

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED
SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

NINTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
FORT LAUDERDALE FLORIDA (U. S. A)

7 - 13 November 1994

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II
OF THE CONVENTION

A. PROPOSAL :

Transfer of the Sudanese populations of *Loxodonta Africana* from appendix I to appendix II subject to export quota of 10884 tusks weighing approximately 48 tons for the year 1995 and zero quota for 1996 and 1997.

B. PROPONENT :

SUDAN

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT :

1- TAXONOMY

11 Class	Mammalia
12 Order	Proboscidea
13 Family	Elephantidae
14 Species	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
15 Common names	
English	African elephant
French	Eléphant d'Afrique
Spanish	Elefante africano

2- BIOLOGICAL DATA

Sudan is the largest country in Africa, roughly extending from about 3°N to 22°N, and from 22°E to 38°E with a total area of 2.5 million Km². It covers all kinds of habitat ranging from desert to tropical rain forest (see map fig ((I))).

2.1. DISTRIBUTION :

Elephants were once distributed across all regions of the Sudan, populations of elephants are now distributed in 13 game reserves and 5 National Parks. The southern National Park, Eastern and Western Equatoria regions, Bahrel Gazal regions and some parts of upper Nile in southern Sudan are their main strong holds while amodest population is found in Radom National Park, bordering the Republic of Central Africa in Western Sudan. In the Dinder National Park elephants herds are found during the rainy season at the boarders of Ethiopia. They are casual visitors to the National Park from the Ethiopian highlands (see map fig ((2)) .

Elephants occur throughout southern Sudan in varying densities (Burri & Douglas Hamilton, 1988a) extend south from a line extending across the Darfur and Kordufan provinces. This area encompasses the Dinder National Park (Bruill & Douglas Hamilton, 1987). Certain populations appear to make some seasonal migrations across this border (Largen & Yalden, 1987).

2.2. POPULATION :

Population of elephant in the Sudan was estimated 300000 in the early sixties this number was reduced to 134000 in the late seventies. In the last 25 years the population of elephants suffered a lot as a result of intensive poaching by well organized gangs or poachers of multi-national members. They used to move on camel back and horse back from one area to another using automatic weapons.

The activities of these gangs have been stopped by the wildlife conservation forces in Equatoria with the help of European aids. Nearly 70% of the populations of 134000 were shot down. We can therefore safely estimate the remaining number approximately around 40000.

Recent reports received from wildlife officer in southern Sudan indicated that the elephants were not affected by the rebelian movement and their populations in the last 7 years were quite stable.

2.3. HABITAT :

Elephants are found in different ecological zones ranging from rain and montane forest to subdesert country but mostly in forested savanna. Usually not far from water owing to the need to drink daily.

3. TRADE DATA :-

3.1. NATIONAL UTILIZATION :

Traditionally the elephant has been exploited throughout its range for meat, hides and ivory for local consumption. Intensive hunting to meet the ivory demand (both legal and illegal) has caused dramatic decline in elephant populations in the last three decades. This has caused the Sudan government to take legal protective measures to stop hunting of elephants for any reason. In 1983 a total ban of elephant hunting was declared by the government. A small ivory carving industry exists in Sudan since the beginning of this century consuming small negligible portion of ivory annually.

3.2. LEGAL INTERNATIONAL TRADE : EXPORTING COUNTRY : SUDAN.

1979	Germany, F. R.	020 kg ivory pieces
1979	Hong Kong	0121704 kg ivory pieces
1979	India	0132 kg tusks
1980	France	020 kg tusks
1980	Germany, F.R.	0249 kg pieces
1980	Hong Kong	0160544 kg tusks
1980	India	0500 kg tusks
1980	Italy	06 tusks
1980	Switzerland	02 tusks
1980	United Kingdom	04 ivory
1980	United Kingdom	01 tusk
1980	United States	042 tusks
1981	Canada	0 tusks
1981	France	0278 kg tusks

