

Global













Continent al & Rhino Reporting to CITES



Regional





East African RMG

RESG

National Rhino Plans





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.

To foster and encourage collective political support for rhino conservation

**Political Support** 

Goal Target: Ensure that Continental rhino numbers increase over the

next five years

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

Adequate Financing

Capacity

To ensure that sufficient, skilled and appropriately equipped human resources are deployed efficiently and strategically To incentivise and secure support for rhino conservation by improving livelihoods and empowering local people\* through the promotion of benefits derived from wildlife resources.

Socio-Economic

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

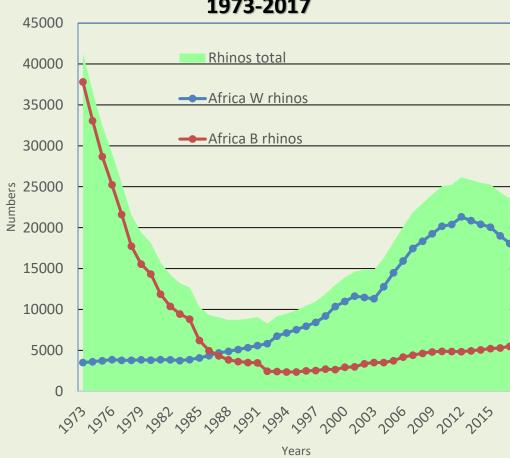
Enabling policy and legislative framework & Cross Cutting need for innovation & research

<u>Cross-cutting</u>. The need to investigate innovative options for rhino conservation and adaptively manage is recognised. Applied research should also be undertaken as needed to inform decision and policy making. It is also essential to have enabling policy and legislative frameworks in place.



#### Where have we come from?





#### **Black rhinos:**

94% reduction from 1970s to mid 1990s

Doubled last 2 decades.

#### White rhinos:

SWR: From near extinction to

17,300

NWR: From 2,200 to 2 since 1960!

**History:** 

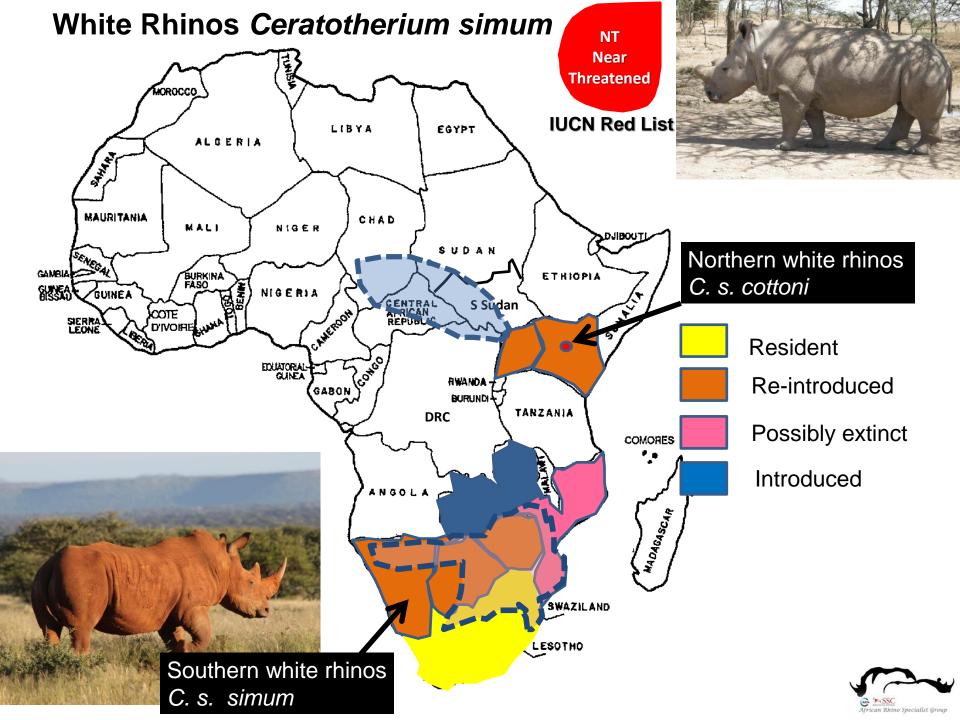
Rhinos lost from 75% range states

Have been re-establishment.

