

Indsigt fra krybskytteri i Afrika og efterspørgslen på vildtprodukter i Asien

Kollokvium om faunakriminalitet

25-26nd januar 2023

Martin Reinhardt Nielsen

Institut for fødevare og ressourceøkonomi

KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET



Illegal or Unsustainable Wildlife Trade

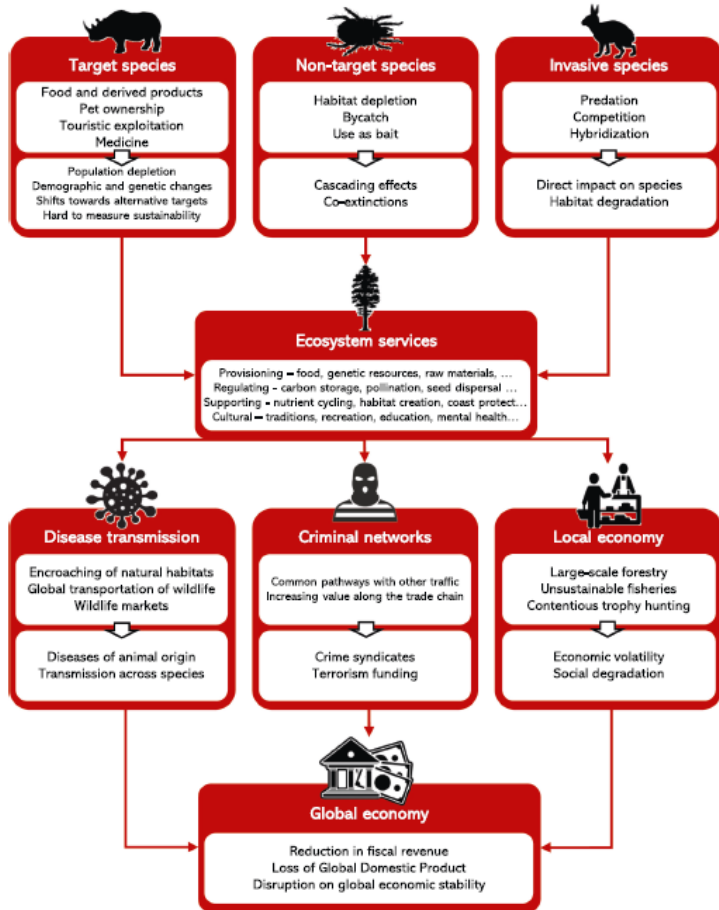


Fig. 1. Summary of the discussed causes and effects of illegal or unsustainable wildlife trade on species, ecosystems, and society.

Source: Cardosa 2021

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Biological Conservation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/biocon

Global patterns and determinants of the economic importance of bushmeat

Martin Reinhardt Nielsen^{a,*}, Mariève Pouliot^a, Henrik Meilby^a, Carsten Smith-Hall^a, Arild Angelsen^b

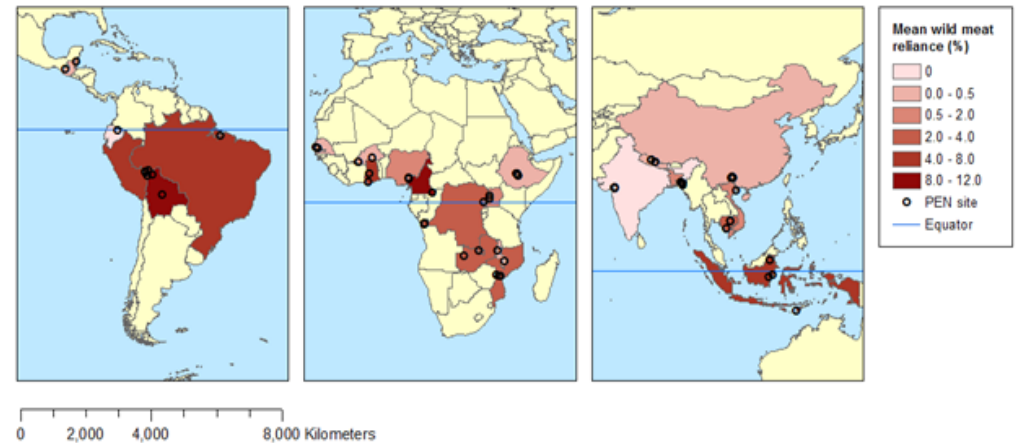
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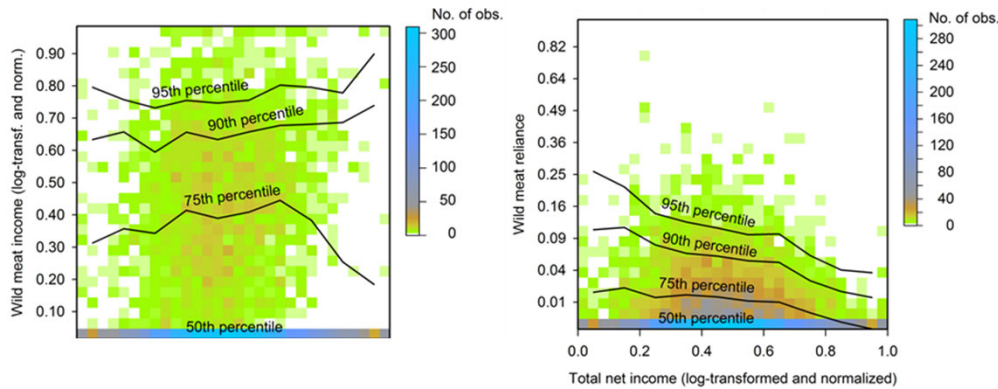
Ecological Economics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ecocon

