



# Need for credible data, tools and empowerment of civil society

EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa Meeting  
February 2015

Jean-Christophe Vié, Deputy Director, Global Species Programme, IUCN

# What is needed for implementation

- Credible data and measurement of impacts/ effectiveness of strategies (monitoring)
- Capacity to manage all conservation aspects (social, ecological, economic, political, etc.)
- Consultation and involvement of African governments and citizens
- Sharing work with civil society (private and NGO sectors)
- Sustainably fund / incentivise conservation
- Improved governance, coordination of efforts



AFRICAN ELEPHANT



AFRICAN RHINO



AFROTHERIA



AMPHIBIAN



ANOLINE LIZARD



ANTEATER, SLOTH AND ARMADILLO



ANTELOPE



ASIAN RHINO



ASIAN WILD CATTLE



BAT



BEAR



BISON



BOA AND PYTHON



BUMBLEBEE



BUSTARD



BUTTERFLY



CACTUS AND SUCCULENT



CANID



CAPRAINAE



CARNIVOROUS PLANT



CAT



CETACEAN



CHAMELEON



CHINA PLANT



CONSERVATION BREEDING



CORMORANT



CRANE



CROCODILE



CROP WILD RELATIVE



CYCAD



DEER



DIVER/LOON



DRAGONFLY



EQUID



FLAMINGO



FRESHWATER CRAB AND CRAYFISH



FRESHWATER FISH



GALAPAGOS PLANT



GALLIFORMES



GRASSHOPPER



GROUPER AND WRASSE



HERON



HIPPO



HORSESHOE CRAB



HYAENA



IGUANA



INDIAN SUBCONTINENT PLANT



