



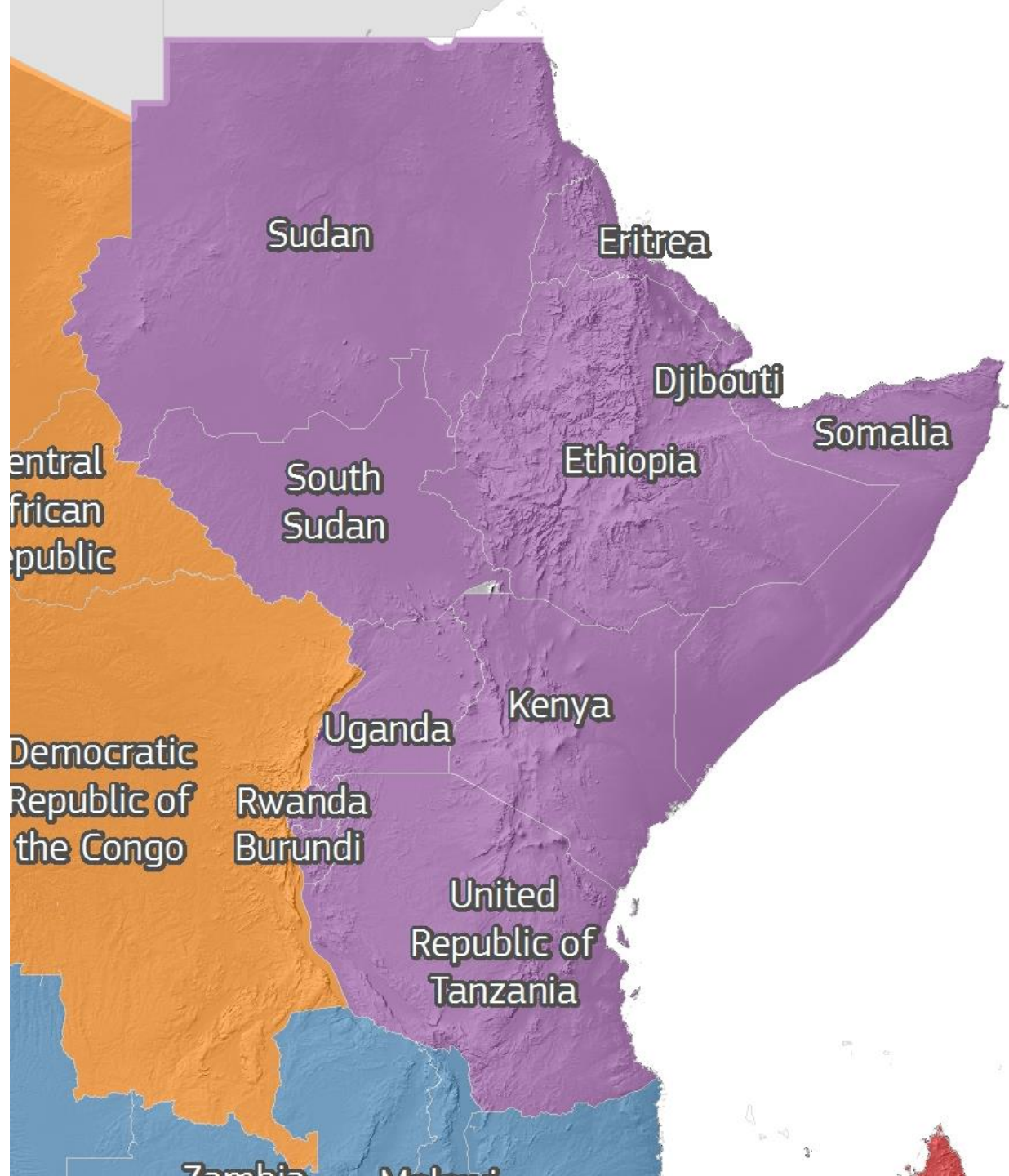
INPUTS FOR THE DESIGN OF AN EU STRATEGIC APPROACH TO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN EASTERN AFRICA

