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Kenya Bushmeat symposium 2012 report



Report of the proceedings of the second bushmeat symposium
for Kenya held at the Kenya Wildlife Service Headquarters on
the 26th April 2012

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July 2012

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Introduction

Aims and objectives of the symposium

This report summarizes some recent efforts in developing stakeholder alliances for conservation through the second bushmeat symposium for Kenya that was held at the Kenya Wildlife Service Headquarters in Nairobi on the 26th April, 2012.

The Symposium's main goal was to strengthen collaboration by providing a forum for information sharing and dialogue. It was organized by Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and Bushmeat-free Eastern Africa Network (BEAN) bringing together 45 participants from different governmental and non-government organizations from across the country. They were drawn from the wildlife conservation sectors, specifically those with special interest on bushmeat problem. The organizations represented included Kenya Wildlife Service, David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust, National Museums of Kenya, BEAN, Born Free Foundation, Lusaka Agreement Task Force, Care for the wild- Kenya, Anne Kent Taylor Fund, Africa Network for Animal Welfare, University of Nairobi, Provincial Director of Veterinary Services, African Fund for Endangered Wildlife- Giraffe Center, Birdwatching East Africa, Kenya Wildlife Trust, and the TransMara Wildlife Scouts Association among others (see participant list in the Appendix for more).

Goal and objectives of the symposium

Symposium Goal

Sharing information and lessons learned in efforts to address illegal bushmeat hunting and trade, identification of priority actions, and recommendations on the way forward.

Objectives

1. To share bushmeat data, intervention strategies implemented, and lessons learned in effectively addressing bushmeat problem
2. To provide a forum for interaction among bushmeat stakeholders to encourage dialogue and information sharing
3. To develop concrete priority action items and policy recommendations for addressing bushmeat in Kenya's Wildlife Laws including developing a bushmeat management strategy for Kenya.
4. To consider the formation of a formal Kenyan (bushmeat) network to lead the effort in addressing the illegal and unsustainable trade.

Presentations

Synopsis of the proceedings

The symposium was officially opened by Dr Charles Musyoki on behalf of the KWS director. The following section provides highlights of each of the presentations by selected workshop participants.

Synopsis of the first Bushmeat symposium

Iregi Mwenja gave a synopsis of the 2009 bushmeat symposium whose main goal was to strengthen collaboration by providing a forum for information sharing and dialogue among the bushmeat stakeholders.

Below is the summary the major issues discussed in 2009:

1. Drivers of bushmeat - poverty, rising human population, food insecurity.
2. Who is involved in the trade as young men who do the hunting and young women who do the transportation and marketing,
3. The species targeted - small and medium sized antelopes depending on availability
4. The situation in Eastern Africa including commonalities and differences and the solutions suggested by stakeholders.
 - a. Commonalities in Eastern Africa region as inadequate awareness, inadequate enforcement of laws, capacity and technology, decreasing wildlife populations, common drivers, common hunting tools, Inadequate collaboration among stakeholders.
 - b. Differences in Eastern Africa countries are: valuing of wildlife from legal perspectives and different policies and laws among the countries.
5. On the emerging challenges, he listed:
 - a. Inadequate resources and equipment for anti-poaching efforts,
 - b. Increasing settlements near protected areas,
 - c. Emerging technologies like usage of the mobile phones and motor bikes,
 - d. Lack of concrete scientific data on bushmeat to aid in decision making and policy review, frequent drought that decimated livestock,
 - e. Lack of incentives for private land owners to protect wildlife in their ranches,
 - f. Lack of a multidisciplinary approach to the bushmeat problem, more focus on anti-poaching rather than on other solutions such as livelihood alternatives,
 - g. Rising incidences of human wildlife conflict and lack compensation for such losses caused by wildlife

He ended his presentation by enumerating the solutions suggested by the stakeholders as:

1. Collaboration and partnerships that bring together government authorities, private industry, non-profit organization and local community initiatives.
2. Improved policy, legislation and regulation of legal wildlife use is necessary if future generations of citizens in Kenya will be able to have wildlife as part of their heritage to pass on to the next generation.
3. It should also provide for direct community involvement in decision making on wildlife management issues.
4. Enhanced awareness by individuals and institutions on how the illegal and unsustainable bushmeat trade will impact future economics
5. Alternatives - both protein and income are essential to change current trends.

