

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II of *Hyaena brunnea*.

B. PROPONENT

The Swiss Confederation.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Mammalia
12. Order: Carnivora
13. Family: Hyaenidae
14. Species: *Hyaena brunnea* (Thunberg, 1820)
15. Common Names: English: Brown hyaena
French: Hyène brune
Spanish: Hiena dorada, Hiena parda
German: Braune Hyäne Schabrackenhyäne Strandwolf
16. Code Numbers: A-112.006.002.001

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution: *Hyaena brunnea* are confined to southern Africa and occur in South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, the extreme west and southwest of Zimbabwe, southwestern Mozambique and into southwestern Angola. Within South Africa, their distribution has been considerably reduced in the Cape Province, particularly in the south, where they formerly occurred around Table Bay (Smithers, 1983). In the Transvaal (Robinson, 1991) and Orange Free State they still are widely distributed and even occur in areas in close proximity to cities.

They occur in a number of protected areas, e.g.

Botswana:

Central Kalahari Game Reserve	5,180,000 ha
Gemsbok National Park	2,480,000 ha
Khutse Game Reserve	259,000 ha
Mabuasehube Game Reserve	179,200 ha
Makgadikgadi Pans Game Reserve	414,400 ha
Nxai Pan National Park	259,000 ha

Namibia:

Etosha National Park	2,227,000 ha
Khaudom Game Reserve	384,000 ha
Mahango Game Reserve	30,000 ha
Namib-Naukluft Park	2,401,000 ha
Skeleton Coast Park	1,639,000 ha
Sperrgebiet	> 5,000,000 ha
Waterberg Plateau Park	40,500 ha
Tourism concessions in the northern Namib desert (de facto conservation areas)	ca. 3,000,000 ha

South Africa:

Kalahari Gemsbok National Park	959,103 ha
Kransberg National Park	41,000 ha
Kruger National Park	1,948,528 ha
Richtersveld National Park	162,445 ha
Pilanesberg National Park	55,000 ha
Doornkloof Nature Reserve	10,000 ha
Molopo Nature Reserve	23,876 ha
Rolfontein Nature Reserve	6,200 ha
Itala Game Reserve	30,000 ha
Bloemhof Dam Nature Reserve	22,211 ha
Hans Merensky Nature Reserve	5,288 ha
Langjan Nature Reserve	4,450 ha
Loskop Dam Nature Reserve	14,800 ha
Nylsvlei Nature Reserve	3,121 ha
Ohrigstad Dam Nature Reserve	2,563 ha
Rustenburg Nature Reserve	4,257 ha
Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve	13,337 ha
at least 7 other TPA Reserves	> 40,000 ha
Mabula Game Farm	8,000 ha

Zimbabwe:

Hwange National Park	1,465,100 ha
Kazuma Pan National Park	31,300 ha
Matetsi Safari Area	295,500 ha
Matobo National Park	43,600 ha
Tuli Safari Area	

22. Population

221. Wild Population: The species lives at low densities (In the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park, the territories of each clan of 1-10 adults and subadults have a size of 306 km² on average (Mills, 1990)). Population estimates are scarce. In Namibia, Berry (1991) estimates the population to be about 300, with half in protected areas and half on farmland. In Transvaal, the species is rated "rare" (Carr, 1988). Botswana may harbour the only large population of this species (Anon., 1972).

222. Captive Population: The brown hyaena is not a particularly attractive species for zoos. In 1992, there were only 28 (16.12) brown hyaenas kept by zoos reporting to the International Zoo Yearbook (Olney & Ellis, 1993), 15 (8.7) of which were captive bred.

The International Studbook listed 37 (21.16) specimens on 31.12.1992. In 1993, the studbook was discontinued.

23. Habitat: The brown hyaena is mainly associated with the dry south west and with areas having under 650 mm rain per annum, even occurring in the Namib desert where they forage on the beaches (Smithers, 1983). As shown under 21. above, a considerable part of the habitat is protected as National Parks or Game Reserves. The recent creation of large private conservancies e.g. in Namibia, Zimbabwe or in the Transvaal lowveld will ensure that additional large tracts of land will remain suitable habitat and will almost certainly be beneficial to the future development of brown hyaena populations.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization: There may be some utilization of the species in local cultures for medicinal purposes and in witchcraft, but this is on a very small scale.
32. Legal International Trade: From 1986 to 1988, a total of 5 live specimens and 8 skins / trophies (personal or household effects) have been recorded in international trade.
33. Illegal Trade: There is no known illegal trade in the species.
34. Potential Trade Threats:
 341. Live Specimens: There is no known potential for trade in live specimens other than the insignificant zoo trade. The number of zoos keeping the species is decreasing.
 342. Parts and Derivatives: There is no known potential for commercial trade in brown hyaena parts or derivatives.

