

AFRICAN RHINO RANGE STATES' AFRICAN RHINO CONSERVATION PLAN



Why
By whom
For whom
When
Vision
Difference
Components
Implementation

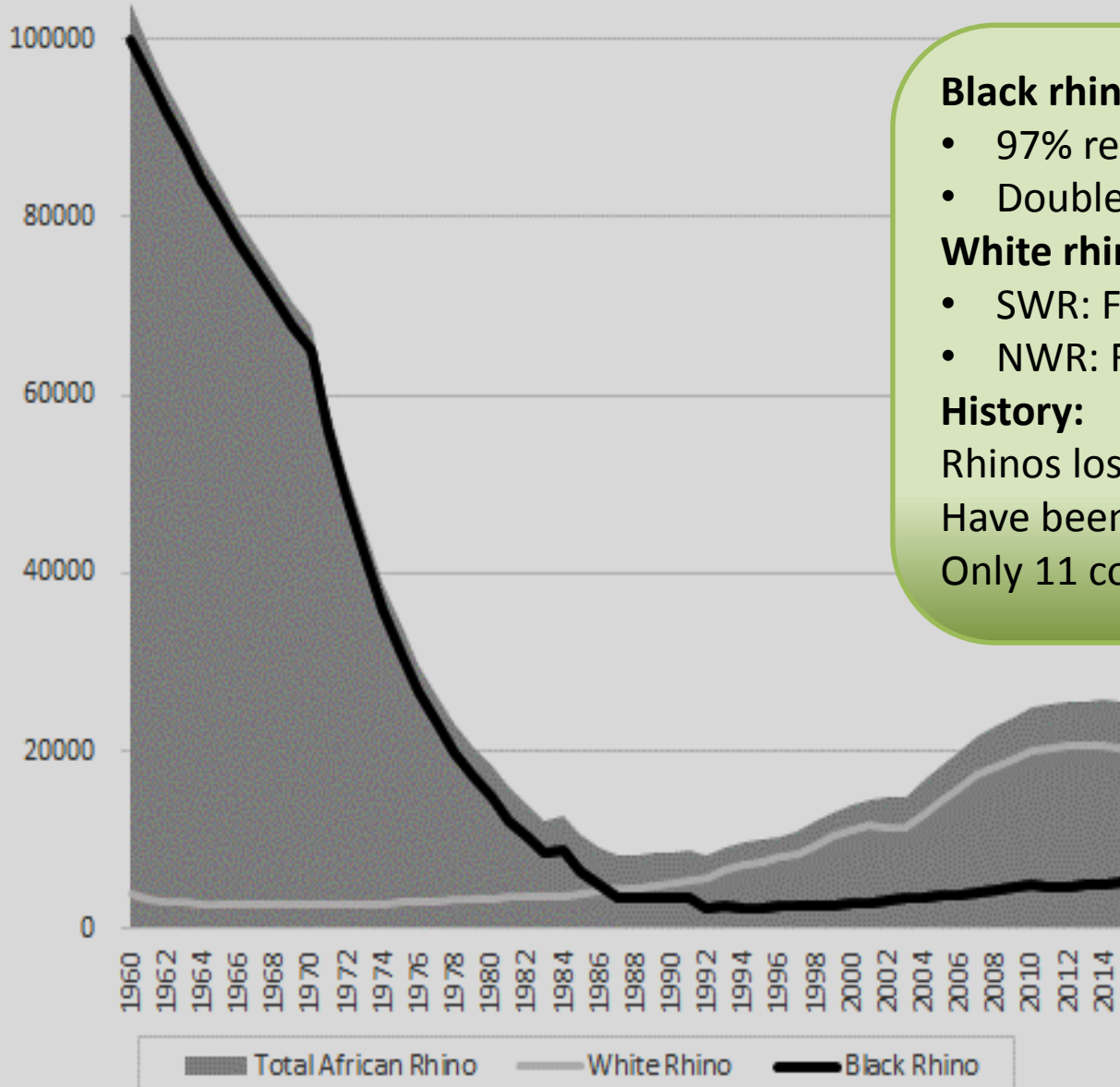


REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Estimated Numbers of African Rhino 1960-2015
(Numbers interpolated for years without estimates)

Where have we come from?



Black rhinos:

- 97% reduction from 1960 to mid 1990s
- Doubled last 2 decades.