1981	Germany, F.R.	023 tusks
1981	Hong Kong	0245187 kg tusks
1981	India	02500 tusks
1981	Italy	028 tusks
1981	Japan	0362 tusks
1981	Japan	04300 kg tusks
1981	Switzerland	0179 kg tusks
1981	Thailand	043 kg tusks
1981	United States	08 tusks
1981	United States	0219 kg tusks
1982	Australia	04 tusks
1982	Canada	06 tusks
1982	France	0317 kg tusks
1982	Germany, F.R.	01323 kg tusks
1982	Hong Kong	02596 kg ivory scraps
1982	Hong Kong	0218006 kg tusks
1982	Italy	04 tusks
1982	Japan	010000 kg tusks
1982	Switzerland	02 tusks
1982	United Kingdom	02tusks
1982	United States	058 tusks
1983	France	0250 tusks
1983	Germany, F.R.	07463 kg tusks
1983	Hong Kong	0270927 kg tusks
1983	Italy	04 tusks
1983	Switzerland	04 tusks
1983	United Kingdom	053 ivory pieces
1983	United States	022 tusks
1984	Belgium	02124 kg ivory pieces
1984	Italy	010 kg tusks
1984	Japan	06000 kg tusks
1984	Netherlands	02141 kg tusks
1985	Belgium	04209 kg tusks
1985	Hong Kong	013502 kg tusks
1985	India	9 kg tusks 0
1985	Italy	97 kg tusks 1 kg

1985	Mexico	20 kg tusks 0
1985	Saudi Arabia	4 kg tusks 0
1985	Spain	404 kg tusks 0
1985	United Arab E.	2 tusks 0
1985	United States	333 kg tusks 5 tusks
1986	Belgium	03230 kg tusks
1986	Canada	012 tusks
1986	Hong Kong	042880 kg tusks
1986	Italy	097 kg tusks
1986	United Kingdom	012 ivory pieces
1986	United Kingdom	01 kg ivory pieces
1986	United States	02 tusks
1987	Hong Kong	52090.8 kg tusks
1987	Belgium	11587.6 kg tusks

3.3. ILLEGAL TRADE :

Illegal trade may be defined as marketing of poached ivory. The period between 1974 - 1984 witnessed the peak of elephant poaching by organized gangs in the Sudan and other East African States. These gangs were of multi-national members moving from one place to another on horse or camel back armed with automatic weapons (Douglas - Hamilton 1987 a).

Poached ivory was moved in a secret way to the Red Sea coast and then smuggled across the Red Sea to the far east as a final destination.

At present no poaching is carried out in the Sudan and consequently illegal trade came to an end.

3.4. POTENTIAL TRADE THREATS :

3.4.1 LIVE SPECIMEN.

The Sudan never dealt in trade of live animals. Hence no potential trade threats to live specimen is incurred.

3.4.2 PARTS AND DERIVATIVES

There is a minor local trade in hides, tails, ears and feet but it is considered to be essentially insignificant compared to trade in ivory.

4. PROTECTION STATUS :

4.1. NATIONAL

Loxodonta africana is a protected species in the Sudan wildlife conservation act 1935 amended 1986. Elephants with tusks less than 5 kilograms are placed in schedule I while those of more than 5 kilograms are placed in schedule II. Amendment 1992 placed all populations of *Loxodonta africana* in schedule I.

4.2. INTERNATIONAL

The species *Loxodonta africana* is listed in appendix I of CITES, with the exception of Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe that entered a reservation against appendix I listing. Consequently these parties regard the elephant as if it were listed in appendix II.

4.3. ADDITIONAL PROTECTION NEEDS

An Appendix I listing of the species in CITES is going to restrict ivory trade. This restriction should be accompanied by active conservational and protectional measures to assist the species recovery.

The developed and industrial countries are obliged to render aid in the form of transport, communication and staff training to the management authority of Sudan to help in the species recovery.

The Sudan a developing country lacks the means to protect and conserve its population of elephants. The annual budget allotment for the wildlife department released by the central government is not sufficient at all to cater for the proper conservation of the elephants.

Sudan target is to down list its population from appendix I to appendix II with the purpose of obtaining a big portion of the reciprocal value from the marketing of its old stock pile which dates back to 1988.

