



Joint CBD and CITES Bushmeat Meeting, Nairobi, 7-10 June 2011



Bushmeat issues in Tanzania

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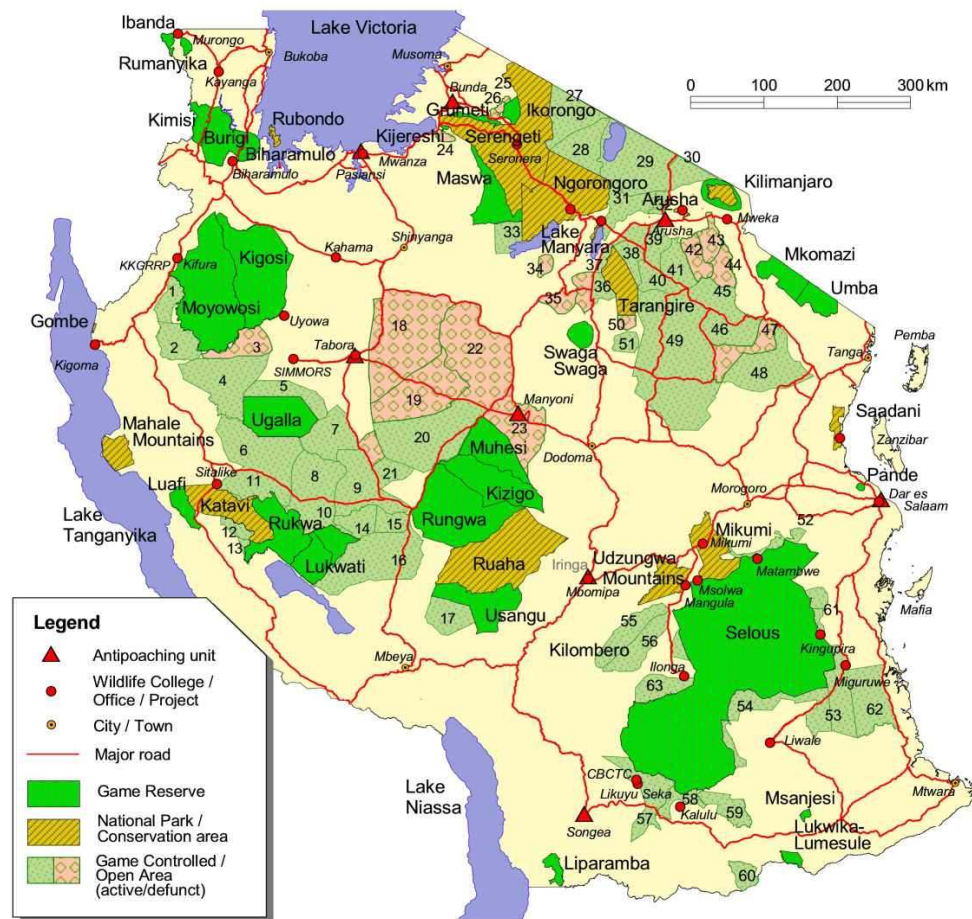
Wildlife PAs in Tanzania

Total land size is 945,262 Sq km

24% - Wildlife PA network:-

- 15 National Parks,
- 1 Ngorongoro Conservation Area,
- 28 Game Reserves ,
- 33 Wildlife Management Areas

**Human population >40
Millions**



Bushmeat hunting

- **Hunting wild animal for subsistence is a tradition in Tanzania, hunters using diversity of hunting methods and traditional weapons (guns, spears traps/snares, spears, and dogs);**
- **Bushmeat hunting and trade is one of the major challenge facing Tanzania (drivers - poverty, demand, political instability in some of neighboring countries, cultural and taboos);**
- **Lack of cheap alternative sources of protein have accelerated bushmeat hunting and trade;**



