

TRAFFIC CATALOGUE

October 2014

WILDLIFE TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

TRAFFIC works to promote sustainable and legal trade in wild products, and the good governance of such trade, aware of its direct contribution to human livelihoods and its potential to contribute to achievement of the Millenium Development Goals



TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is the leading non-governmental organization working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. It is a strategic alliance of WWF and IUCN.

TRAFFIC was established in 1976 and has developed into a global network, research-driven and action-oriented, committed to delivering innovative and practical conservation solutions based on the latest information.

MISSION STATEMENT

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

TRAFFIC'S VISION

TRAFFIC's vision is of a world in which trade in wild plants and animals is managed at sustainable levels without damaging the integrity of ecological systems and in such a manner that it makes a significant contribution to human needs, supports local and national economies and helps to motivate commitments to the conservation of wild species and their habitats.

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www.traffic.org

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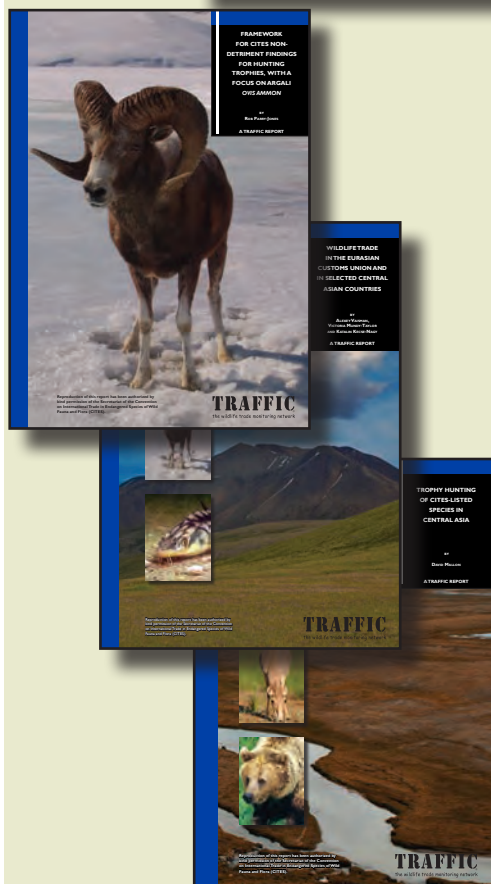
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TRAFFIC is grateful for support from the Rufford Foundation in the preparation of this catalogue





REPORTS

Tendencias de la Gobernanza Forestal en Colombia, Ecuador y Perú

<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/public-flegt/blog/tendencias-de-la-gobernanza-forestal-en-colombia-ecuador-y-per%C3%BA>

Orozco, José Miguel; Mogrovejo, Pablo; Jara Luis Fernando; Sanchez, Angel; Buendia, Brulio; Dumet, Rebeca and Bohórquez, Nhaydú.
June 2014. 148pp..

Edition: Brazilian and Portuguese

This report contributes to monitoring the impact and effectiveness of European Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)-related policy measures in South America

Análise de Sinergias entre a Aplicação das Leis, Governança e o Comércio Florestal e iniciativas afins no Brasil, Colômbia, Equador y Peru

(Portuguese edition: PDF, 3 MB)

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry30.pdf

Spanish edition: PDF, 3 MB)

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry29.pdf

José Miguel Orozco Muñoz, Blady Nhaydú Bohórquez C.
2013. 87pp

ISBN 978 1 85850 361 5

Edition: Portuguese and Spanish

Published by: TRAFFIC International

O objetivo do presente estudo é desenvolver a análise de sinergias entre a aplicação das leis, a governança e o comércio florestal (componentes do Plano de Ação FLEGT da União Europeia PA-FLEGT) e iniciativas afins, tais como marcos de política nacionais, REDD+, Lei Lacey, Tratados de Livre Comércio e outros no Brasil, Colômbia, Equador e Peru.

Framework for CITES Non-detriment Findings for Hunting Trophies with a Focus on Argali *Ovis ammon*

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen57.pdf (English)

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen58.pdf (Russian)

Rob Parry-Jones

2013. 56pp

Edition: English and Russian

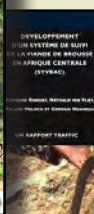
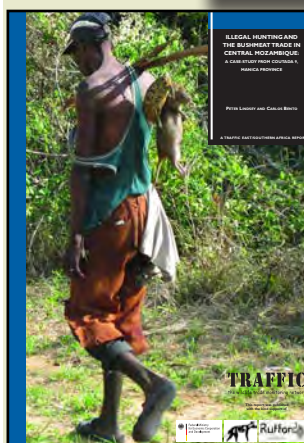
ISBN 978 2 930490 13 7

Published by: CITES Secretariat and TRAFFIC

This document sets out to address the question: how



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The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network

does one determine whether trade will be detrimental to the survival of the species of target population, or to the ecosystem on which it depends? The document focuses on trade in trophies of Argali Ovis ammon within a framework that is applicable to other animal species but particularly to species hunted for trophies. EU-CITES Capacity building project No. S-415. 2013.

Trophy Hunting of CITES-listed Species in Central Asia.

(PDF, 2.7 MB)

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen61.pdf (English)

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen62.pdf (Russian)

David Mallon

2013. 48pp.

ISBN 978 2 930490 16 8

Edition: English and Russian

Published by: CITES Secretariat and TRAFFIC

The document has been compiled as part of a project, which aims to strengthen capacities to implement the Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) especially in Central Asia and to prevent overexploitation and to ensure legal international trade in wild fauna and flora does not exceed sustainable levels

Vital but Vulnerable: Climate Change Vulnerability and Human Use of Wildlife in Africa's Albertine Rift.

<http://www.traffic.org/home/2013/6/14/climate-change-threatens-human-livelihoods-and-wildlife-reso.html>

J.A. Carr, W.E. Outhwaite, G.L. Goodman,

T.E.E. Oldfield, W.B. Foden

2013. 240pp.

ISBN 978 2 8317 1591 9

Published by: IUCN, Gland, Switzerland

A joint TRAFFIC/IUCN report. This collaboration identifies those wild species important to people's livelihoods in East Africa's Albertine Rift region which are vulnerable to climate change.

Occasional Paper for the IUCN Species Survival Commission No. 48.

Illegal Caviar Trade in Bulgaria and Romania: Results of a Market Survey on Trade in Caviar from Sturgeons (Acipenseridae)

www.traffic.org/fisheries-reports/traffic_pub_fisheries14.pdf

Jutta Jahrl

2013. 50pp

Published by: WWF Austria and TRAFFIC

The project involved local surveyors visiting selected shops, restaurants, markets, street vendors and sturgeon farms in different parts of the two countries in order to buy caviar. The findings of the survey suggest that illegal fishing of sturgeons and illegal trade in caviar continues in both Romania and Bulgaria.

The Export and Re-export of CITES-listed Birds from the Solomon Islands

(1.1MB)

www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_birds17.pdf

*Chris. R. Shepherd, Carrie. J. Stengel,
Vincent Nijman*

July 2012. 21pp.

ISBN 978 983 3393 35 0

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia.