Bushmeat poaching in Kenya: an Overview

This presentation was made by Joseph Sarara of KWS.

Challenges, Intervention efforts and Achievements in combating Bushmeat trade in Kenya.

According to KWS, bushmeat ranks second in number of suspects arrested for various wildlife offences with average annual recoveries exceeding 10 tonnes for the 2005 – 2010 period. Poaching for bushmeat is a major factor in the decline of wildlife numbers outside parks and reserves in Kenya. Much of the poaching for bushmeat takes place outside parks and reserves

Law enforcement efforts being employed to combat Bushmeat menace.

He enumerated some of the interventions being employed to combat the bushmeat menace includes:

- Anti poaching patrols – carried out on a day to day basis by overt teams.
- Investigations – since 2002 specific units have been established in most affected regions operating covertly and targeting individuals and markets.
- Cross border operations – during cross border operations, one of the issues addressed is bushmeat
- Conservation education and enhancement of self regulation
- Bushmeat operations – ad hoc measures are mounted during crisis seasons (drought, long holidays) to rid affected areas of the menace.
- Intelligence collection – to inform management of current situation for further action.

- De-snaring operations – jointly undertaken with stakeholders (YFC, Sheldrick, Care for the Wild, British Army, Bornfree Foundation etc). Long time collaboration between KWS and stakeholders has led to massive removal of snares targeting wildlife.
- Forensic testing – for prosecution purposes.
- Sensitization workshops – targeted at enlightening stakeholders on gravity of bushmeat on conservation and economy. Groups targeted include judiciary, customs officers, police
- Collaboration with other government departments – Veterinary department, provincial administration and use of applicable acts of law
- Performance contracting – all KWS wardens are being rated on measures undertaken to control bushmeat



Figure 1: Percentage of arrests on bushmeat cases in comparison to other wildlife offences. Source KWS

The above chart shows that bushmeat related arrests constitute 12% of all the arrests made between 2005 and 2010. It implies that for every 100 suspects arrested by KWS law enforcement officers, 12 of them relate to bushmeat.

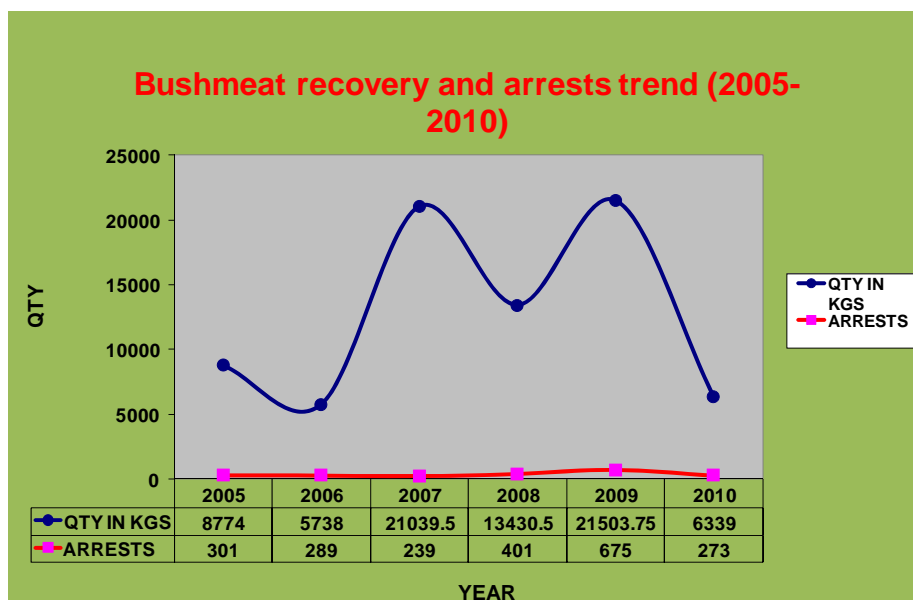


Figure 2: Trends in bushmeat recoveries and arrests between 2005 and 2010. Source KWS