5. INFORMATION ON SIMILAR SPECIES :

The Asian elephant (*Elephas maximus*) is the only other proboscidean extant. It is totally protected in all habitat countries, and already listed in CITES Appendix I.

Elephas maximus is generally smaller than *Loxodonta Africana* and is easily distinguishable. *Loxodonta* has larger ears, either triangular (in the nominate *africana*) or rounded (in *cyclotis*). The forehead of *Loxodonta* is flat and receding, and the trunk strongly ringed, with two finger-like processes at the tip. *Elephas* has a broader head which is highly domed, with a median depression dividing the crown into two prominent bosses.

Loxodonta has a sway-back body with a belly line sloping toward the hind legs while *Elephas* has a straighter spine and a belly line which is either convex or nearly horizontal.

6. COMMENTS FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN :

Not all African parties with elephant populations were pro the uplisting of *Loxodonta africana* populations. All southern African states entered reservation against the uplisting and they are maintaining their population in appendix II.

7. ADDITIONAL REMARKS :

7.1 THE QUOTA REQUEST

The quota of 10884 pieces weighing about 48 tons requested by Sudan for 1995 and zero quota for 1996 and zero quota for 1997 is specifically intended for an export of old stock piled ivory underlocked by wildlife authority since the year 1988. The quota request was formulated in a draft proposal by the wildlife conservation general administration to the eighth conference of the parties, Kyoto

(JAPAN). The draft proposal was not endorsed in the eighth conference of parties documents for late arrival to the secretariat in Lausanne. It is worth to mention that the stock piles of ivory was checked, weighed and marked by TRAFFIC international in late 1993.

7.2 JUSTIFICATION OF THE QUOTA :

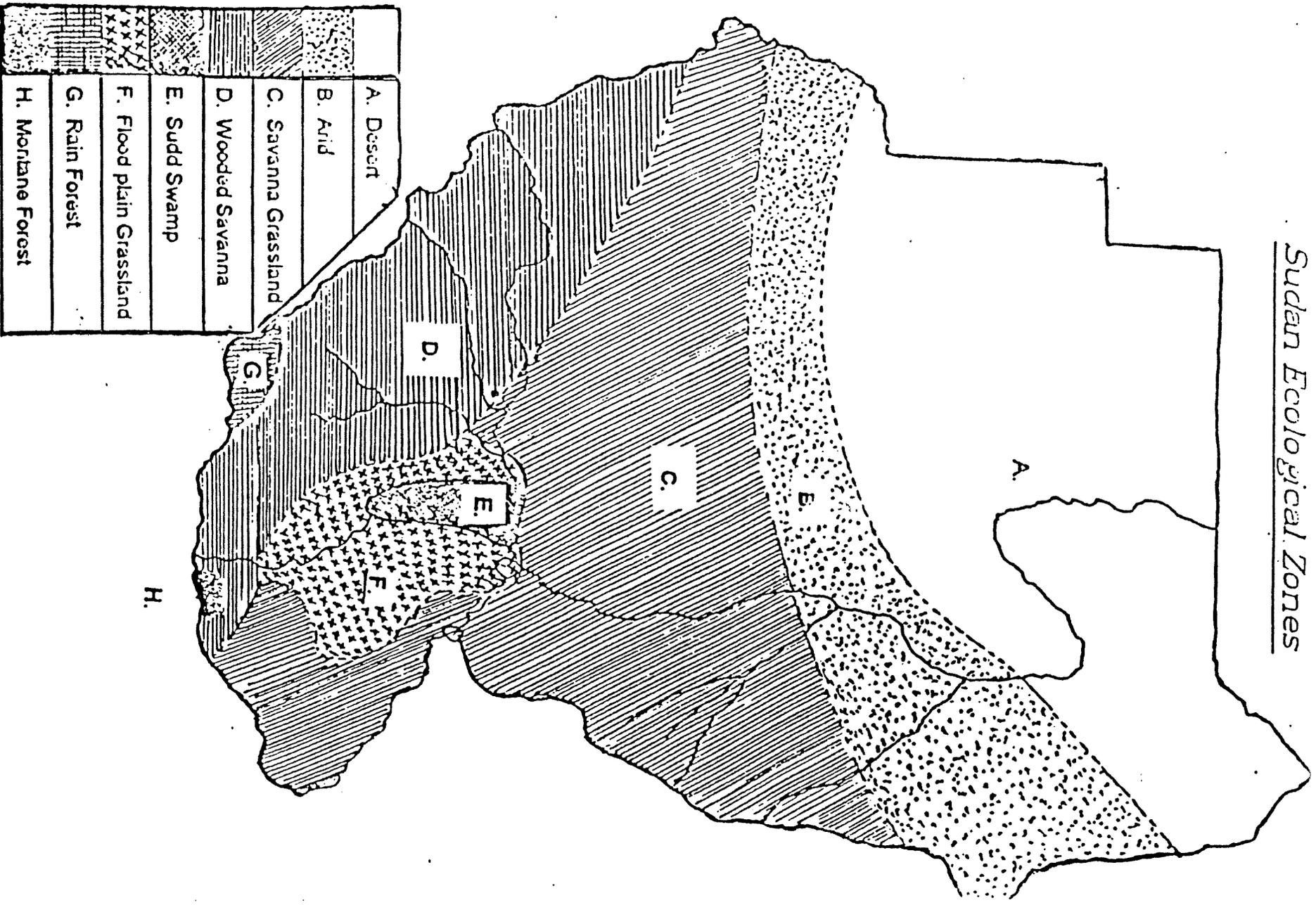
- 1- The pressing need for funds to be allotted for the wildlife conservation General Administration of Sudan, to conserve and manage its population of elephants.
- 2- The pressing need for foreign currency needed by Sudan to meet the deficit in the balance of payment of the country.

