

Wildlife trade in Somalia

Osman G. Amir

Biologist, ASG member

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Zoo Landau in der Pfalz



Authors present address:

Osman G. Amir
Biologist, ASG member
Grundstrasse 27
D-64289 Darmstadt
Germany
Phone: ++49-6151-9671763
Email: geedow@aol.com

For further information on the ASG-NE-African Subgroup please contact:

**Co-regional coordinator of the IUCN / SSC / Antelope Specialist Group
Northeast African Subgroup:**

Dr. Jens-Ove Heckel
Director and zoo veterinarian
Zoo Landau in der Pfalz
Hindenburgstraße 12-14
D-76829 Landau in der Pfalz
Germany
Phone: +49-(0)-6341-898231
Fax: +49-(0)-6341-898230
Email: jens-ove.heckel@landau.de

or please visit:

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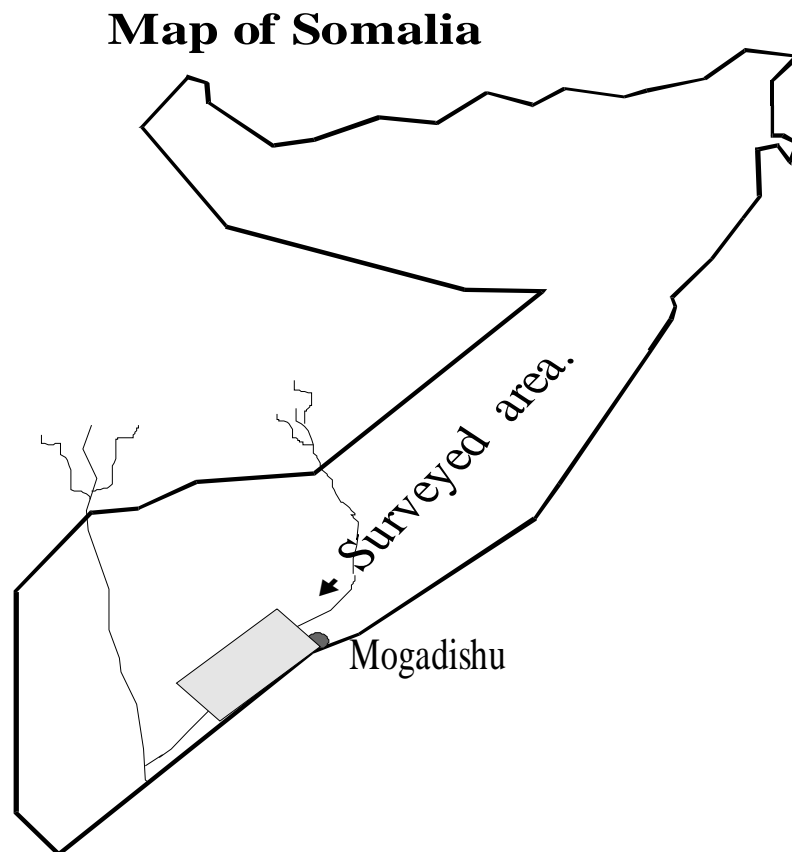


Figure 1: Visited areas (grey) during the survey

1. Introduction

Somali wildlife has never been well protected, and important habitats harbouring Somalia's biodiversity have been overexploited since the arrival of pastoralists at the Horn of Africa. On the other hand, the need for bush meat has always been low because 70% of Somali pastoral communities rely on domestic animals to satisfy their protein demand. Therefore, subsistence hunting occurred mainly during environmental disasters such as prolonged drought periods. Nonetheless, in northern and central Somalia, most big game such as elephant, giraffe and rhino became already extinct before World War II, owing to habitat alteration and overexploitation. At present, there are no functioning protected areas in Somalia, and wildlife conservation is basically non-existent. Besides, the country has been ravaged by a prolonged civil war and divided into numerous zones which are controlled by warlords, giving rise to an indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources. An initial objective of the survey was to reassess the presence of the Bulo-burte bush shrike, *Laniarius liberatus* along the riverbank of the Shabelle river, between Middle Shabelle and Hiran region. Further the survey aimed to assess the general impact of wildlife trade to the fauna in southern Somalia. However, the fighting between warlords and the Union of Islamic Courts, which now almost control whole of southern Somalia, have escalated in Mogadishu during the survey and the war spread all over the Middle Shabelle and Hiran regions. Therefore, it was impossible to go beyond the North of Mogadishu because these areas became an escape route for the Mogadishu defeated warlords and battle ground for both militias. It is hoped to rediscover and approve the remaining existence of *Laniarius liberatus* at a later and peaceful state within its potential distribution range.

