The Role of Research in Conservation Planning in Swaziland

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Protected areas: historical perspective

- Most African PAs established in semi-arid, malarial, tsetse-infested areas with low agricultural potential
- Almost all the well-known parks fit this category
- Hluhluwe-iMfolozi, Hwange, Gorongosa, Selous, Kafue, Okavango, Luangwa, Lower Zambezi

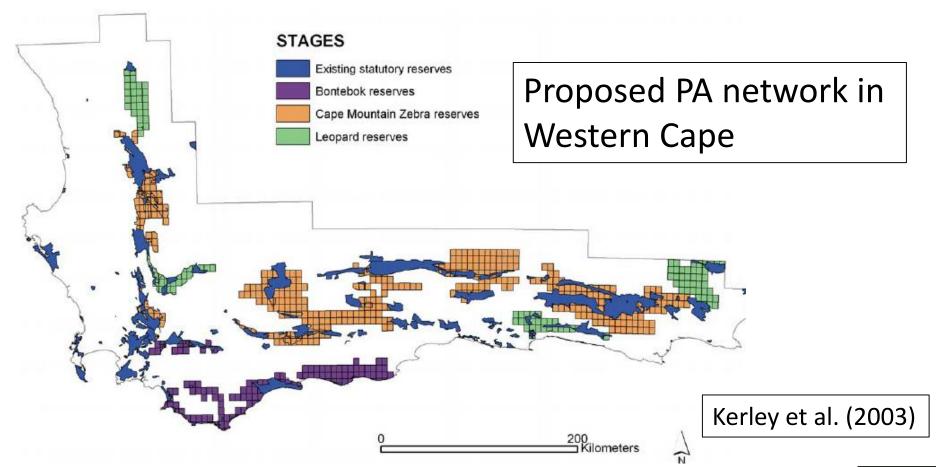


Trypanosomiasis, African **Human African Trypanosomiasis cases** T.b.gambiense T.b.rhodesiense No cases detected Distribution of Tsetse fly Morsitans group Morsistans group, Palpalis group Angola and DRC: Palpalis group Data processing in progress Last update on: 25/03/2011