8. REFERENCE :

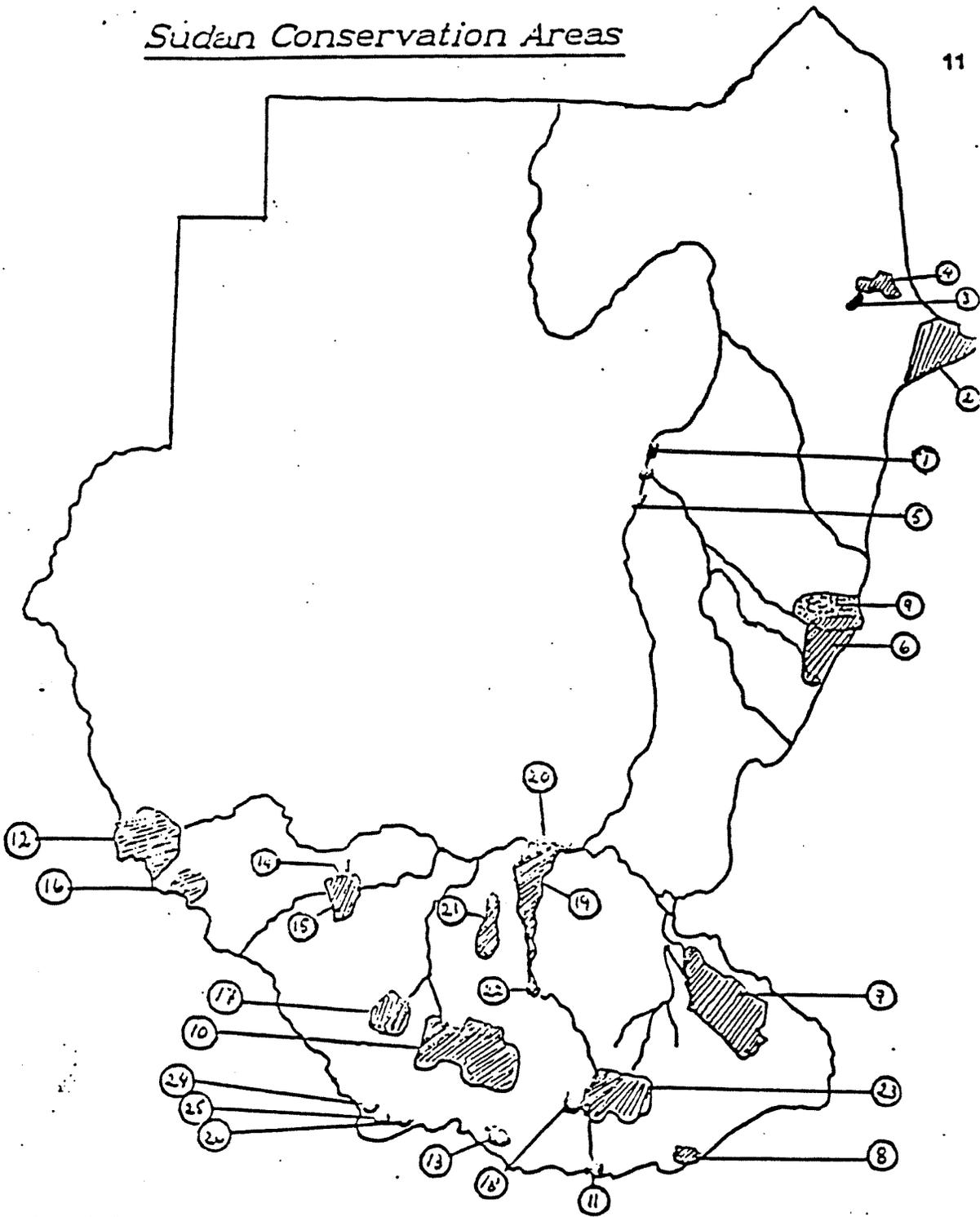
- 1- Aersg, 1987. Elephant Population Estimates, Trends, ivory quotes and Harvests report to the CITES secretariat from the African Elephant and Rhino specialist Group CITES Doc. 621 Annex 2.
- 2- Dorest, J. & Dandelot, P., 1984. Field Guid to the larger Mammals of Africa, collins, London.
- 3- Douglas-Hamilton, I., 1979 African Elephant ivory Trade (Final Report to U.S. Fish and Wildlife service) Typescript.
- 4- Douglas-Hamilton, I., 1983 b. "Elephants Hit by African Arms Race". Pachyderm (2) IUCN/SSC-AFRSG.
- 5- Douglas-Hamilton, I., 1984 "Trends in Key African Elephant Population" Pachyderm (4) IUCN/SSC-AFRSG.
- 6- Douglas-Hamilton, I., 1987 a. "African elephant population study" Pachyderm (8) IUCN/SSC-AERSG.
- 7- Douglas-Hamilton, I., 1988 "African Elephant Population Study" (Phase two). The commission of the European communities.

- 8- Martin, R., 1985 a. Establishment of African ivory Export quotas and Associated control procedures Typescript Report to CITES secretariat.
- 9- Parker, I. S. C. & Amin, 1988 ivory crisis chatto and windus London.
- 10- Dr. Jesse C. Hillman
New York Zoological Society
Wildlife Research in relation to conservation
& Management March, 1985.

Sudan Ecological Zones



Sudan Conservation Areas



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sabaloka Reserve | 10. Southern N. Park | 20. Fanyikang Game Rese. |
| 2. Toker " | 11. Nimule N. " | 21. Meshra " " |
| 3. Sinkat-Erkowit Sanstuary | 12. Radom N. " | 22. Shunbe " " |
| 4. Erkowit Sanctuary | 13. Lontoto N. " | 23. Badingilo " " |
| 5. Omdurman G. Tree | 14. Ashana Game Reserve | 24. Bangangai " " |
| 6. Dinder National Park | 15. Chelkou " " | 25. Bire Kpatous " " |
| 7. Boma " | 16. Boro Game Reserve | 26. Hbarizunga " " |
| 8. Kidepo Game Reserve | 17. Numatina Game Reserve | |
| 9. Rahad " | 18. Juba " " | |
| | 19. Zeraf " " | |

