

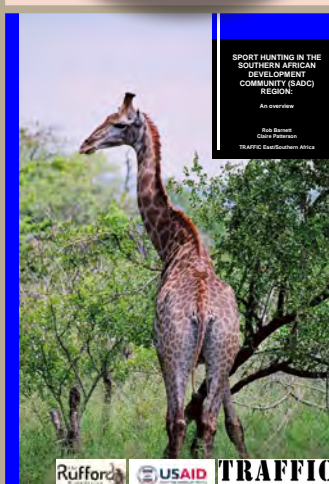
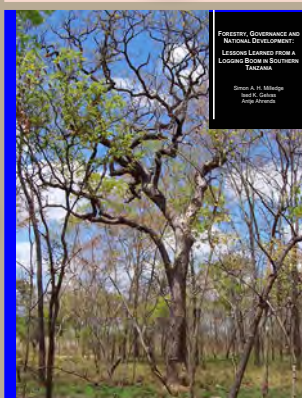
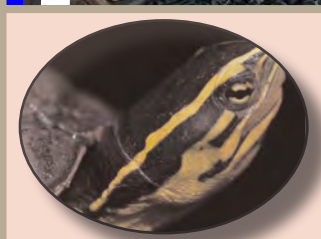
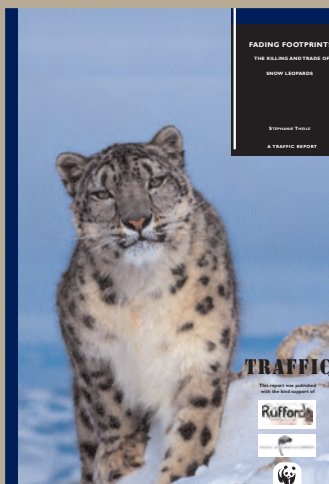
TRAFFIC

CATALOGUE

October 2014

WILDLIFE TRADE AND PROTECTED AREAS

TRAFFIC supports the development and safeguarding of protected areas as part of its approach to working for a world in which trade in wild plants and animals is managed at sustainable levels, and in turn supports ecosystem integrity.



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.

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.

To receive printed copies of these and other reports, please contact

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Reports available as PDFs can be downloaded free of charge at: www.traffic.org

Last updated October 2014

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



TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network



REPORTS

An Overview of Shark Utilisation in the Coral Triangle Region.

(PDF 600 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/fisheries-reports/traffic_pub_fisheries12.pdf

Mary Lack, Glenn Sant

September 2012. 46pp plus annexes.

Published by: TRAFFIC and WWF

This report encourages local and regional management bodies to examine the factors needed for responsible shark use. Shark sanctuaries are an important component of management, as they provide an immediate and precautionary supplement to other management measures and, in particular, can provide much needed refuge and protected nursery areas for sharks.

Available online only

The South Africa–Viet Nam Rhino Horn Trade Nexus: A Deadly Combination of Institutional Lapses, Corrupt Wildlife Industry Professionals and Asian Crime Syndicates

(PDF, 3.1 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals66.pdf

Tom Milliken, Jo Shaw

With contributions from:

Richard H. Emslie, Russell D. Taylor,

Chris Turton

August 2012. 173pp.

ISBN 978 0 9584025 8 3

Published by: TRAFFIC International

Although rhino poachers increasingly come from South Africa's extensive wildlife industry sector, they are sometimes recruited from communities surrounding protected areas and in the first part of 2012 nearly 60% of all rhino deaths due to illegal killing in South Africa occurred in Kruger National Park

Precious Woods: Exploitation of the Finest Timber

(PDF)

[http://www.illegal-logging.info/uploads/](http://www.illegal-logging.info/uploads/PreciousWoodsbackgroundpaper1TheTradeinPreciousWoodsTRAFFIC.pdf)