Tens of thousands of wild birds exported from the Solomon Islands have been laundered into the global wildlife trade by declaring them as captive-bred, as documented in this report, with grave implications for species and people affected on the island archipelago.

Illegal Hunting & the Bush-Meat Trade in Savanna Africa: Drivers, Impacts & Solutions to Address the Problem

(PDF, 2.5 MB)

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen53.pdf

*P. Lindsey, G. Balme, M. Becker, C. Begg,
C. Bento, C. Bocchino, A. Dickman, R. Diggle,
H. Eves, P. Henschel, D. Lewis, K. Marnewick,
J. Mattheus, J.W. McNutt, R. McRobb,
N. Midlane, J. Milanzi, R. Morley,
M. Murphree, P. Nyoni, V. Opyene, J. Phadima,
N. Purchase, D. Rentsch, C. Roche, J. Shaw,
H. van der Westhuizen, N. Van Vliet, P. Zisadza*
2012. 74pp.

Published by: Panthera

(CBD) eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CBD, CoP 11) in Hyderabad, India. This report provides the first comprehensive overview of the threat posed by illegal hunting and the bushmeat trade in African savannas for twelve years, and provides new insights into just how grave the issue has become.

Illegal Hunting and the Bushmeat Trade in Central Mozambique: A Case-study from Coutada 9, Manica Province

(PDF, 2.0 MB)

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen48.pdf

Peter Lindsey, Carlos Bento

May 2012. 74pp

ISBN 978 1 85850 250 2

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

This report attempts to assess the drivers, scale and impacts of the bushmeat trade in Central Mozambique and to determine the extent to which illegal hunting is limiting development of sustainable wildlife-based tourism.

Precious Woods: Exploitation of the Finest Timber

(PDF)

[http://www.illegal-logging.info/uploads/](http://www.illegal-logging.info/uploads/PreciousWoodsbackgroundpaper1TheTradeinpreciouswoodsTRAFFIC.pdf)

[PreciousWoodsbackgroundpaper1TheTradeinpreciouswoodsTRAFFIC.pdf](http://www.illegal-logging.info/uploads/PreciousWoodsbackgroundpaper1TheTradeinpreciouswoodsTRAFFIC.pdf)

*Anna Jenkins, Neil Bridgland, Rachel
Hembery, Ulrich Malessa, James Hewitt,
Chen Hin Keong*

2012. 62pp.

Prepared by: TRAFFIC

Published by: Chatham House

This report focuses attention on precious woods known and traded and the subsequent conservation and related social issues that are common and particular to this group of species. Its definition of "precious" considers the perspective of indigenous peoples and it refers to the proactive exclusion of illegal wood from supply chains as being good for business.

*Chatham House Workshop: Tackling the Trade in
Illegal Precious Woods, 23-24 April 2012. Background
Paper 1*

Biodiversity: My Hotel in Action. A Guide to Sustainable Use of Biological Resources in the Caribbean

(3.2 MB)

<http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2012-012.pdf>

2012

Published by: IUCN

Edition: Caribbean

An IUCN report with content contributed by TRAFFIC.

Développement d'un Système de Suivi de la Viande de Brousse en Afrique Central (SYVBAC).

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen49.pdf

*Nathalie Van Vliet, Stéphane Ringuet,
Roland Melisch, Germain Ngandjui*
December 2011. 53pp plus annexes
ISBN 978 1 85850 252 6

Edition: French

Published by: TRAFFIC International



Publication on the development of a Central African bushmeat monitoring system.

Wildlife Trade in the Eurasian Customs Union and in Selected Central Asian Countries

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen59.pdf (English)
www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen60.pdf (Russian)

Alexey Vaisman, Victoria Mundy-Taylor,
 Katalin Kecse-Nagy
 2011. 90pp.

ISBN 978 2 930490 19 9

Edition: English and Russian

Published by: CITES Secretariat and TRAFFIC

This report examines the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in the Eurasian Customs Union (ECU) and in selected Central Asian countries.

Livelihood Alternatives for the Unsustainable Use of Bushmeat

(PDF, 1.2 MB)

www.traffic.org/general-reports/non-traffic_pub17.pdf

Nathalie van Vliet

May 2011. 45pp.

ISBN 92 9225 388 3

Published by: The Secretariat of the
 Convention on Biological Diversity

Prepared for the Bushmeat Liaison Group of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), with assistance from TRAFFIC and financial support from the European Union, this report comes at a time when the overexploitation of wild mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians is increasingly threatening food security and livelihoods in many tropical and subtropical countries

CBD Technical Series No. 60

An Analysis of Game Meat Production and Wildlife-Based Land Uses on Freehold Land in Namibia: Links with Food Security

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen43.pdf

Peter Lindsey

February 2011. 81pp

ISBN 978 1 85850 249 6

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

In Namibia wildlife-based land issues (WBLU) and the illegal production of game meat have potential to contribute significantly to conservation, food security and the economy of the country. This project forms a component of the BMZ-funded programme with

TRAFFIC entitled "Vulnerable People, Diminishing Wildlife: Addressing priority bushmeat trade, livelihood and food security issues in Africa".

Wild for a Cure: Ground-Truthing a Standard for Sustainable Management of Wild Plants in the Field

(PDF, 700 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_plants14.pdf

Compiled by: Wolfgang Kathe, Britta Pätzold, Danna Leaman, Anastasiya Timoshyna, David Newton, Eanghourt Khou, Giridhar Kinhal, Indu Bikal Sapkota, Mohd. Khalid Sayeed Pasha, Nouhou Ndam, Roland Melisch, Sladjana Bundalo, Susanne Honnef, Thomas Osborn, Ximena Buitrón, Xueyan Liu
August 2010. 44pp.
ISBN 978 1 85850 241 0

Published by: TRAFFIC International

This report presents a description of the project "Saving Plants that Save Lives and Livelihoods", implemented by TRAFFIC and its partners WWF, IUCN and others, which addresses a growing demand from the industry, governments, certification bodies, resource managers and donor agencies for specific guidance on sustainable wild plant collection practices.

WWF's Global Forest & trade NetWork. Common Framework for Assessing Legality of Forestry Operations, Timber Processing and Trade.

(554 KB)

www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry24.pdf

June 2009

Published by: WWF

An introduction to the Framework by TRAFFIC, WWF and consultants

Observations and Informal Findings on Wild Meat Trade: Socio-economic Research with Local Communities in and around the Save Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe

I. Mupamhadzi, C. Matema, J. Muvengwi
August 2009. 25pp.
ISBN 978 0 7974 3923 8
Published by: the PARSEL Project

Thematic Bulletin Series: Series1, No.3 Wild Meat Component.

See note for Series 1, No. 2

The Illegal Wild Meat Trade Affecting Wildlife Based Land Use in the South East Lowveld of Zimbabwe: Drivers, Impacts and Potential Solutions

P. Lindsey, S. Romanach, C. Tambling, K. Chartier, S. Matema, I. Mupamhadzi, C. Matema and J. Muvengwi
August 2009. 96pp.
ISBN 978 0 7974 3922 1
Published by: the PARSEL Project

Thematic Bulletin Series: Series1, No.1 Wild Meat Component.