INVASIVE SPECIES



LAGOMORPH



LARGE CARNIVORE INITIATIVE FOR EUROPE



MACARONESIAN ISLAND PLANT



MARINE TURTLE



MEDICINAL PLANT



MOLLUSC



MUSHROOM, BRACKET AND PUFFBALL



NEW WORLD MARSUPIAL



ORCHID



OTTER



PALM



PECCARY



PELICAN



PINNIPED



POLAR BEAR



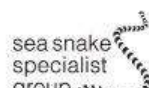
PRIMATE



RE-INTRODUCTION



SALMONID



SEA SNAKE



SHARK



SIRENIA



SMALL CARNIVORE



SMALL MAMMAL



SNAPPER, SEABREAM, GRUNT



SOUTH AMERICAN CAMELID



SOUTH ASIAN INVERTEBRATE



STURGEON



TAPIR



TORTOISE AND FRESHWATER TURTLE



TUNA AND BILLFISH



VIPER



VULTURE



WILD PIG



WILDLIFE HEALTH

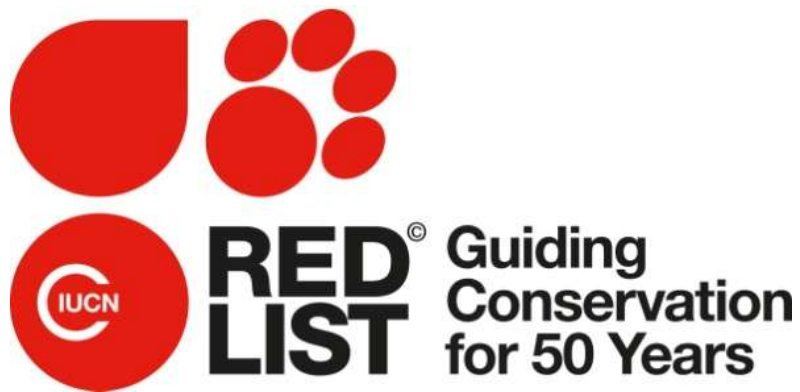


WOLF