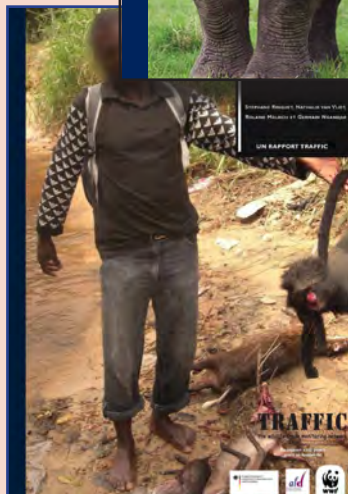
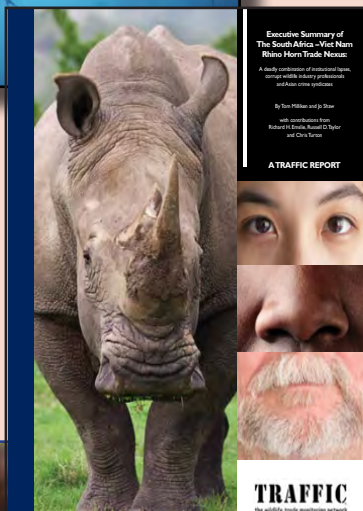
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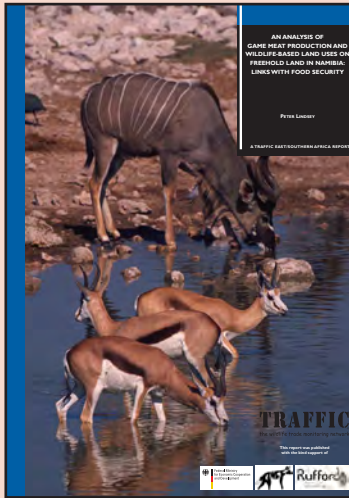
Anna Jenkins, Neil Bridgland, Rachel Hembery, Ulrich Malessa, James Hewitt, Chen Hin Keong
2012. 62pp.

Prepared by: TRAFFIC

Published by: Chatham House

Illegal harvesting of precious woods is a global problem,





in some cases threatening the sustainability of entire species and their ecosystems. In 2009, several hundred million dollars of precious hardwoods were cut within protected areas. However, a range of experiences exists from which best practices for sustaining the legal trade in precious woods can be identified.

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

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.

Safeguarding protected areas was an important reason for their inclusion in the development of the Central African bushmeat monitoring system.

An Analysis of Game Meat Production and Wildlife-based Land Uses on Freehold Land in Namibia: Linkages with food security.

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

2011. 91pp.

P. Lindsey

Published by: TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

A report on a project addressing priority bushmeat trade, livelihood and food security issues in Africa. A structured questionnaire survey of farmers in Namibia was used to gain insights into wildlife-based land use, with links to private and community conservation areas.

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, Eanghout 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. These practices were assessed in various diverse contexts, including in protected areas and buffer zones.

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, J. Muvengwi*
August 2009. 96pp.
ISBN 978 0 7974 3922 1

Published by: the PARSEL Project,

This report is based on a study implemented to assess the ecological and financial impacts of illegal wild meat hunting in the Save Valley Conservancy and throughout the South East Lowveld, and to develop solutions with which to address the problem.

Prepared under the auspices of TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa.

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

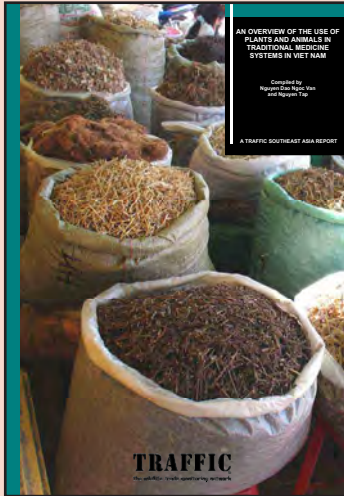
P. Lindsey, C. Tambling
August 2009. 17pp.
ISBN 978 0 7974 3925 2

Published by: the PARSEL Project,

This report stems from projects aiming to marry conservation and rural development in Zimbabwe, specifically to increase access to animal protein for rural human communities in the Save wildlife reserve, while encouraging appreciation and conservation of wildlife resources.

Prepared under the auspices of TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa.





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

This report presents a general overview of a socio-economic survey carried out in and around the Save Valley Conservancy (SVC) in Zimbabwe, probably the largest private wildlife reserve in the world, from mid-August to late-October 2008. It focuses on the question of why communities should bother to conserve wildlife and whether effective management of wild meat species would address livelihoods challenges in and around the reserve.

Prepared under the auspices of TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa.

Generic Guidelines for Preparation of Security Plan for Tiger Reserves

October 2009.