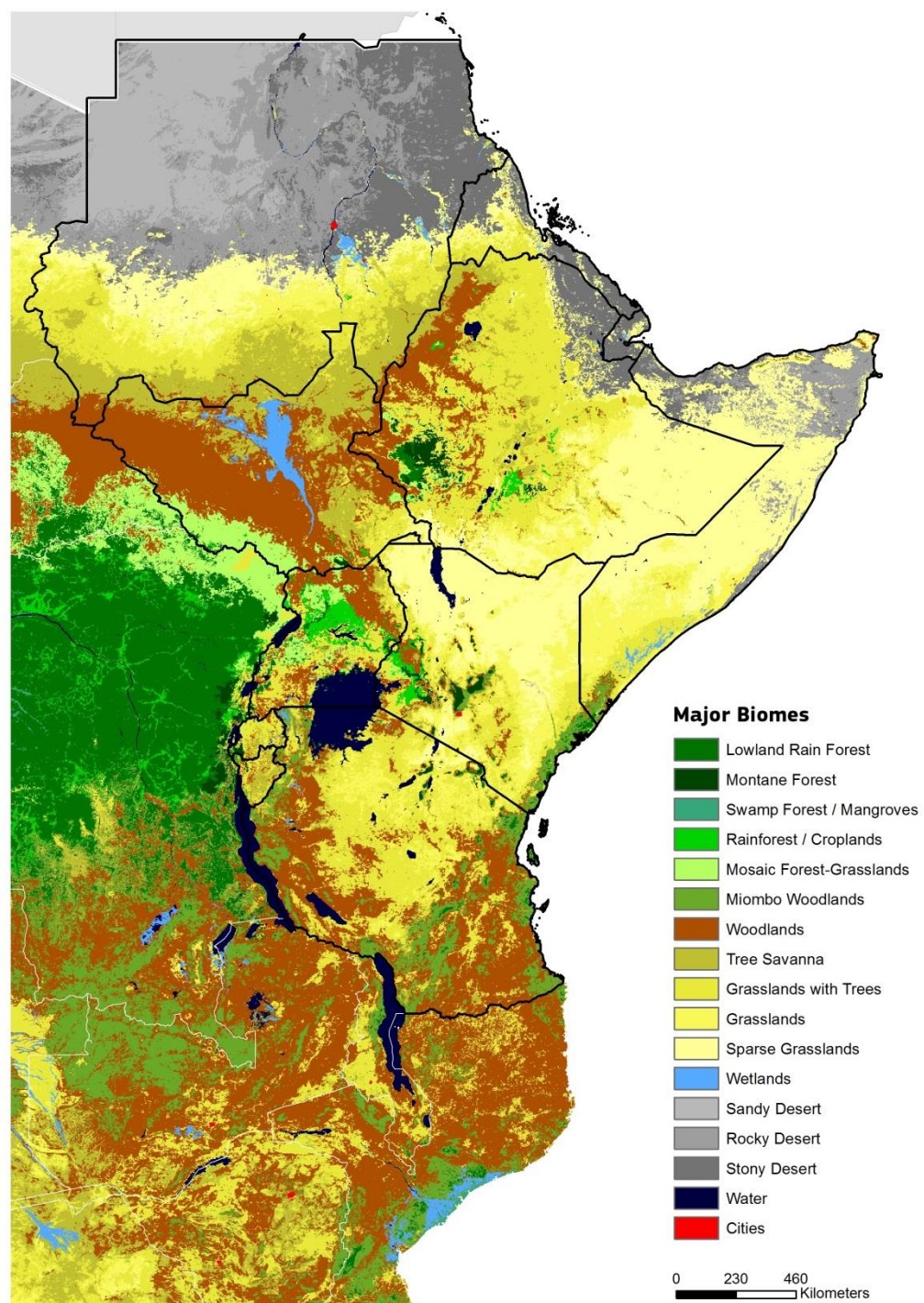
11 Countries

- Burundi*
- Djibouti^
- Eritrea^
- Ethiopia^
- Kenya*^
- Rwanda*^
- Somalia^
- South Sudan^
- Sudan^
- Tanzania*
- Uganda*^