2. Objectives

The redefined objectives of the survey were to

- identify trade-affected species,
- identify routes of wildlife trade in Somalia and export destinations,
- assess the impact of wildlife trade on Somalia's fauna.

3. Wildlife trade and its impact on Somali fauna

Somalia's fauna is rated among the most interesting in Africa, owing to its high species richness and level of endemism. The many species reflect the high diversity of ecosystems and habitats. About 1.134 vertebrate species have been recorded so far, comprising 655 species of birds (8 endemics), 72 fresh water fish (21 endemics), 232 amphibians and reptiles (82 endemics) and 175 mammals (29 endemics). The Somali fauna comprises important representatives of arid and semi-arid ecosystems of north-eastern Africa and is considered of high conservation priority (Amir, 2001). International wildlife exploitation in the northern regions began in 1850 when the explorer Richard Burton travelled to Somaliland from the Arabian peninsula. He was followed by several European and North American naturalists and hunters. These early visitors practiced and encouraged game hunting. Traces of their expeditions such as ship wreckages at the Horn of Africa can still be found.

During the post-colonial period, hunting in Somalia required authorization by the Secretary of State for Forests and Game (Law no. 65 of 13. October 1971). However, illegal hunting continued in many parts of the Somalia, sometimes causing cross-border problems with neighbouring countries. During that time, commercialization of wildlife products focused mainly on elephant ivory, although subsistence hunting prevailed in some rural areas. Bow and arrow were the most widely used traditional hunting weapons, but small antelopes such as duikers and dikdiks were also trapped with nets. Owing to the irregular supply of arrow poison (from the Apocynaceae *Aconanthera schimperi*) and the rarity of automatic rifles (which were not authorized), hunting in the southern regions was relatively limited.

The situation of Somali wildlife trade changed completely over the last two decades of civil war, as automatic guns became available to everyone and everywhere in the country, thereby strongly increasing both the number of hunters and illegal wildlife traders. In addition, many hunters adopted new hunting and trapping techniques, and learned to care and handle live animals bound to be sold in foreign countries (Photograph 1). Transportation methods such as wooden boxes – which are new in Somalia's hunting history (Photograph 2) – also improved. In the 1980s and 1990s, such

boxes for wildlife transportation were rarely seen. At this time, people used simple baskets made from palm leaves to transport live duikers or dikdiks, or they killed the animals and sold the bush meat at nearby markets, whereas nowadays they are able to transport even larger animals over long distances. Hunters now seem to have the ability to care for and feed a wide range of captured wildlife species (Photograph 3) for longer periods before they sell them at local markets or export them to external markets.



Photograph 1: Captive gerenuk (*Litrocranius walleri*) in rural area.

The survey of wildlife trade in southern Somalia in 2006, as shown in figure1, revealed a strongly increased illegal trade of various species at local markets and for export purposes. Locally hunted species include hyaena, aardvark, elephant, hippopotamus, sea turtle, bustards, ostrich and several other birds. These species are hunted mainly for meat and sometimes for medicinal purposes. Wildlife captured alive for export include antelopes, lion cubs, cheetah, leopard, bustards and birds of prey. Ivory and sea turtles are also frequently found. About 31 traded species of vertebrates were identified during the survey. The intensity of wildlife harvesting varies

among species, depending on the local situation and market demands. Eleven of these species are listed in the IUCN Red Data Book as critically endangered (1 species), endangered (1) or vulnerable (9). More detailed information for each species is presented in chapter 5.