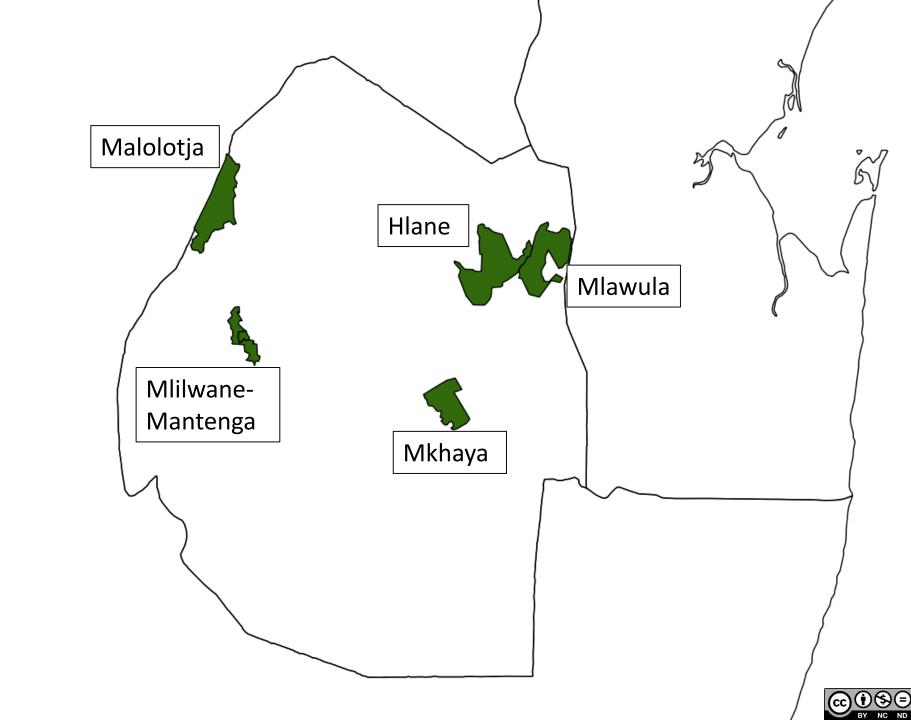
Conservation Planning

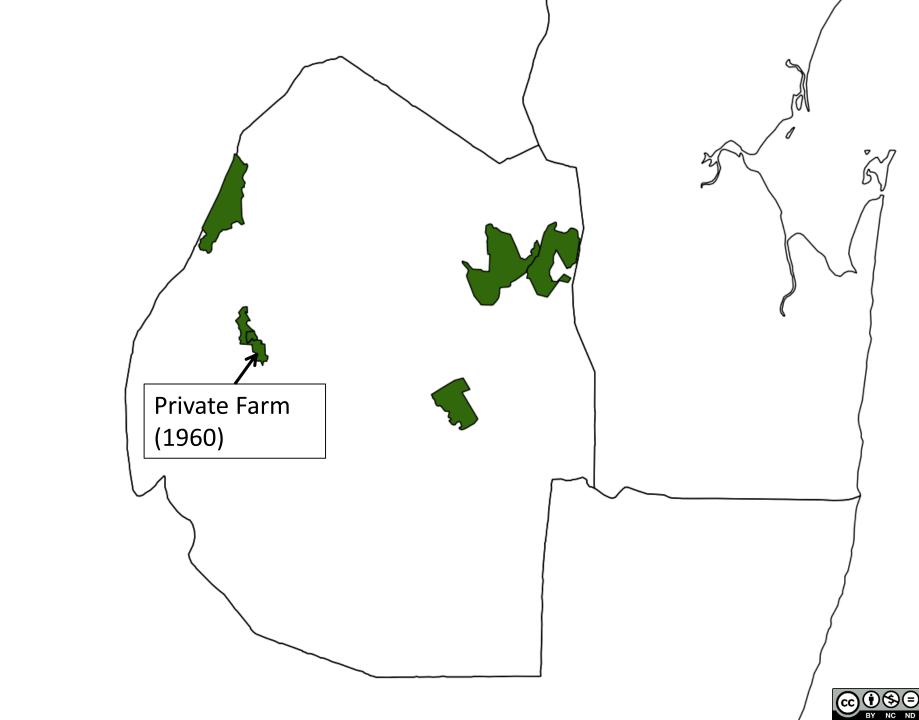
Poorly applied outside of RSA

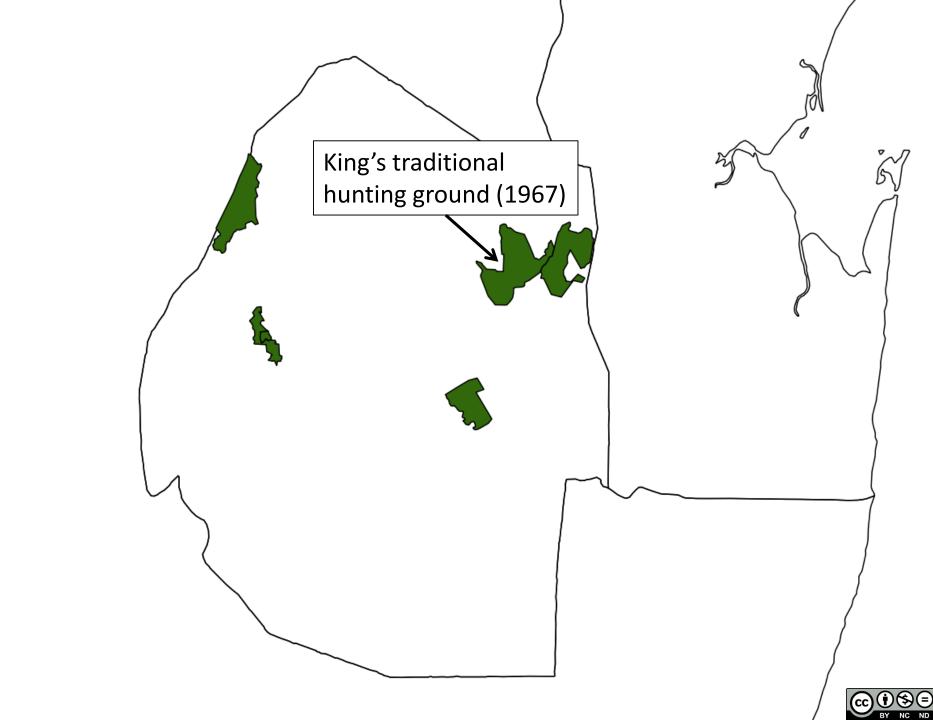


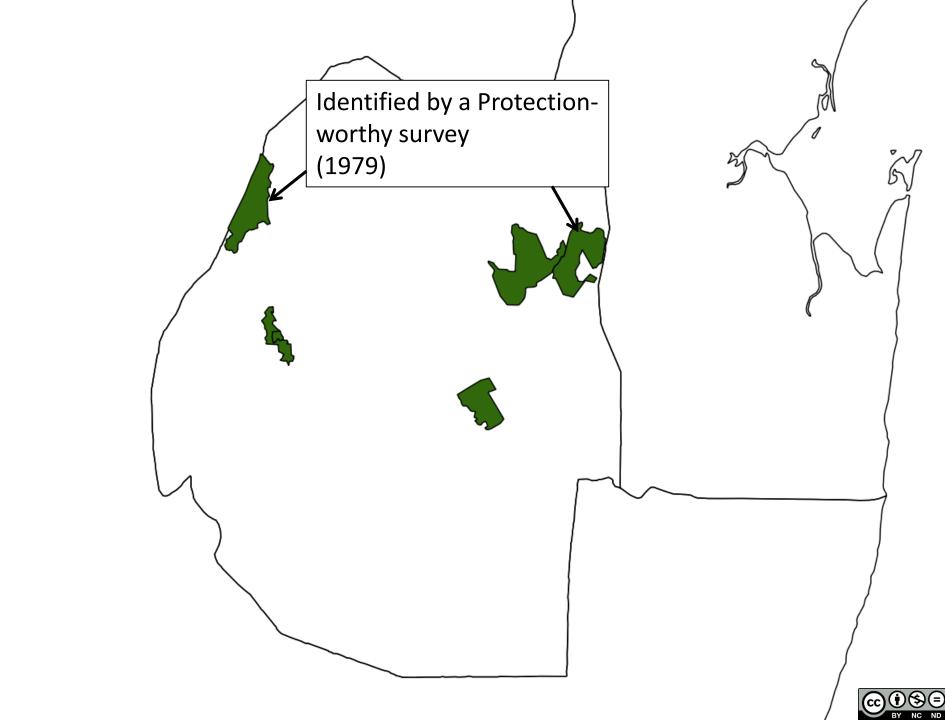