White rhinos:

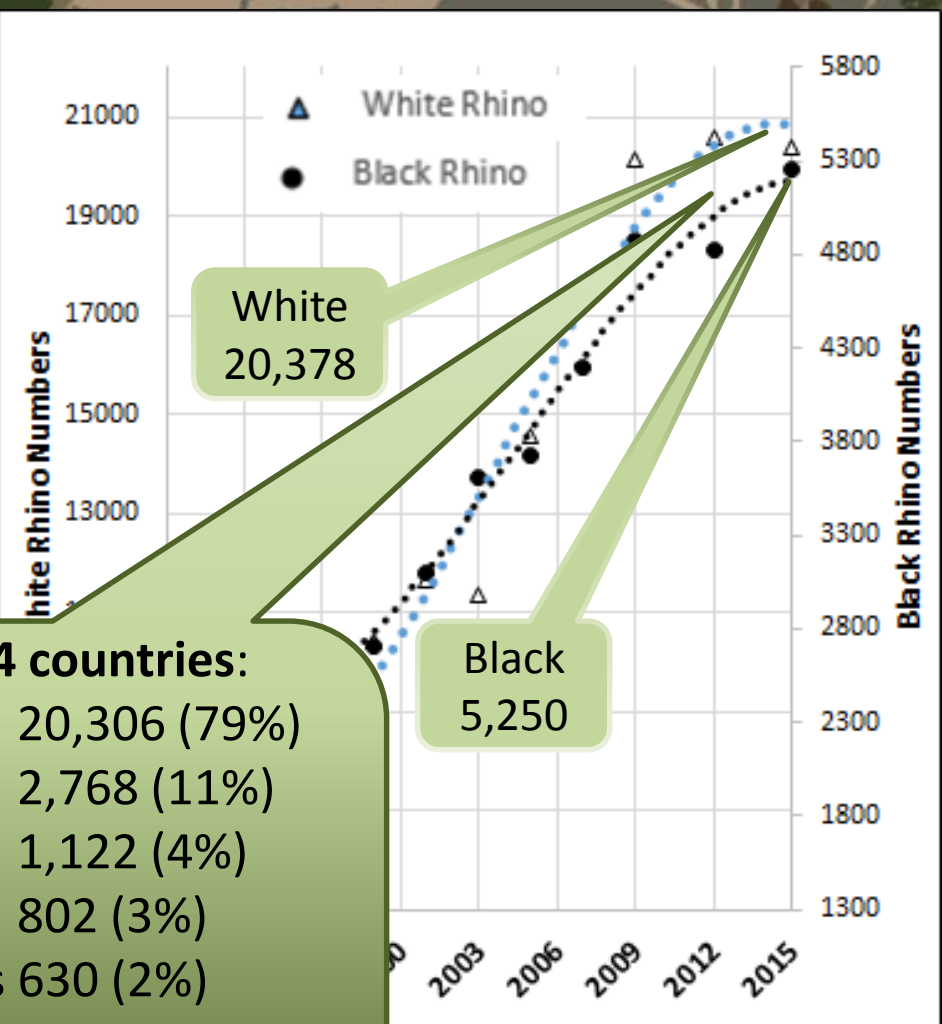
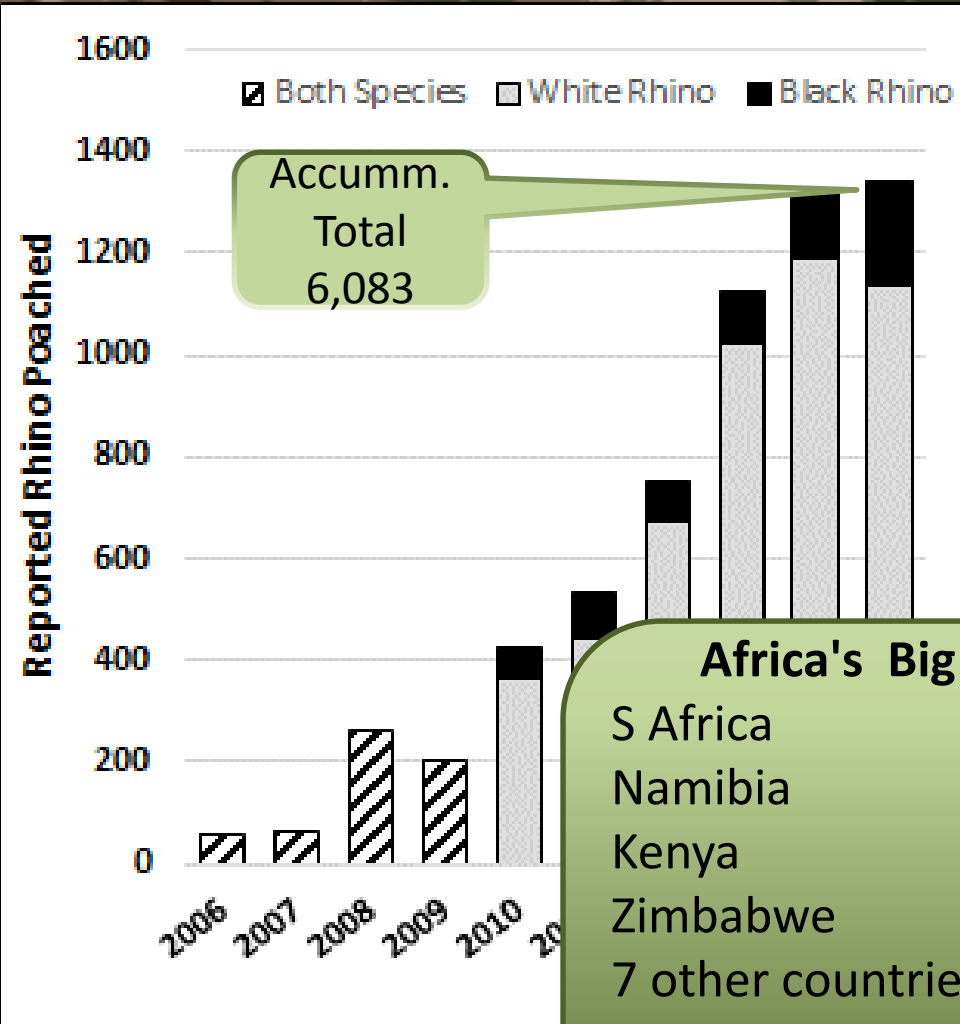
- SWR: From near extinction to 20,300
- NWR: From 2,200 to 3 since 1960!