Only 12 countries, with bulk in the

Big 4





#### Africa's white rhinos

In 2017 = 18,067

# DOWN: 20,378 in 2015

### Big 4 (9 range states):

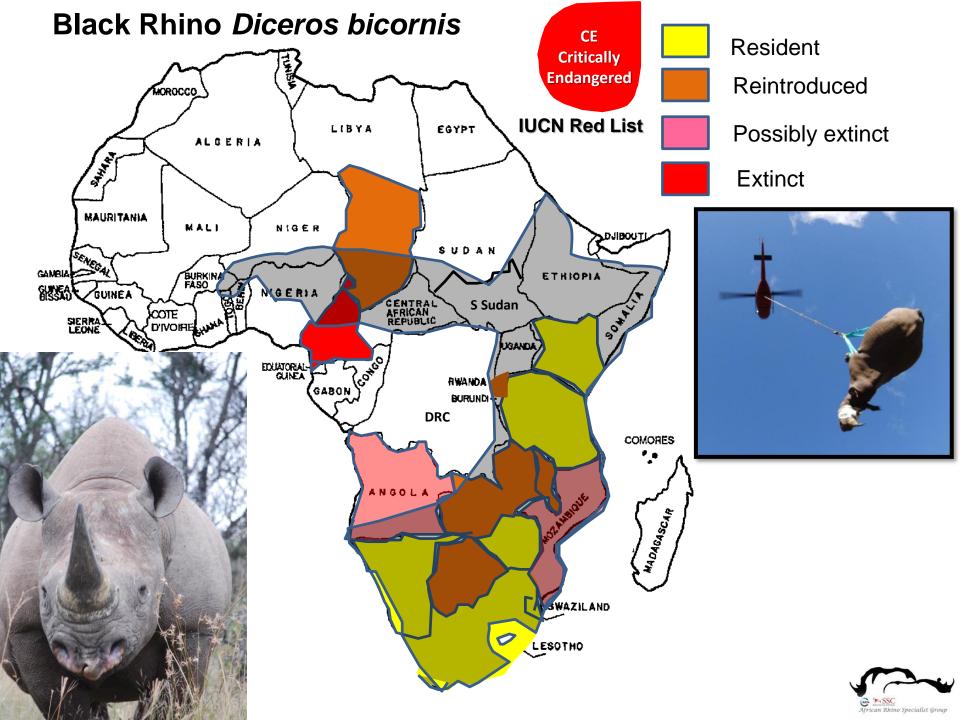
- S Africa 86%
- Namibia 6%
- Kenya 3%
- Zimbabwe 2%



## Where are they?

- State=65%
- Private= 34%
- Communal=<1%</li>





#### Africa's black rhinos

UP:

5,250 in 2015

#### Africa's Big 4 RHINO countries:

S Africa 17,671 (74%) **DOWN** 

Namibia 2,832 (12%) UP

Kenya 1,258 (6%) UP

Zimbabwe 887 (4%) UP

Botswana 502 (2%) (Inc 215)

7 other countries 404 (2%)

94% in S'n Africa!

ln 2017 = 5,495

#### Big 4:

- S Africa 32%
- Namibia 34%
- Kenya 14%
- Zimbabwe 10%

## Where are they?

- State=67%
- Private= 27%
- Communal=6%









#### CoP18 Doc. XX.X Annex Y











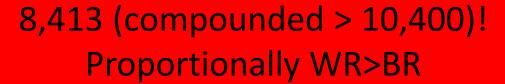
#### African and Asian Rhinoceroses – Status, Conservation and Trade