•* EAC

•^ IGAD













THREATS AND DRIVERS

- Loss of natural habitat through fragmentation and unsustainable use
 - Human-Wildlife Conflict
 - Isolation of PAs, loss of connectivity and resilience
- Loss of species through illegal and unsustainable offtake
 - Domestic and international markets
 - Survival and cultural demands
- Human population increase; poverty
- Weak governance and corruption
- Political indifference to ecosystem/biodiversity values
- Climate change

PRIORITY STRATEGIC APPROACHES

1. Law enforcement and trade control
2. Protecting threatened “flagship” species
3. Maintaining Key Landscapes for Conservation
4. Strengthening sectoral management and coordination

PRIORITY STRATEGIC APPROACHES

1. Law enforcement and trade control

- Strengthen policies and laws
 - Stop the killing
 - Stop the trafficking
 - Stop the demand
-
- ☐ National-level multi-agency WENs
 - ☐ Regional forensic services for DNA and isotopic analysis
 - ☐ Law-enforcement training at CAWM

PRIORITY STRATEGIC APPROACHES

2. Protecting threatened “flagship” species

Elephants



Black and White Rhinos



Great Apes



Big Cats and other large predators



PRIORITY STRATEGIC APPROACHES

2. Protecting threatened “flagship” species

Elephants; Rhinos; Great Apes; Big predators

Why do these species deserve preferential attention?

- Popularity that underpins wildlife tourism
- Knock-on effects linked to maximal habitat and resource demands; “apex” species
- Increasingly endangered; alarming trend data

PRIORITY STRATEGIC APPROACHES

3. Maintaining Key Landscapes for Conservation

KLCs are areas of outstanding value whose size and existing wildlife inventory indicate they are the region's healthiest and most resilient ecosystems, and so are worthy of priority investments designed to maintain them as such indefinitely

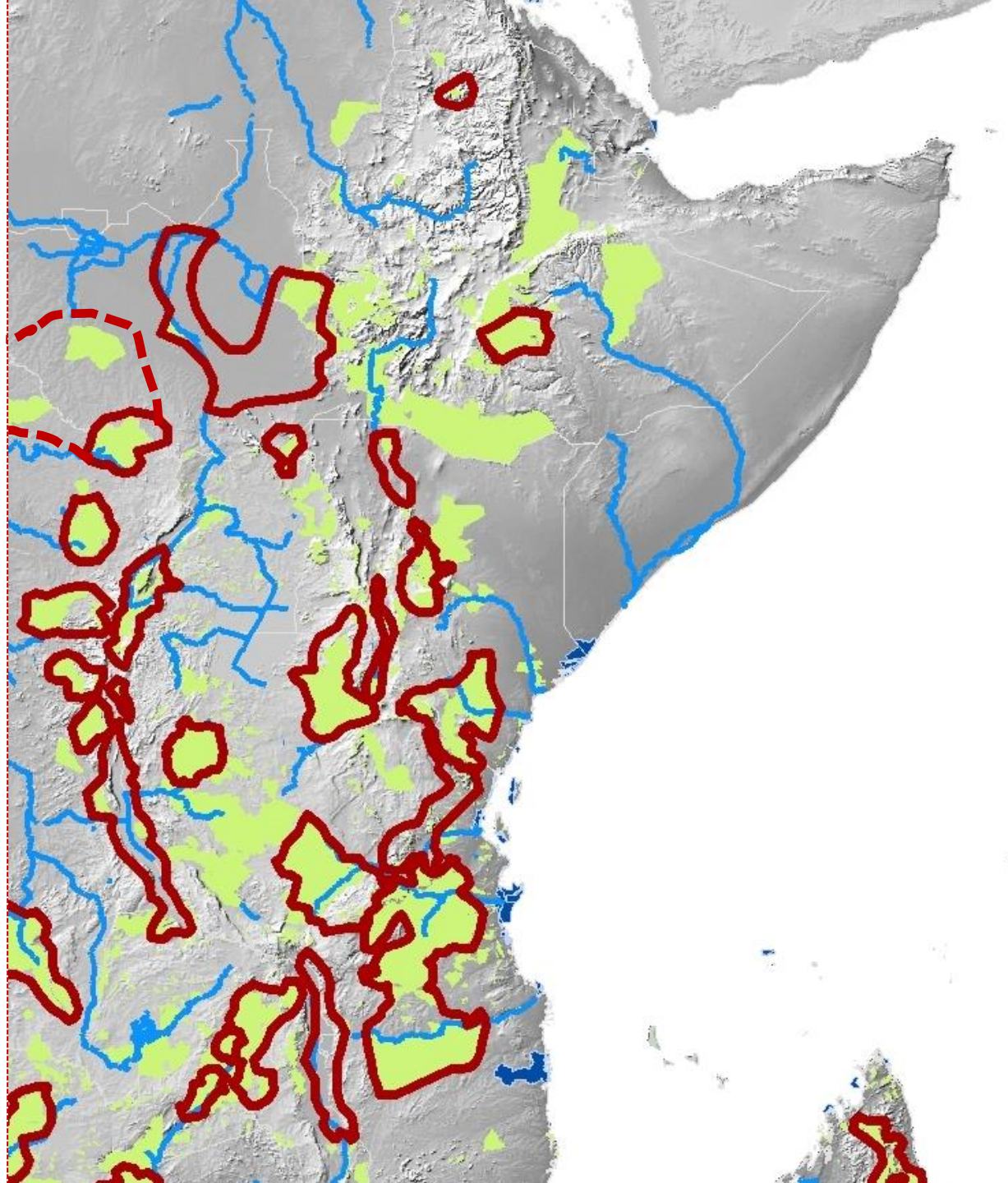
Details of all the criteria used to identify KLCs are given in the reports, but migratory phenomena, hotspots of endemism and key populations of endangered and vulnerable species are included, with an emphasis on those that require large and intact ecosystems to sustain free-ranging populations