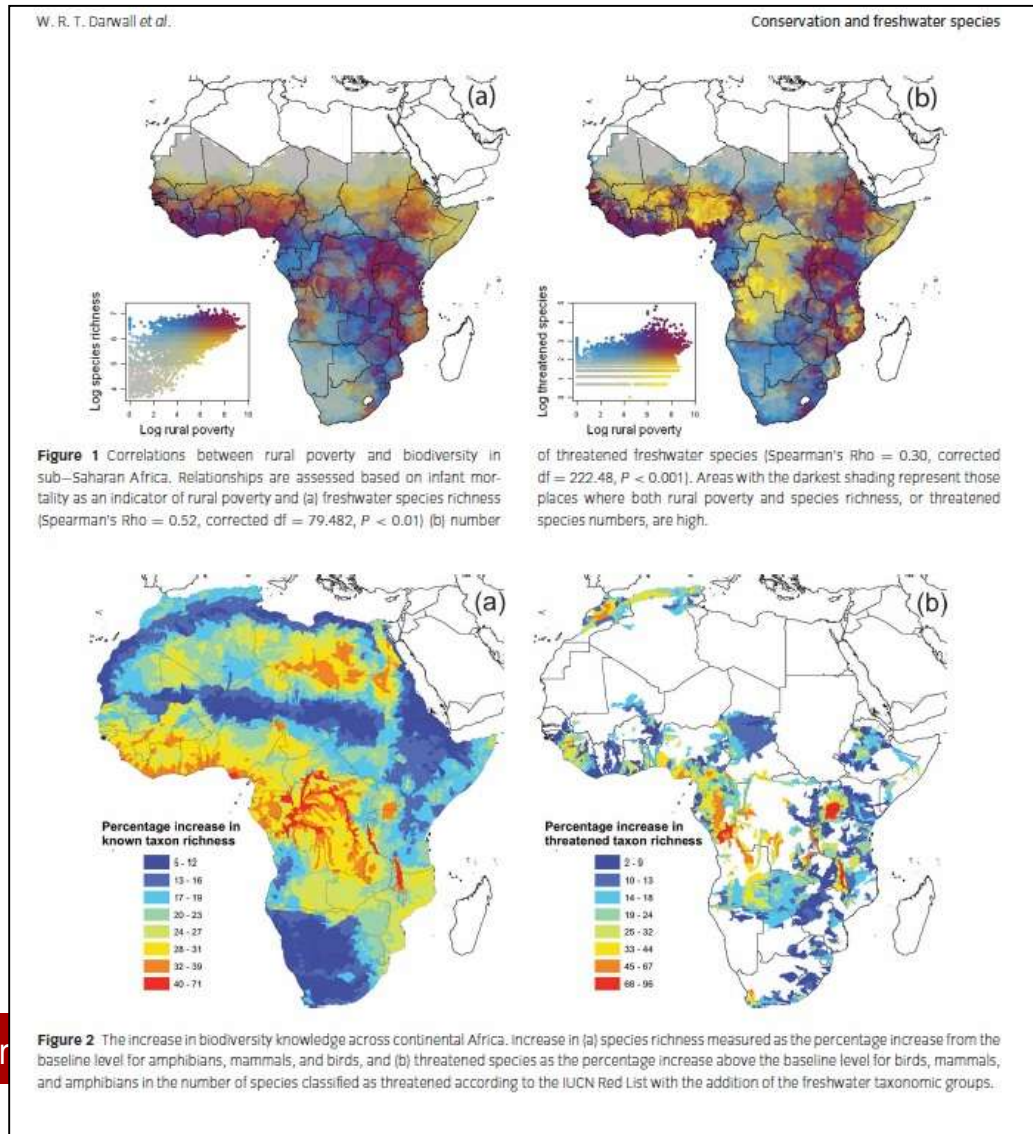
WOODCOCK AND SNIPE

# IUCN contribution

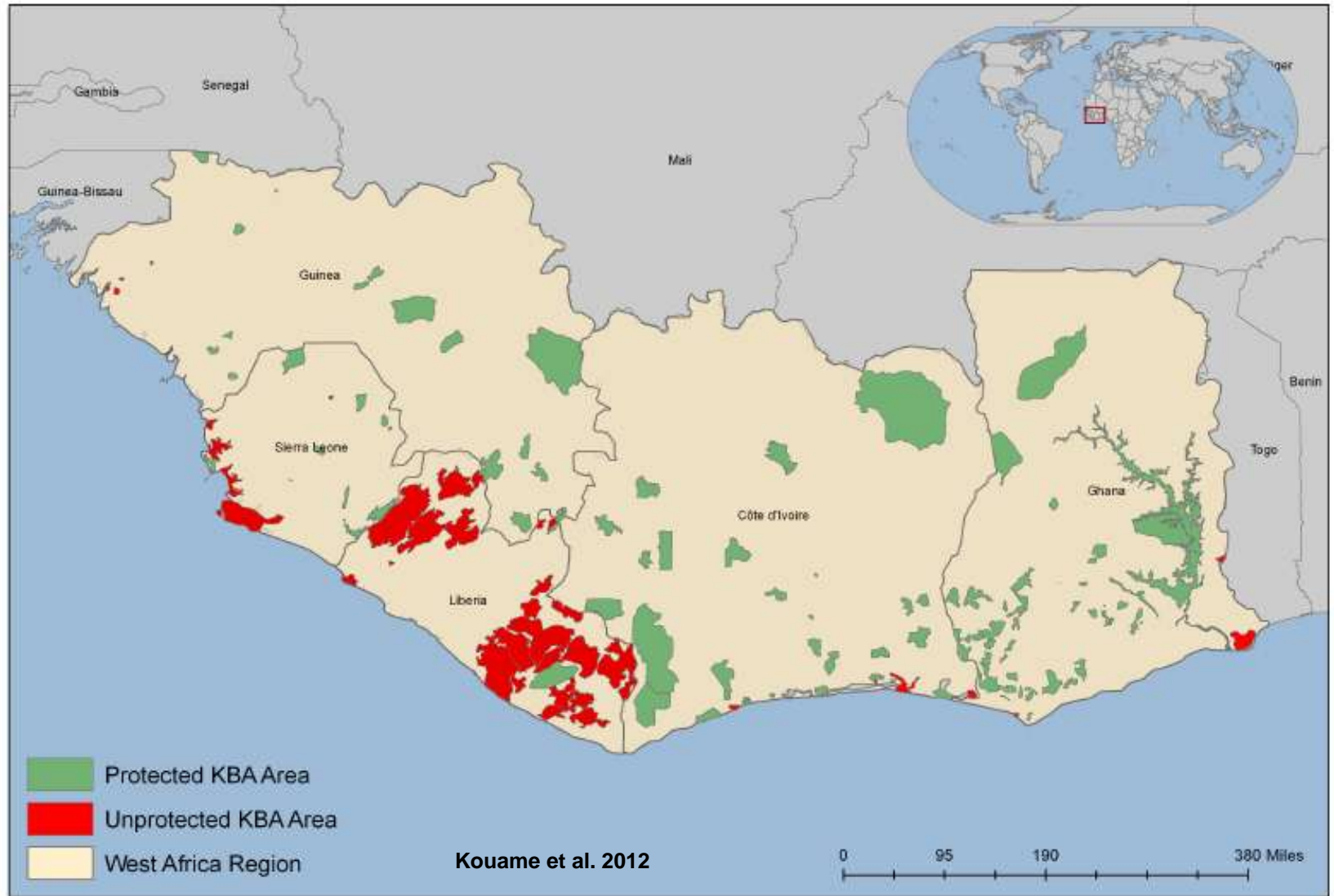




# Relationship between species richness and rural poverty in Africa

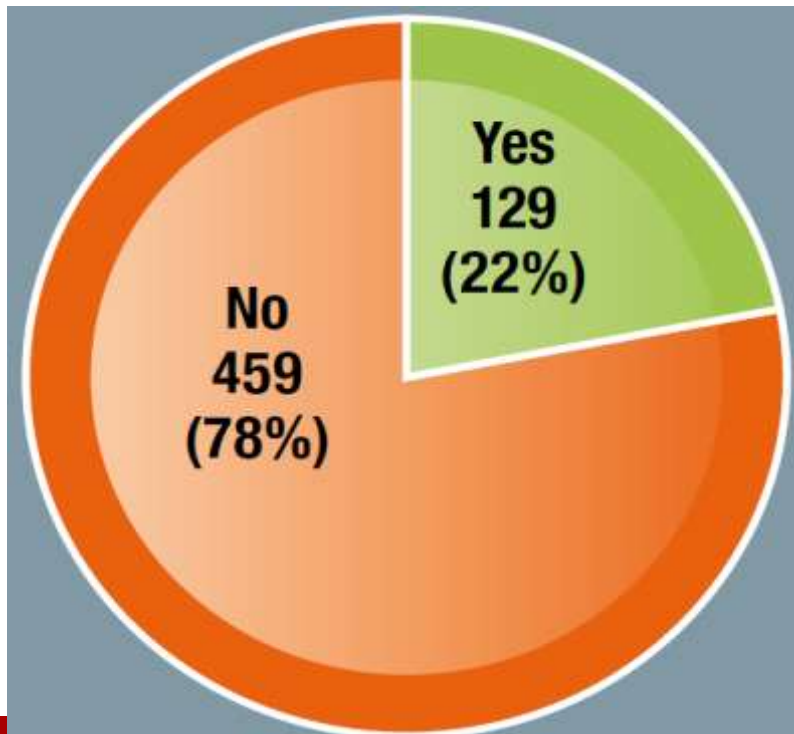


# Applications of KBAs

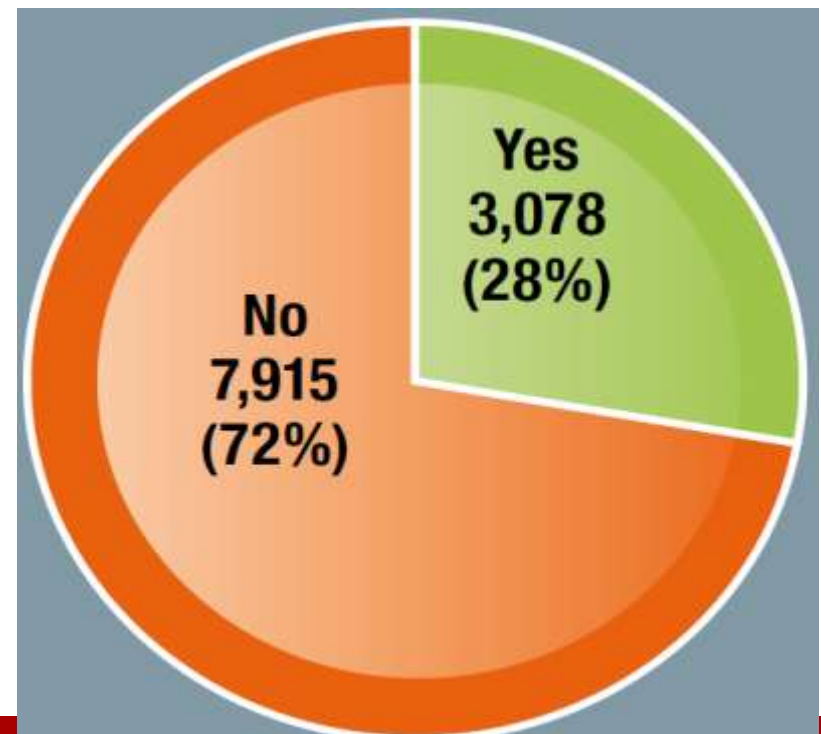


## → “areas of particular importance for conservation of biodiversity ”

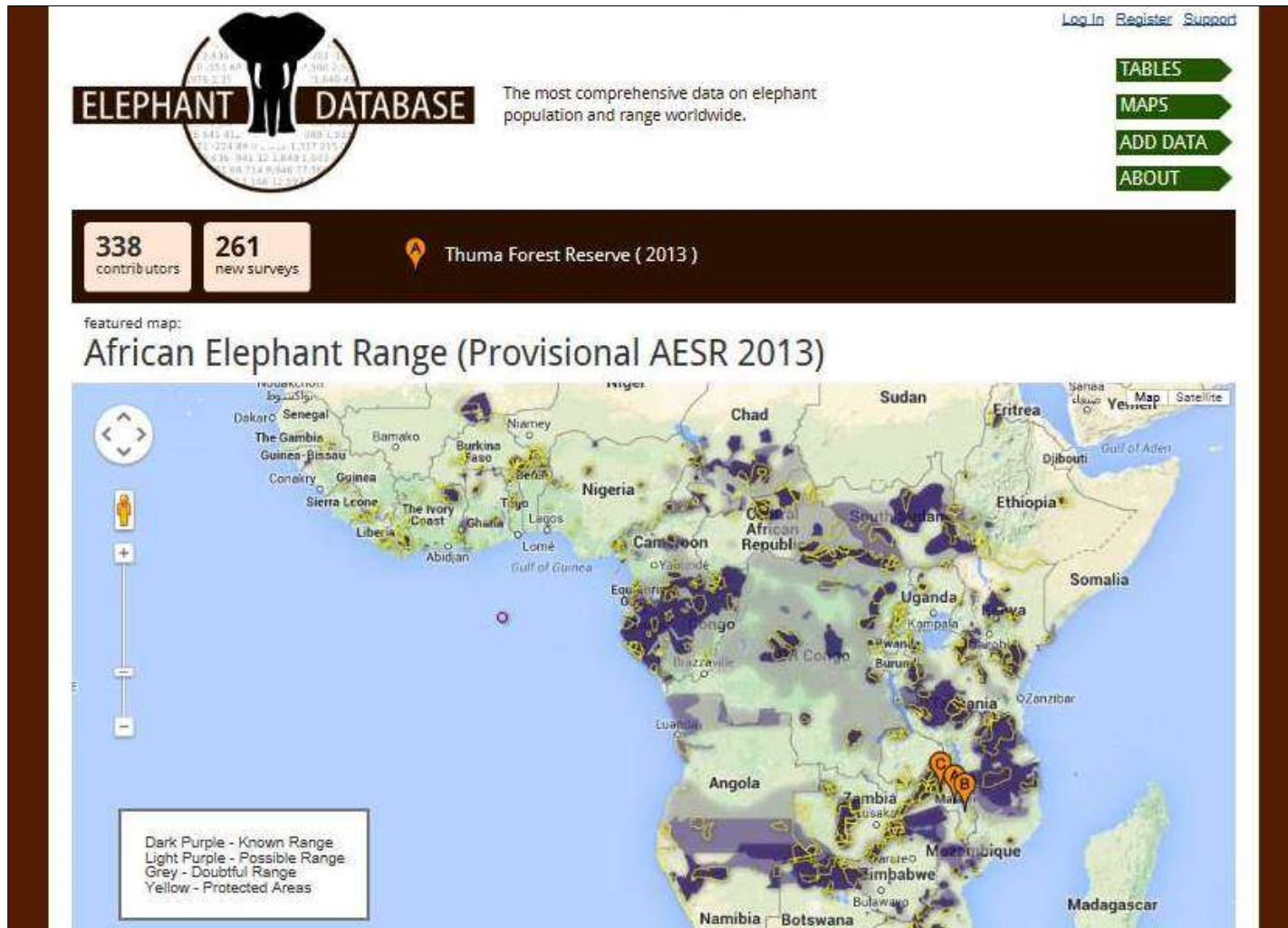
### Protection of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites



### Protection of Important Bird Areas



# Species Databases





# Tools and guidelines

## Human-Elephant



## A Training Course for Applying the IUCN Red List

T

G.E. Parker, et al.