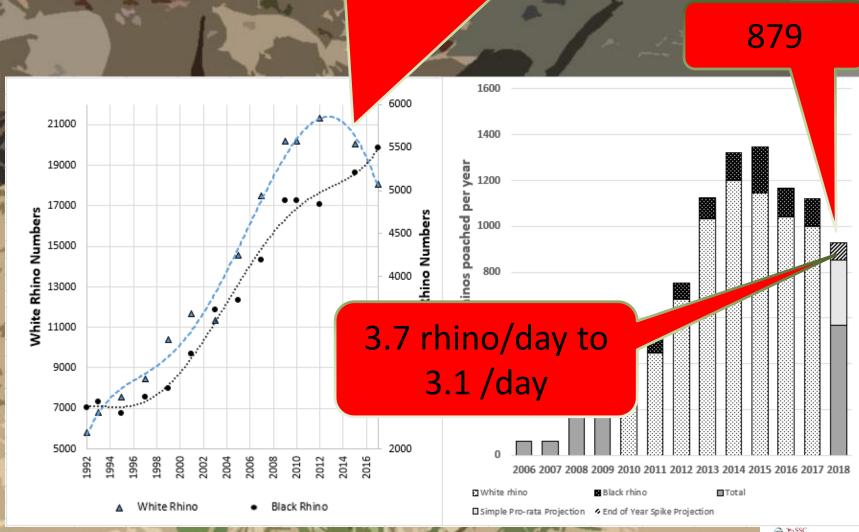
A report from the IUCN Species Survival Commission (IUCN SSC) African and Asian Rhino Specialist Groups and TRAFFIC to the CITES Secretariat pursuant to Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP17)

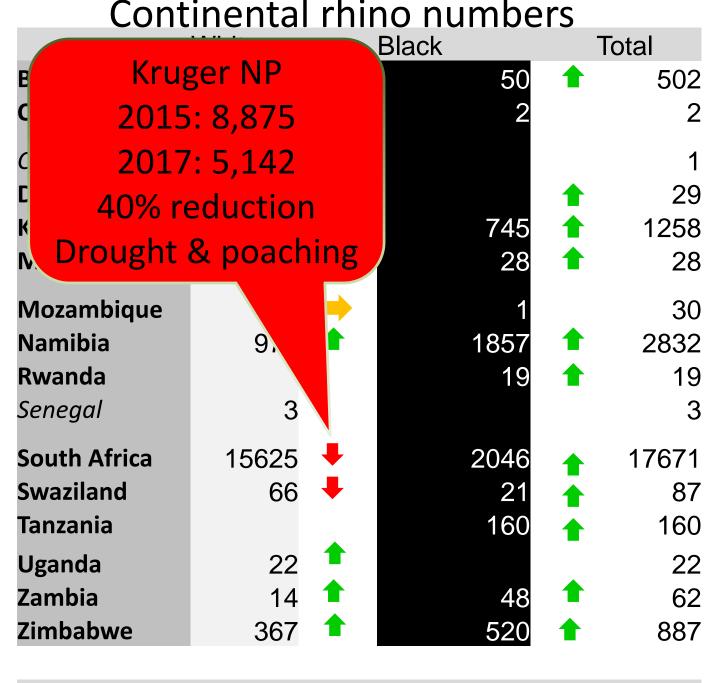
Richard H Emslie<sup>1,2</sup>, Tom Milliken<sup>3,1</sup>, Bibhab Talukdar<sup>2,1</sup>, Gayle Burgess<sup>3</sup>, Keryn Adcock<sup>1</sup>, David Balfour<sup>1,4</sup> and Michael H Knight<sup>1,4</sup> (compilers)

<sup>1</sup>IUCN SSC African Rhino Specialist Group (AfRSG), <sup>2</sup>IUCN SSC Asian Rhino Specialist Group (AsRSG), <sup>3</sup>TRAFFIC, <sup>4</sup>Nelson Mandela University, South Africa