Invariably, KLCs constitute a mosaic of PAs of varying types, as well as all the unprotected land between and around them. Many straddle international borders: TFCAs

17 KLCs (11 TFCAs)

80+ PAs

1. Mara-Serengeti-Ngorongoro
2. Greater Virunga
3. Rift Valley Lakes
4. Selous-Niassa
5. Greater Kilimanjaro
6. Simien Mountains.
7. Lake Turkana NPs.
8. Greater Mt Kenya.
9. Sudd-Badingilu-Boma-Gambella
10. Bale Mountains.
11. Lakes Tanganyika & Malawi
12. Eastern Arc forests
13. Ruaha-Rungwa-Kitulo-Kipengere.
14. Moyowosi-Kigosi.
15. Nyungwe-Kibira
16. Imatongs-Kidepo
17. Lantoto-Garamba



PRIORITY STRATEGIC APPROACHES

3. Maintaining Key Landscapes for Conservation

Strengths: analysis in Vol 3 confirms the KLCs include:

- representation of all major EA biomes;
- key* populations of all the major “flagship” species groups as well as
- numerous locally iconic endemic and endangered species such as Grevy’s zebra; Rothschild’s giraffe; Nile lechwe; Hirola antelope; and very many Ethiopian spp

Weaknesses:

- arid lands and coastal forests under-represented
- seashore and marine habitats under-emphasised