4. Protection Status

41. National: The new Wildlife Conservation and National Parks Act of Botswana lists the brown hyaena in Schedule 6 as a "protected game animal" which may be taken only under a permit issued by the Director of Wildlife and National Parks. In Namibia it is also a "protected game species". In Zimbabwe, brown hyaena are accorded no special protection status at present, but it is intended to list them on the schedule of Specially Protected Species in the near future. This means that permits would not normally be issued for their exploitation. The species is protected in Angola and Mozambique (IUCN-ELC, 1988).
42. International: The species has been listed in Appendix I of the Convention since 01/07/75.
43. Additional Protection Needs: Where brown hyaena occur in farming areas they have been considered a threat to stock and killed, and have also been killed by control activities aimed at the spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*) and at the lion (*Panthera leo*). Additional protection efforts should therefore aim at changing the attitude of farmers towards the species and at enlarging wildlife areas (National Parks, Game Reserves, private conservancies) which are too small to hold a permanent population.

5. Information on Similar Species

- . The only other species of the genus, the striped hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*) is not listed on CITES appendices.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

South Africa: The Transvaal Management Authority stated, in March 1994, that recent surveys on 20 of the Transvaal Provincial Reserves (20 out of 45) have indicated that the brown hyaena is well represented in 15 of these reserves, that the species is not subject to trade, and thus could be removed from CITES Appendices or transferred to Appendix II. After having received positive comments and additional input from the Namibian, South African and Zimbabwean representatives at the 31st Standing Committee meeting, the draft supporting statement was sent to the proponents of the COP8 proposal and to South Africa. In response, Namibia decided to co-sponsor the proposal. By 31 May, South Africa and Botswana both had agreed to the proposal, the Botswana authorities stressing, however, that their preference would be to have the species delisted.

7. Additional Remarks

As the taxon has been listed in Appendix I prior to the adoption of the Berne Criteria, Resolution Conf. 2.23 on Special Criteria for the Deletion of Species and other Taxa applies.

At COP 8, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe submitted a proposal for the deletion of *Hyaena brunnea* from Appendix I, stating that the original listing was made before the adoption of the Berne Criteria, and that it appeared unnecessary to list the species in Appendix I since there is no evidence to suggest that it is endangered or that potential trade is likely to threaten its survival. In the "Analyses of Proposals to Amend the CITES Appendices" (IUCN, 1992), the reviewers concurred with the conclusions of the proponents. In Committee I, the delegations of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania were concerned about the quality of the data in the supporting statement. The former delegation, however, supported a transfer of the species to Appendix II, and this was recommended as a formal amendment to the proposal by Portugal, on behalf of the countries of the EC. The delegations of Switzerland and the United States of America and the observers from TRAFFIC and IUCN felt that the original proposal met the criteria for its acceptance, referring particularly to Resolution Conf. 2.23. The Chairman called on a vote on whether the proposal should be amended to the transfer of the species to Appendix II and, as there was not a two-thirds majority in favour, a vote ensued on the original proposal, which was rejected (Com.I 8.10).

While the proponents are still of the view that the species does not qualify for inclusion in any of the CITES Appendices, they propose at this stage only a transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II, taking into account views expressed by other Parties at COP8.

8. References

Berry, H. (1991) *in litt.* to IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group.

Carr R. (1988) Rare and endangered mammals of the Transvaal. *Fauna and Flora* 46, 25-31.

IUCN (1992). Analyses of Proposals to amend the CITES Appendices. Prepared by IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group, World Conservation Monitoring Centre, and the TRAFFIC Network for the Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties. IUCN - The World Conservation Union, Gland, Switzerland.

IUCN-ELC (1988) African Wildlife Laws. IUCN Environmental Policy & Law Occasional Paper No. 3.

Mills, M.G.L. (1990) Kalahari Hyaenas. Unwyn Hyman, London.

Olney P.J.S & Ellis P., eds. (1993) International Zoo Yearbook Vol. 32. The Zoological Society of London.

Smithers, R.H.N. (1983). The mammals of the southern African Subregion. University of Pretoria, South Africa.

Robinson, T. (1991) *in litt.* to IUCN/SSC Trade Specialist Group.

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