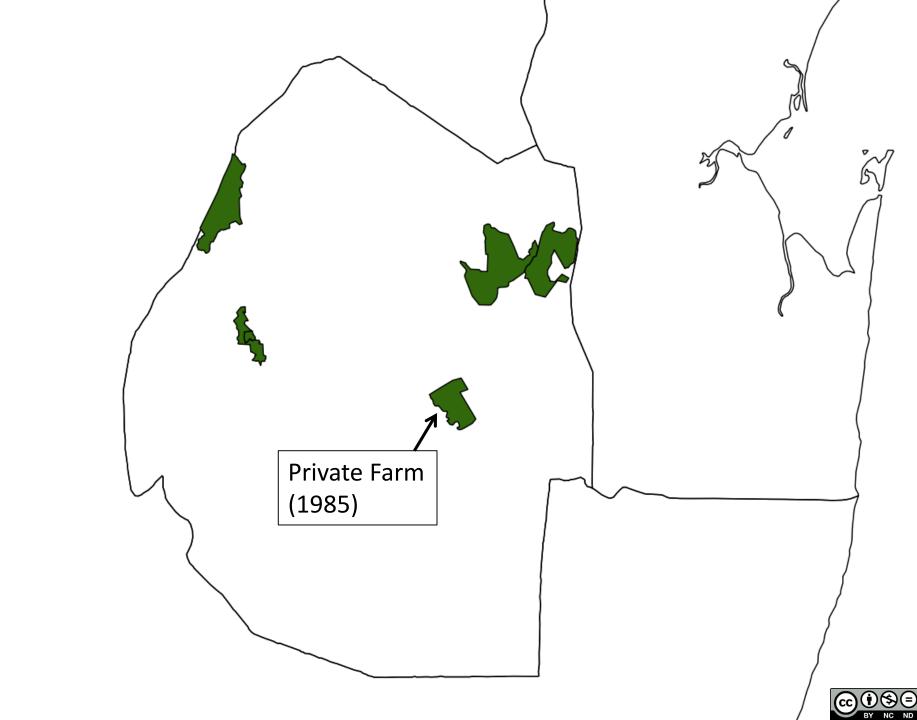


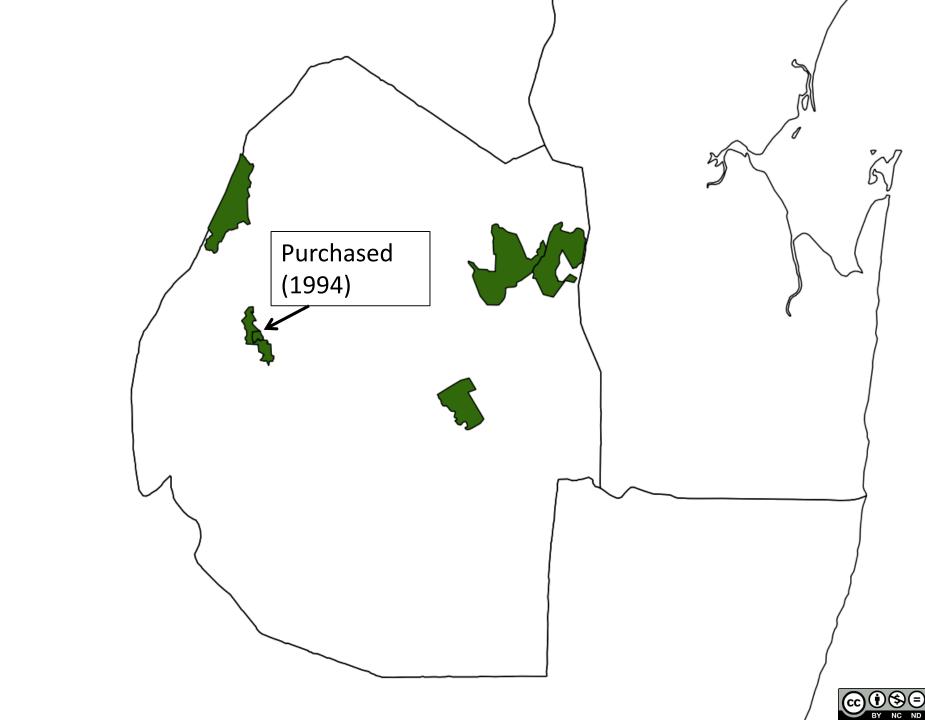












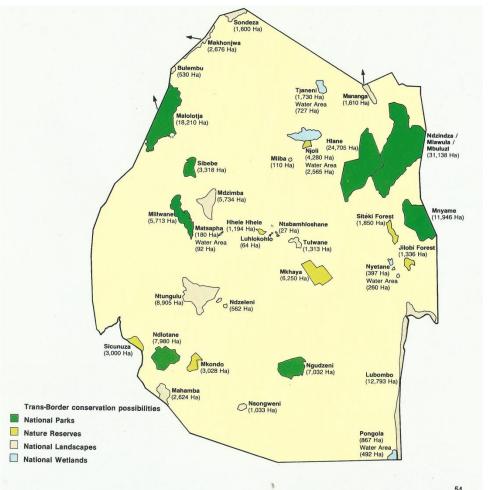
How effective is this PA network?

- None of Swaziland's PAs were selected using Conservation Planning tools
