
- Dispersal, Connectivity within SADC region (collar animals - corridors)
- De-stocking in SA/ reintroductions
- Population decline - possible reintroduction areas
- Land use planning - wildlife planning land use planning
- Development, review and update of national management plans
- Large carnivore management plans
- Enhance law enforcement and anti-poaching

- Issues Identified:

- Diseases/Zoonotic
- Feasibility assessment for possible restocking
- Re-introduction monitoring Research
- Pray species conservation and restoration and monitoring
- Education and Awareness

Cheetah and Wild dog Priorities


- **High Priority**

- **Sustainable financing for conservation** - Credits used in pilot in Namibia, bonds (impacts bonds, carbon credits)
- Illegal trade of wild dog and cheetah products - life sale. Link to the forensic - standardise methodologies and techniques,
 - Standardisation of the technique is a high priority - DNA barcoding / Forensic (Cheetah - Passport in SA)
 - ✓ Awareness on registered labs for certification
 - ✓ Chain of custody method
- Training/ capacity (monitoring/data analysis/ etc that contribute to the conservation of these species)
- Co-existence/ conflict (high), anger management
- retaliatory killing
- Regional and national Surveys and connectivity (regional standardised methodology e.g. KAZA - aiming MIKE Standards for cheetah and Wild dog)
- De-stocking in SA / reintroductions
 - ✓ Population decline - possible reintroduction areas
- Development, review and update of national management plans
 - ✓ Large carnivore management plans (recommendation)
- Enhance law enforcement and anti-poaching

Cheetah and Wild dog Priorities

- **High-Medium Priority**
 - Dispersal Connectivity within SADC region (collar animals - corridors management)
 - Land use planning - wildlife land use planning
- **Medium Priority**
 - Road Kills
 - Diseases/Zoonotic




CMS

Thank you!