Occasional

Best Practice  
the Impact  
Great Apes



## Best Practice for the Prevention of Conflict and Great Apes

Kimberley Hockings

Series Editor: E.A. Williamson



Occasional Paper of the IUCN Species Survival Commission



## Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories

Edited by Nigel Dudley

Including IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidance on Recognising Protected Areas and Assigning Management Categories and Governance Types by Sue Stolton, Peter Shadle and Nigel Dudley



## Developing capacity for a protected planet

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 21



# African Rhino Specialist Group



## Update on African Rhino Status and Poaching Trends from IUCN SSC African Rhino Specialist Group (ARRSG)

Richard H Emille & Michael H Knight

### Rhino numbers

IUCN SSC's African Rhino Specialist Group (ARRSG) held its tenth meeting at Naru Moro, Kenya in February 2013 just prior to CITES CoP 15. At the meeting, provisional continental rhino population estimates (as of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012) were compiled. These were made available to Parties at CITES CoP15 in Inf Doc 51 and during the presentation of the report in plenary. These numbers were finalised after CoP15 following further review and in light of additional information received. The final figures however only marginally differed from the provisional numbers presented at CoP15. Figure 1 shows the trend in estimated numbers of both species in the wild since 1992 and Table 1 gives the final continental rhino number estimates by country and subspecies for Africa (as of 31 December 2012)

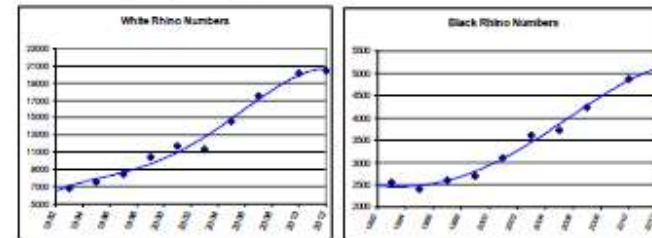


Figure 1. White Rhino and Black Rhino population trends 1991-2012. Changes in estimated numbers of white and black rhino in Africa since 1991 with fitted second-order polynomial trend line (IUCN SSC ARRSG data).

Table 1: Revised final estimated numbers of white and black rhinos in Africa as of 31 Dec 2012 by country and subspecies

| Species       | White rhino              |                            |               |        | Black rhino              |                            |              |              | Total  |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
|               | C.S. robustus (robustus) | C.S. sibiricus (sibiricus) | Total         | Trend  | D.S. concolor (concolor) | D.S. sibiricus (sibiricus) | Total        | Trend        |        |
| Angola        |                          |                            |               |        | 1                        |                            | 1            | Stable       | 1      |
| Botswana      | 165                      | 185                        | 350           | Up     |                          | 9                          | 9            | Up           | 194    |
| Kenya         | 4                        | 560                        | 564           | Up     | 631                      |                            | 631          | Up           | 1,625  |
| Malawi        |                          |                            |               |        |                          | 26                         | 26           | Up           | 26     |
| Mozambique    | 12                       | 1                          | 13            | Down   |                          | 22                         | 22           | Up           | 1      |
| Namibia       | 524                      | 534                        | 1,058         | Up     | 1,750                    |                            | 1,750        | Stable       | 2,274  |
| South Africa  | 18,402                   | 19,632                     | 38,034        | Up     | 200                      | 58                         | 2,058        | Up           | 21,661 |
| Swaziland     | 64                       | 84                         | 148           | Stable |                          | 18                         | 18           | Up           | 162    |
| Tanzania      |                          |                            |               |        | 101                      | 27                         | 127          | Up           | 127    |
| Zambia        | 14                       | 14                         | 28            | Up     |                          |                            |              |              | 14     |
| Zimbabwe      | 10                       | 10                         | 20            | Up     |                          | 27                         | 27           | Stable       | 37     |
| <b>Totals</b> | <b>4</b>                 | <b>20,424</b>              | <b>20,428</b> |        | <b>1,559</b>             | <b>793</b>                 | <b>2,322</b> | <b>5,081</b> |        |

# Conservation strategies



CENTRAL AFRICA

**IUCN**  
The World Conservation Union



NETHERLANDS COMMITTEE FOR  
**IUCN**  
THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION



Af  
(

Plan d'acti  
la conserv  
de plaine  
chimpanze  
2015-202



**CSE**  
Commissariat de la sauvegarde des espèces

## AN IUCN SITUATION ANALYSIS OF TERRESTRIAL AND FRESHWATER FAUNA IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

David P. Mallon, Michael Hoffmann and Philip J.K. McGowan

with contributions from Matthew J. Grainger, Fabrice Hibert and  
Nathalie van Vliet

[Cover Photo]