MOST AFFECTED DISTRICTS

DISTRICT	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MAKUENI	2544	1121	2075	899	3185	520
KAJIADO	1065	1160	3958	2411	6055	712
NAKURU	1016	416	1451	4426	3698	639
NYERI	1000	95	18	65	720	30
TAITA TAVETA	694	888	2279	1602	1961	1948
NAROK	615	18	57	51	308	10
MACHAKOS	390	237	175	153	92	66
LAMU	340	450	10605	76	100	20
SAMBURU	300	0	0	650	30	0
TANA RIVER	230	240	0	0	1493	688

Figure 3: Most affected districts in Kenya by the bushmeat trade. Source KWS

Challenges faced in combating Bushmeat trade in Kenya

The challenges faced in combating bushmeat trade in Kenya were enumerated by KWS as:

- Demographic changes (rapid human population increase) – coupled with increasing poverty levels makes more people to rely on bushmeat
- Weak wildlife policy and legislation
- Low priority ratings (by the police and courts of law) for environmental crimes.
- Conflicting policies governing related sectors – land, water, agriculture, livestock development, etc. Subdivision of land making more animals prone to poaching. Resettlement of IDPs and squatters a challenge to wildlife security.
- Insecurity especially banditry activities in several remote areas and access roads to wildlife areas makes it difficult to control bushmeat.
- Proliferation of small arms in the region (accelerates poaching and banditry activities). Some gangs survive on bushmeat while in the bush
- Deterioration of causal factors – drought, famine, poverty, human wildlife conflicts are getting worse by the day implying that more population resorts to bushmeat for protein or abets it due to negative perception arising from human wildlife conflict.
- Conflicting policies and legislation regarding the conservation and management of shared wildlife resources between neighboring states. Game meat is allowed in some countries and totally banned in Kenya.
- Low level of awareness by other law enforcement personnel – albeit the sensitizations some officers are not well conversant with the legal and administrative matters relating to bushmeat. Bushmeat is viewed as a KWS affair
- Forensic analysis – there is no test that can identify bushmeat for prosecution purposes. Government chemist only eliminates sample from selected domestic species. Immuno-diffusion methods earlier jointly undertaken by KWS, UON and Traffic failed.
- Changes in culture and beliefs - Bushmeat now rampant in non-traditional areas such as Garissa, Tana River and by non hunter/gatherer communities-- e.g. Maasai
- Inadequate budgetary allocations for law enforcement.

Other activities that drive bushmeat exploitation

Charcoal Burning in the rangelands. Bushmeat provides food to the charcoal burners who set up camps in the bush while they monitor their charcoal kilns.

Mining. Quarrying, gemstone mining and prospecting for various minerals in protected areas also encourage temporary settlement in this areas where bushmeat offers the cheapest easily and accessible source of food

Livestock grazing inside protected areas. Similarly, for herdsmen who bring their herd inside parks reserves and ranches during drought in search of water and pasture bushmeat is the food of choice for them too.

Opportunities for increased control of bushmeat

- Non consumptive utilization opportunities – establishment of community based enterprises now a viable option in Kenya with conservancies in Northern Kenya is a good example.
- Pending wildlife policy and Bill provides for user rights.
- Kenya’s Vision 2030 provides opportunity for harnessing government goodwill.
- Enhanced collaboration nationally, regionally and internationally.
- Proposed establishment of forensic laboratory by KWS.
- Taking over of court cases for prosecution by KWS prosecutors.

Cross-border perspective of illegal bushmeat trade

The Presentation was made by Karl Karugamba of Lusaka Agreement Task Force. According to LATF, Bushmeat trade involves both CITES-listed and non-CITES species. The commercial trade may be highly organized and professional, or conducted simply by the road. The extent of the bushmeat trade in the region is unknown.

Demand

The demand for illegally obtained wildlife meat is ubiquitous. Globally, demand for illegal bushmeat is on the increase. The current demand for illegal wildlife meat and related products appears to vary according to regions and cultures.