See note for Series 1, No. 2

The Potential Production of Wild Meat from the Save Valley Conservancy, Zimbabwe

P. Lindsey and C. Tambling
August 2009. 17pp.
ISBN 978 0 7974 3925 2
Published by: the PARSEL Project

Thematic Bulletin Series: Series 1, No. 2 Wild Meat Component

Note: These three reports were prepared under the auspices of TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa. They aim to marry conservation and rural development in Zimbabwe, intending to increase access to animal protein for rural human communities, while encouraging appreciation and conservation of wildlife resources.

Wildlife Trade Control: CAFTA-DR Regional Gap Analysis Report

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/pub_gen_31.pdf
April 2009. 45pp.

Published by: TRAFFIC North America

This report attempts a "gap analysis" related to priority issues concerning implementation of wildlife trade controls, including for several species targeted for meat, in the CAFTA-DR (Central America–Dominican Republic–USA Free Trade Agreement) region.

Trading Nature: the Contribution of Wildlife Trade Management to Sustainable Livelihoods and the Millennium Development Goals

(3.1 MB)
http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen19.pdf

Compiled by: Dilys Roe

*Published by: TRAFFIC International and
WWF International.*

Review of the Status, Harvest, Trade and Management of Seven Asian CITES-listed Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Species

Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN)

This study was led by TRAFFIC, working with the Species Programme of IUCN. Research support was provided by TRAFFIC offices in East Asia and Southeast Asia, IUCN offices in Nepal and Pakistan, and independent consultants. Members of the IUCN/ SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group and other experts generously contributed information. Researchers sought to augment and update published information through a combination of literature reviews and web-based information searches, expert interviews, and compilation and analysis of CITES annual report and Customs data.

Captive Breeding of Selected Taxa in Cambodia and Viet Nam: a Reference Manual for Farm Operators and CITES Authorities

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia – Greater Mekong Programme.

As wildlife populations continue to decline and governments look to poverty alleviation schemes to improve local livelihoods, captive breeding of wild species for commercial purposes is becoming more widespread in Southeast Asia.

What's Driving the Wildlife Trade? A Review of Expert Opinion on Economic and Social Drivers of the Wildlife Trade and Trade Control Efforts in Cambodia.

Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam

(3.0 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen24.pdf

Executive summary (550 Kb)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen24_executive_summary.pdf

<http://www.worldbank.org/eapenvironment>

TRAFFIC International

October 2008. 103pp.

Published by:

*Region Sustainable Development Department,
World Bank, Washington, DC.*

This study aimed to generate findings and recommendations that would be useful to a range of stakeholders in considering how interventions to reduce illegal and/or unsustainable wildlife trade might be applied more effectively in future.

East Asia and Pacific Region Sustainable Development Discussion Papers.

An Overview of the Use and Trade of Plants and Animals in Traditional Medicine Systems in Cambodia

(4.7 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/medicinal-reports/traffic_pub_medicinal3.pdf

David Ashwell, Naomi Walston.

2008 108pp.

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia,

Greater Mekong Programme, Ha Noi, Viet Nam.

This comprises two reports. The first examines the use of wildlife and plants in Traditional Khmer Medicine (TKM), whilst the second focuses entirely on the medicinal plant trade in Cambodia.

An Overview of the Use of Plants and Animals in Traditional Medicine Systems in Viet Nam

(1.2 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/medicinal-reports/traffic_pub_medicinal4.pdf

Compiled by:

Nguyen Dao Ngoc Van, Nguyen Tap.

2008. 92pp.

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia.

A study using formal and informal interviews, casual observations and questionnaires on the use of flora and fauna in traditional medicine in Viet Nam.

Biodiversity: My Hotel in action. A Guide to Sustainable Use of Biological Resources

(3.2 MB)

<http://www.traffic.org/non-traffic/IUCN-hotel-guide.pdf>

October 2008.

Published by: IUCN

A guide, with several chapters contributed by TRAFFIC, aimed at hotel managers and owners of small and large hotels.

Night Time Spinach: Conservation and Livelihood Implications of Wild Meat Use in Refugee Situations in North-western Tanzania

(900 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen16.pdf

(Executive summary in French, 337 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen17.pdf

George Jambiya, Simon Milledge

Nangena Mtango

2007. 54pp.

ISBN 978 1 85850 231 1.

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

This study takes a focused look at wild meat use in refugee situations in north-western Tanzania, associated impacts, driving forces, and the appropriateness of some of the management interventions taken to date.

Trade Measures—Tools to Promote the Sustainable Use of NWFP?

<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/k0457e/k0457e00.pdf>

Markus Burgener

(TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa)

2007 135 pp.

Published by: FAO

A report looking at trade-related instruments (e.g. WTO) and how far they support sustainable Non-Wood Forest Product (NWFP) trade.

The Role of CITES in Combating Illegal Logging – Current and Potential

(935 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry14.pdf

Chen Hin Keong

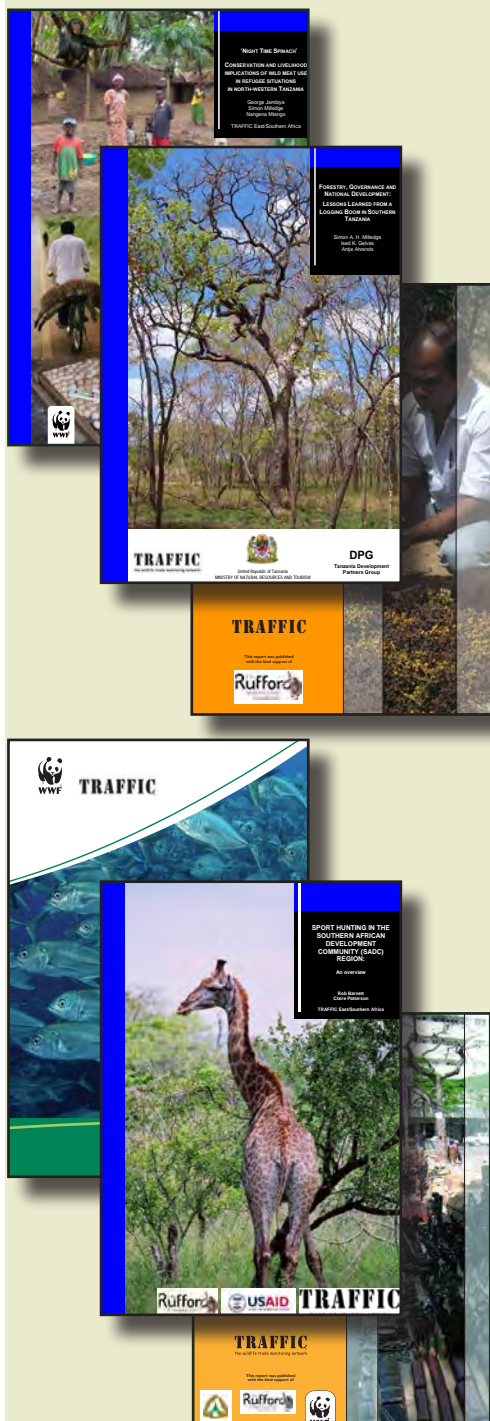
July 2006. 47pp.