History:

Rhinos lost from many countries
Have been re-establishment.

Only 11 countries with bulk in the Big 4

Emerging threat: Poaching



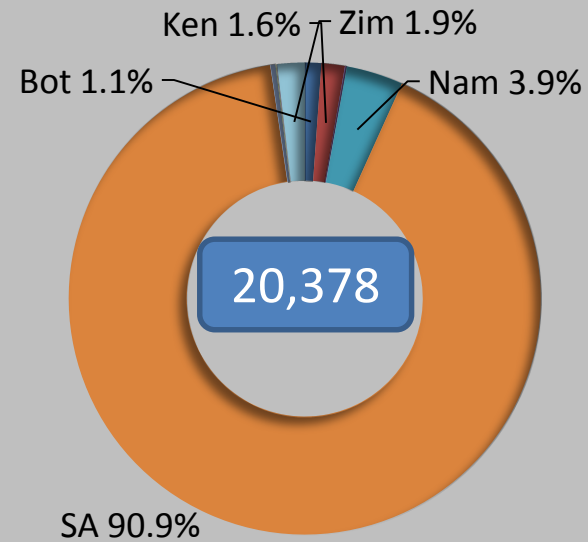
Africa's Big 4 countries:

S Africa	20,306 (79%)
Namibia	2,768 (11%)
Kenya	1,122 (4%)
Zimbabwe	802 (3%)
7 other countries	630 (2%)