**SSC**  
Specialist Group

Produced  
with  
support of

**BIOPAMA**

**SOS**  
SAUVE GARDE ESPÈCES

# Effectively managed protected areas

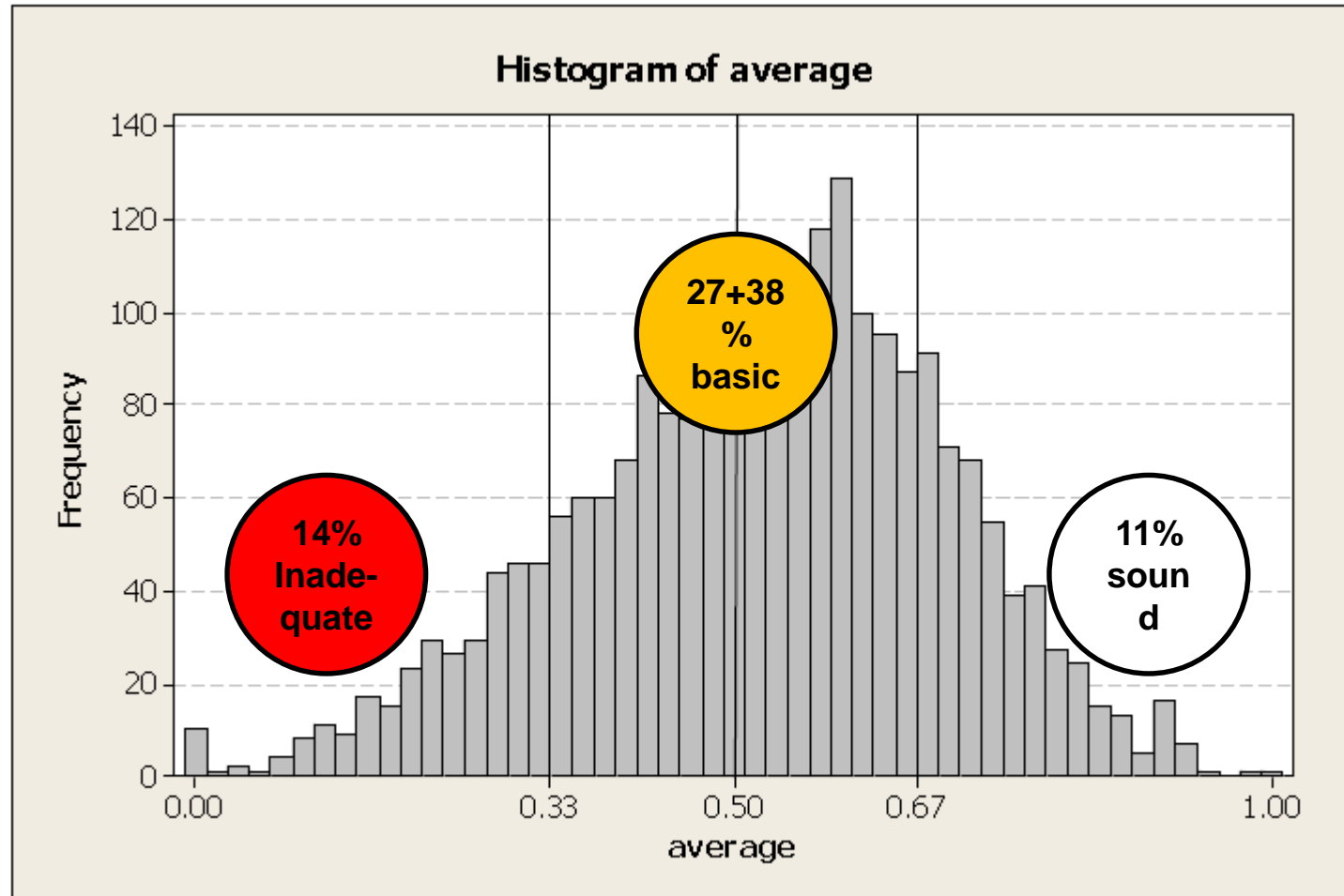
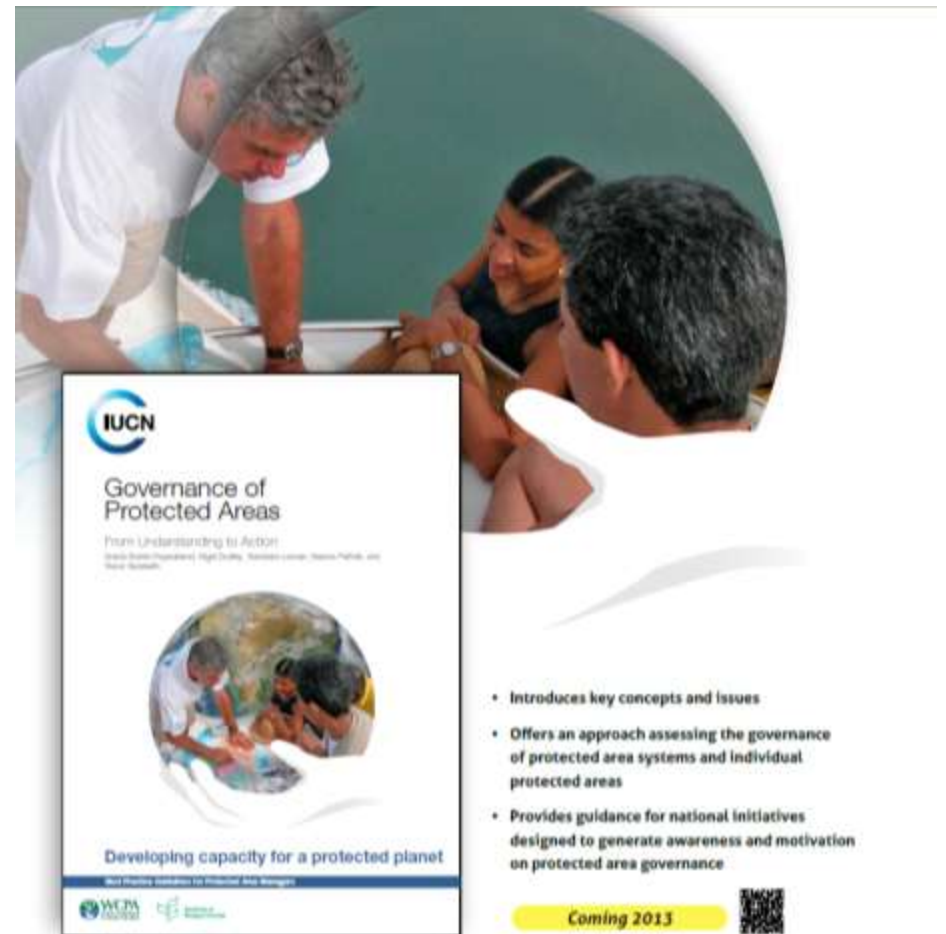
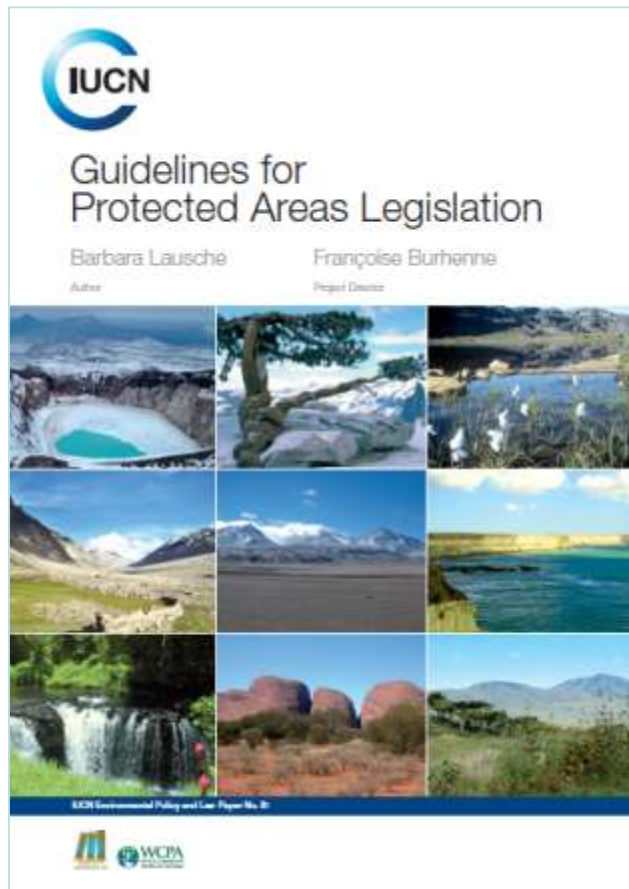