Edition: English, Japanese and Spanish

ISBN 1 85850 221 7.

ISBN 978 1 85850 221 2

TRAFFIC Online Report Series No.13



Forestry, Governance and National Development: Lessons Learned from a Logging Boom in Southern Tanzania. An Overview

(1.6 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry5.pdf

*Simon H. Milledge, Ised K. Gelvas,
Antje Ahrends.*

February 2007. 16pp.

ISBN 0 98025 421 3.

ISBN 978 0 98025 421 1

Reprint ISBN 978 1 85850 233 5

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

Forestry, Governance and National Development: Lessons Learned from a Logging Boom in Southern Tanzania

(4.8 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry12.pdf

*Simon A.H. Milledge, Ised K. Gelvas,
Antje Ahrends.*

February 2007. 250pp.

Edition: Swahili, Chinese, Japanese, English.

ISBN 1 85850 224 1.

ISBN 978 1 85850 224 3

Reprint ISBN 978 1 85850 232 8

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

This study (and its overview) of contemporary timber trade has provided a revealing example of how governance shortfalls in the forestry sector can affect the prospects for achieving development objectives. This report illustrates how poor forestry governance directly undermines two clusters of the 2005 National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP).

Follow the Leader: Learning from Experience and Best Practice in Regional Fisheries Management Organizations

(1.3 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/fisheries-reports/traffic_pub_fisheries3.pdf

A Willock, M Lack.

May 2006. 56pp.

Published by:

WWF International and TRAFFIC International

This report examines the experiences of RFMOs with respect to the broader expectations of the global community, as reflected in legal instruments and internationally-agreed standards and protocols.

Sport Hunting in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Region: An Overview

(1.7 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen8.pdf

Rob Barnett, Claire Patterson.

October 2006. 115pp.

ISBN 0 98025 420 5

ISBN 978 0 98025 420 4

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa was contracted under the USAID-funded Network and Capacity Building Programme (NETCAB) to conduct an overview assessment of the sport hunting industry in the SADC region. The project aimed to document and assess the experiences of various countries with a view towards developing generic 'best practice' guidelines

No Peace for Elephants: Unregulated Domestic Ivory Markets in Angola and Mozambique

(1.1 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals26.pdf

Tom Milliken, Alistair Pole, Abias Huongo.

Edited by: Tom Milliken.

April 2006.

Prepared by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa.

This study marks a first attempt to conduct a spot check and assess the ivory trade in Luanda, Angola and Maputo, Mozambique. TRAFFIC researchers visited retail outlets, craft markets and open-air curio markets to collect information on the amount of ivory available for sale, ivory prices and sources, and other trade dynamics.

TRAFFIC Online Report Series No.11.

No Oasis: Egyptian Ivory Trade in 2005

(1.5 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals25.pdf

Esmond Martin, Tom Milliken.

June 2005. 23pp.

ISBN 1 85850 208 X.

ISBN 978 1 85850 208 3

A comprehensive survey of the ivory trade in Egypt, focused upon the cities of Cairo, Luxor, Aswan, Hurgada and Sharm el-Sheikh, was undertaken in March and April 2005.

TRAFFIC Online Report Series No.10.

Bridging the Gap: Linking Timber Trade with Infrastructural Development in Southern Tanzania – Baseline Data before Completion of Mkapa Bridge

(2.4 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry2.pdf

Simon A.H. Milledge, Bariki K. Kaale.

2005. 119pp.

ISBN 0 95840 259 0

ISBN 978 0 95840 259 0

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa.

This study has documented valuable baseline information on timber trade dynamics from Miombo woodlands and coastal forests in southern Tanzania before completion of an important development project.

First Choice or Fallback? An Examination of Issues Relating to the Application of Appendix III of CITES to Marine Species

(2.5 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen6.pdf

Anna Willock, Markus Bürgener, Ana Sancho.

December 2004. 45pp.

ISBN 1 85850 207 1.

ISBN 978 1 85850 207 6.

Published by: TRAFFIC International

This study looks at the appropriateness of Appendix III of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Wild Species of Fauna and Flora) as a tool for conserving marine species.

Certifying Certification: Can Certification Secure a Sustainable Future for Medicinal Plants, Harvesters and Consumers in India?

(3.1 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/medicinal-reports/traffic_pub_medicinal2.pdf

Pushp Jain.

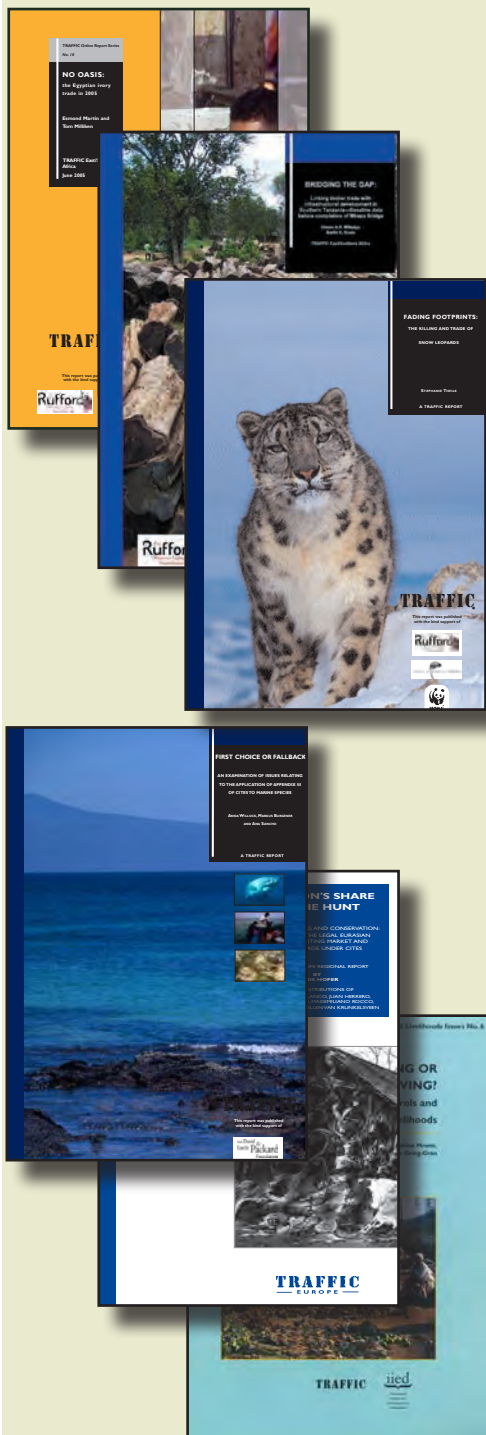
August 2004. 28pp.

ISBN 1 85850 206 3.

ISBN 978 1 85850 206 9

TRAFFIC explored the potential use of certification as a tool to promote sustainable harvest and trade in medicinal plants destined for India's domestic markets.

TRAFFIC Online Report Series No.9.



Fading Footprints: The Killing and Trade of Snow Leopards

(1.4 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals12.pdf

Stephanie Theile.

August 2003. 72pp.

