

NON-DETRIMENT FINDINGS REPORT ON THE EXPORT OF AFRICAN LIONS FROM TANZANIA

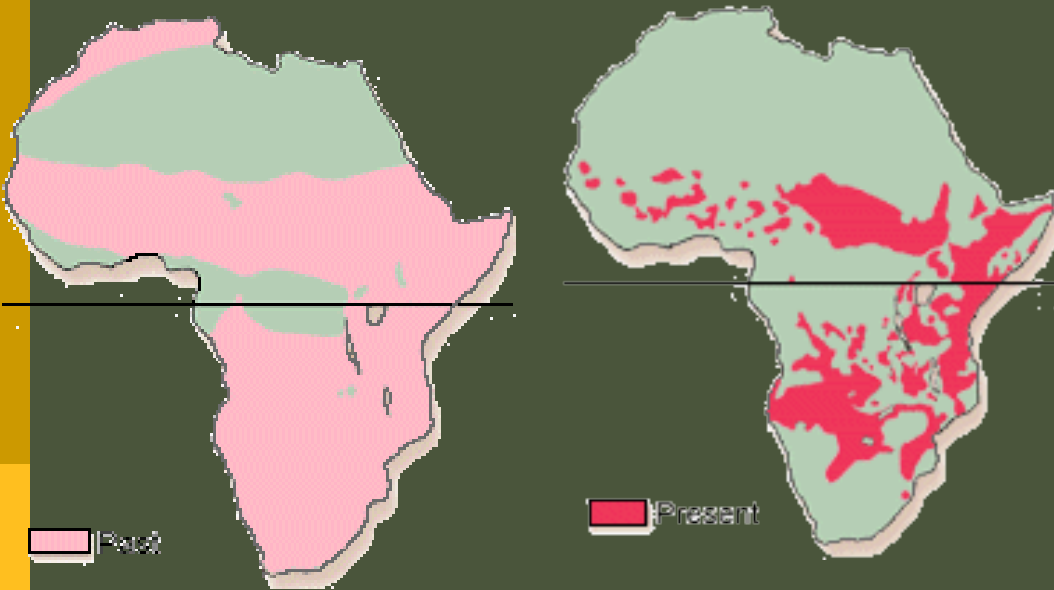
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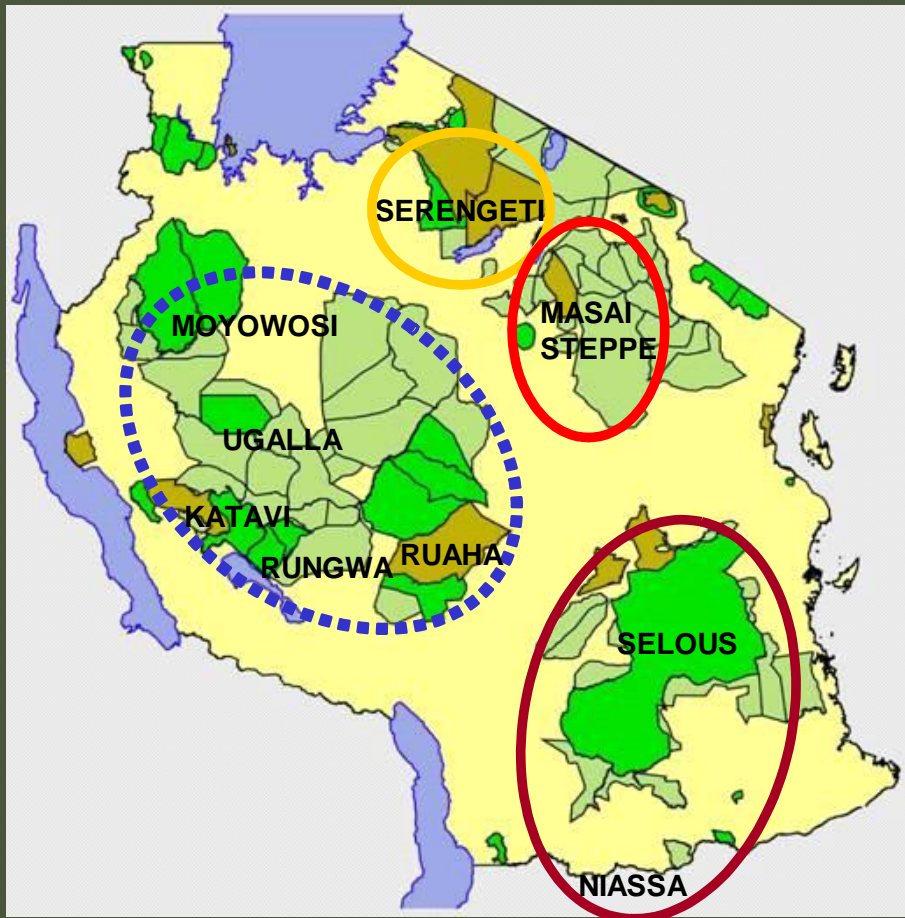


