

KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE



Large Carnivore Conflict Management in Kenya

Implementing National Carnivore Conservation Strategies

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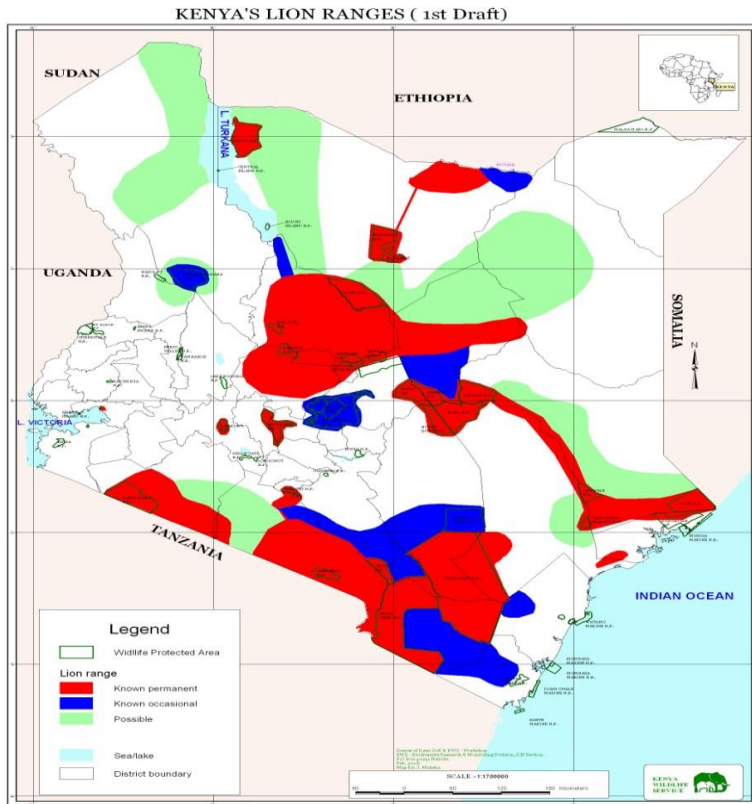


The Large Carnivores – IUCN Listing

- Lion – Vulnerable
- Cheetah – Vulnerable
- Wild dog – Endangered
- Spotted Hyeana – Lower Risk (Conservation Dependent)
- Striped Hyeana – Lower Risk (Near Threatened)
- Leopard – Lower Risk (Least Concern)



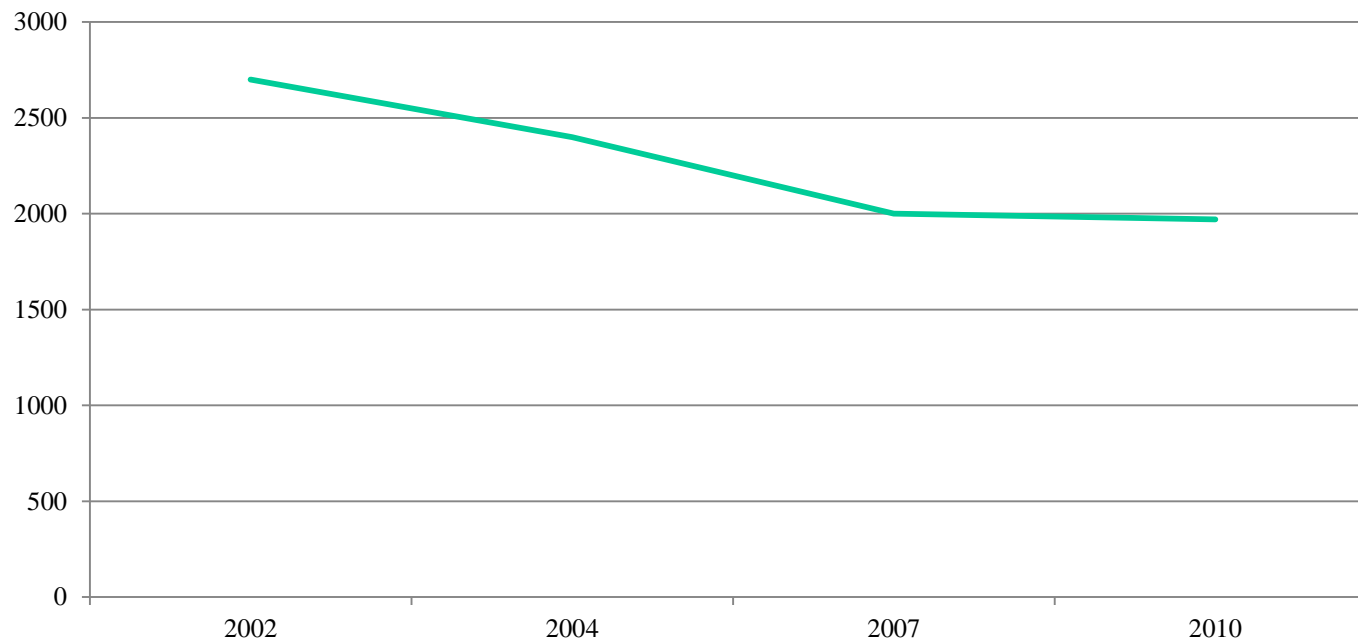
Lion Distribution in Kenya



Region	Est. Lions
Masailand (Kajiado, Mara and Narok)	825
Tsavo	675
Laikipia	230
Meru	40
Samburu–Isiolo	100??
Northern Kenya	100??
TOTAL	1970