## Poaching of Africa's rhinos



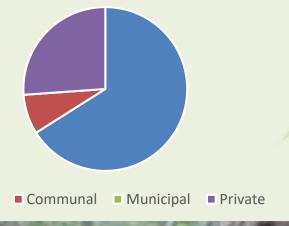




**Total** 18146 23564

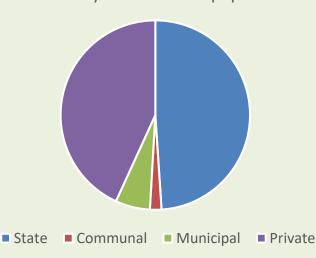
# Increasing role of private sector

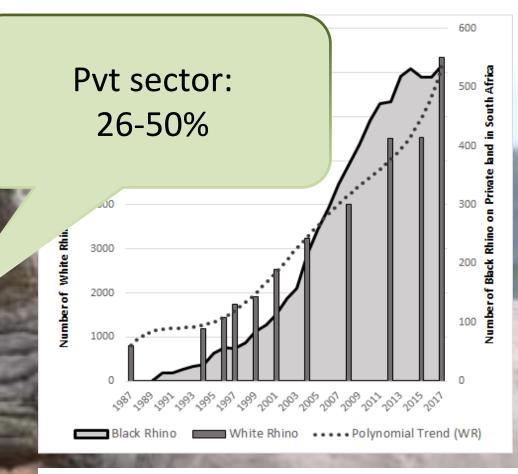


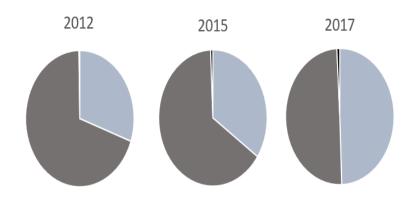


2018: Kenyan black rhino population

State





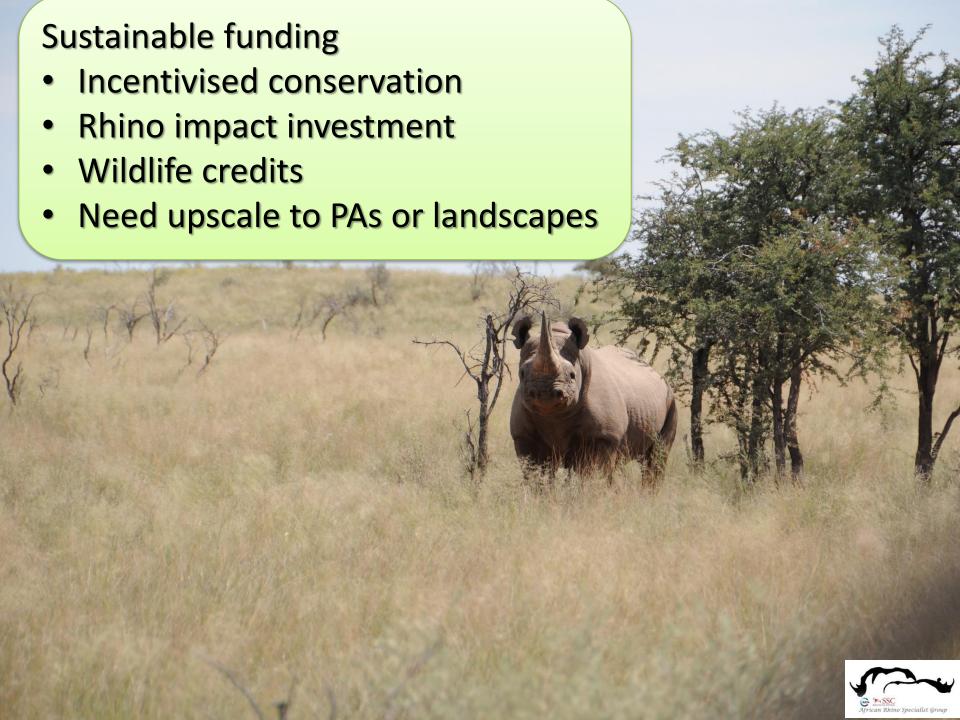


### Rhino conservation is expensive

- Kruger NP
  - ~\$800/yr/km² (Total: \$16m)
     \$74m/5 yrs (ie ~\$1,600/rhino/yr)
  - Other PAs(\$1,210-\$10,620/rhino/yr)
  - Security costs escalating by ~75%/yr

- Largest private rhino population
  - \$357,000/month (60% sec.)
    - =\$2677/rhino/yr