Photograph 2: Wildlife transportation box

Unfortunately, it was not possible during the survey to collect quantitative data on the total number of animals exported or provided to local markets. This is because of the sensitivity of the wildlife trading business. Dealers were not willing to provide more detailed information. Another problem is related to the lack of infrastructure and documentation at the privately owned airports in Somalia. Getting more solid data would require long-term intelligence and monitoring of both market types.



Photograph 3: Milk-feeding of captive lesser kudu (*Tragelaphus imberbis*) in a rural area.

An uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources seems to be a common phenomenon in all regions of Somalia, and the illegal trade of wildlife is greatly encouraged by the prevailing lawlessness. The trade appears to exert a great pressure on the fauna of the country, particularly on threatened species such as cheetah, lion, elephant, dibatag, hirola, beira, Speke's gazelle, Pelzen's gazelle, Haggard's oribi and others. This situation is best illustrated by the fate of the Somali elephant whose population plummeted very rapidly in 1980s and 1990s. Since 1979 the country has lost 95% its elephant population due a lack of law enforcement and hence increased illegal trade (Warsame *et al.*, 1990). The example shows that the prevailing illegal trade may drastically reduce or even extirpate threatened animals in Somalia which have already been suffering for nearly two decades from war and uncontrolled poaching. Therefore, unless appropriate measures are taken by international conservation organizations and the Somali transitional government, the destruction will go on to the extent that some species will inevitably disappear.

4. Routes of wildlife trade in Somalia and export destinations

Most of Somalia's wildlife is exported to the Gulf region and to Southeast Asia. During the rule of the dictator Siad Barre, the country had only three international airports, namely Mogadishu, Hargeisa, and Kismayo, and these exit posts for goods were controlled by customs authorities. However, during the civil war a range of new small airstrips were established. These airports are operated by private people and entrepreneurs and lack any effective control of the import and export of goods. This situation caused a boom in wildlife trading in Somalia. Existing information suggests that animals are shipped to the Gulf and to Southeast Asia from private airstrips of at least five regions. These airstrips include Hargeisa, Berbera (Somaliland), Bosasso, Galkayo (Puntland), KM 50, Beledogle (Banadirland), Baidio (Bayland) and Kismayo (Jubaland). Live animals as well as deep-frozen meat have been exported to the Gulf region since the collapse of the Somali Republic in 1991.



Photograph 4: Use of a vehicle for the transport of wildlife to the airport

The UAE are one of the most important importing countries for antelopes such as gerenuk (*Litocranius walleri*), lesser kudu (*Tragelaphus imberbis*), Speke's gazelle (*Gazella spekei*), Soemmering's gazelle (*Gazella soemmeringi*), Pelzen's gazelle (*Gazella dorcas pelzelni*). The selling price for antelopes varies between 600 and 700 US\$, although the actual price is difficult to assess because intermediate brokers are involved in the wildlife business.

Several visits were organized to privately owned airports to investigate wildlife trading activities. The airports visited include Cesiley (19. May 2006), Dayniile (20. May), Km 50 (21. May) and Beledogle (29. May). These airports are all located in the vicinity of Mogadishu. Earlier that year, the airports of Dubai (3. and 6. April) and Sharjah (16. and 19. April) in the UAE were also visited as representatives of an importing country. Owing to the general sensitivity of the wildlife trading issue and prevailing security measures at privately owned airports it was not possible to collect reliable data about export volumes and destinations of goods. An interview with an intermediate broker revealed that "special arrangements" are made with customers from the UAE for the export of wildlife from Somalia. The procedure consists of sending the "cargo" (Photograph 4) of live animals by air and notifying customers shortly before the arrival of the aircraft in Dubai, where "arrangements are made" with airport authorities to release the shipment immediately.