CONSERVATION STATUS: WORLD



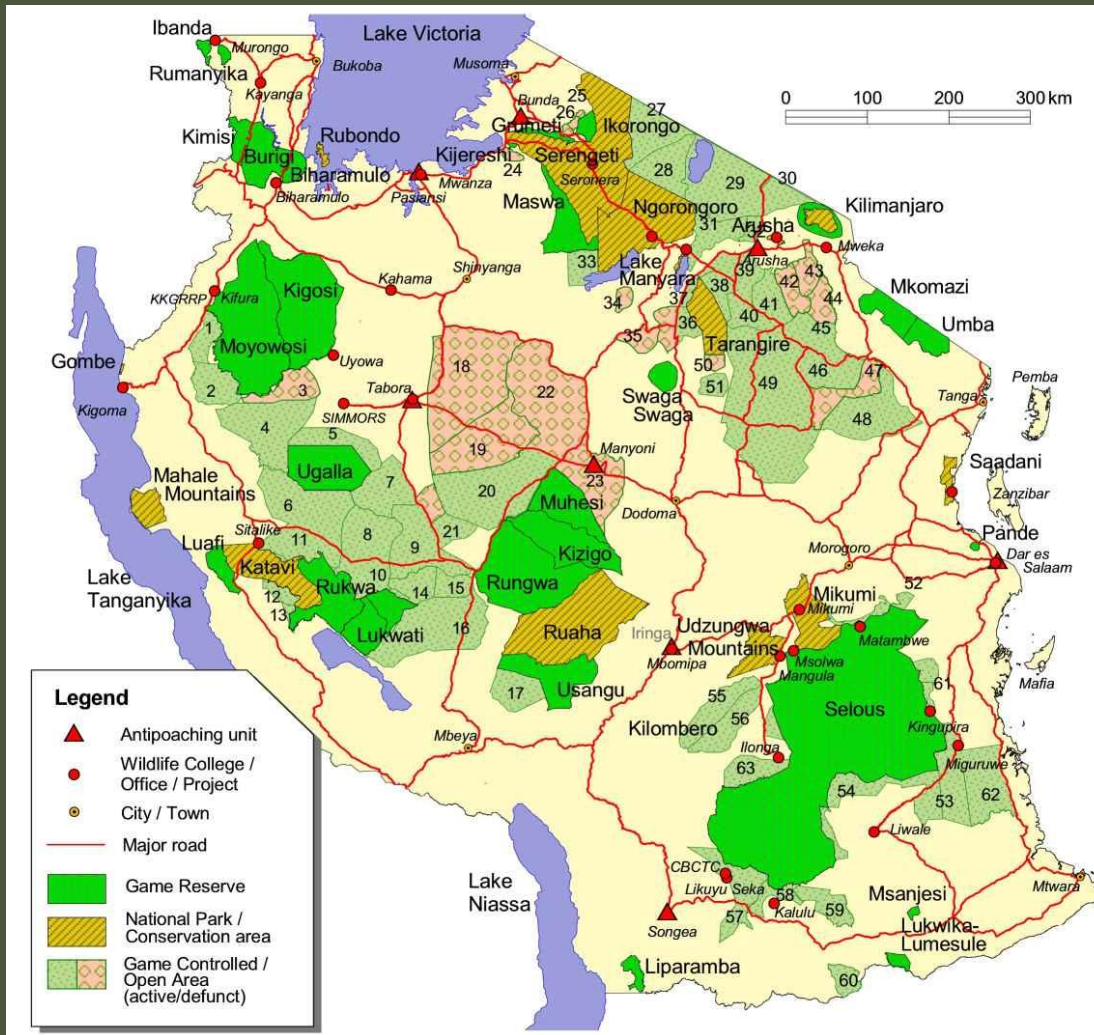
- ❑ Precise global population numbers unknown.
- ❑ Guess-estimates put figures in the range of 16,500-47,000.
- Population in decline, 30-50% in last 2 decades alone.
- ❑ IUCN listed-*vulnerable*.
- ❑ CITES listed-Appendix II

CONSERVATION STATUS: TANZANIA



- Home to ½ of global population-Approx 18,215
- Protected as biodiversity unit.
- Found in 4 major populations (1000+ lions).
- Threats-None in PAs
- Threats-PAC/Habitat loss (outside PAs)

HARVESTING: Tourism hunting



- High economic value species.
- Harvested for > 50 yrs.
- Harvested commercially- Approx 192 annually
- Harvested in GRs and GCAs- Approx 158 blocks.
- Harvest quota regulated.