Socio Economic importance

- Various studies conducted indicates that ; Bushmeat hunting and trade is;
 - Source of income for local people , a traders earns USD\$ range from 300 to 500 per months ;
 - 66% of human population in Tanzania preferred bushmeat protein;
 - Source of employment - Women and men are engaged in bushmeat trade;
 - Is among the factors influencing immigration of people to villages close to the national parks and game reserves;



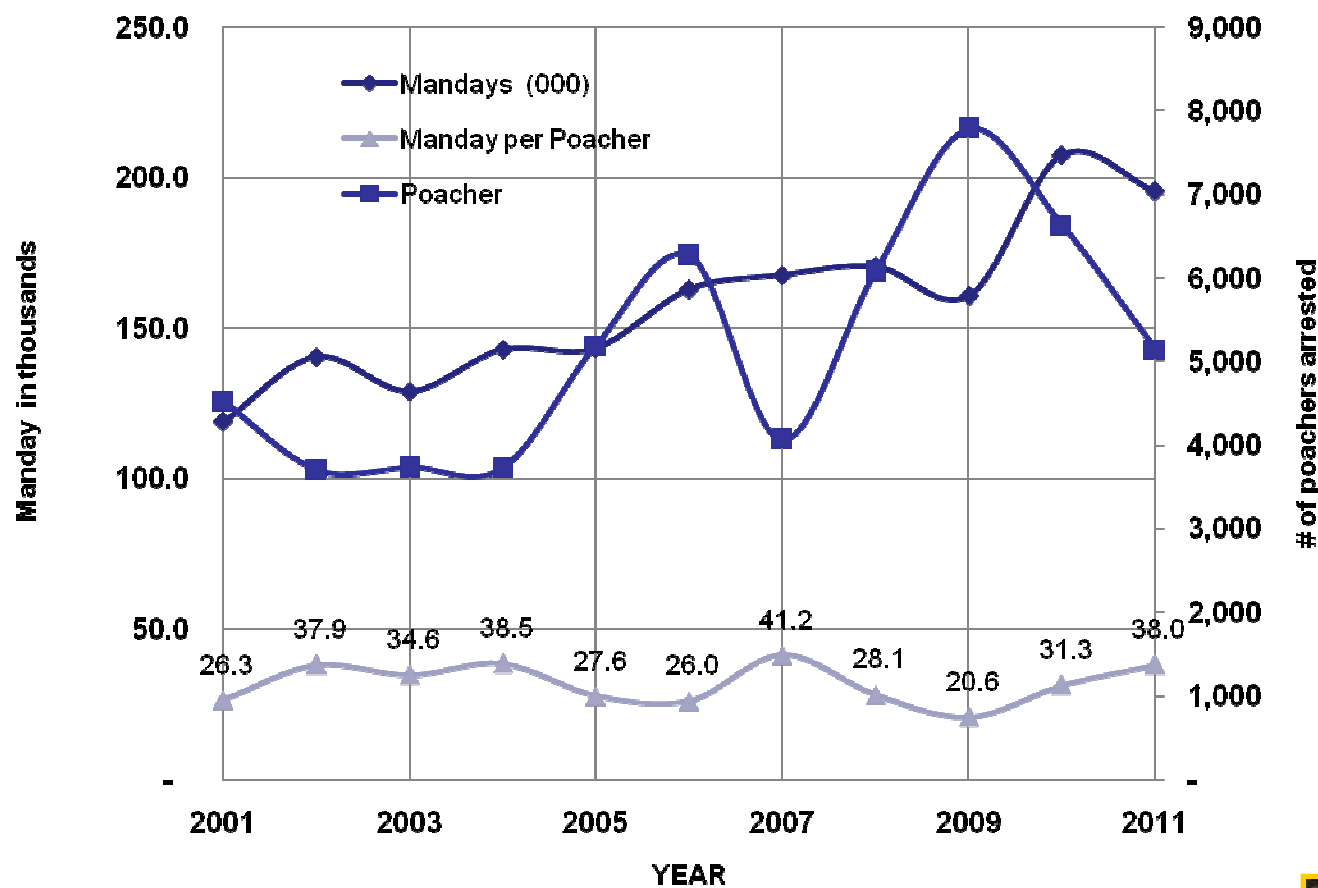
Courtesy: TANAPA rangers

Status of bushmeat trade

- Increasingly changing from subsistence use to commercial;
- An average of tones 2,078 assorted of confiscated annually; value more than USD\$ 50 million
- The figures are indicative of what is only seized while a lot go unnoticed;
- For example in Serengeti estimated 82 ,000 kg consumed per week, 77,000 (6% of current wildebeest population) (Dennis 2008);