- Asia’s demand is driven by the need for specific animal parts to practice traditional Asian medicine, for human consumption, and as symbols of wealth.

- Southeast Asia's demand is due in part to the region's economic boom and resulting affluence.
- Africa's demand for illegal bushmeat trade is driven primarily by economic gain and subsistence.
- Europe's and North America's demand for illegal wildlife includes a wide variety of products, such as luxury fashion items, tourist souvenirs purchased abroad, and exotic pets, as well as traditional medicines and wildlife meats for human consumption

Supply

Source countries of illegal wildlife exports, include countries across the developing world with rich biological diversity and countries with weak governance and poor law enforcement capacity may be especially vulnerable to the illegal wildlife trade

Causes of the Bushmeat trade.

- High profits associated with bushmeat trafficking:
- Demand that exceeds what the market can legally supply
- the value of illegal bushmeat continues to increase as consumers are willing to pay greater amounts
- Few alternatives for generating subsistence-level incomes
- Culture, religion, or traditions (Staple Food)
- Low risk of arrest and non-deterrent penalties associated with bushmeat trafficking:
 - consequence of limited enforcement capacities due to inadequate resources
 - unwillingness to punish such illegal acts due to corruption

Threats emanating from Bushmeat utilization

- Threat to biodiversity -decline of populations of some most affected species.
- Bushmeat has impacts on ecosystem dynamics and therefore threatens the future of targeted species as well as the entire ecosystem.
- Disease-- bushmeat trafficking and trade could facilitate the transmission of exotic diseases throughout the world
- It is estimated that up to 40% in Cameroon; 60% in Congo; 35% in CAR; 34% in Equatorial Guinea of bushmeat obtained is exported.

As the trade is officially unrecorded, some indication can be derived from seizures in Europe:

- 2005: airports in the UK confiscated 25,000 loads of bushmeat from passengers' luggage
- 2008: an estimated 5,000kg transported every week from Africa to France (based on extrapolation of case study in Paris airports)
- There is dramatic increase in bushmeat trade particularly in Eastern and Central Africa region.
- In many countries especially in Africa, some traders have often sold bushmeat disguised as livestock meat to unsuspecting customers.
- In Serengeti ecosystem alone, it's estimated that close to 160,000 wild animals are harvested illegally annually to supply bushmeat to the readily available markets around the trans-boundary ecosystem.
- In Central Africa alone, it is estimated that 1-5million metric tons of bushmeat are exported annually to European Countries.

Bushmeat Challenges includes:

- Increased demand for bushmeat across the region and overseas.
- Inadequate coordination among stakeholders in addressing the bushmeat problem.
- Inadequate capacity to monitor bushmeat trade.
- Beliefs towards bushmeat uses.
- Unclear status of bushmeat and bushmeat trade in most countries' legislations.
- Food insecurity and poverty in most of the states' rural communities.
- Corruption.

Way forward suggested by LATF.

- Improvement of institutional cooperation and networking among agencies.
- Improve awareness (communities, government agencies, enforcement staff and judiciary)
- Increased international support to affected States.
- Step up poverty alleviation initiatives and increase food security.

- Improved enforcement capacity of developing countries to control the illegal harvest and export of species.

Bushmeat Poaching: a Case of Tsavo Ecosystem

The David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust made a presentation about the trusts Bushmeat mitigation efforts in the Tsavo Ecosystem. The DSWT and KWS joint patrols in 2011 reveal the following:

- The teams arrested 301 people with 90 being bushmeat poachers.
- The teams lifted 6,134 snares and destroyed 67 shooting platforms.

According to the team there is no limit to targeted animals as they range from small mammals such as squirrels or dik dik to elephants. The David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust recommended long term and sustainable solutions to addressing the bushmeat menace that included:

- The URGENT need to modernize the Outdated Wildlife Penalties/Laws.
- Provision of Alternative/Affordable source of Protein to rural communities.
- Alternative Livelihoods/Poverty Alleviation through appropriate Government Interventions.
- Partnerships with Other Conservation Bodies to targeting demand for bushmeat and wildlife products and intensification of education and community sensitization to benefits of wildlife.