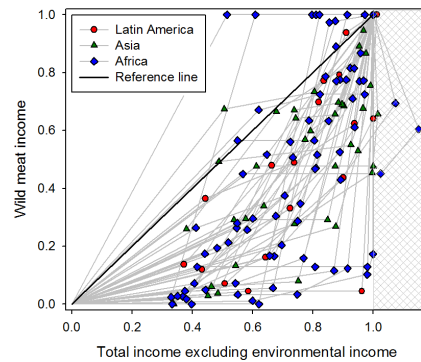
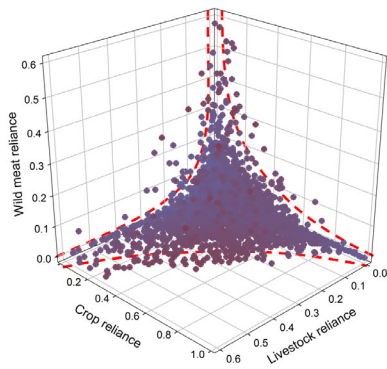
The Importance of Wild Meat in the Global South

Martin R. Nielsen^a, Henrik Meilby, Carsten Smith-Hall, Mariève Pouliot, Thorsten Treue



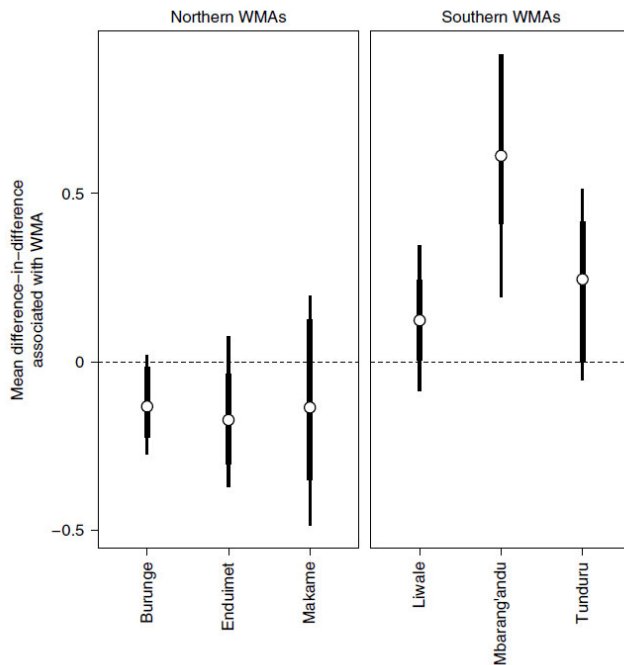


- Vigtigere i fattige områder
- Hvor der er få alternative indtægtskilder og husdyr
- Jagtintensiteten stiger med afstand til markeder og befolkningstæthed
- Jagt og handel med vildtkød stiger også som reaktion på inflation
- Og er associeret med høje niveauer af korruption



Impact of Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas on household wealth

Aidan Keane^{1*}, Jens Friis Lund², Jevgeniy Bluwstein^{2,3}, Neil D. Burgess^{4,5}, Martin Reinhardt Nielsen² and Katherine Homewood⁶



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DOI: 10.1111/csp.2360



CONTRIBUTED PAPER

Conservation Science and Practice
WILEY

Designed for accumulation by dispossession: An analysis of Tanzania's Wildlife Management Areas through the case of Burunge

Rose P. Kicheleri¹ | Lazaro J. Mangewa¹ | Martin R. Nielsen² | George C. Kajembe³ | Thorsten Treue⁴

- Illegitim og ugennemsigtig implementering med overfladisk involvering og deltagelse af lokalbefolkningen
- Demokratiske procedure tilsidesat ved etablering af en parallel institution
- Overdragelse af jorden uden mulighed for at trække sig ud af WMAen
- Indtægtsstrømmen re-centraliseret og et nyt fordelingsprincip implementeret
- Vold og anden overgreb på lokalbefolkningen
→ konflikt og gengældelsesangreb på vildtet



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 0305-750X/\$ - see front matter

doi:10.1016/j.worlddev.2011.11.009

Hunting for the Benefits of Joint Forest Management in the Eastern Afromontane Biodiversity Hotspot: Effects on Bushmeat Hunters and Wildlife in the Udzungwa Mountains

MARTIN REINHARDT NIELSEN and THORSTEN TREUE*
 University of Copenhagen, Frederiksberg C., Denmark

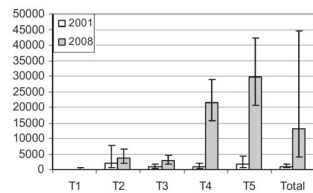


Figure 2. Density of blue duiker dung piles per km² in NDUF.