Published by: The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in association with TRAFFIC

A document evaluating threats to Tiger reserves, to improve security for Tigers and other species.

Enquiries to TRAFFIC in India please.

An Assessment of the Marine Turtle Trade in Viet Nam

(PDF, 500 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_reptiles23.pdf

Daniel Stiles

April 2009. 34pp.

ISBN 978 9 83339 325 1

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

This report found that large marine turtles were now virtually absent from Viet Nam's waters except for Green Turtles around the Con Dao Islands National Park.

Status, Trade Dynamics and Management of the Southeast Asian Box Turtle in Indonesia

(PDF, 2.4 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_reptiles19.pdf

Sabine Schoppe

February 2009. 90pp.

ISBN 978 98333 932 13

Published by: **TRAFFIC Southeast Asia**

This study aims to assess harvest and trade levels for the turtles, including through comparison of impact on turtle populations within and outside protected areas.

Science in CITES: The Biology and Ecology of the Southeast Asian Box Turtle *Cuora amboinensis* and its Uses and Trade in Malaysia

(2.4 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_reptiles18.pdf

Sabine Schoppe.

November 2008. 56pp.

ISBN 978 98333 931 83

Published by: **TRAFFIC Southeast Asia.**

The Malayan Box Turtle is a subspecies in peril due to over-exploitation. The role of protected areas in the conservation of this species is discussed.

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

2008. 84pp.

ISBN: 978 1 85850 237 3.

Published by: **TRAFFIC International and WWF International.**

The report refers to protected areas as a measure to manage wildlife resources, for example aquatic resources in Brazil and the Philippines. On the other hand, it notes that wild meat resources are declining, even within protected areas in East and Southern Africa.

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.

This report recommends support for protected area management teams in conserving wildlife populations in situ.

Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Shark Catch: a Review of Current Knowledge and Action

(1MB)

www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_fish30.pdf

Mary Lack and Glenn Sant

November 2008. 57pp.

Published by:

The Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts and TRAFFIC

A paper on the links between trade in shark fins and meat and IUU shark fishing activities.

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 English and 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. It documents damage to game reserves aggravated by influxes of refugees

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.

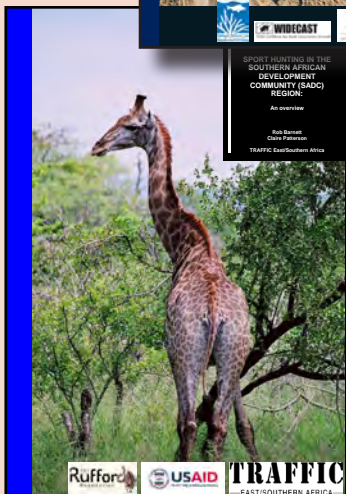
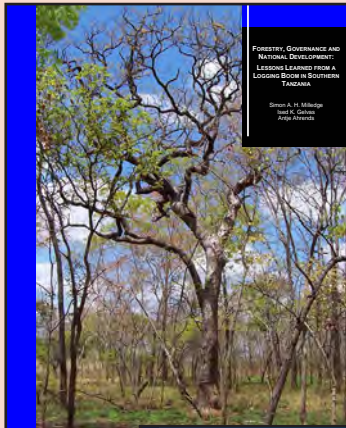
ISBN 1 85850 224 1.

ISBN 978 1 85850 224 3

Reprint ISBN 978 1 85850 232 8

Published by: **TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa**

This study of contemporary timber trade has provided a revealing example of how governance shortfalls in



the forestry sector, including inadequate oversight of protected areas, can affect the prospects for achieving development objectives.

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

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

February 2007. 16pp.

Turning the Tide: Exploitation, Trade and Management of Marine Turtles in the Lesser Antilles, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela

(5 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_reptiles10.pdf

Amie Bräutigam, Karen L. Eckert.

June 2007. 534pp.

ISBN 1 85850 223 3.

ISBN 978 1 85850 223 6

Published by: TRAFFIC International

Commissioned by: The CITES Secretariat.

This comprehensive review of exploitation, trade and management of marine turtles in the Wider Caribbean Region highlights findings related to the legal framework for marine turtle management, patterns of domestic exploitation and use and international trade, and a variety of core management issues, including population monitoring, fishery controls and law enforcement. It calls for greater awareness of marine turtle habitats in coastal zone planning, as areas critical for the species often fall outside the boundaries of parks, reserves or other actively managed zones.