The Role of Veterinary department in combating the bushmeat trade in Kenya

Presentation by Dr Makori from the Provincial Director of Veterinary Services - Nairobi.

Human health is closely linked to animal health. 75% of the new diseases that have affected humans over the past 10 years have been caused by pathogens originating from domestic and wildlife or their products. Zoonoses are due to increased globalization, population and landscape changes-enhancing interface between wildlife, domestic and humans. There is need to collaborate with KWS to protect humans from these pathogens which can easily emanate from consumption of bushmeat. The role of the veterinary department is in meat hygiene where they ensure that meat released from licensed slaughterhouses is safe, wholesome, sound and fit for human consumption. Major concern is food safety and consumer protection as we promote fair trade both locally and internationally.

Bushmeat consumption, a threat to human health

In bushmeat harvesting, there is no ante-mortem inspection of the animals killed and no inspection of the resulting meat. Transportation of the said meat is crude and unhygienic and hence meat not fit for human consumption. The trade in bushmeat creates ideal conditions for new diseases to emerge. HIV is said to have evolved from its primate equivalent-SIV. This suggests that new strains of HIV-like virus are circulating in wild animals and infecting humans who eat them. Outbreaks of the deadly Ebola is another concern from bushmeat trade. It is estimated that 15,000 pounds of bushmeat enter the U.S.A per year. This calls for concentrated and intensified joint surveillance efforts at ports of entry/exit whose role is the veterinary department

Meat Transport

According the law, meat transportation is done according to meat control regulations as stipulated in the MCA-Cap 356. Meat is supposed to be transported in containers/carriers with a valid permit issued by the veterinary Department. Meat consignments from a slaughterhouse must be accompanied by a "Certificate Of Transport". Without this Document one can suspect bushmeat or any illegal meat. Even when the containers/carriers have valid permits, the number of carcasses indicated in the COT, must correspond with the actual number in the Container/Carrier. Any deviation from this is an indication of illegal or bushmeat. Consequently, there is need for a collaborative approach with the KWS during the transportation of meat to curb illegal activities.

BEAN: Current activities

Presentation by Evanson Kariuki

BEAN has a vision of a bushmeat-free Eastern Africa through increased protection, awareness, promoting legal protein choices for consumers, and sustainable utilization of wild fauna to conserve the region's rich biodiversity for the benefit of present and future generations. And a goal of reducing bushmeat hunting and consumption in and around key protected areas in Eastern Africa by working collaboratively to mobilize resources, share information, set priorities and apply solutions. BEAN overarching activities includes: Law Enforcement, Education/Outreach, Bushmeat Alternatives and Capacity Building among Wildlife professionals, Government agencies, Educators and Systemic building of networks.

Recently BEAN donated equipments to Kenya Wildlife Service which included five laptop computers for law enforcement and bushmeat section leaders, while Uganda Wildlife Authority receives a laptop computer for documentation, ranger equipment (torches, water bottles, camping gear), and weigh scales for ivory and bushmeat evidence collection. Tanzania Wildlife Division received four desktop computers for Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute to train future wildlife leaders and enforcers while South Sudan's Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism

received 5 GPS units, 6 cameras, 3 hard drives and 5 modems to document bushmeat and law enforcement activities

Role of Conservation education in combating Bushmeat

Presentation by Rose Malenya, Community and Education Warden at Tsavo West National Park

The highest recoveries of bushmeat are in the dry months of the year (July-October) when community members seek for food; these are also the driest months of the year. It is also high in December as community members seek meat for holiday celebrations. Yearly game meat recoveries were highest in the year 2009 when the area around Tsavo faced a severe drought.

Why conservation Education?

Before 1990, law enforcement approach was the main tool with the focus on arresting of poachers this was dealing with symptoms and more reactive. In the post 1990 (Establishment of KWS) focus changed to winning support for conservation. Conservation education aims at Attitude change and is a proactive approach of dealing with the root cause of the rampant bushmeat trade which is poverty.