5. Trade-affected species in Somalia.

At least 32 vertebrate species are illegally traded in Somalia, including birds, mammals and reptiles. This chapter presents details about trade-affected species and the threats which they may face in the near future.

5.1. Birds

Few Somalis hunt birds for meat. However, some species are hunted for medicinal purposes or to generate extra income. Bustards and ostriches are used to prepare traditional medicines. These species have become so rare that practitioners of traditional medicine are getting concerned about diminishing supplies. Guineafowl and francolins are the preferred species for sale at local markets.

5.1.2. Ostrich

The Somali ostrich (*Struthio camelus molibdophanus*) used to be common in central and southern regions in the 1970s and 1980s, but its range is shrinking as a result of the post-war exploitation which exerts great pressure on the survival of this species. In addition, large numbers of ostrich eggs are sold at the Bakaaro, Suuq Bacaad and Madiina markets in Mogadishu, and decorated ostrich eggs are offered all over the country. A total number of 120 eggs were counted at these markets. Prices ranged between 100,000–150,000 Somali Shilling (US\$ 5.0–7.5). However, no information is available about the local use of ostrich meat and eggs or about export volumes. Ostriches were once abundant even around Mogadishu, but the huge egg trade and the use for medicinal purposes seem to have caused a dramatic decline of populations all over Somalia. The world's largest bird is therefore facing eradication at the Horn of Africa, unless effective conservation efforts significantly reduce the trade of ostrich products.

5.1.3. Game birds

Vulturine Guineafowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*) is offered on markets in Afgooye and around Wanla Weyne in the Lower Shabeelle region. According to dealers, the daily catch is 3 to 5 birds, suggesting that populations of this once abundant species have been decreasing considerably over the last years. Yellow-necked (*Fringilla leucoscepus*) and crested francolin (*F. sephaena*) are hunted or trapped for subsistence during the early stages of crop development and during drought periods. It is not known whether the helmeted Guineafowl (*Numida meleagris somaliensis*) – which is restricted to a few spots in Somalia – is also hunted. All of these species are certainly under severe pressure, and public awareness must be raised to promote a more sustainable use of this natural resource.

5.1.4. Bustards

Somalia harbours 8 species of bustards, representing 61 % of the total species bustards recorded in Africa (13 species). The use of bustards for medicinal purposes in Somalia is not well documented, nor is it well known which species are used. Nevertheless, many poor people seek treatment from local healers, thereby increasing the harvest of bustards for the preparation of traditional medicine. An increasing medicinal use of threatened species such as little brown bustard (*Eupodotis humilis*) and Hartlaub's bustard (*Eupodotis hartlaubii*) may lead their extinction at the Horn of Africa. Significant numbers of bustards are also exported to the Gulf region for falcon hunting purposes.

5.1.5. Birds of prey

Birds of prey are also exported from Somalia. Dealers get precise beforehand information (e.g. photographs) about the target species from potential purchasers. These local dealers present themselves as professional wildlife traders. The uncontrolled exploitation of birds of prey in Somalia particularly affects vulnerable species such as the lesser kestrel (*Falco naumanni*), the southern banded snake eagle (*Circaetus fasciolatus*) and pallid harrier (*Circus macrourus*).

5.2. Mammals

5.2.1. Hares

Hares (*Lepus capensis* and *L. capensis habessinicus*) are occasionally hunted for medicinal purposes. However, export activities have also been reported from central and southern regions. Numbers and destinations of these exports are unknown.

5.2.2. Lion

Lion (*Panthera leo somaliensis*) cubs are offered on a daily basis at different market centres. Examples are the Buulo-mareerto and the Espresso-mudul markets in Lower Shabeelle. Both centres are situated in the vicinity of the only two lion conservation units (LCU) which harbour the last viable population(s) of the Somali lion. Local hunters trace and kill female lions to collect cubs. The price for one cub ranges between 500 and 600 US\$. For example, recent reports indicate that two cubs have been sold at about 1,200 US\$ in the Koryooley district of the Lower Shabeelle region.