95.6% in SADC
97.5% in BIG 4 rhino states

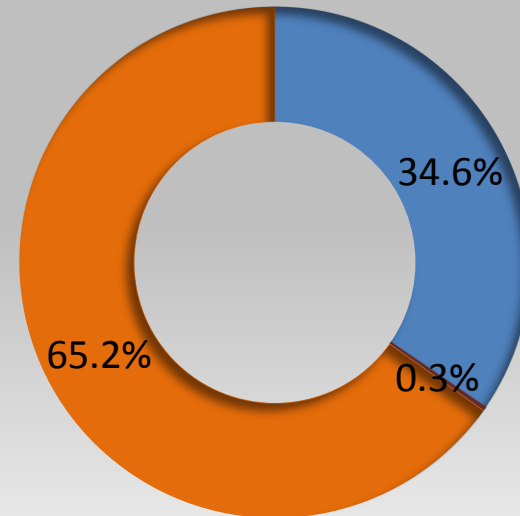
Africa's white rhinos

White rhinos by country in 2015



- Botswana
- Kenya
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

White rhino ownership



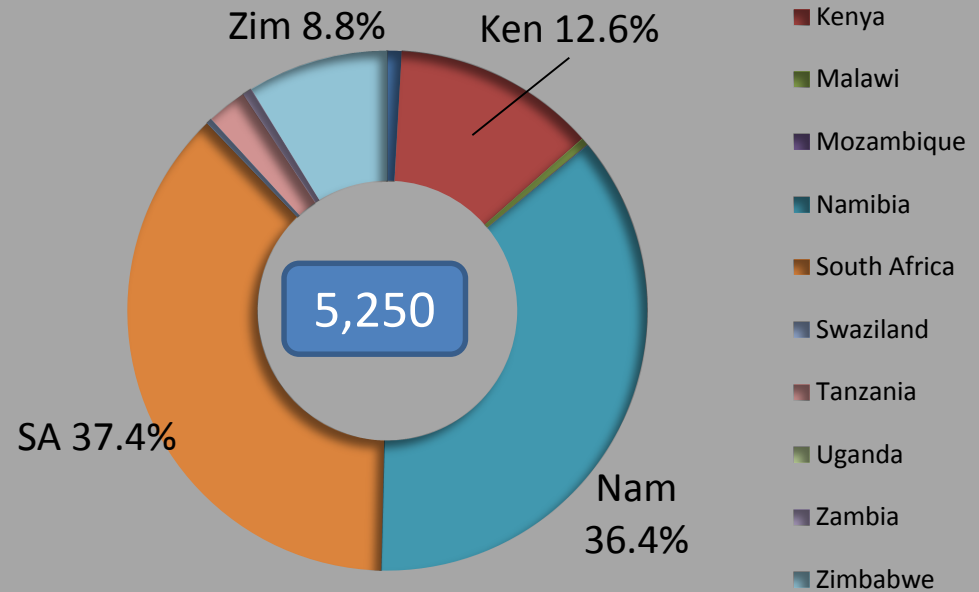
- Pvt
- Comm
- State



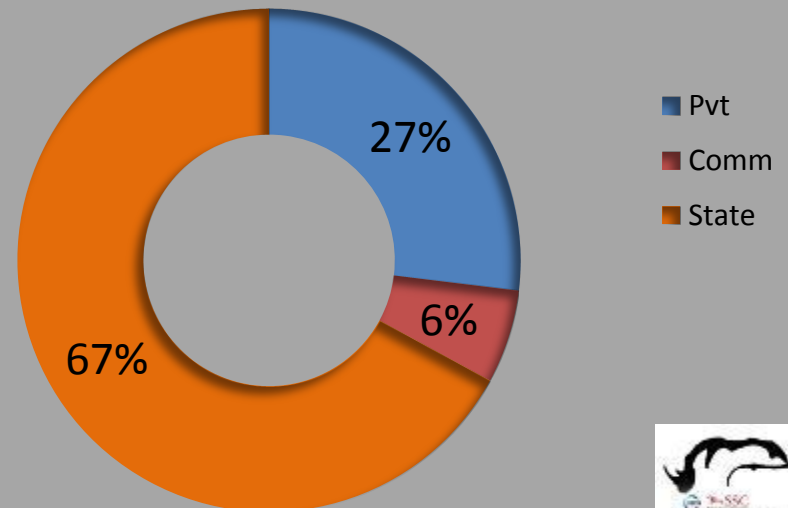
Africa's black rhinos



Black rhinos by country in 2015



Black rhino ownership



Who's who in the zoo

Global



Continental & Rhino Reporting to CITES



African Range States Plan

Regional



East African Community RMG

Horn of Africa WEN

National Rhino Plans



The hierarchy of plans

AFRICAN RHINO RANGE STATES'
AFRICAN RHINO CONSERVATION PLAN

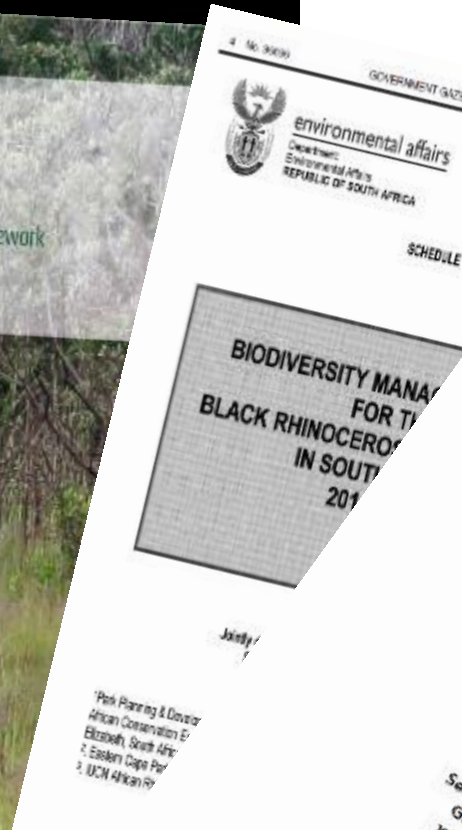


Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan

African Rhino

Objectives:

- Overarching
- Focus on
 - Cooperation
 - Areas of collective action



Plan	Protection	Monitoring	Biological Management	Capacity	Coordination	Communication	Sustainability & Support	Range Expansion	Other & Enabling
Continental Draft Range States Plan	Protection, LE, Investigations, Prosecutions & Intelligence	Biological Management including range expansion (guided by effective monitoring)		Capacity	Coordination	Support: Public through Communication & Action	Support: Political Adequate Sust. Finance Support: Local communities & Livelihoods	Included in Biological Mgmt	Cross-cutting (Research, Enabling Policy & Legislation, Innovation and Adaptive mgmt.
Botswana	Protection	Monit for Mgmt	Pop Mgmt	Capacity building	Coordination	Public Awareness and Communication	Support, Incentives & Partnership		
Kenya	Protection and LE	Monit for Mgmt	Biol. Mgmt	Coordination and capacity			Awareness and public support	Population expansion	
Namibia BR	Protection and LE		Biological management	Capacity & Sustainability (Overall Enabling Objective)	Coordination and Collaboration		Support and Incentives	Expansion of range	Enabling Policy & Legislative Framework in place
Namibia WR	LE and Security		Population Management for high fin. return				Legal trade in horn & high income frm WR	Increasing WR num and range	
S Africa BR	Protection	Popn Monit (Enabling for Biol Mgmt)	Biol Mgmt	Human Resources	Coordination of cons. mgmt		Economic & social sust.		
S Africa WR	Protection	Monit, Permitting & Stock Control	Biol Mgmt		Effective communication and collaboration		Sustainability		Hunting
Tanzania	Protection and Security: LE	Biological Monitoring and Evaluation	Biol Mgmt	Capacity building	Coordination and Internat. Relations		Economics and Socio-Cultural		
Zambia Draft	Security + LE	Biological Monitoring & Management		Capacity	Coordination	Communication	Sustainability & Support	Rhino Sourcing & Range Exp	Enabling Policy & Legislative Framework
Zimbabwe	Effective Protection and LE	Biological Monitoring & Management		Building Conserv. Capacity	Coordination Collab. and Prog Mgmt		Socio-economic Sust		
Uganda Draft	Security Protection + LE	Monit for Mgmt	Biol Mgmt	Capacity	Coordination & Collaboration & Partnerships	Community & Education	Sustainability, Resource Mobil & Econ Support	Reintro & Establish-ment	

AFRICAN RHINO RANGE STATES' AFRICAN RHINO CONSERVATION PLAN

- **VISION**: Secure, viable, growing and valued rhino populations across the African landscape
- **GOAL**: Ensure that continental rhino numbers increase over the next five years (by end 2020)

Protection, LE, Investigations & Intelligence

To adequately protect rhino and secure their derivatives by the implementation of effective legislation and strengthened coordinated collaborative law enforcement actions (between countries and across different arms of government), improved investigation, increased cooperative intelligence sharing and analysis, effective prosecution and application of best available technology, knowledge and skills.

Biological Management

To cooperatively manage and expand rhino populations across the African landscape to achieve sustained growth rates*, and to conserve genetic diversity with decision-making informed by adequate standardised monitoring.

Political Support

To foster and encourage collective political support for rhino conservation

Adequate Financing

To explore and develop financing mechanisms and structures to adequately and sustainably fund rhino conservation efforts

Socio-Economic

To incentivise and secure support for rhino conservation by improving livelihoods and empowering local people* through the promotion of benefits derived from wildlife resources.