Figure 4: Distribution of average scores for 'most recent' assessments



# Equitably governed



# Protected area governance: process



## Governance

A process of developing and exercising authority and responsibility over time.



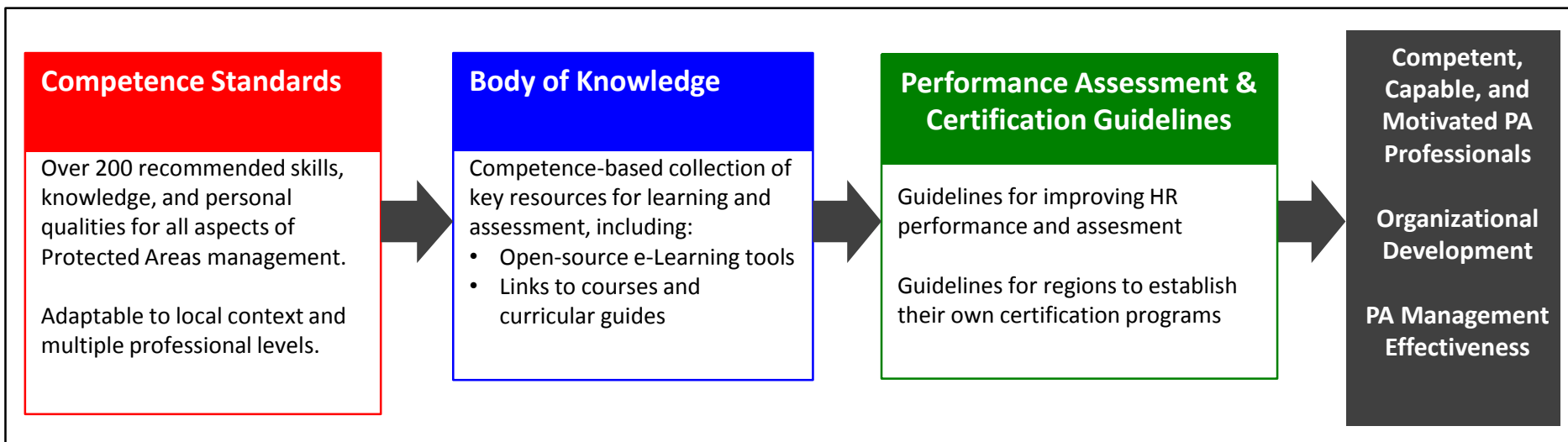
## Effective governance:

Good working balance among multiple instruments and powers, positively exercised, while remaining flexible, **adaptable**, capable of responding to conservation needs.

# Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA)



- **Capacity Development Tools for Protected Area Professionals**
- Global standards that can be adapted and implemented at regional and country levels
- Focus on institutional uptake



Meet





## The IUCN Green List of Protected Areas

### Development Phase 2015-2017

The **IUCN Green List of Protected Areas** is a **Global Standard** for protected areas.

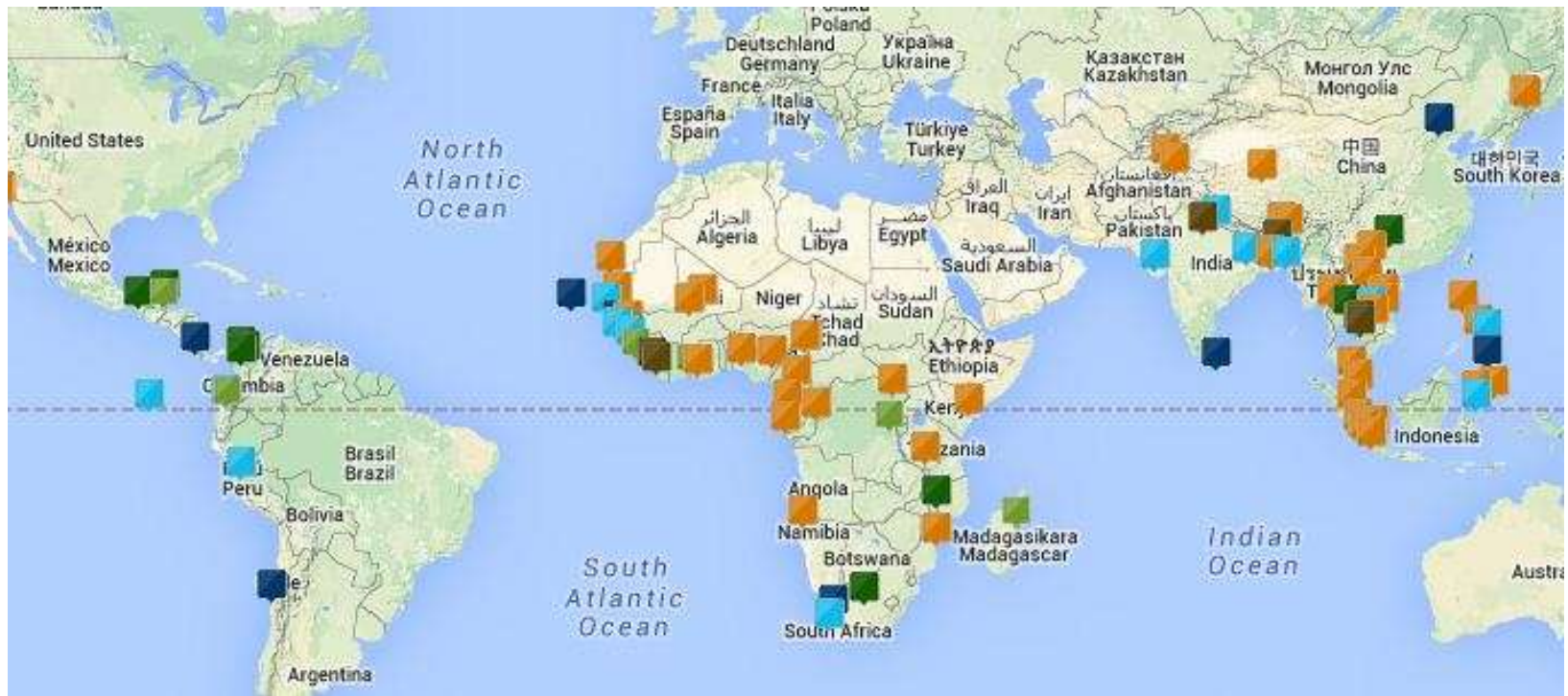
It recognizes protected areas that commit to equitable governance, effective management and **can demonstrate conservation impact**.

**Any protected area** worldwide can commit to the IUCN Green List Standard in order to measure and improve their performance against a global Standard



# Supporting civil society

## SOS' investment in Africa



- 33 projects funded
- In 25 African countries
- 24 implementing organisations
- For a total amount of 2,850,000 USD





# **SOS'** investment in Africa

SAVE OUR SPECIES



Thank you