Collecting cubs and killing lionesses jeopardizes the coexistence of human agropastoral communities with these predators and undermines lion conservation efforts. These practices also seem to increase human-lion conflicts. For example, several incidents of lions attacking villagers and livestock have been reported. Moreover, lions roaming the road between Mudul und Jilib have been reported charging disembarking passengers as their trucks got stuck in muddy roads.

Apart from the above mentioned markets, lion cubs are nowadays also kept in private houses in Mogadishu and other villages in southern Somalia before being exported (Photograph 5). During a visit in a house located at the so-called KM5 in Mogadishu, three dikdiks (*Madoqua guentheri*) and one land tortoise (*Geochelone pardalis babcocki*) were found waiting to be sold, and the owner mentioned also that they had just sold two lion cubs.



Photograph 5: Lion cubs in Mogadishu

5.2.3. Cheetah

Cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) is an animal particularly sought after in the Gulf region as well as in Southeast Asia. In central Somalia, one individual cheetah fetched US\$ 1,000. The final price, however, is likely to have been at least threefold higher, since a chain of intermediate brokers is usually involved between collectors and buyers. The number of exported individuals and their exact destinations are undocumented. Population densities of this threatened species are also unknown. The illegal trade further increases the pressure on already strongly decimated and fragmented populations in Somalia, and their survival without immediate support from international conservation organisations is doubtful.

5.2.4. Leopard

The leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is very rare in Somalia. Leopard skins have not been seen on the markets during the present visit, but two skins had been detected at Bakaara market, Mogadishu, during previous visits in 1999. The current distribution and the status of this wild cat are unclear, as the records are too old to draw conclusions.

5.2.5. Hyaena

Striped and spotted hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena* and *Crocuta crocuta*) are hunted for medicinal purposes and exorcistic rituals. Oil extracted from hyaena fat is used to treat skin diseases. Local healers believe that hyaenas can see and pursue the devil. According to their account, people with mental disorders are confined in a room, together with a hyaena, in order to exorcise the devil from them. In one incident, an escaped hyaena attacked a man sleeping on the roadside in the Hamar-weyne district. This hyaena was shot later by gunman who came to help the crying man.

5.2.6. Aardvark

During severe droughts in the Maryan-Gubay-Arile area of Lower Shabeelle, the aardvark (*Orycteropus afer*) is hunted for meat and fat. The biomass extracted during environmental crises and the overall population status of this species are unknown. It is therefore difficult to quantify seasonal harvests and to evaluate the threat that aardvarks might face.

5.2.7. Elephant

Reports on the presence of elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Somalia are scanty. Elephant footprints and dung boluses have been seen in the past in the inter-riverine woodland. Besides, one report mentions a dead elephant in the Koryoley area in Lower Shabeelle some years ago. However, there is no firm evidence of the current presence of elephant in southern Somalia, except for the abundance of souvenirs

made from ivory on sale at Mogadishu markets. But these most probably originate from outside the country.



Photograph 6: Ivory carvings on display at Bakaara market, Mogadishu

Several visits have been made to various markets in Mogadishu, including Bakaara market (May 13.-14. 2006), Suuq Bacaad market (May 15.-16.) and Madiino market (May 17.-18.). During these visits, large numbers of tusks and carvings from elephant ivory were recorded (Photograph 6). Notably, such tusks had not been seen during previous surveys in 1996, 1999, and 2000–2002.