- The efficacy of the Swazi PA network has not been tested

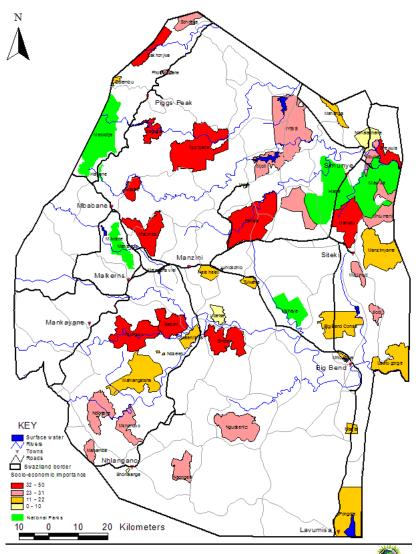


Protection-worthy surveys

• Ted Reilly (1979)



Protection-worthy surveys

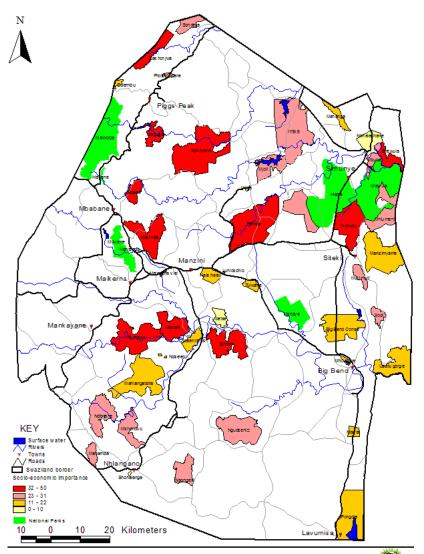


• Kim Roques (2002)