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

Protected areas are integral to sport-hunting and related tourism in southern Africa, where protected areas often comprise well over 10% of national land.

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, Spanish

ISBN 1 85850 221 7; ISBN 978 1 85850 221 2

Published by: TRAFFIC International

A report with reference to illegal logging in protected areas, including of *Alerce Fitzroya cupressoides*, 85% of the habitat range of which in Argentina is in protected areas.

TRAFFIC Online Report Series No.13

An Assessment of Trade in Gibbons and Orang-utans in Sumatra, Indonesia

(700 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals47.pdf

Vincent Nijman

April 2009. 45pp.

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

This report presents an assessment of the trade in gibbons and orang-utans in Sumatra. Commercial timber extraction, small-scale logging (legal and illegal), conversion of forest to palm oil or wood-pulp plantations, and forest fires—along with the concurrent increase in access to formerly remote areas—are increasingly threatening the integrity of the remaining forests

Hanging in the Balance: An Assessment of Trade in Orang-utans and Gibbons on Kalimantan, Indonesia

(572 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_mammals1.pdf

Vincent Nijman.

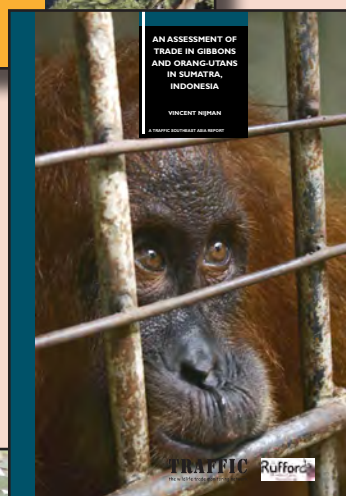
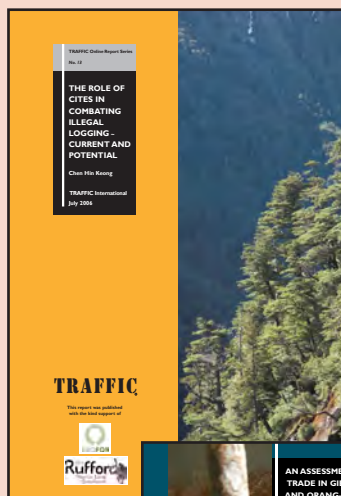
August 2005. 44pp.

ISBN 9 83339 303 9;

ISBN 978 9 83339 303 9

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

Similar in focus to that of the more recent report by Vincent Nijman above, this report calls for integration of land-use planning with wildlife protection and a drastic increase in active protection of forest areas.





Open Season: An Analysis of the Pet Trade in Medan, Sumatra 1997 – 2001

(1.2 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_trade5.pdf

*Chris R. Shepherd, Jeet Sukumaran,
Serge A. Wich.*

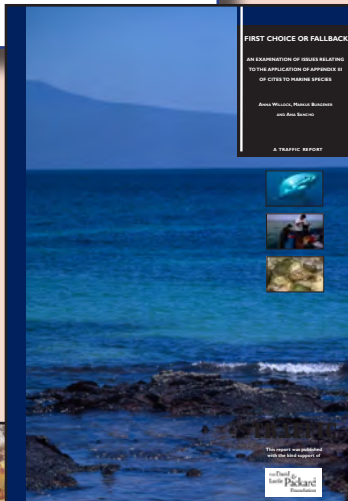
May 2004. 59pp.

ISBN 9 83339 302 0;

ISBN 978 9 83339 302 2

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

This is the first thorough investigation into the large and diverse trade in live wild animals for pets in Medan, Sumatra, with reference to Gunung Leuser National Park, which encompasses most of the forest system closest to Medan. Monthly surveys of the wildlife markets were conducted between 1997 and 2001.



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.

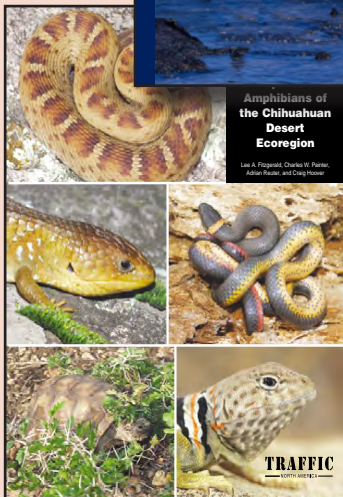
December 2004. 45pp.