In Somalia, elephant ivory is used to make bracelets and rings such as shown in Photograph 7, souvenirs (carvings) as well as short sticks used by high ranking military officials (Somali: sargaal). According to information provided by a shop owner in Mogadishu, it would have been possible to buy up to 200 kg of elephant tusks. The shop owner showed one complete tusk at a price of US\$ 30 per kg. He also offered higher quality tusks at US\$ 40 per kg. Several smaller pieces about 50 cm long were seen lying on the floor of the shop. When asked about their origin, the dealer insisted

they originated from Somalia. This is, of course, extremely unlikely, as it is known that most elephants had already disappeared before the Somali civil war started in 1988. Even the survival of small populations would not explain the sudden appearance of so many ivory items on markets in Mogadishu and – presumably – other big cities in Somalia. If these items derived from local sources, remaining populations would indeed be facing immense poaching pressure and deemed to be threatened with extinction. Another, more likely scenario is that elephant ivory on Somali markets is smuggled from neighbouring countries. This problem should be addressed in a special study which should aim to trace back and disclose the sources of the ivory sold in Somalia and to survey and monitor surviving populations.



Photograph 7: Bracelets, rings and other items made from elephant ivory, Mogadishu

5.2.8. Hippopotamus

Hippos are (*Hippopotamus amphibious*) hunted for medicinal purposes and sometimes for food during drought periods. Moreover, the teeth are used by ivory carvers. It seems that hippos disappeared from the northern section of the Shabeelle river, but further studies are needed to confirm this preliminary observation and to clarify the present status of hippos living in Juba river and the southern section of the Shabeelle river.

5.2.9. Antelopes

The country harbours about 22 species of antelope. Many species are nowadays exported to the Gulf region and Southeast Asia. The target species for trade comprise lesser kudu (*Tragelaphus imberbis*), gerenuk (*Litocranius walleri*), Speke's gazelle, (*Gazella spekei*), dibatag (*Ammodorcas clarkei*), beira (*Dorcatragus megalotis*) and dikdiks (*Madoqua guentheri*, *M. kirki*, *M. saltiana* and *M. piacentinii*). The main centres for the antelope trade are the markets of Jimbiley, Sharey, near Belidoogle airport, and Embresso-mudul, along the road between Marka and Jilib, where antelope meat is offered in local restaurants. It has been reported that processed and deep-frozen dikdik meat is exported to the UAE, along with deep-frozen goat and sheep meat which has been exported since 1991. Information given by intermediate broker mentioned that live dikdiks are also sent to Dubai by airplane. According to his report, 6 out of 15 individuals captured dikdiks died during the transport to Beledoogle airport, and only 2 individuals eventually arrived at Dubai airport in a healthy state.

The survey revealed that there are large numbers of captive antelopes in Mogadishu and other parts of southern Somalia (Photograph 8). Health conditions of these captive animals are usually poor because of the lack of proper feeding and adequate veterinary treatment. Furthermore, there are currently no rescue centres that would allow local authorities to confiscate captive wild animals and release them in their original habitats. Besides, the survey showed that there is an urgent need of a more detailed survey of the situation of antelopes in Somalia, because most Somali antelope species are illegally traded and exported to foreign countries. Somali antelopes

particularly landlocked species such Silver dikdik (*Madoqua piancentinii*), and Speke's gazelle (*Gazella spekei*) face enormous conservation problems. There are obvious signs, like the continues population decline and fragmentation under ever increasing competition with livestock. As it is unlikely that the transitional Somali government or the new Islamic court union can provide the necessary resources to conduct such a survey and monitoring of viable population, international bodies must step in to raise awareness among of the misuse and overexploitation of Somali wildlife and to establish *in situ* conservation programmes for threatened antelopes.



Photograph 8: Captive Guenther's dikdik (*Madoqua guentheri*) in Mogadishu

5.3. Reptiles

5.3.1. Chameleons

There is an increasing demand for Somali chameleons (*Chamaeleo* spp.), and collectors interviewed received orders of 20–50 individuals from various traders. The local price for one individual was 50,000 Somali Shilling (US\$ 2.5). There are also reports of chameleon shipments in April 2006. Export volumes and destinations are unknown. The chameleon trade in Somalia will endanger species such as *Chamaeleo calcaricarenis* and *C. ruspolii* which are listed in Annex II of the CITES.