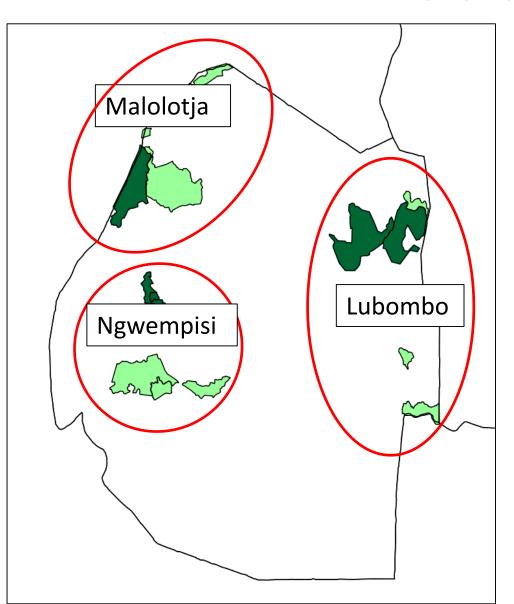
SNPAS project



- Strengthening National Protected Areas of Swaziland (2015-2020)
- Tasked with surveying 9
 pre-identified sites to
 assess relative
 importance



The 9 sites



Dark green = existing PAs

Light green = 9 potential sites

Main aim: to identify the most important site (for biodiversity) from each cluster



The biodiversity team



Cebisile Magagula (entomologist)



Themb'a Mahlaba (leader)



Richard Boycott (herpetologist)



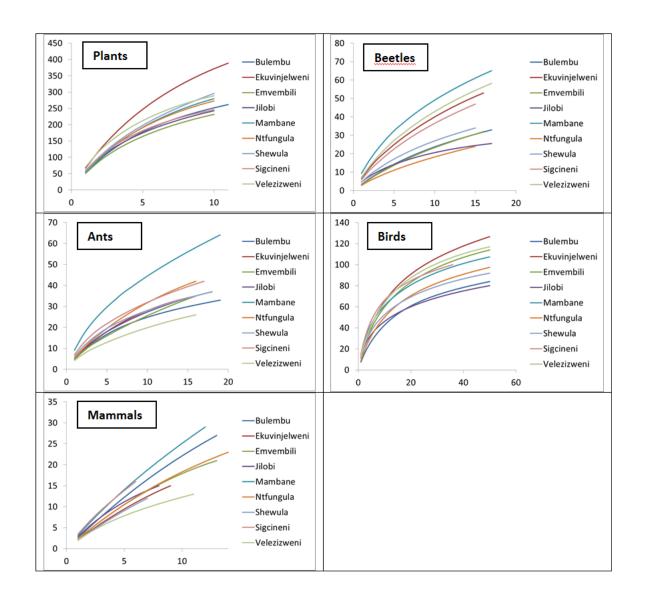
Ara Monadjem (birds/mammals)



Linda Loffler (botanist)



Intensive surveys of each site







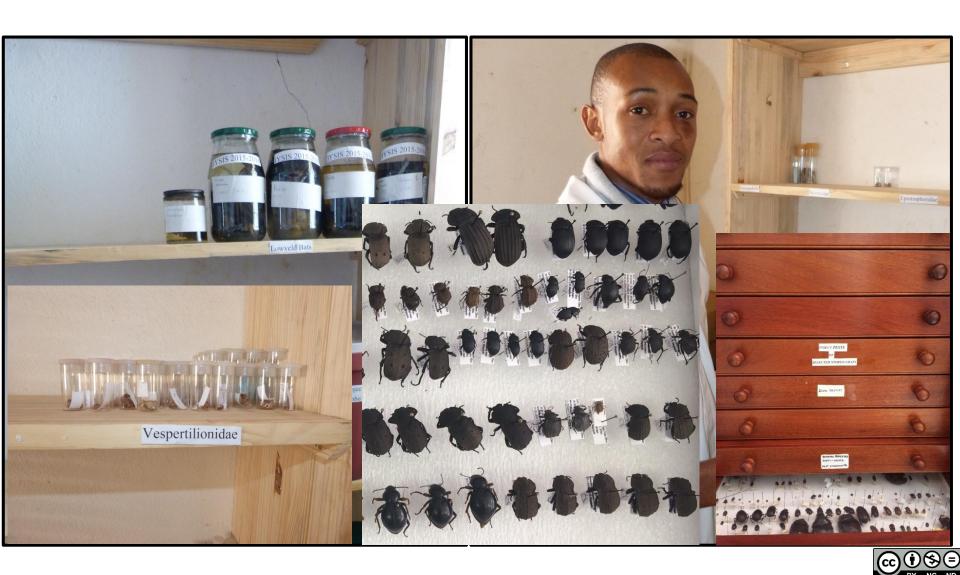
Database

Kate Braun (database manager)