Conservation Education programs to date:

- Outreach – schools, community groups and Barazas
- Media programmes- using local FM stations for larger audiences
- Workshops and seminars- through local leaders
- Partnership with other government agencies, MOH, MOE, Provincial Admin, CBOs'

Lessons learnt

Partnership bring results and input from all stakeholders is needed (NGOs, CBOs, Government agencies, Communities). This has enabled stakeholders to provide an alternative and sustainable means of livelihoods, including greenhouses, beehives, and aloe farming.

Bushmeat and Man

Presentation by Asgar Pathan, Director, Care for the Wild – Kenya.

Addressing livelihood issues will greatly help us in resolving the bushmeat challenges in Kenya. This can be done through

- Changing attitudes of communities living with wildlife

- Government interventions in terms of policy, legislation and implementation of legislation.
- Promoting Information exchange amongst the bushmeat stakeholders
- Focus on promoting and initiating eco friendly economic enterprises for the local communities.
- The best way to mitigate bushmeat poaching is to combine existing law enforcement efforts with strategies that reduce demand for bushmeat by providing alternative sources of food and income.
- One approach to reduce bushmeat poaching and its consequent threat to conservation is to improve the ability of people to subsist on alternative sources of protein. Therefore, strategically targeted small-scale livestock/poultry/fishery development programs might help mitigate bushmeat poaching.
- Collaboration and partnerships to increase food security and promote livelihoods

Role of prosecution in combating the bushmeat trade

Presentation by Didi Wamukoya, KWS prosecutor

- Article 157 (12) of the Constitution provides that parliament may enact legislation conferring powers of prosecution on authorities other than the Director of Public Prosecution.
- Section 54 of the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act (Cap 376) expressly gives Kenya Wildlife Service powers to prosecute cases arising out of Cap 376 or any rules there under.
- Section 85 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Cap 75) provides that the Attorney General may by notice in the Gazette appoint public prosecutors for Kenya either generally or for any specified case or class of cases

Penalties provided in Wildlife Conservation and Management ACT in Cap 376 include:

- (i) Imprisonment – The highest being 10 years (Section 56(1)(a)) and the lowest being 6 months (Section 14(2)).
- (ii) Fines – The highest being Kshs. 40,000 (Section 56(1)(a)) and the lowest being Kshs. 5000 (Section 14(2)).
- (iii) Impounding domestic animals (Section 17).
- (iv) Cancelling of licences, permits or authorisations (Section 51(1)).
- (v) Destruction of fences/enclosures etc (Section 51(3)).
- (vi) Forfeiture (Section 52).

(vii) Disqualification from holding any licence or permit (Section 53).

Challenges Encountered In Wildlife Crime Prosecution

1. Forfeiture;
2. Challenge of drafting charge sheets;
3. Extent of damage;
4. Live animals as exhibits;
5. Perishable exhibits;
6. Value of wildlife;
7. Using sniffer and tracker dogs to recover exhibits.

Exhibits

KWS relies on external bodies for forensic analysis and morphology of wildlife trophies i.e. the National Museums of Kenya, the Government chemist, and scenes of crime by police officers. This leads to delays in getting results.

Suggested Solutions

- Strengthening wildlife laws – Wildlife Bill is in the pipeline
- Strengthen links with partners – police, judiciary, KFS, communities, etc
- Increased education and awareness
- Enhanced internal capacity

Symposium Outputs

Outputs from working groups:

Place of bushmeat in the draft wildlife bill

- The Amendments suggested have not touched on bushmeat
- 2009 policy recognize the inadequacy of law enforcement
- Proposed bill addresses bushmeat
 - Use of community associations in combating bushmeat trade - 34(1b)
 - 38 (1&2) subsistence hunting is prohibited, facilitating bushmeat trade is prohibited
 - Provision of fine and penalties
 - Weakness noted
 - Bushmeat falling under the definition of trophy.
 - There is Need to put emphasis on the commercial dimension of bushmeat