Trend in lion numbers (2002-2010)





Population Estimate

Name	Area (km ²)		Transboundary?	Population estimate
	<i>total</i>	<i>protected</i>		
Laikipia/Samburu	47,390	2,074	no	450*
Serengeti/Mara/Tsavo	98,616¶	36,177¶	yes (with Tanzania)	710†¶
Grand total:	146,006¶	38,251¶		1,160¶



Cheetah Distribution

- Over 80% of resident range falls outside government-designated protected areas
- This highlights the overwhelming importance of conservation activities outside protected areas to safeguard Kenya's cheetah population

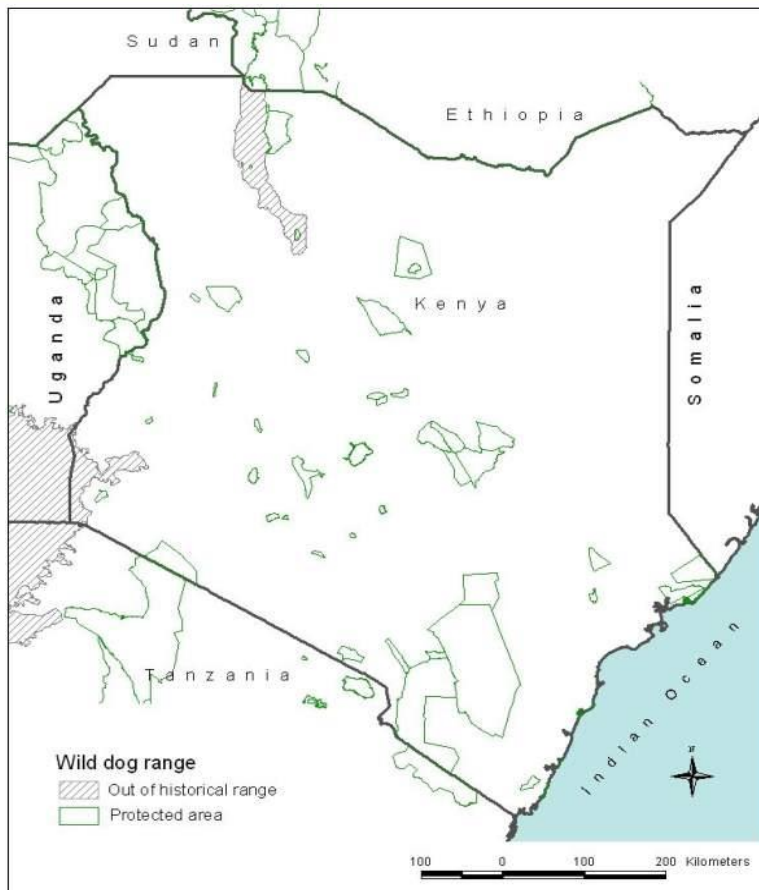


Cheetah Distribution

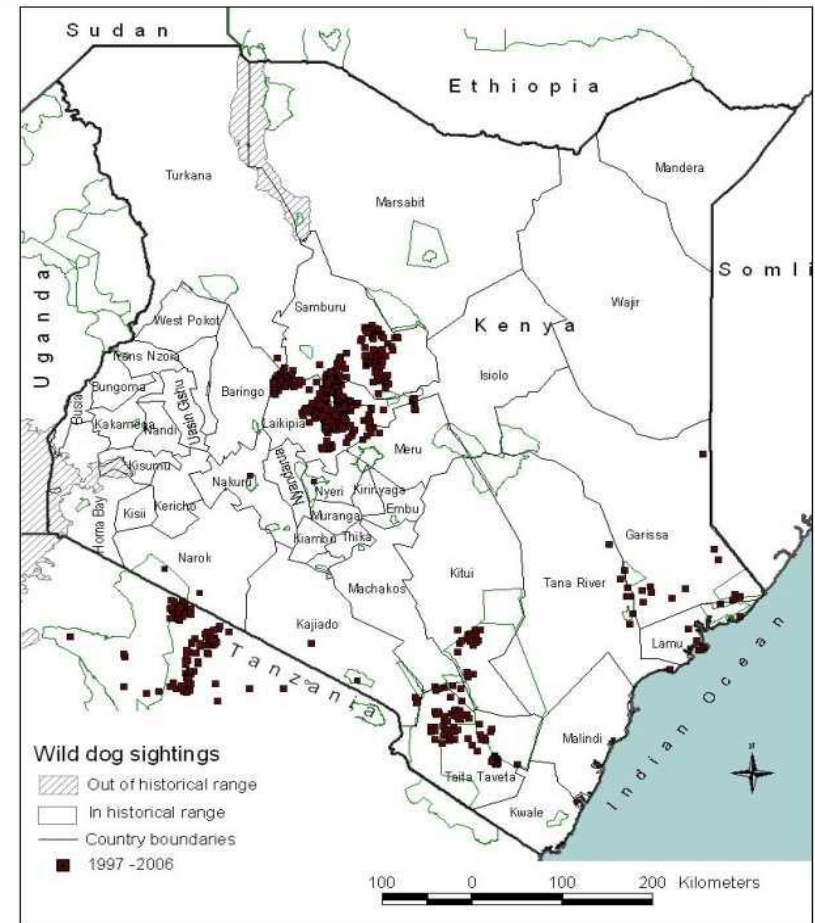
- Over half of Kenya's known resident cheetahs live in a population which spans the Kenya-Tanzania border
- In the long term, conserving such populations is likely to require transboundary cooperation



Wild dog Distribution



Historical distribution



Confirmed location 1997-2006



Wild Dog Distribution

- Much of wild dogs' current geographical range falls outside Kenya's protected areas
- These data indicate that conservation activities outside protected areas are likely to be critical for preservation of this species.



Wild Dog Distribution

- A third of Kenya's wild dogs live in populations which span international boundaries, particularly the Kenya-Tanzania border. Conserving such populations will require transboundary cooperation



Population Status

Name	Area (km ²)		Transboundary?	Population estimate	
	<i>total</i>	<i>protected</i>		<i>adults</i>	<i>packs</i>
Ijara-Lamu	13,031	1,974	probably (with Somalia)	130*	11*
Isiolo	3,552	0	no	30†	2†
Kajiado-Loliondo	29,089¶	18¶	yes (with Tanzania)	100†¶	8†¶
Kora-Nkitui	2,008	2,008	no	20†	2†
Machakos	1,062	0	no	25†	2†
Samburu-Laikipia	13,885	368	no	220†	20†
Tsavo	24,431	17,355	no‡	100†	12†
Grand total:	87,058¶	21,723¶		845¶	57¶



Spotted hyaena, striped hyeana and leopard

- **Spotted hyeana** constricted national range and reduced numbers (3000-4000 [1998])
- **Striped hyeana** occur in few pockets around the country of extremely low numbers (1,000 [1998])
- **Leopards** reduced national distribution and numbers



Synthesis

- Large carnivores are in decline Kenya