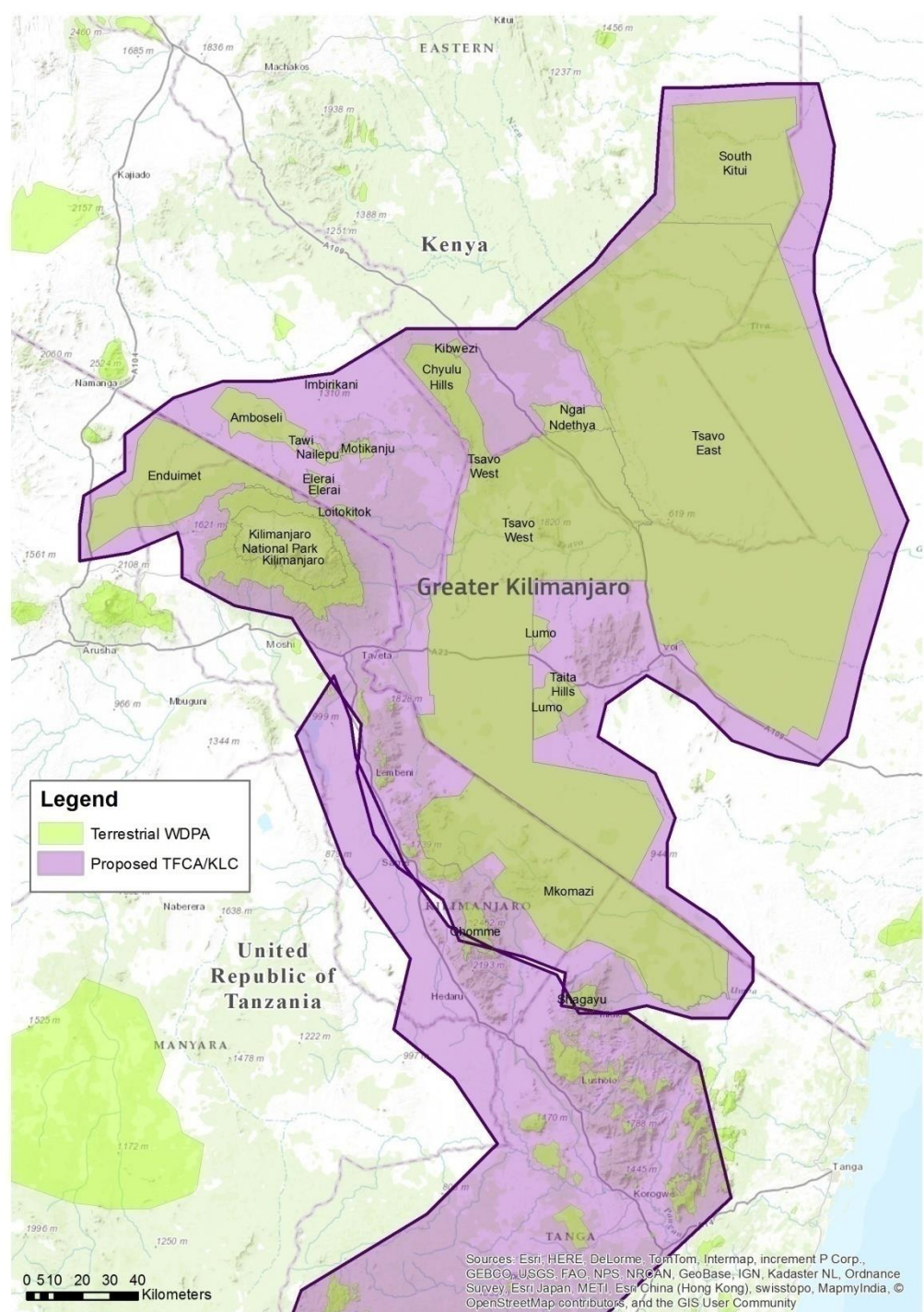
**Mara
Serengeti
Ngorongoro**

**KLC/TFCA
Kenya-
Tanzania**



Greater Kilimanjaro

KLC/TFCA Kenya- Tanzania



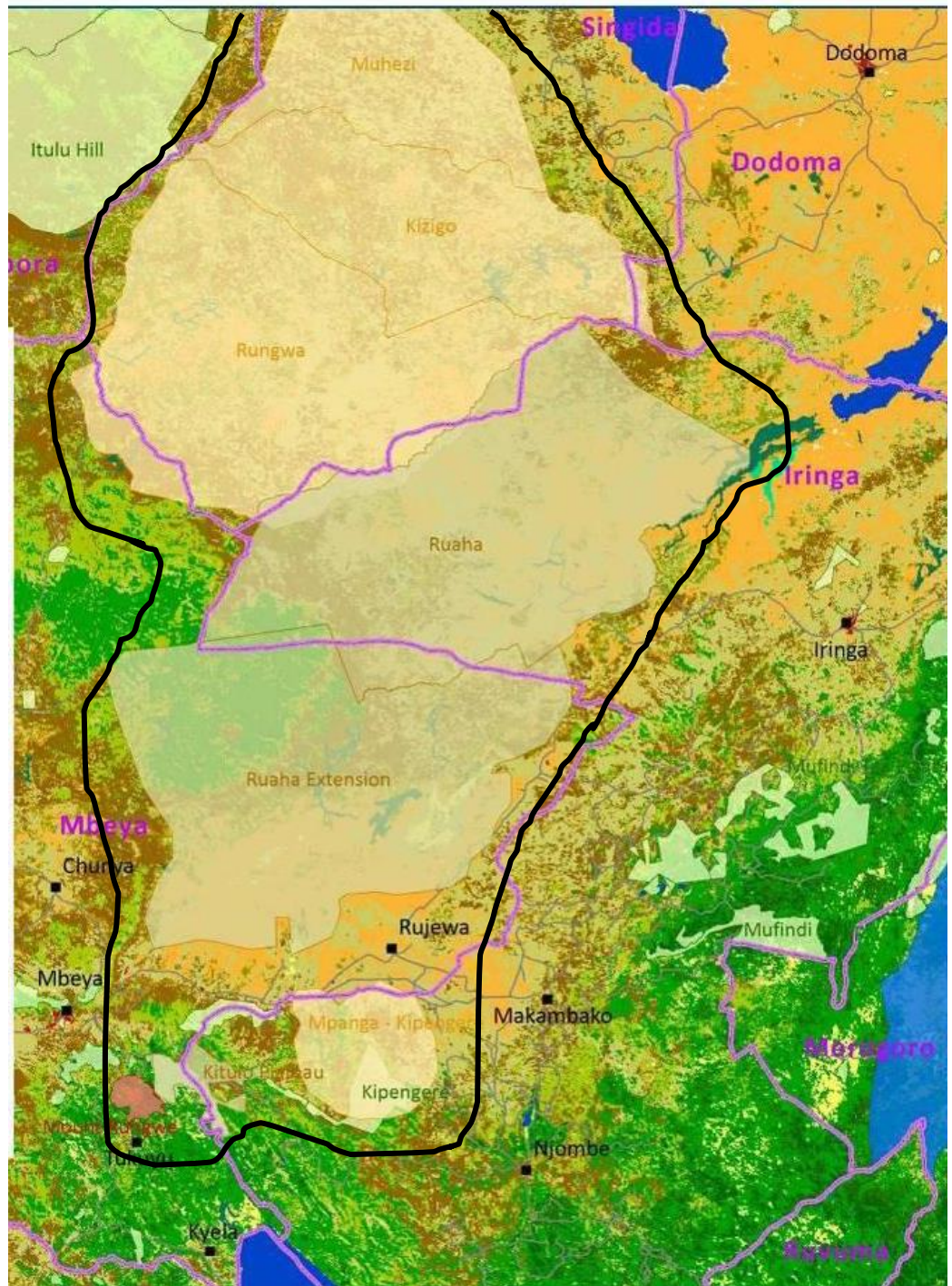




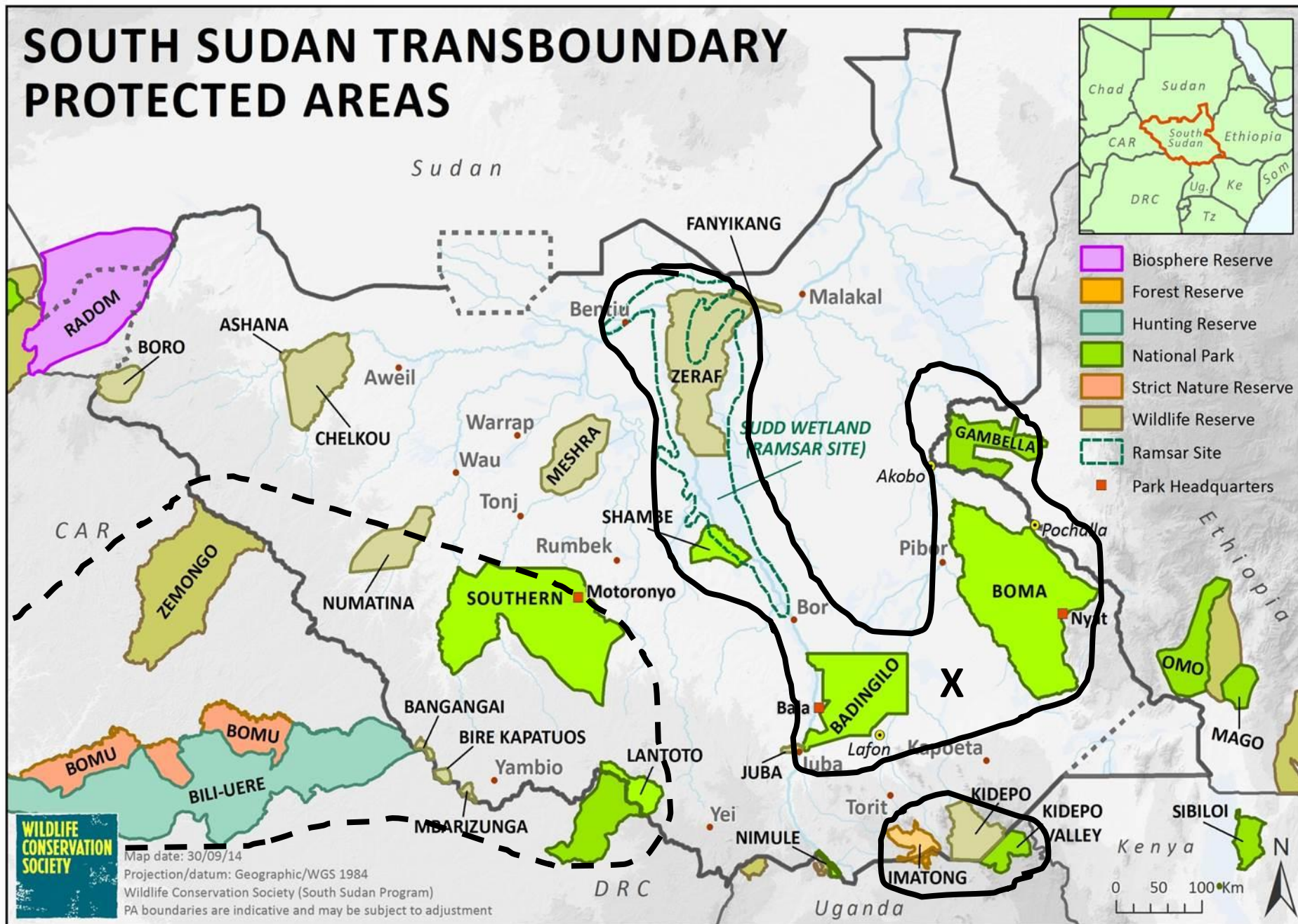


**Ruaha
Rungwa
Kitulo
Kipengere**

**KLC
Tanzania**



SOUTH SUDAN TRANSBOUNDARY PROTECTED AREAS







RANGE OF POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES WITHIN KLCs

- Supporting the establishment and functioning of a high-level Steering Committee
- Provision of technical assistance (resident advisors, and/or consultants)
- Co-management contracts
- Outright management contracts (e.g. with Africa Parks)
- General management planning
- Strengthening management through capital investment in buildings, roads, vehicles and other equipment