5.3.2. Leopard tortoise

The leopard tortoise *Geochelone pardalis babcocki* is also being exported to the Gulf region and Southeast Asia. However, this species seems to be collected only occasionally. In the beginning of 2006, about 40 animals were sold to an undisclosed destination. The price of one tortoise is 50,000 Somali Shilling (US\$ 2.5). It is again very difficult to determine the actual price, because a chain of brokers is involved between collectors and recipient countries. The market shift from rhino horn to tortoise bones in China and Southeast Asia apparently encourages the collection of leopard tortoise in Somalia.

5.3.3. Sea turtles

Hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricate*) and green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) are collected mainly for medicinal purposes. The shells are by-products sold as souvenirs or decorations. Meat, fat and eggs of these species are considered as aphrodisiac and turtle-derived medicines are used to treat lung diseases such as tuberculosis, asthma and cough. During the market visits, large numbers of sea turtle shells have been seen on display in each souvenir shop (photograph 9).



Photograph 9: Shells of sea turtles on display at Bakaara market, Mogadishu.

The number of decorated sea turtle shells in those shops was estimated at 80 to 100. According to dealers, most shells had been supplied within the preceding three months. The price of one decorated shell was 80,000 Somali Shilling (US\$ 4.7). Prices of fat and other products from sea turtle vary depending on market demands.

According to the survey, the demand for sea turtle products seems to be high and they are offered in most coastal cities in southern Somalia, however, there are no data available about the number of turtles collected along the Somali coast. It is therefore difficult to assess the overall impact of the turtle trade on Indian Ocean populations. Follow-up studies should be conducted to estimate seasonal harvest figures in order to establish a data base for the long-term monitoring of turtle populations and to curtail the illegal harvest of these endangered species which undermines the international conservation efforts.

6. Conclusions

The majority of the Somali population covers its protein demand from livestock, and only few people depend on wildlife for their subsistence. However, some animals such as porcupine, hyaena, ostrich and bustards are widely used for medicinal purposes, and a second group of wildlife species including antelopes, hippopotamus and other large animals are hunted during drought periods or other environmentally adverse situations.

There is profound lack of national awareness of Somali's rich variety of flora and fauna, nor of its international importance. The continued and uncontrolled wildlife trade along with the loss of important wildlife habitats threatens the survival of certain restricted species, some of which risk to drift into a bottle-neck situation. Somalia has been known for many years as an important transit country for the traffic and trade of endangered species from all over Africa, therefore, the international conservation organisations must do more than hitherto to halt wildlife smuggling and to close illegal export pathways for endangered species from the African continent before is too late.

The transitional federal government (TFG) of Somalia lacks both the capacity and the resources to tackle these problems. Therefore, the international donor community should give high priority to the conservation of the threatened fauna of Somalia and assist in establishing a protected area system and curtailing the illegal wildlife trade. It is strongly recommended to establish without further delay a network of small reserves to protect the most seriously threatened species, to support local NGOs working in the field of natural resource management and to promote more sustainable ways to generate income from wildlife (e.g., ostrich, crocodile farming & ecotourism).

Somalia's outstanding biodiversity is a natural heritage in the first place, yet in a wider sense it is a common heritage of mankind. Thus, the loss of endemic fauna would impoverish not only Somalia but the world in general.