- Responsible for collation of distribution records and compilation of checklists
- Small mammal and insect specimens deposited in the Zoological Museum (University of Swaziland)
- This "Museum" is the only collections museum in Swaziland, yet has no funding and no official status (yet)



National Zoological Museum



Complementarity analysis

Species richness vs irreplaceability

| | Site A | Site B |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Species richness | 120 | 60 |



Complementarity analysis

Species richness vs irreplaceability

| | Site A | Site B |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Species richness | 120 | 60 |
| Threatened spp. | 6 | 4 |



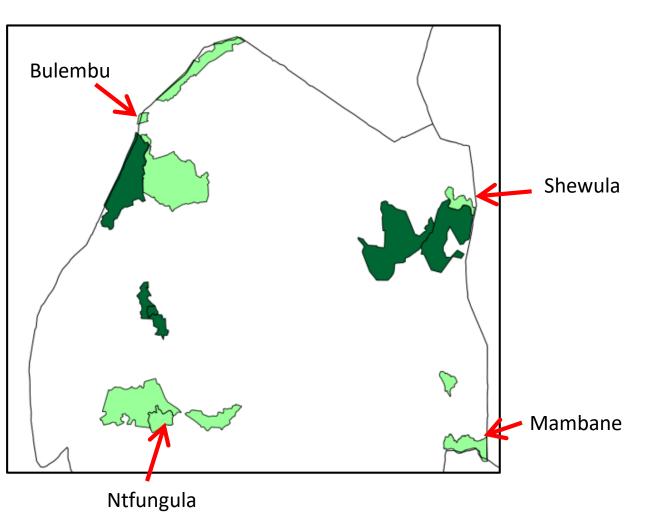
Complementarity analysis

Species richness vs irreplaceability

| | Site A | Site B |
|------------------|--------|--------|
| Species richness | 120 | 60 |
| Threatened spp. | 6 | 4 |
| Unique species | 0 | 4 |



Final selection



- PA network expanded by 12,332 ha
- Increased from 3.6% to 4.9%



Landscapes to be protected



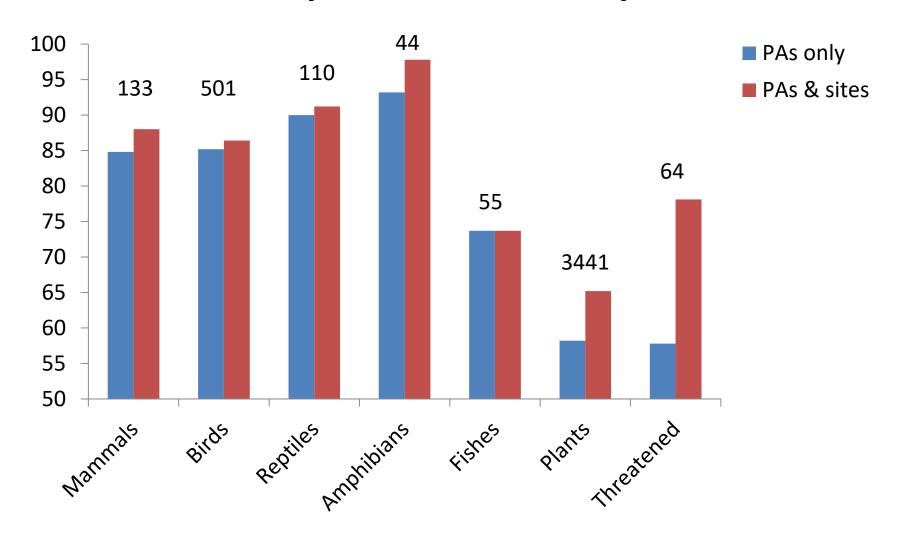


Rio Convention on Biological Diversity

- Conservation of biodiversity
- How effect will the new PA network be?



Efficacy of new PA system





Thanks to all those involved

- The core team
- The field assistants
- Community guides
- SNTC
- Thulani Methula SNPAS coordinator
- UNISWA