## Other costs

- Human lives: Rangers, communities
- Emotional/social: Psychological
- Opportunity:
  - Conservation < 5% conservation</li>
  - Infrastructure degradation
  - o Crime
- Reputation:
  - Green militarisation
  - Corruption disease
- Messaging:
  - poacher advertising
  - war of elite on poor





#### Live Sales





- Asset value loss = \$397 m
- Poaching loss of 6735 WR = \$253 m
- Breeding loss = \$60 m

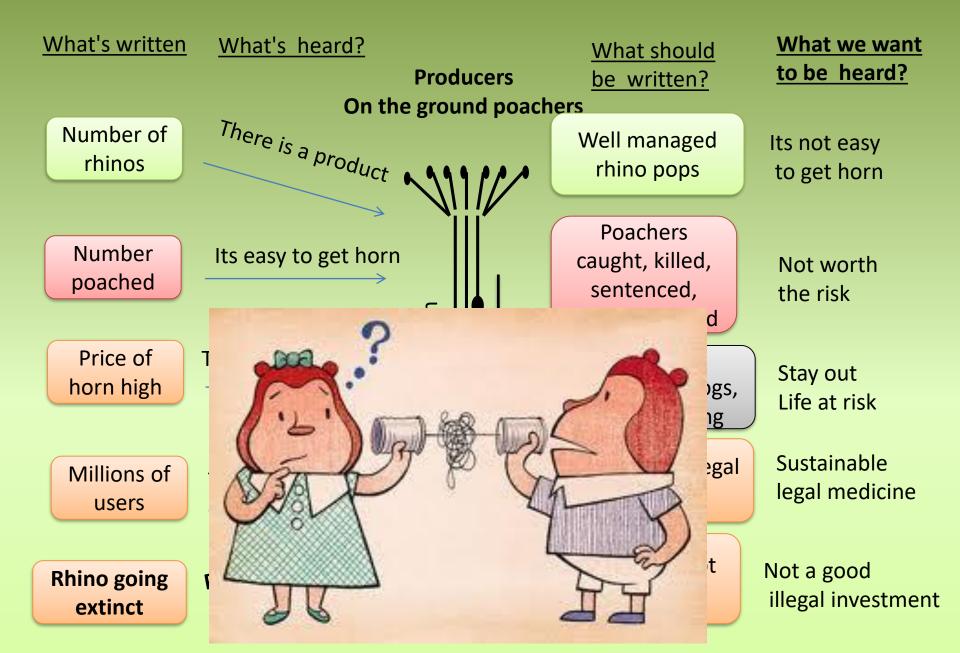
#### SUM=\$711m (ie \$105,300/rhino)

- + security costs (348%)
- Fine of \$70k/animal!!!!!

