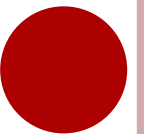


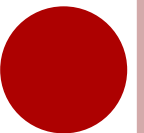
*Does global environmental governance improve
sustainable development in Africa?*



THE BATTLE FOR RHINOS

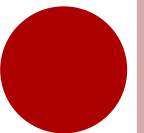
- CITES fight for the protection of rhinos
 - GEG based on trade ban (eliminate the market for rhino products)
- Asian demands for rhino horn

“The street value of rhino horn has soared to about \$65,000 (£ 42,000) a kilogram, making it more expensive than gold, platinum and in many cases, cocaine.”



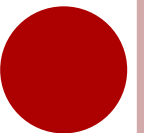
MY APPROACH

- Decoding the debate:
 - Literature
 - Position papers from stakeholders
 - Media coverage
 - Interviews



RHINOS IN THE WORLD

- Five species
 - Two species in Africa:
 - Black rhino
 - White rhino



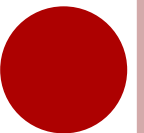
STATUS FOR RHINOS IN AFRICA

South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Kenya collectively accommodate most black (95,7%) and white (98,8%) rhino.

The formerly numerous Black rhino has plummeted from estimated 65,000 in 1970 to about 2,400 in 1995. The black rhino has become locally extinct over large areas of Africa.

The population growth for the white rhinos seems positive, especially South Africa is a stronghold with rhino numbers in South Africa at some 18,800 in 2011, up from some 600 in 1993. Locally white rhino population is threatened and extinct in certain areas.

The current situation is a "poaching crises" massive increase in rhino



DEMANDS FOR RHINO HORN – MYTH AND REALITY

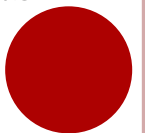
Humans have hunted rhinos extensively for their meat some 80,000 years ago.

The rhino trade to Asia has also a long history.

The earliest records of use of rhino horn as a medicine was by the Chinese during 200 B. C - 200 A.D. The East Asian demand is used as ingredient in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) used to treat different diseases.

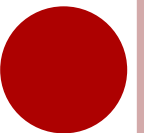
Westerners long believed that rhino horn was used primarily as an aphrodisiac. It is correct that Gujarati from India once believed that rhino horn acted as aphrodisiac, but this is no longer relevant and has not been for many decades.

Yemenis have used African rhino horn since at least the eighth century to make handles for traditional daggers (*iamblos*). The demand from



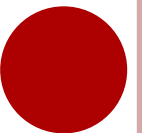
HAS CITES BEEN A SUCCESS?

- International trade ban from 1970's:
 - Growing prices
 - More rhino horns on the market
 - "A booming black market"



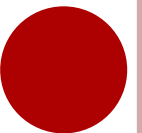
WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

- Poaching is the problem!
 - Market
 - Asian demand
 - Control of the market
 - Governance
 - International
 - National governance
 - Non-state actors
 - Development / lack of development



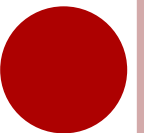
THE WAY FORWARD – CITES APPROACH

- A strict preservation approach
 - Elimination of the market for rhino horn
 - Increase efficiency of national governance
 - Raise awareness and substitution



THE WAY FORWARD – ALTERNATIVE APPROACH

- Sustainable utilisation
- A new approach to rhinos
- Building on experiences from the field
- The private sector can play a positive role
- Use the market
- Stocks should be used
- Tourism



CONCLUSION: LESSONS LEARNT

- CITES has not been able to protect the rhinos
- CITES shows that GEG is not always effective and can promote unsustainable development
- Sustainable development should be building on the market not fighting it