Efforts by the conservation community in Kenya to address bushmeat trade

- De-snaring patrols – Physical collecting of snares
- Involving communities in patrols through community scout programs.
- Alternative livelihood initiatives like community projects e.g. fish farming project , ecotourism, goat keeping
- Mitigating human wildlife conflicts- construction of fencing boundaries
- Compensation on attacks, tried by Mara Conservancy but it was not sustainable.
- Media sensitization
- Lobbying for better policies
- Capacity building for law enforcement personnel
- Community sensitization

Stakeholder ideas to developing a status report on bushmeat trade in Kenya

- Identify main stakeholders to provide information
- Analyzing the present data from various organizations
- Law enforcement stakeholders involved to back KWS
- Organizations/stakeholders should share information with a common access point - success story in elephant data in Laikipia. It is good for a more national/regional outlook
- Identifying gaps in bushmeat trade information – identify what needs to be collected (KWS was proposed) as The Secretariat
- Mapping what has been done, is being done and planned
- Publish a status report on bushmeat trade in Kenya.

Framework for bushmeat network

- To provide a common voice on bushmeat issues.
- Compare, share bushmeat data
- Know other players and what they are doing
- Identify individuals and organizations working on the bushmeat field.
- Form a secretariat
- Formulate basic working guidelines
- Map out the hotspot areas
- Have a central consolidated data base on Bushmeat to have a National outlook
- The Network Secretariat should act as a platform for sharing information.
- A Bushmeat hotline should be provided
- Capture bushmeat in species conservation strategies

Recommendations

- Every organization represented here to nominate a representative (including KWS)
 - A smaller committee
 - 1 person per group
 - Special committee to actualize the idea – organizers of the symposium (Kariuki, Sarara, Mwenja, WCS) and co-opt one or two people into this committee
- BEAN committee to reach out to other like-minded organizations to include them in the network
- The working group should convene an initial meeting in a months' time to streamline issue and organize for an all-inclusive meeting (of all stakeholders to define its mandate).
- The secretariat to have KWS and community representation
- Organize forums for networking
- Network to organize workshops where all players will be involved
- The network should reach out to the relevant parliamentary committee(s)

Conclusion

Under conditions of widespread poverty, unemployment and food insecurity, illegal bushmeat hunting represents a severe threat to wildlife populations and conservation in general. It remains a common perception that consumption of bushmeat is motivated by poverty, specifically by lack of access to reliable and sufficient alternative protein sources and livelihoods. Addressing the problem requires stakeholders to work together to set priority actions to be implemented.

Specific Outcomes

- Discussion on the inclusion of bushmeat management in the wildlife policy and legislation through a set of policy recommendations.
- Gathering information from stakeholders for a publication of the state of bushmeat utilization in Kenya.
- Development of a working group whose role is to
 - Bring together information developed by different partners on protein/income alternatives and
 - Form a partnership of Kenyan stakeholders to address national bushmeat challenges.

Appendices

Symposium program

Kenya Bushmeat symposium 2012 program

8.30 am	Arrival and registration
8.45 am	Introductions
9.00 am	opening remarks by (Charles Musyoki on behalf of Director?)
9.15 am	Synopsis of the 2009 symposium by Iregi Mwenja
9.30 am	Role of Veterinary department in combating bushmeat by Dr.Makori (PDVS)
9.45 am	Cross border perspective of bushmeat by Karl Karugamba (LATF)
10.00 am	Status of bushmeat problem in Kenya - KWS presentation
10.15 am	Tea break
10.30 am	BEAN presentation
10.45 .am	Presentation by Born free Foundation - Victor
11. 00 am	David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust Presentation – Richard Moller
11.15. am	Role of conservation Education in addressing bushmeat by Rose Malenya(KWS)
11.30. am	Jackson King’oo presentation
11.45. am	Bushmeat and Man by CFTW-K
12.00. Pm	Giraffe center presentation
12.15. Pm	KWS role in Prosecution by Didi Wamukoya
12.30. Pm	Lunch break
1.45. Pm	group discussions
2.45 pm	Group presentations
3.45 pm	closing remarks
4.00 pm	Tea Break

End of the symposium.

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