- Strengthening management by defining and meeting training needs at all levels
- Establishing performance standards and monitoring procedures (e.g. SMART), including management effectiveness
- Securing strategic corridors
- Research and monitoring
- Ecological and biological management of habitats and species (including translocations; forest rehabilitation/restoration etc)

RANGE OF POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES WITHIN KLCs

- Ensuring GMPs address Climate Change Adaptation
- Developing business plans for enhanced revenue
- Improving law enforcement strategies and capacity through additional manpower, training and equipment
- Mitigating HWC and HEC, including fencing and improved compensation schemes
- Controlling invasive species
- Supporting CBNRM (whether consumptive or not)
- Promoting improved/complementary livelihood strategies (both pastoral and agricultural)
- Developing PES and REDD+ projects within the KLC
- Conducting local education and awareness campaigns
- Strengthening family planning services throughout the KLC

PRIORITY STRATEGIC APPROACHES

4. Strengthening sectoral management and coordination

- Developing EAC policy, procedures and technical oversight for the establishment and management of functional TFCAs
- Developing a new course at the EA regional College of African Wildlife Management for PA wardens, inclusive of scholarships
- Providing technical support to the planning and implementation of national-level sectoral, institutional and/or PA-system reforms

Inputs for the design of an EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Eastern Africa

END