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. Case studies include a review of trade in sea cucumber *Isostichopus fuscus*, with reference to the problem of policing the Galapagos Marine Reserve.



Collection, Trade, and Regulation of Reptiles and Amphibians of the Chihuahuan Desert Ecoregion

(1.6 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_reptiles1.pdf

*Lee A. Fitzgerald, Charles W. Painter,
Adrian Reuter, Craig Hoover.*

August 2004. 76pp plus appendices

ISBN 0 89164 170 X.

ISBN 978 0 89164 170 4.

Published by: TRAFFIC North America

This report compiles information on the collection of and trade in reptiles inhabiting the Chihuahuan Desert Ecoregion, including in the Ecoregion's five protected areas.

In Harmony with CITES? An Analysis of the Compatibility Between Current Forestry Management Provisions and the Effective Implementation of CITES Listing for Timber Species in Malaysia

(280 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry8.pdf

Chen Hin Keong, Balu Perumal.

2002. 40pp.

ISBN 9 83992 464 8.

ISBN 978 9 83992 464 0

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

This report focuses on Malaysia as a case study to review the challenges to effective implementation of a CITES timber listing and recommend approaches to overcome the constraints, both perceived and actual, that were found.

Framing the Picture: An Assessment of Ramin Trade in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore

(2.8 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry6.pdf

Lim Teck Wyn, Tonny Soehartono,

Chen Hin Keong.

August 2004. 129pp.

Published by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

This report evaluates the effectiveness of current implementation measures established for CITES Appendix-III trade controls pertaining to Ramin *Gonystylus* spp. in Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore since August 2001. It documents concerns over illegal logging of the species protected areas and, at the same time, the importance of protected areas for the species.

Fading Footprints: The Killing and Trade of Snow Leopards

(1.4 MB)

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

Stephanie Theille.

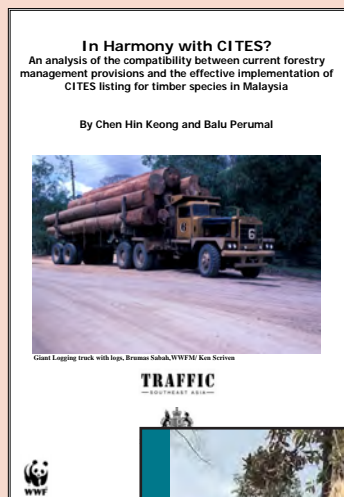
August 2003. 72pp.

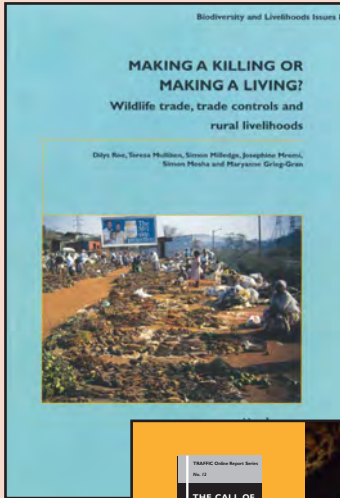
ISBN 1 85850 201 2

ISBN 978 1 85850 201 4

Published by: TRAFFIC Europe

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. Several Snow Leopard populations exist in protected areas, which form part of conservation plans for the species.

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

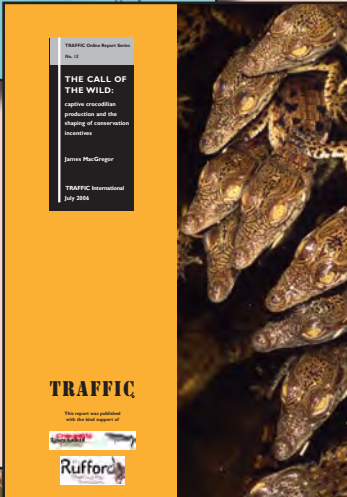
ISBN 978 1 84369 215 7

Published by: IIED and TRAFFIC International

This report attempts to analyse the effect of wildlife trade regulations in general on rural human livelihoods, principally first tier collectors

Copies of this report are available from Earthprint,

email: orders@earthprint.com



The Call of the Wild: Captive Crocodilian Production and the Shaping of Conservation Incentives

(453 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/species-reports/traffic_species_reptiles11.pdf

James MacGregor

June 2006. 49pp.