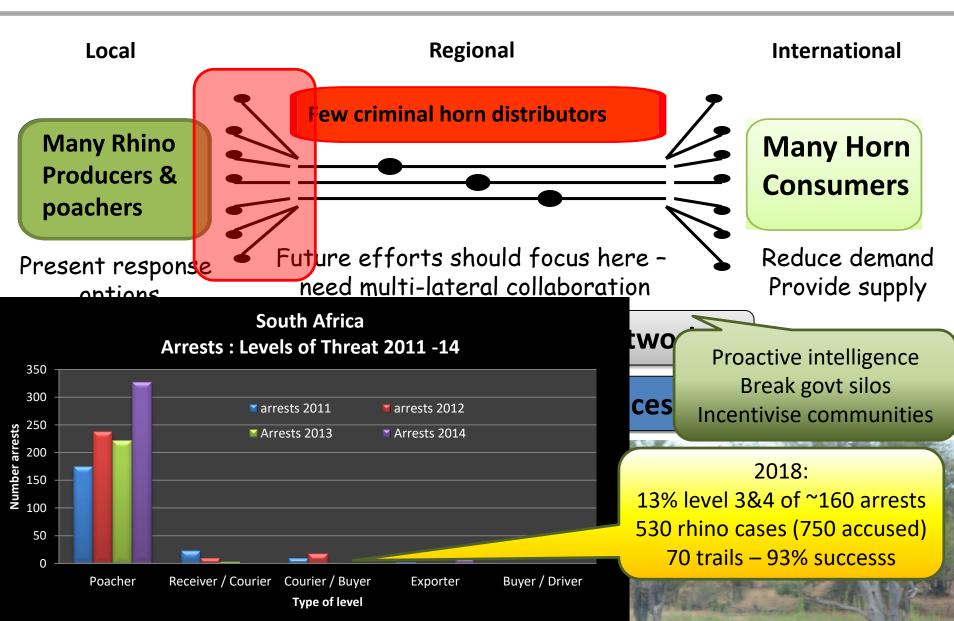




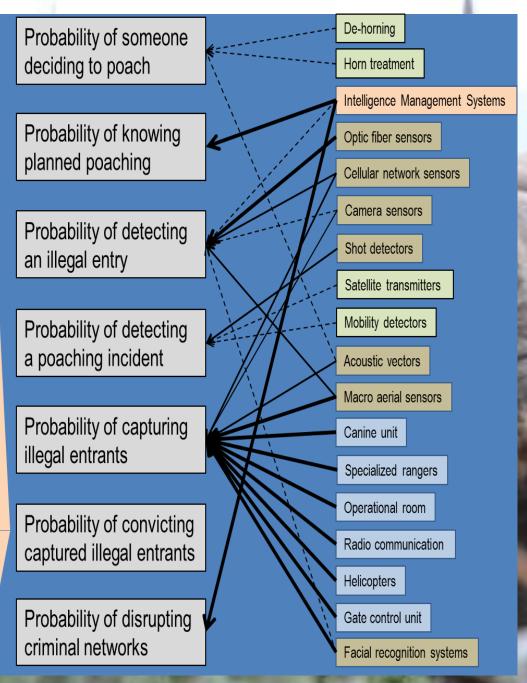
#### Targeted messages to RHINO poachers?



## GAME CHANGING INTERVENTIONS CHANGING INCENTIVES TO POACH



Sam Ferreira

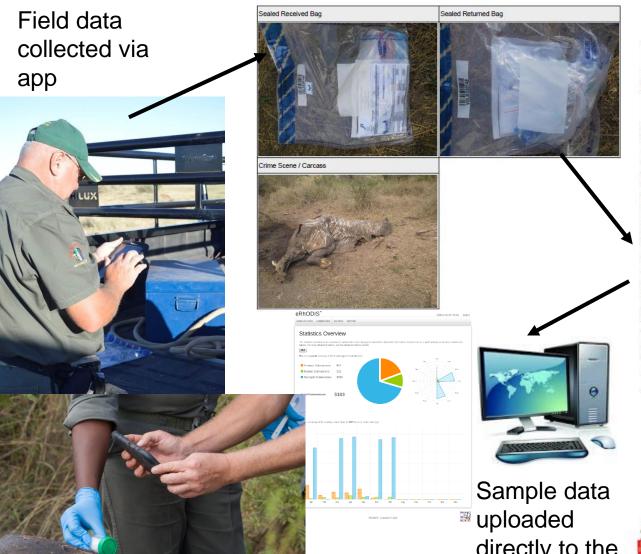


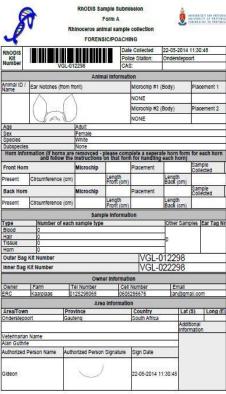
# Where should we put our effort?



## eRhODIS®: Sampling apps (2014)

Sealed sampling kit photographed





Secure Pdf returned via email

uploaded
directly to the
database

## Trends in rhinoceros horn use









- WHOLE government response
- Regional cooperation
- Priority crime = ECONOMIC
- Effective law enforcement break crime networks
- Follow the money
- Enabling legislation
- Increase the value of rhinos
- Responsible & ethical use
- Translocations
- Greater social mandate
- Focused messaging
- Price data
- Innovate & experiment