ISBN 1 85850 201 2

ISBN 978 1 85850 201 4

Published by: TRAFFIC Europe

Snow Leopards, in a genus of their own, are endangered big cats. Surveys of trade in Snow Leopards were conducted in Mongolia and Pakistan, and information was collected by consultants in India and the Russian Federation during 2002. The results clearly show that Snow Leopards and their parts are traded in all range States, with the possible exception of Bhutan. In the large majority of cases, this trade is illegal.

The Lion's Share of the Hunt: Trophy Hunting and Conservation: A review of the Legal Eurasian Tourist Hunting Market and Trophy Trade under CITES

(584 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen9.pdf

Doris Hofer

With contributions from:

Juan Carlos Blanco, Juan Herrero,

Roland Melisch, Massimiliano Rocco,

Alexey Vaisman, Ellen van Krunkelsveen.

2002. 69pp.

ISBN 9 07524 306 5.

ISBN 978 9 07524 306 2

Published by: TRAFFIC Europe

This report provides a basic overview of the Eurasian tourist hunting market. It describes the European demand for foreign hunting and the available facts and figures about the status and relevance of foreign hunting in Eurasian supply countries.

Making a Killing or Making a Living? Wildlife trade, trade controls and rural livelihoods. Biodiversity and Livelihoods Issue No.6

Executive summary (52 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_trade4.pdf

Dilys Roe, Teresa Mulliken, Simon Milledge,

Josephine Mremi, Simon Mosha,

Maryanne Grieg-Gran.

March 2002. 114pp.

ISBN 1 84369 215 5

ISBN 978 1 84369 215 7

Published by: IED, TRAFFIC International.

Copies of this report are available from Earthprint,
email: orders@earthprint.com

Queen Conch Fisheries and Their Management in the Caribbean

(Scanned PDF, 2.5 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_invertebrates5.pdf

Stephanie Theille.

December 2001. 95pp.

Published by: TRAFFIC Europe

The Queen Conch *Strombus gigas*, an edible marine gastropod, is one of the most important fishery resources in the Caribbean. The purpose of this study was to examine the current status of the Queen Conch fishery in the region, to provide an overview of the various measures in place to manage and regulate the harvest and trade in Queen Conch products.

Stormy Seas for Marine Invertebrates: Trade in Sea Cucumbers, Sea Shells and Lobsters in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique

(Scanned PDF, 3.2 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_invertebrates4.pdf

Edited by:

Nina Marshall, S.A.H. Milledge, P.S. Afonso.

2001. 70pp.

Published by:

TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa -Kenya.

A review of the trade in lobsters, sea cucumbers and seashells in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique in 1997 and 1998, with the overall aim of improving the future management, conservation and regulation of these marine resources, in order to ensure that use can proceed on a sustainable and legal basis.

Evaluation of the Trade of Sea Cucumber *Isostichopus fuscus* (Echinodermata: Holothuroidea) in the Galapagos Islands during 1999

July 2000. 19pp

Edition: English and Spanish

Published by: TRAFFIC South America.

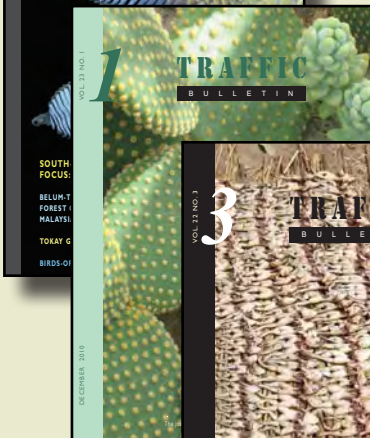
Food for Thought: The Utilization of Wild Meat in Eastern and Southern Africa

(Scanned PDF, 31.MB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen39.pdf

Edited by Rob Barnett.





ISBN 9 96696 980 2.

ISBN 978 9 96696 980 4

Published by:

TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa - Kenya.

Summary, (172 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_plants3.pdf

Dagmar Lange.

June 1998. 77pp.

ISBN 1 85850 144 X.

ISBN 978 1 85850 144 4

Published by: **TRAFFIC International**

This report reviews European trade and documents the results of in-depth studies in eight countries: Albania, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Spain, Turkey and the UK. It identifies 150 species that could be at risk in one of several countries from over-collection in the wild

Species in Danger series.

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen46.pdf

Nina T. Marshall.

September 1998. 112pp.

ISBN 1 85850 151 2.

ISBN 978 1 85850 151 2

Published by: **TRAFFIC International**

This report presents the results of an 18-month study of the trade in medicinal plants and animals in 17 countries. It identifies 102 medicinal plant species and 29 animal species as priorities for conservation, management or research. It also includes a wide range of general recommendations.

Species in Danger series

(Scanned full report, 6.2 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_invertebrates6.pdf

Glenn Sant.

October 1995. 81pp.

ISBN 1 85850 082 6.

ISBN 978 1 85850 082 6.

Published by: **TRAFFIC International**

This report examines the international trade in Trochus, pearl oyster, bêche-de-mer and giant clam of the South

Pacific. It documents a lack of effective measures to ensure sustainable harvest of these near-shore marine resources, and recommends needed actions.

Species in Danger series.

Hard Times for Hardwood: Indigenous Timber and the Timber Trade in Kenya

(Scanned PDF, 2.9 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry17.pdf

Nina T. Marshall, Martin Jenkins

August 1994. 53pp.

ISBN 1 85850 048 6.

ISBN 978 1 85850 048 6

Published by: TRAFFIC International

This report documents the extent of the Kenyan trade in hardwoods and suggests solutions of international relevance in recommending the identification of alternative timber sources and development of sustainable supplies.

Species in Danger report.

Cultural Significance of Pacific Fruit Bats (*Pteropus*) to the Chamorro People of Guam: Conservation Implications

(Scanned PDF, 2.6 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals53.pdf

Leonora Sheeline

July 1991. 78pp

Published by: TRAFFIC North America.

JOURNALS AND ARTICLES TRAFFIC BULLETIN

Vol.23, No.3 (October 2011)

(3.5 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_23_3pdf

Orang Asli and wildlife conservation in the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, Malaysia

Vol.23, No.1 (December 2010)

(1.5 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_23_1.pdf

The poaching and trade of Malayan Sun Bears in Peninsular Malaysia: new legislation to provide stronger deterrents

Vol.22, No.3 (April 2010)

(2.8 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_22_3.pdf

Application of food balance sheets to assess the scale of the bushmeat trade in Central Africa

TRAFFIC Bulletin pre-print (October 2009)

TRAFFIC ARTICLES IN OTHER JOURNALS

SULiNews 2 (August 2012)

TRAFFIC Pilots Sustainable Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Harvesting Project in Viet Nam.

http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/sustainable_use_and_livelihoods_specialist_group/sulinews/issue_2/sn2_vietnam/

Medicinal Plant Conservation Vol. 9/10 (2004)

Sustainable use of medicinal and aromatic plants for financial support of areas in Southeast Europe

PROCEEDINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Creative Experts' Meeting on Messaging to Reduce Consumer Demand for Tigers and other Endangered Wildlife Species in Vietnam and China

(PDF, 3.7 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen47.pdf

2012. 47pp plus appendices

Published by: TRAFFIC International

Meeting report, Hong Kong, 22 - 23 November 2011.