ISBN 1 85850 220 9;

ISBN 978 1 85850 220 5.

Published by: TRAFFIC International

A report documenting links between crocodilian conservation and the economics of trade in crocodilians, including reference to sales of crocodilian meat and their enhancement of the profitability of crocodilian farms.

TRAFFIC Online Report Series No.12.



Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania—A Study of the Collection of and Trade in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs), Relevant Legislation and the Potential of MAP Use for Financing Nature Conservation and Protected Areas.

<http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDb/documents/skript91.pdf>

W. Kathe, S. Honnef, A. Heym

2003. 200 pp.

Published by: Bundesamt für Naturschutz, Bonn

This study was carried out by WWF Deutschland and TRAFFIC on behalf of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN). It is a study of the collection and trade of medicinal and aromatic plants in these countries, of relevant legislation, and of the potential of medicinal and aromatic plant use for financing nature conservation and protected areas.

BfN-Skripten 91

Heart of the Matter: Agarwood Use and Trade and CITES Implementation for *Aquilaria malaccensis*

(524 KB)

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry7.pdf

Angela Barden, Noorainie Awang Anak,
Teresa Mulliken, Michael Song.

August 2000. 52pp.

ISBN 1 85850 177 6

ISBN 978 1 85850 177 2.

Published by: TRAFFIC International

This report describes use and trade of this agarwood-producing species and cites illegal extract of agarwood from protected areas in South-east Asia.

Europe's Medicinal and Aromatic Plants: Their Use, Trade and Conservation

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.



JOURNALS AND ARTICLES

TRAFFIC BULLETIN

The TRAFFIC Bulletin is the only journal devoted exclusively to wildlife trade issues. It provides news on the trade in wildlife resources, the latest in related legislation, investigations and seizures, and original reports. There are many articles and short communications related to wildlife trade and protected areas among its issues spanning three decades.

Vol.23, No.3 (October 2011)

(3.5 MB)

http://www.traffic.org/traffic-bulletin/traffic_pub_bulletin_18_1.pdf

Orang Asli and Wildlife Conservation in the Belum-Temengor Forest Complex, Malaysia,

The Belum-Temengor Forest Complex is one of Peninsular Malaysia's largest forests, comprising protected and non-protected landscapes. Some members of the Orang Asli are themselves involved in the illegal hunting of wildlife and associated trade and this article examines the extent of their role in these activities

2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

Biodiversidad usada en alimentos y medicina

Hechos

Área Focal del ODB: Integridad del ecosistema y bienes y servicios del ecosistema
 Indicador Talud del ODB: Biodiversidad usada en alimentos y medicina
 Socio: clave del indicador: TRAFFIC
 Datos disponibles: Series temporales mundiales para animales usados en alimentos y medicina, desde 1978 y de estudio nacional y regional
 Etal d'elaboración: Listo para uso mundial (componente índice Lista Roja)

Razón

Los seres humanos emplean muchas especies de fauna terrestre y flora en alimentos y medicina. Estas especies contribuyen de forma significativa a la alimentación y a la salud, en especial, en los países en vías de desarrollo. Se estima que la medicina tradicional y moderna utiliza unas 50.000-70.000 especies de plantas. Muchas de las especies silvestres usadas en alimentos y medicina se encuentran en peligro de extinción, algunas debido a la sobrexplotación o a altas presiones como la pérdida de hábitats, enfermedades o a una combinación de factores. Independientemente de las causas, la disponibilidad cada vez menor de estos recursos amenaza los ingresos procedentes de la recolección silvestre y la salud y el bienestar de las personas que dependen de ellos.

Estado

El Indicador Biodiversidad para la Alimentación y la Medicina ha sido desarrollado por TRAFFIC en colaboración con el Grupo de Especialistas en Plantas Medicinales de la CSEUION con la ayuda del Programa de Especies de la UICN y el BIP Internacional. Este indicador proporciona una medida del cambio a lo largo del tiempo sobre el estado de conservación de animales usados en alimentos y medicina, y una línea de base para el estudio de conservación de las plantas medicinales. No incluye las plantas recolectadas destinadas a la alimentación. A excepción del uso medicinal, la recolección de datos relativos a las colectas para otros fines no está tan avanzada para animales terrestres.

