
SESSION TITLE: IMPLEMENTATION OF CITES DECISION REGARDING MONITORING OF ILLEGAL KILLING OF ELEPHANTS AND TRADE IN IVORY

Chair: H Dublin

Rapporteurs: R Bhima, S Kasiki

Forest Working Group

Chair: A. Ekobo

Rapporteurs: R. Barnes, S. Lahm

Savannah Working Group

Chair: R. Masogo-Mojaphoko

Rapporteurs: N. Leader-Williams, R. Bhima

West Africa Working Group

Chair: S. Sagnah

Rapporteurs: K. Koanate, D. Kouame

East Africa Working Group

Chair: I. Douglas-Hamilton

Rapporteurs: M. Maïge, S. Kasiki

Central Africa Working Group

Chair: M. Tchamba

Rapporteurs: A. Nchanji, S. Lahm

Southern Africa Working Group

Chair: M. Lindeque

Rapporteurs: M. Garai, R. Hoare

TRAFFIC and IUCN/SSC were called upon by the Parties to CITES to recommend monitoring systems for trade in elephant products and illegal killing of elephants that include determinations of the effect of CITES Decisions and Resolutions on wild elephant populations. TRAFFIC and IUCN/SSC organised a workshop in Nairobi in December 1997 to provide advice and recommendations with regard to development and implementation of these systems. The AfESG was asked to comment on the recommendations from the workshop and to provide advice on the sites to be included in the system.

The first session was to discuss data needs and collection protocols as outlined in the workshop report. The

AfESG members attending the meeting were divided into savanna and forest ecosystem working groups, which were to: provide recommendations on the data to be collected; recommend additional needs, or suggest variables which could be removed from the list; provide comments on the data collection protocol; recommend possible options on how to go about designing a collection sheet if necessary.

The working groups decided that only two additional categories needed to be added to the data collected in the monitoring system, and these are:

- external factors - drought
- enforcement - degree of training (as a measure of enforcement)

In the afternoon session, there were four working groups based on the four sub-regions in Africa, to discuss the site selection for the monitoring system. The working groups were to: familiarise members with the site selection criteria produced during the monitoring workshop; provide recommendations on the site selection criteria; recommend additional criteria, or suggest criteria which could be removed from the list; based on these criteria and using the list of selected sites from the workshop as a guide, fill in the data sheets with sites and the appropriate corresponding data; every county in the sub-region should be examined for possible sites; for each Range State select up to a maximum of 3 sites and complete the site selection worksheet for each; prioritise the sites within a country and across the sub-region if necessary.

It is important to note that the sites selected below are those the Group chose to be chosen from, for the monitoring system. Not every site can be used, as this would be far too costly for implementation. The sites selected are as follows:

CENTRAL AFRICA**Chad**

1. Zakouma

Congo-Kinshasa

1. Ituri
2. Garamba NP
3. Kahuzi-Biega NP

Cameroon

1. Nki-Boumba Bek-Lobeke
2. Banyang-Mbo
3. Waza NP

CAR

1. Dzanga-Sangha
2. Sangba
3. Bangassou

Congo-Brazzaville

1. Noubale-Ndoki
2. Conkouati
3. Odzala

Equatorial Guinea

Not represented

Gabon

1. Complexe Gamba
2. Reserve a Lope
3. Minkebe Reserve

Rwanda

Not represented

EASTERN AFRICA**Eritrea**

1. Gash Setit

Ethiopia

Not represented

Kenya

1. Tsavo NP
2. Elgon NP
3. Samburu District

Somalia

Not represented

Sudan

1. Bentin

Tanzania

1. Selous GR
2. Ruaha NP
3. Katavi NP

Uganda

1. Murchison NP
2. Queen Elizabeth NP
3. Kidepo NP

SOUTHERN AFRICA**Botswana**

1. Chobe Enclave
2. Moremi
3. Tuli

Malawi

1. Kasungu
2. Liwonde
3. Vwaza Marsh

Mozambique

1. Niassa
2. Cahorra Bassa

Namibia

1. Etosha NP
2. A Conservancy (to be selected at a later date)

South Africa

1. Kruger NP
2. Tembe

Swaziland

Not represented

Zambia

1. Luangwa
2. Lower Zambezi
3. Mumbwa

Zimbabwe

1. Hwange
2. Chewore/Mana
3. Nyaminyami District

WESTERN AFRICA**Burkina Faso**

1. Ranch de Gilieu du Gingou
2. Ranch de Nazinga
3. Parc du W

Benin

1. Parc National du W
2. Parc National du Pendjau
3. Zone Cynegetique de la Djona

Cote d'Ivoire

1. Parc National Tai
2. Parc National de la Comoé
3. Parc National de Allaihoué

Ghana

1. Mole NP
2. Red Volta
3. Kakum NP

Guinée

1. Massif forestier de Zياما
2. Ouré-Kaba
3. Sansalé

Guinée Bissau

Not represented

Liberia

1. Sopa NP

Mali

1. Reserve des Elephants de Gourma

Nigeria

1. Yankari NP
2. Sambisa GR
3. Cross River NP

Niger

1. Parc National du W
2. Baban Rafi

Senegal

Not represented

Sierra Leone

Not represented

Togo

1. Parc National de la Kéran
2. Parc National de Fazao/Nalfakassa
3. Parc National de la Fossa-aux Lions

Those countries with no sites listed did not have members from their countries present at the meeting, and members present did not feel comfortable prioritising sites for them. Hence, there is no information for those countries. However, those countries with

members have been sent the same form which was filled out at the meeting and they have been asked to carry out the same exercise which was done at the meeting. These sites will be added as responses are received.

SESSION TITLE: HUMAN-ELEPHANT CONFLICT TASK FORCE (HETF)

Chair: K Okoumassou

Rapporteurs: J Ononanga, E Bossou

PRESENTATION: HUMAN - ELEPHANT CONFLICT BIBLIOGRAPHY

The HETF has put together a bibliography of material on all aspects of human-elephant conflict. This

bibliography is available from the AfESG Secretariat on demand.

DISCUSSION OF HETF TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Human-Elephant Conflict Task Force (HETF) is concerned with all issues surrounding the collection and analyses of data, and research related to human-elephant conflict carried out by the African Elephant Specialist Group (AfESG).

As agreed to by the Group, the HETF members are suggested by the AfESG Chair and presented to the members of the Specialist Group for approval each triennium or meeting. If the need arises, the Chair can appoint an acting HETF member until the time arises when the acting member's services are no longer required. The Chair of the Task Force is appointed from within.

All members of the HETF must be actively involved in human-elephant conflict work.

The members of the Task Force are as follows:

Richard Hoare, Chair
Sam Kasiki
Sally Lahm
Moses Kofi Sam
Martin Tchamba
Greg Overton, Secretary

SESSION TITLE: CAPTIVE BREEDING OF ELEPHANTS

Chair: J Waithaka

Rapporteurs: L Osborne, L Saiwana

With increasing frequency, zoos/captive breeding facilities are arguing that their maintenance of African elephants is primarily for elephant conservation reasons

and not primarily to generate viewing revenues. Therefore the AfESG is being asked more and more to make technical statements/judgements as to their worth. A