Sustainability in MAP Sector Development in South-East Europe: Opportunities through FairWild

*A. Timoshyna, B. Morgan, K. Rodina
2011.*

TRAFFIC's presentation in Redžić, S. (2011).

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in the Generating of New Values in the 21st Century.

Book of Abstracts. Special editions, ANUBIH, VOL.

TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network

Africa-China wildlife trade¹ and the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC)

A briefing paper by
TRAFFIC¹

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.

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Rufford

UCN TRAFFIC WWF

Humphead Wrasse and the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, Bangkok, Thailand 2004

UCN TRAFFIC and WWF briefing document
September 2004

At the Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (COP13), Parties are requested to consider a proposal to restrict and eventually prohibit the exportation of Humphead Wrasse (*Micropogonias undulatus*) from the Indo-Pacific, from East Africa to French Polynesia, Australia to India. The species has a low natural mortality and adults are naturally uncommon and prefer coral reefs, reef channels and passes, can live for more than 30 years. Consequently, it is predicted to have a low rate of natural population growth. Within the last 10 years, the species has become heavily targeted, especially for the international trade in live reef fish. Approximately 10 countries are involved in the export trade which is estimated at several hundred metric tonnes annually. The species is specifically targeted as it is not typically listed in traditional multi-species fisheries.

The Humphead Wrasse has been proposed for listing in Appendix II because of marked declines in landings, and several local extinctions, brought about especially by pressure from the live reef fish export trade. For example, exports from south-east Asia declined by 22% over just one year (1995-1996). Adults are uncommon in most fished areas and 60-90% of individuals seen in trade are large juveniles. Despite the international trade continues and the species has recently been reclassified by CITES from Vulnerable to Endangered. Although the species does not form a significant economic component of the trade, the high retail value of the Humphead Wrasse (sometimes exceeding USD10/kg) is a considerable incentive to continue fishing even if fish become harder to catch as populations decline. The species cannot be harvested until it commences breeding, demand is expected to grow and exploited populations are therefore proposed to continue to decline in the absence of effective or co-ordinated management. As Appendix II listing could complement and strengthen current national management and monitoring initiatives and would provide the legal framework to regulate imports of specimens that were exported illegally from the country of origin.

Humphead Wrasse (*Micropogonias undulatus*) can grow to over two metres in length.

CXL Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics,
Vol.18, Sarajevo, pp.179-180

Available at <http://www.map-sarajevo.com/>

Role of the Gulf Region in a Responsible Global Timber Trade

<http://grcvent.kcorp.net/cambridge/>

Ulrich Malessa

2011

Published by: Gulf Research Center

Presentation by TRAFFIC in Workshop 9.

Available in the proceedings of the First Gulf Research Meeting, 7-10 July, 2010, University of Cambridge, UK..

BRIEFING PAPERS

Behaviour Change We Can Believe In: Towards A Global Demand Reduction Strategy for Tigers

Sabi Zain

July 2012

Published by: TRAFFIC International

A TRAFFIC paper distributed and presented at the First Stock Taking Conference to Review Implementation of the Global Tiger Recovery Programme that took place from May 15-17, 2012 at New Delhi

Africa-China Wildlife Trade and the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC)

(240 KB)

<http://www.traffics.org/genera-pdfs/Focac-briefing-paper.pdf>

May 2012

Published by TRAFFIC

Género, Alternativas Productivas y Seguridad Alimentaria: la Disminución de la Cacería Comercial en Yasuní Como una Oportunidad para el Mejoramiento de la Gobernanza Territorial en Comunidades Waorani

(PDF, 1.4 Mb)

www.traffics.org/general-reports/traffics_pub_gen40.pdf

2011. 7pp

Ana Puyol, Victor Hugo Inchausti,
Bernardo Ortiz, Oscar Yépez.

Published by: TRAFFIC

The Economic Value of *Cordyceps sinensis* and *Schisandra sphenanthera*: Findings from Research in the Upper Yangtze Ecoregion in China

(300 KB)

<http://www.traffic.org/genera-pdfs/1/Cordyceps-cbd-briefing.pdf>

October 2010

Published by: TRAFFIC

Trade Liberalisation and Forest Verification: Learning from the US-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement

(PDF, 405 KB)

www.ibcperu.org/doc/isis/10201.pdf

Filippo Del Gatto, Bernardo Ortiz-von Halle, Braulio Buendia, Chen Hin Keong.

February 2009

With the increased integration of the global economy, there has been a rising concern over the effects of trade policy on the environment. Recent research has shown that trade liberalization can act as a 'magnifier' of governance problems in the forest sector if the regulatory and institutional capacity is weak. Recognizing this risk, the US-Peru free trade agreement specifies numerous measures to strengthen the legal and institutional framework of Peru's forest sector.

CITES Strategic Vision

(115 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/cites-cop-papers/traffic_pub_cop14_17.pdf

Published by TRAFFIC

A briefing prepared for the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES

Humphead Wrasse and CoP13

(490 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/cites-cop-papers/traffic_pub_cop13_11.pdf

Published by TRAFFIC

A briefing prepared for the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES

CITES and synergy with the Convention on Biological Diversity

(53 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/cites-cop-papers/traffic_pub_cop13_5.pdf

Published by TRAFFIC

A briefing prepared for the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES

FACTSHEETS

Set of Sustainability Principles for Wild Plant Collection

<http://www.traditionalandwild.eu/en/images/set%20of%20sustainability%20principles%20for%20wild%20plant%20collection%20---vegleges.pdf>

2012

Published by: Traditional and Wild Project

TRAFFIC is a partner in the Traditional and Wild project whose goal is: to protect and share declining cultural heritage and to improve livelihoods of vulnerable groups in rural parts of Central Europe.

FairWild: Information Leaflet

<http://www.wow.org.tw/traffic/wp-content/uploads/FairWild-Chinese-introduction-20120724-revised.pdf>

2012

Published by TRAFFIC

Edition: Chinese

FairWild: Information for Industry

(PDF, 4.4 MB)

<http://www.fairwild.org/news/2011/11/17/japanese-language-fairwild-brochure-for-industry-now-availab.html>

Published by TRAFFIC

2011

Edition: Japanese.

Biodiversity for Food and Medicine: updated May 2011

(PDF, 280 KB)

www.traffic.org/medicinal-reports/traffic_pub_medicinal19.pdf

May 2011

Published by: Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

Biodiversity for Food and Medicine

(PDF, 280 KB)

www.traffic.org/medicinal-reports/traffic_pub_medicinal12.pdf

2010

Published by: Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

Développement d'un Système de Suivi de la Filière "Viande de Brousse" en Afrique Centrale: SYVBAC

(PDF, 1.2 MB)

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen45.pdf

2010

Published by: TRAFFIC

Saving Plants that Save Lives and Livelihoods

International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP)

Medicinal and Aromatic Plants – Essential Resources, Declining Supplies

An estimated 50,000 – 70,000 plant species are used in traditional and modern medicine throughout the world. These species make an essential contribution to healthcare, provide an important source of income to rural harvesters, and, along with species used more for their aromatic properties, fuel a major industry in herbal products, pharmaceuticals and fragrances.