- Despite their reduced populations, large carnivores still cause problems for farmers and pastoralists
- Predation on livestock by large carnivores is a serious problem



Synthesis

- Predation has a major impact upon the livelihoods of pastoralists and farmers
- This leads to the killing of large carnivores, many of which are species of local or international conservation concern



Threats facing carnivores

- Habitat loss (all)
- Human – Carnivore conflict (all)
- Prey loss (all)
- Irresponsible tourism (cheetah and wild dog)
- Disease (wild dogs)
- Trade in live animals (cheetahs)
- Ignorance and misconception (Hyaenas)



National Strategy for the Conservation and Management of
Lions and Spotted Hyenas in Kenya

2009-2014



**Conservation and Management Strategy for
Cheetahs and Wild dogs in Kenya
2009 • 2014**



Formulated at the Cheetah and Wild dogs
National Stakeholders Workshop held in Nairobi
in 2008

Compiled by:
Kenya's National Large Carnivore Task Force



Aims of conservation strategies

- Numerically viable and ecologically functional populations of large carnivores in Kenya
- Numerically viable and ecologically functional populations of prey in Kenya
- Reduced proportion of livestock killed by large carnivores in Kenya.



Action plan

- Designating carnivore conservation zones outside designated Government protected areas
- Enhancing problem animal management through training and responsiveness.
- Educating livestock owners on appropriate herding practices and construction of predator proof bomas



Action plan

- Developing mechanisms for local people to obtain economic benefits from the presence of carnivores
- Monitoring carnivore numbers, prey numbers and human – carnivore conflict trends
- Overall, the strategies seek to develop and implement approaches to promote co-existence of large carnivores with people and livestock



Challenges of developing and implementing conservation Strategies

- Time consuming - process
- Consensus building – differing opinions
- Expensive – task force meetings, retreats and workshops
- Conflicts between strategies



Challenges of Developing Conservation Strategies

- Captive threatened species facilities
 - Carnivores in captivity



THANK YOU