NDF Methods-Data collected

Harvest management

- ❑ Fixed quota
- ❑ Reviewed annually

Determinants of quotas

- ❑ Pop. Abundance
- ❑ Trophy quality.
- ❑ Past offtake levels.

Source of data

- ❑ Wildlife division.



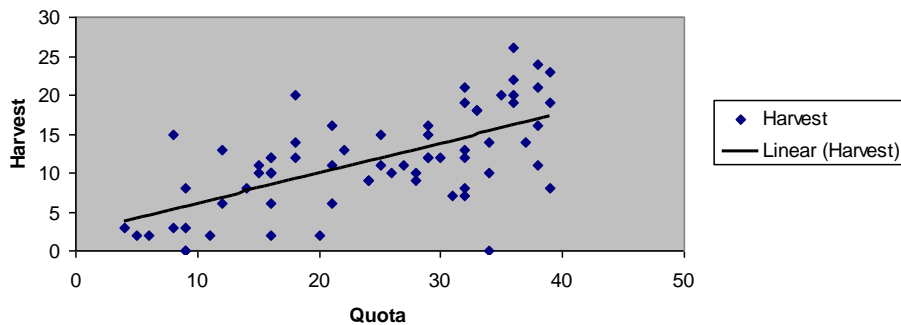
NDF Methods- Analyses

- Analyses based on *offtake* variable
- Regression analyses used to establish relationship between harvest levels and quotas.
- Determine relative proportions of male population harvested to identify detriment effects on populations.

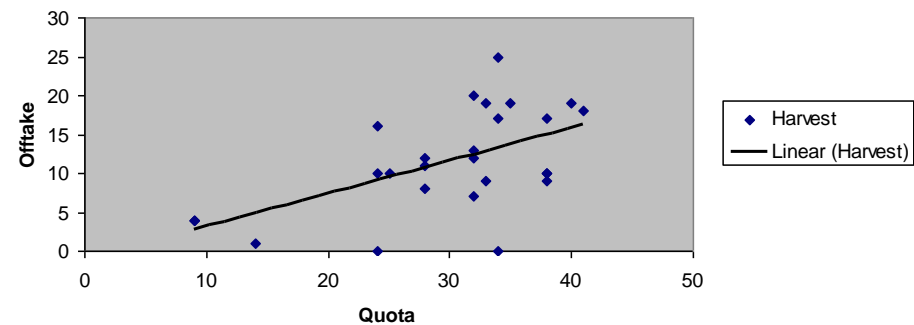
NDF Results: Harvest trends 2000-7

- Off-take against quota relationship analyses (Regression: $r=0.634$, $P<0.001$)
- Off-take against quota relationship analyses (Regression: $r=0.553$, $P=0.003$)

Selous (N=68)



Great Ugalla (N = 26)



NDF Results

Harvest trends

- +ve linear relationships found in 6 pop. Significant in 5/6.

Harvest level

- Only 68.3% of quota achieved.
- Mean harvest of 192/yr = 1% of pop.
- 1.4-12.3% Male pop. harvested annually.

NDF-Conclusion

For 6 well harvested pop (89%):

- ❑ Population responses to current harvest levels are still positive.
- ❑ 68.3% harvest success rate suggests quotas are on the higher side.
- ❑ 1 % harvest rate likely to have minimal impacts on the population at large.
- ❑ Local impacts maybe greater.

Harvest regime non detriment to lion population in Tanzania.

NDF-Recommendations

Data management

- ❑ CITES should work more with local authorities (MA) to identify and manage data-type requirements for listed species in order to improve future NDF processes.

Data analyses

- ❑ IUCN checklist for NDFs not well known to SA, efforts for training required.
- ❑ Regression analyses useful tool for quota-based harvest assessments.

Acknowledgement:

TAWIRI:

- ❑ Tanzania Mammal Atlas Project (TMAP)
- ❑ Conservation Information Monitoring Unit (CIMU)

Wildlife Division:

- ❑ Wildlife Utilization Department

Conabio-Official sponsorship.



GRACIAS