The great majority of medicinal and aromatic plant (MAP) species used today are collected from the wild. Unfortunately, available information suggests that up to 15,000 MAP species could be threatened, many as a direct result of unsustainable collection practices.

This pattern is likely to continue for the foreseeable future due to the high costs of domestication and cultivation of MAP species and other factors. Moreover, cultivation is not necessarily the most beneficial production system for some MAP species. For many collectors, economic benefits and conservation incentives are derived from sustainable wild collection. Cultivation is unlikely to meet demand for many MAP species, particularly those that are slower growing, used in low volumes, do not command sufficiently high and stable prices in the global market, or are believed to be more potent in their wild form.



Supporting Sustainable Wild Collection

Industry, governments, organic certifiers, resource managers and collectors are concerned about declining MAP populations and supplies, and are asking for a means to assess whether wild collection is sustainable. Consumers also want evidence that products are produced sustainably and ethically.

ISSC-MAP has been developed to meet this need, and is the product of wide consultation with these and other stakeholder groups.

International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants



Development of a Central African Bushmeat Monitoring System: SYVBAC

(1.1MB)

www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen44.pdf

2010

Edition: French and English

Published by: TRAFFIC

FairWild Standard in Practice: certification and more

(200 KB)

<http://www.fairwild.org/publication-downloads/fairwild-factsheets/>

[FairWild-Standard-in-Practice.pdf](http://www.fairwild.org/publication-downloads/fairwild-factsheets/FairWild-Standard-in-Practice.pdf)

2010

Factsheets on a Project of TRAFFIC and Partners to Implement the Sustainable Collection and Trade of Wild Medicinal Plants in Six Countries and Regions:

Brazil (PDF, 1.3 MB), Cambodia (PDF, 550 KB),

India (PDF, 1.3 MB), Nepal (PDF, 830 KB),

Lesotho (PDF, 1.1 MB), Bosnia-Herzegovina (PDF, 1.6 MB)

<http://www.fairwild.org/activities/>

Saving Plants that Save Lives and Livelihoods: International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP)

(1.2 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_plants6.pdf

2007 2pp.

TRAFFIC Factsheet

FILMS/VIDEOS/DVDS

Healing Power from Nature

<http://www.dailymotion.com/>

video/xaa8tv_healing-power-from-nature_techundefined

Published: 2008, 2009, 2011, June 2012

Editions: English, German and Japanese

Plants are vital to our wellbeing: here's a short film in German about the sustainable collection and use of wild medicinal and aromatic plants

Voces para Bosques Sostenibles

(Voices for sustainable forests),

Volumen I.

Published: September 2010.

Edition: Spanish

DVD created for communication and education professionals, to increase awareness and action for the Amazon—its forests, its biodiversity and its peoples. The DVD contains 24 video-interviews with 17 national and international specialists on topics critical to achieving conservation and sustainable management of the Amazon of Ecuador.

3 DVDs with Ecuadorian speakers on Sustainable Forest Management and illegal logging

Key voices on forests, resources and people in the Peruvian Amazon.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MJ2Ge2q4f8>

*Interview with Paul McAuley,
Iquitos, 11 June 2009.*

TRAFFIC interviews Paul McAuley, a long-term resident of Peru and a founder of the Loreto Environmental Network, about the exploitation of the Amazon by the timber and petrochemical industry.

Chaccu (part two).

Published: 2 August 2010

Edition: Spanish

The colourful annual ceremony held to round up the Vicuna in South America's high Andes, where they are sheared for their thick valuable wool.

Chaccu (part one).

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TMLcbZqhGqQ>

July 2010

Edition: Spanish.

Desde la Puna en los Andes, hasta las pasarelas de Milán. En Ayacucho una semana antes del Inti Raymi en Pampa galeras - Ayacucho se celebra el "Chaccu" costumbre ancestral donde se arrea a cientos de vicuñas para la esquila sistemática de su lana para el uso y producción de la fibra más fina del mundo

MISCELLANEOUS

Traditional and Wild "toolbox"

<http://whygowild.com/en>

<http://www.traffic.org/home/2014/5/27/wild-plants-the-stars-of-innovative-online-toolbox.html>

This state-of-the-art, award-winning, interactive website was created as part of the *Traditional and Wild* project, in which TRAFFIC was a partner, to showcase the use of wild plant species in Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovenia Pol



Social & Ecological Standard for Wild Collection

A fair and sustainable deal for wild-collected ingredients throughout the supply chain



High collection pressure on vulnerable wild species can threaten local ecosystems and the future use of natural resources.



Collectors often belong to the poorest social groups in their region – their livelihoods are at stake.



Implementing FairWild certification assures production in a socially and ecologically sustainable manner.

FairWild Standard and certification scheme includes:

- Resource assessment and management plan
- Sustainable collection practices
- Cost calculation along the supply chain
- Traceability of goods and finances
- Documented fair trading practices

**A FAIR DEAL FOR
PEOPLE AND WILD
COLLECTED PLANTS
INVOLVES US ALL!**

FairWild Foundation • secretariat@FairWild.org • www.FairWild.org

Photo produced with funding from WWF Germany



Wild plants the stars of innovative online toolbox

Budapest, Hungary, 27th May 2014—Today sees the launch of an online interactive "Traditional and wild" toolbox, created to showcase the use of a variety of wild plant species used for traditional medicine and for food in Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Poland and beyond.

Home page**FairWild Standard, Version 2.0**

(PDF, 0.45 - 1.6 MB)

August 2010.

Available in: English, Armenian, Azeri, Bosnia & Herzegovina, French, Georgian, German, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese, Japanese, Russian, Spanish and coming soon in Chinese.

FairWild Standard, Version 2.0 Performance Indicators

(PDF, 0.4 - 1.5 MB)

August 2010

Available in: English, Bosnia & Herzegovina, French, German, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish and coming soon in Chinese and Russian

Five draft implementation guidance documents

Developed by the Institute for Marketecology as part of a project implementing the FairWild Standard in the South Caucasus region. For further information, contact the FairWild Secretariat.

For more FairWild documents, visit www.fairwild.org

Wild Meat and Food Security in Refugee Hosting Areas

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen35.pdf

*George Jambiya, Simon Milledge
Nangena Mtango, Hurst, A
2008. 4pp*

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

Reconciling development and conservation imperatives is particularly prominent in refugee situations in north-western Tanzania, where the needs of vulnerable livelihoods and diminishing wildlife populations need to be addressed

Conservation et Santé, des Gestes pour la Vie

Produced by: TRAFFIC Central Africa

In collaboration with the Global Virus Forecast Initiative (GVFI). Yaoundé, Cameroun

Poster

Assessing Human Use and Climate Change Vulnerability of Albertine Rift Species

April 2012

Published by TRAFFIC

Poster

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TRAFFIC
The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Centre

**Information**

TRAFFIC www.traffic.org
WWF Hungary www.wwf.hu
FairWild www.fairwild.org



Traditional and wild

SET OF SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES FOR WILD PLANT COLLECTION

www.traditionalandwild.eu



This project is implemented through the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme co-financed by the ERDF

Touche Pas à ma Biodiversité

E.P. Mouzong

2010. 14pp

Published by: TRAFFIC Central Africa

Bushmeat and Biodiversity comic strip



Biodiversity for Food and Medicine



Facts

CBD Focal Area: Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services

CBD Headline Indicator: Biodiversity for food and medicine

Key Indicator Partners: TRAFFIC

Data Available: Global time series for animals used for food and medicine, 1973 onwards and regional/national case studies

Development Status: Ready for global use (Red List Index Component)



Reason

Many terrestrial animal and plant species are used by humans for food and medicine. These species make significant contributions to diet and healthcare, particularly in developing countries. An estimated 50,000–70,000 plant species are used in traditional and modern medicine. Many of the wild species used for food and medicine are threatened with extinction, some due to over-exploitation, or different pressures such as habitat loss, disease or a combination of factors. Regardless of the causes, the diminishing availability of these resources threatens the income from wild collection, health and well-being of the people who depend on them.