Enabling policy and legislative framework & Cross Cutting need for innovation & research

Goal Target: Ensure that Continental rhino numbers increase over the next five years

Capacity

To ensure that sufficient, skilled and appropriately equipped human resources are deployed efficiently and strategically

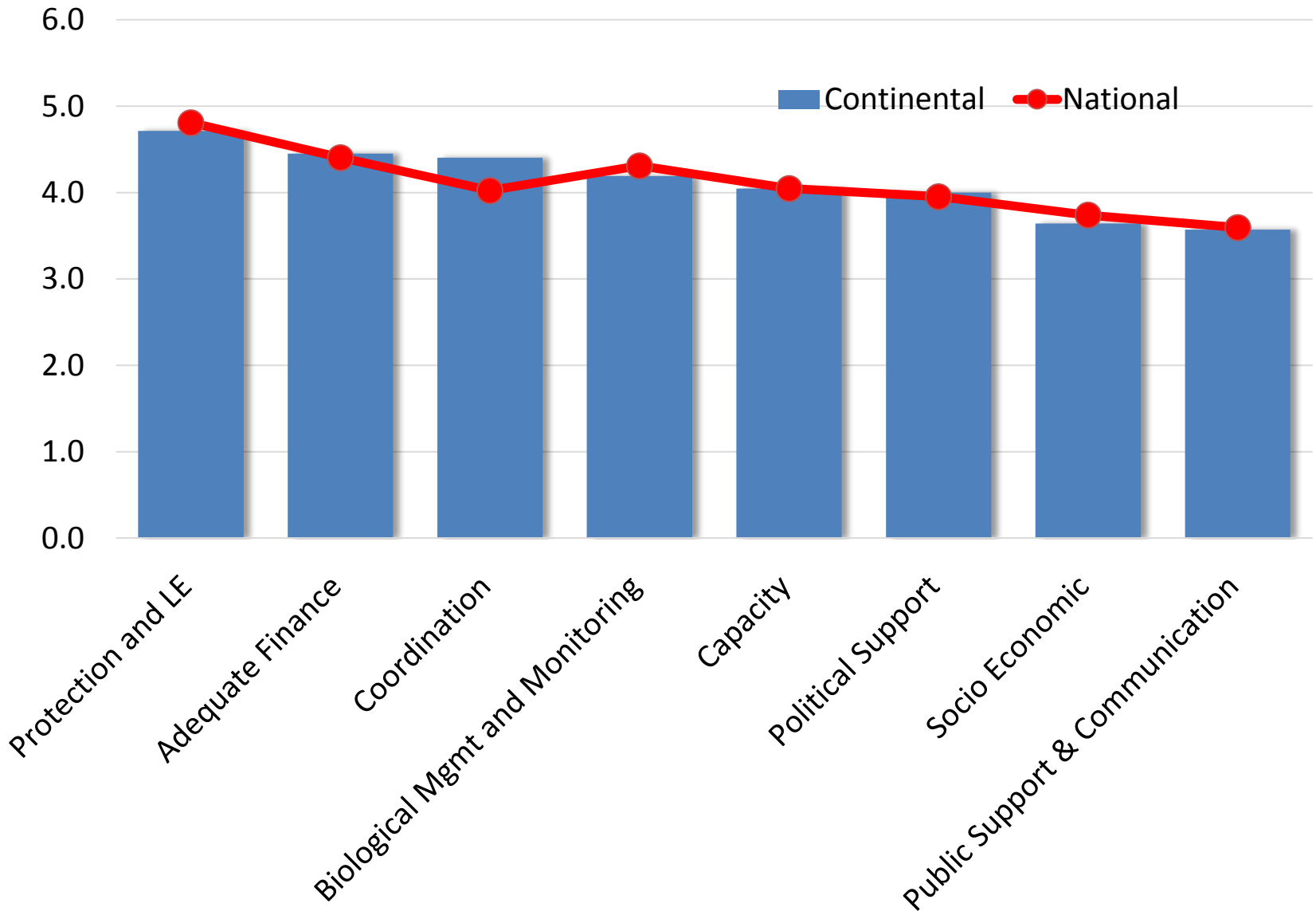
Coordination

To improve coordination between range states through active participation in international forums* to ensure the implementation of rhino related issues, including, range expansion, law enforcement, enhanced livelihoods, training, biological management & CITES issues

Communication & Public Support

To ensure understanding and broad scale support from the public and stakeholders for rhino conservation efforts through effective conservation action and targeted communication

Importance of Key Components (Avg Score/5)



1. Protection, law enforcement, investigations and intelligence

To adequately protect rhino and secure their derivatives by the implementation of effective legislation and **strengthened coordinated collaborative law enforcement actions** (between **countries** and across different arms of government), improved investigation, **increased cooperative intelligence sharing and analysis**, effective prosecution and application of best available technology, knowledge and skills.