Trend in WD/TANAPA Anti -Poaching Patrols and arrests 2001 to May,2011



Status of Cont..

- On average 4699 poachers arrested per year. 50% of arrested are the bushmeat hunters/dealers
- 5 years records shows 432,228 hunting weapons were confiscated and mostly being snares 409,188 (95%)
- Most affected species includes migratory ungulates, Hippos, elephants and Carnivores



Impact on populations and species

- Species like Buffalo, Impala, Eland, Hippo, Puku, Zebra are declining in Rukwa-Katavi, Rungwa Ruaha, Selous –Mikumi ecosystem (TAWIRI,2009);
- Western part of Tanzania, Moyowosi/Kigosi and Burigi/Biharamulo GRs from 1990 to 2000 the wildlife populations (Buffalo, Zebra, Roan antelope, Impala, Warthog and Hippo) declined by 40 to 80% (TRAFFIC. 2008);
- Has impacts on ecosystem dynamics and therefore threatens the future of targeted species as well as the entire ecosystem;
- Human health and forest degradation through selective removal of trees, blockage of migratory route are behind these declining trends;
- The impact to tourist industry that is also one of the country's biggest employers and foreign currency earnings;



National Policies and Legislations

Related to use of wildlife and their products

- **Wildlife Policy of Tanzania of 1998 (Rev.2007)**
- **National Environment Policy of 1997**
- **other sector policies -Forest, Minerals, Agriculture, Livestock,**

Legislations

- **Wildlife Conservation Act No.5 of 2009;**
- **National Parks Ordinance 1959 (Cap 412**
- **Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance 1959 (Cap 413);**
- **Environment Act,**
- **TAWIRI Act;**



Opportunities

- **Wildlife Laws criminalize bushmeat (WCA No 5 of 2009);**
- **Political will and support to address the problem of bushmeat trade;**
- **Stakeholders including conservation NGOs complements government efforts in addressing the problem (through research, promotions of alternatives income and protein sources);**



Challenges

- Increased demands for bushmeat due to increased growing population, poverty and food insecurity among communities;
- Increased technologies eg communication facilities and hunting methods;
- Lack or inadequate coordination among stakeholders in addressing the bushmeat problem;
- Inadequate capacity to monitor bushmeat trade
- Habitat destruction, disappearance of wildlife habitat, fragmentations
- Individual believes and behaviors towards bushmeat;



Strategies to address the bushmeat

- **Strengthening of law enforcement and improving protection of wildlife migratory routes and the buffer zones;**
- **Encourage the resident and non resident to invest into other form of wildlife utilization;**
- **Strengthening and widening the coverage of community based conservation programs as well as awareness raising at national and local level through various program e.g. CCS, CBC, Publicity and Mali Hai clubs;**
- **Engaging private sectors and other stakeholders to address the problem e.g BEAN, WCST, WWF, JGI & AWF**
- **Involving local communities in conservation through wildlife Management Areas – 33 WMAs**



Key activities in 2011/2012

- **More public awareness of the impact of bushmeat hunting and wrong doing by buying and eating bushmeat;**
- **Capacity building for game wardens and village game scout to effectively undertake anti-poaching patrols in and outside protected areas;**
- **Assess the level of impact of bushmeat hunting and trade to elephant population in some selected Ecosystem (Selous);**
- **Engage more stakeholders in addressing bushmeat activities (private sectors).**



Acknowledgments

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- BEAN Team



Thank you