El indicador para la alimentación y la medicina actual se basa en datos facilitados por la Lista Roja de Especies Amenazadas de la UICN. Se ha creado un índice Lista Roja (RL) para aves, mamíferos y artrópodos usados en alimentos y medicina. Este índice emplea datos de evaluaciones periódicas del estado de cada especie para la Lista Roja de la UICN e ilustra tendencias generales en la evolución del riesgo de extinción.

PROCEEDINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Proceedings of the CITES Agarwood Experts Group Meeting, Malaysia, 14-17 November 2006

(550 KB).

http://www.traffic.org/forestry-reports/traffic_pub_forestry15.pdf

2006. 65 pp.

Edited by: TRAFFIC Southeast Asia

BRIEFING PAPERS

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 International

A briefing document prepared for the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES.

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

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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.

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 Buringi and Biharamulo Game Reserves, many large herbivores such as Buffalo *Synotaxis caffer*, Eland *Taurotragus oryx* and Sable Antelope *Hippotragus niger* declined. In the Manyoni and Kigosi Game Reserves, species declines were recorded for Hippopotamuses *Hippopotamus amphibius*, Common Zebra *Equus burchelli*, Roan *Hippotragus equinus*, Sable Antelope and Sitatunga *Tragelaphus spekii* 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.

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.

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.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen40.pdf

2011. 7pp

Ana Puyol, Victor Hugo Inchausti,

Bernardo Ortiz, Oscar Yépez.

Published by: TRAFFIC South America

FILMS/VIDEO/DVDS

Voices for Sustainable Forestry

[www. http://www.youtube.com/user/ConservacionEquidad/c/94EA7829C11139B8](http://www.youtube.com/user/ConservacionEquidad/c/94EA7829C11139B8)

Twenty-four short videos produced by TRAFFIC's office in South America. Topics covered range from explaining forest ecosystems, the dilemmas faced by indigenous communities, forest laws and most importantly forest governance, including via protected areas.

MISCELLANEOUS

POLICY DOCUMENTS

Wild Meat and Food Security in Refugee Hosting Areas

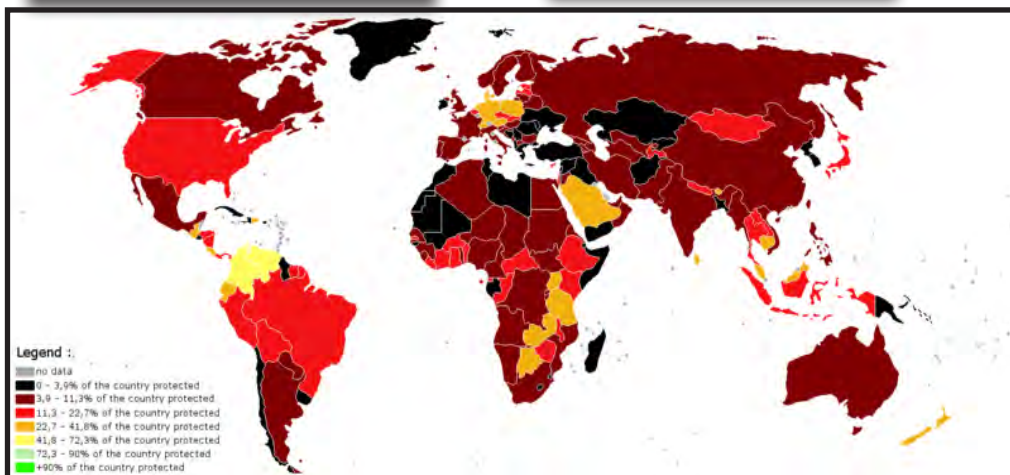
(Executive summary in English and French, 337 KB)

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

*George Jambiya, Simon Milledge,
Mangena Mtango, A. Hurst
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 together. Some surveys indicated that wildlife declined by 60-90% from 1990 to 1998 in protected areas neighbouring refugee camps in this area.



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