Proactive intelligence, sharing info, forensics

1. Actions

- Reduce poaching
- Secure rhino horn stocks
- Review & amend legislation
- Proactive intelligence
- Effective investigations
- Improved conviction rate
- Reduce demand for illegally sourced specimens
- Seizure info
- Standardised DNA forensics
-

Component 1. Protection, law enforcement, investigations and intelligence

- Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): some examples
 - % population of each subspecies reported poached over time
 - Number of arrests and successful prosecutions (especially of levels 3 & 4 /5 in the criminal pyramid) that have occurred due to internal and cross boundary information sharing and analysis.
 - % of reported international seizures/year from which DNA samples were supplied to a recognised rhino DNA laboratory using the standardised RhODIS microsatelite marker system for checking against profiles in the international database.
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- Possible Projects eg.
 - DNA RhODIS sample collection training at continental level
 - Securing funding to pay for analysis of routine samples that currently sit unanalysed.
 - Funding for operation of network of intelligence / investigators and provision of tools as needed.
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2. Key Component: Biological Management

- To cooperatively manage and expand rhino populations across the African landscape to achieve sustained growth rates*, and to conserve genetic diversity with decision-making informed by adequate standardised monitoring.

*Sustained growth rates increase the ability of the meta-population to withstand a given amount of poaching and also minimises loss of genetic diversity through genetic drift

Translocation, stocking rate, genetic diversity,
surplus males, monitoring

3. Key Component: Coordination

- To improve coordination between range states through active participation in international forums to ensure the implementation of rhino related issues, including, range expansion, law enforcement, enhanced livelihoods, training, biological management

Building links, sharing intelligence & analysis,
skills building, lessons learnt

4. Key Component: Socio-Economic

- To incentivise and secure support for rhino conservation by improving livelihoods and empowering local people* through the promotion of benefits derived from wildlife resources.*

**People living with or near wildlife under different tenure systems (rural and private sector)*

Alienation of communities, green militarisation, increasing value of the resource, rhino must be worth more alive than dead

5. Key Component: Political support

- *To foster and encourage collective continental political support for rhino conservation*

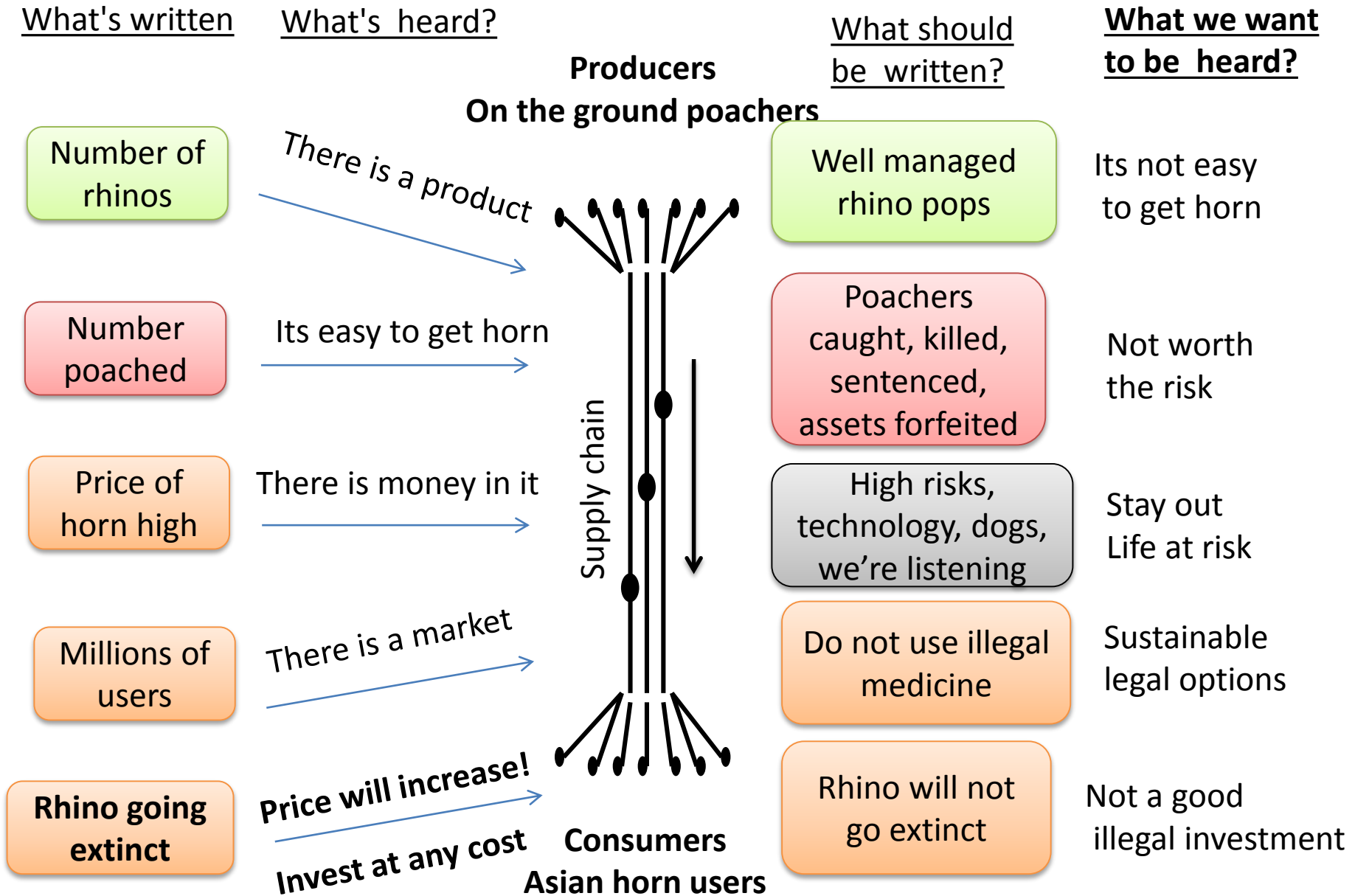
Political commitment,
adequate prior range state consultation
essential