7. Appendices:

7.1. List of species mentioned in the report

English name	Scientific name	Somali name
Cape hare	<i>Lepus capensis habessinicus</i>	Bakeyle
Crested porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	Kashiito
Spotted hyaena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	Waraabo
Stripped hyaena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>	
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Haramcad
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	Libaax
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	Shabeel
Elephant	<i>Loxodonta Africana</i>	Maroodi
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibicus</i>	Jeer
Lesser kudu	<i>Tragelaphus imberbis</i>	Dirdir
Guenther's Dikdiks,	<i>Madoqua guentheri</i>	Sagaaro
Kirk's dikdik	<i>Madoqua kirki</i>	
Salt's dikdik	<i>Madoqua saltiana</i>	
Silver dikdik	<i>Madoqua piacentinii</i>	
Speke's gazelle	<i>Gazella spekei</i>	Deero
Soemmerring's gazelle	<i>Gazella soemmerringi</i>	Cowl
Dibatag	<i>Ammodorcas clarkei</i>	Dibatag
Gerenuk	<i>Litrocranius walleri</i>	Gerenuk
Beisa oryx	<i>Oryx beisa</i>	Biciid
Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo calcaricarens & C. ruspollii</i>	Jirjiroole
Leopard tortoise	<i>Geochelone pardalis babcocki</i>	Diidiin
Green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydns</i>	Qubo
Hawk's turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricate</i>	
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus molibdophanus</i>	Gorayo
Vulturine Guineafowl	<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i>	Dagiiran
Yellow-necked spurfowl	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>	
Crested francolin	<i>Francolin sephaena</i>	Kabaray
Little brown bustard	<i>Eupodotis humils</i>	Dhabad

Hartlaubi's bustard	<i>Eupodotis hartlaubii</i>	Galow
Lesser kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Galey
Southern banded snake eagle	<i>Circaetus faciolatus</i>	
Pallid harrier	<i>Circus macourus</i>	

7.2. Threatened fauna in Somalia: species affected the illegal trade is marked with astrix (*)

	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-threatened
Mammals	Beatragus hunteri Equus africanus	Equus grevyi	Acinonyx jubatus* Ammodorcas clarkei* Dorcatragus megalotis* Gazella dorcas Gazella soemmerringii Gazella spekei* Hippopotamus amphibius * Loxodonta africana * Madoqua piacentinii* Panthera leo *	Galago gallarum Galago zanzibaricus Hipposideros marungensis Hipposideros megalotis Hyaena hyaena* Manis temminckii Papio hamadryas Rhinolophus blasii Taphozous hamiltoni

	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-threatened
Birds	Geronticus eremita Laniarius liberatus Vanellus gregarius	Acrocephalus griseldis Ardeola idea Carduelis johannis Mirafrasi Heteromirafrasi archeri Turdus ludoviciae	Columba oliviae Falco nuamanni* larus leucophthalmus Glareola ocularis Phalacrocorax nigrogularis Torgos tracheliotos	Bulweria fallax Circaetus fasciolatus Circus macrourus Falco vespertinus* Coracias garrulus Crex crex Glareola nordmanni Eupodotis humilis* Gallinago media Streptopelia reichenowi Spizocorys obbiensis Anthus melinade Cercomela dubia Ficedula semitorquata Sylvietta philippae Ploceus dicrocephalus Larus leucophthalmus Limosa limosa Phoenicopterus minor Rynchops flavirostris Tauraco fischeri

	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-threatened
Herpeto-fauna	Eretmochelys imbricata*	Chelonia mydas*	Geochelone sulcata	Lanzarana largeni

	Critically endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Near-threatened
Fish	Anoxypristis cuspidata Pristis pectinata Pristis zijsron	Cheilinus undulatus Urothemis thomasi	Barbopsis devecchi Carcharhinus longimanus Carcharias taurus Centrophorus granulosus Dugong dugon Epinephelus lanceolatus Hemipristis elongatus Nebrius ferrugineus Phreatichthys andruzzii Rhina ancylostoma Rhincodon typus Rhinobatos thouin Rhinopoma macinnesi Rhinoptera javanica Rhynchobatus djiddensis Taeniura meyeri Thunnus obesus Uegitglanis zammaranoi Urogymnus asperimus	Aetobatus narinari Carcharhinus amblyrhynchoides Carcharhinus amblyrhynchos Carcharhinus brevipinna Carcharhinus leucas Carcharhinus limbatus Carcharhinus melanopterus Carcharhinus plumbeus Epinephelus coioides Epinephelus fuscoguttatus Epinephelus malabaricus Epinephelus polyphekadion Galeocerdo cuvier Gymnura poecilura Isurus oxyrinchus Manta birostris Mobula eregoodootenkee Mobula japanica Prionace glauca Scoliodon laticaudus Triaenodon obesus

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