Status

The Biodiversity for Food and Medicine Indicator has been developed by TRAFFIC in collaboration with the IUCN-SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group with assistance from the IUCN Species Programme and BirdLife International. The indicator provides a measure of change over time in the conservation status of animals used for food and medicine, and a baseline for the conservation status of medicinal plants. Plants harvested for food have not been included apart from medicinal use; collection of data on harvest for other purposes is not as advanced as for medicinal plants.

The current food and medicine indicator is based on data from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. A Red List Index (RLI) for birds, mammals and amphibians used for food and medicine has been produced. This uses data from repeated assessments of the status of each species for the IUCN Red List, and illustrates overall trends in the extinction risk over time.

TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network

Indicator Factsheet **4.5.2**

www.twentyten.net



Assessing Human Use and Climate Change Vulnerability of Albertine Rift Species

Fish of the Albertine Rift

The Albertine Rift contains some of the most productive freshwater fisheries in the world, with high species richness and endemism.

Fish are an incredibly important source of protein for the people living in the Albertine Rift, and are also used for medicinal purposes, for animal feed, as pets and for sport fishing.

Fish provide a vital means of income and employment, and are traded locally, regionally and internationally, employing a whole host of processors and marketers.

In addition to existing threats, climate change is likely to place pressure on these unique freshwater ecosystems and the services they provide.



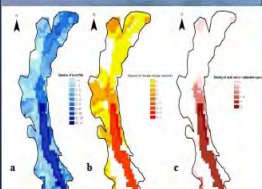
Project Objectives

* To identify, through consultation with experts and published/grey literature, species of importance for human utilization including fish, birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles

* To identify biological, ecological and genetic traits that increase sensitivity and/or reduce adaptability to climate change impacts.

* Use the identified traits to assess relative vulnerability of human-utilized species under future climate change projections

* To provide products to support planning and decision making for climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and natural resource management in the region.



Densities of (a) used fish species, (b) climate change vulnerable species and (c) used climate change vulnerable species

Preliminary Results for Fish

* Of the 553 species and sub-species assessed, 330 species (60%) were found to be utilized by humans (of which 6% of these are threatened).

* 31 species (6%) of all fish species assessed are thought to be highly vulnerable to climate change under an optimistic scenario for unknown information.

* 19 used species (6%) are identified as being highly climate change vulnerable.

* These results allow for the identification of regions where high proportions of climate change vulnerable used species exist (see figure).

Case Study 2

Lamprologus ocellatus is captured and traded as its small size, appearance, and 'intelligence' make it a popular aquarium fish. It is a habitat specialist with a low ability to disperse, making it both sensitive to climate change and poorly able to adapt. It is also expected to experience significant changes in both temperature and rainfall regimes across its range.

Authors: Outhwaite, W.E., Carr, J., Oldfield, T.E.E., Foden, W. & Goodman, G.

Please contact Willow Outhwaite (willow.outhwaite@trafficonline.org) or James Carr (james.carr@iucn.org)



Wild Meat and Food Security in Refugee Hosting Areas

Jambiya, G., Milledge, S.A.H., Mtango, N. and Hurst, A.

Reconciling development and conservation imperatives is particularly prominent in refugee situations in north-western Tanzania, where the needs of vulnerable livelihoods and diminishing wildlife populations need to be addressed together

© TRAFFIC 2008

Since 1993, Tanzania has been host to one of the largest concentrations of refugees in the world and certainly the largest population within Africa. Refugee numbers peaked at 800 000 but have since reduced to around a half million people. Tanzania is also one of the world's most resource-rich countries, with bountiful wildlife and diverse ecosystems. The close proximity of wild animals to large refugee populations has had significant conservation implications.



Simon Milledge / TRAFFIC

Tanzania hosts the largest refugee population in Africa, around 548 000, almost two-thirds of them residing in formal refugee camps

Focusing on north-western Tanzania, a recent study¹ by TRAFFIC was a first attempt to understand the conservation and livelihood implications of wild meat use in refugee situations. The report's findings suggest the need for a broader range of policy and programme responses that address the root causes and drivers of wild meat use. With a more expansive approach, it may be possible to balance the food security and livelihood needs of both refugees and local communities while also ensuring the stability of adjacent wildlife populations.

Demand for wild meat has been driven partly by insufficient refugee food rations that fail to supply any meat protein whatsoever.

Refugees have been criminalized for seeking to secure what is regarded as an essential part of the local diet.

The illegal harvest and trade of wild meat has led to serious wildlife declines and represents lost development opportunities for Tanzania.

Serious wildlife declines

The demand for wild meat has caused wildlife populations to plummet in areas surrounding refugee camps. Within less than a year of an influx of refugees in Kagera in mid-1994, poaching escalated to a massive scale. It was estimated that about 7.5 tons of wild meat, equivalent to 60 wild animals, were illegally hunted and supplied to the two main refugee camps of Benaco and Kilale Hill each week, where up to 450 000 refugees were hosted.

A comparison of wildlife surveys suggests some species declined by 60-90% in nearby protected areas between 1990 and 1998. In Burigi and Biharamulo Game Reserves, many large herbivores such as Buffalo *Synceros caffer*, Eland *Taurotragus oryx* and Sable Antelope *Hippotragus niger* declined. In the Moyowosi and Kigosi Game Reserves, species declines were recorded for Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibius*, Common Zebra *Equus burchelli*, Roan *Hippotragus equines*, Sable Antelope and Sitatunga *Tragelaphus spekei* amongst other species. In all cases, illegal hunting for wild meat was identified as the primary cause of decline.

In Gombe National Park, decreasing numbers have been noted for several wildlife species including Buffalo, Zebra, Bushbuck *Tragelaphus scriptus* and Duiker *Cephalophus* spp. Available evidence also indicates a significant decline in Gombe's Chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes* population in the southern portion of the park, where nearby villages have large Congolese immigrant populations which traditionally eat primate meat.

Poaching for wild meat has led to a serious decline in chimpanzee numbers in Gombe National Park



© Martin Gurnier / WWF-Canon

1. Jambiya, G., Milledge, S. and Tingo, N. (2007). 'Night Time Spinach': Conservation and livelihood implications of wild meat use in refugee situations in north-western Tanzania. TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. ISBN: 978-1-85850-231-1

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