6. Key Component: Communication and public support

- To promote understanding and broad scale support from the public and stakeholders for rhino conservation and law enforcement through targeted communication

Messaging, attitude & behaviour change

Targeted messages to RHINO poachers?



7. Key Component: Capacity

- To ensure that sufficient, skilled and appropriately equipped human resources are deployed efficiently and strategically

Wide range of skills needed, leadership

8. Key Component: Adequate Financing

- To explore and develop **financing mechanisms and structures to adequately and sustainably fund focused on collaborative regional and priority national rhino conservation efforts**

Sustainable & innovative funding,
African Rhino Fund, projects

Cross-cutting

- Enabling policy and legislative framework & need for innovation & research

Implementation

- Range States are to be accountable for oversight of the plan.
- Range States to identify focal points (oversight over implementation)
- Encouraged to make use of AfRSG official range State reps to report back to principals to ensure the plan is being implemented.
- Recommended that the existing structures within range States that manage national plans should be used eg national rhino coordinator.
- Range State focal points are encouraged to interact with their counterparts in other range States to give effect to the plan.

Evaluation

- A number of KPI's are listed at the end of each Key Component section in the plan.
- Range States are represented at the IUCN SSC AfRSG meeting . Could provide a forum for Range State reporting of their implementation of the plan against the KPI's every two to three years.
- SADC Rhino Management Group and EAC Rhino Management Group meetings also will provide forums where progress can be discussed by a number of countries and opportunities for regional collaboration can be explored.

Financing

- As mentioned one of 8 Key Components
- Rhino conservation VERY expensive (~US\$1,125 to US\$12,500/rhino)
 - Sustainable and innovative financing is a key prerequisite to successful rhino protection, monitoring and management.
 - Translocations and establishment of new founder populations also very expensive.

Financing

- Some initiatives and projects involve all or more than one range States that require funding e.g.
 - Standardised DNA sample collection and analysis
 - Regional and or Continental coordination meetings
 - Cross border translocations
- Range States supported the development of an African Rhino Fund to facilitate the funding of a suite of identified Continental priority projects.
- Range States also agreed that such a fund should also make potential donors aware of some identified National priority projects requiring funding.

Financing

- Range States sought the assistance of an IUCN SSC AfRSG steering committee to assist with priority rating and assessment of project proposals.
- In addition to pursuing more traditional funding; Range States recognised the potential for novel methods of financing to possibly raise significant funding from non-traditional sources.
 - Rhino Impact Investment Project under UfW led by ZSL

Actions

- Assess the arrangements relating to the African Elephant Fund and consider the possible development of African Rhino Fund (with IUCN SSC AfRSG steering committee to assist with assessment and prioritisation of projects to be funded).
- Impact investing options to be investigated.
- Consider the development of a Portfolio of Projects that could be used to solicit funding.
- Raise funds to perform country needs analyses and investigate structures.
- To help coordinate efforts between donors and management agencies, IUCN SSC AfRSG Web Page could have a link to the continental plan with links to national plans and country websites where countries could also list priority national projects they have identified.