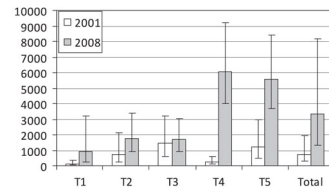


Figure 3. Density of Harvey's duiker dung piles per km² in NDUF.

Table 1. Number of active hunters in 2001 and 2008 in the villages adjacent to NDUF, total percentage change since 2001 and the change excluding "natural" sources of reduction (death and moving away)

	Isele	Lulanzi	Lusinga	Ilamba	Kidabaga	Magome
2001						
Active hunters	24	24	21	31	48	32
2008						
Active hunters	2	3	8	6	1	9
Dead	1	3	6	1	4	4
Moved away	2	2	3	7	9	4
Change						
Total reduction	92%	87%	62%	81%	98%	72%
Excl. nat. change	90%	84%	33%	75%	97%	63%

Table 4. Tobit models of profit from hunting in 2001 and 2008 and from JFM in 2008 as a function of observation occasion (2001 is base)

	Hunting versus JFM (2001 versus 2008) (tobit)
Occasion (2008 versus 2001)	-14,926 (3,708)***
Constant	-11,251 (3,556)***
Clusters	108
N obs.	2,830
Prob > F	0.0001
R-squared	0.02

Conservation and Society 10(1): 01-14, 2012

Article

Seeing White Elephants? The Production and Communication of Information in a Locally-based Monitoring System in Tanzania

Martin Reinhardt Nielsen* and Jens Friis Lund

South African Journal of Wildlife Research Vol. 43, No. 2, October 2013

Determinants of compliance with hunting regulations under Joint Forest Management in Tanzania

Martin Reinhardt Nielsen^{1,2*} & Henrik Meilby¹

- Signifikant fremgange i vildtbestande og tilbagegang i illegal jagt
- Jægere ikke kompenseret for tabt fortjeneste – tilpasningsstrategier
- Lavt indkomspotentiale - 0.2 US\$/person/år
- Kun 45% af PFM indkomsten kunne spores i et audit – flere tilfælde af underslæb
- Patruljer opfinder egne regler og stater selv illegal jagt
- Primært normative forklaringer på fortsat jagt i et "compliance framework"

How could the bushmeat trade in the Kilombero Valley of Tanzania be regulated? Insights from the rural value chain

MARTIN REINHARDT NIELSEN, HENRIK MEILBY and CARSTEN SMITH-HALL

© 2014 Fauna & Flora International, Dryx, Page 1 of 10 doi:10.1017/S003060531400009X
<http://journals.cambridge.org> Downloaded: 23 Jul 2014

Hunting and trading bushmeat in the Kilombero Valley, Tanzania: motivations, cost-benefit ratios and meat prices

MARTIN REINHARDT NIELSEN^{1,2*} AND HENRIK MEILBY¹
¹Department of Food and Resource Economics, University of Copenhagen, Rolighedsvej 25, 1958 Frederiksberg C, Denmark, and ²Centre for Macroecology, Evolution and Climate, University of Copenhagen, Universitetsparken 15, 2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark
 Date submitted: 3 August 2013; Date accepted: 3 May 2014

- “Deterrance modellen”

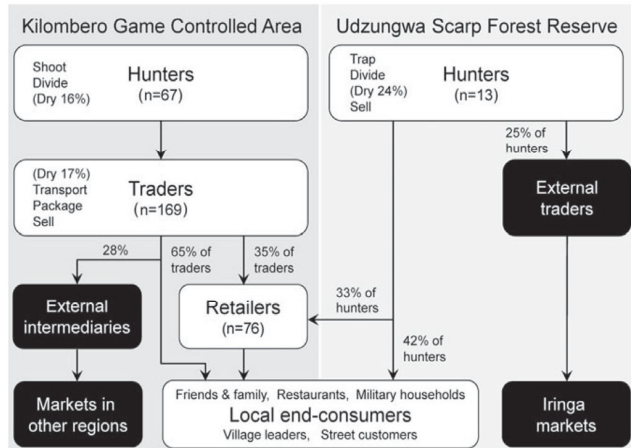


FIG. 2 Overview of the Kilombero Valley bushmeat value chain, differentiating between trade originating from the Kilombero Game Controlled Area and from the Udzungwa Scarp Forest Reserve. Black boxes represent non-local nodes of the value chain not included in the study.

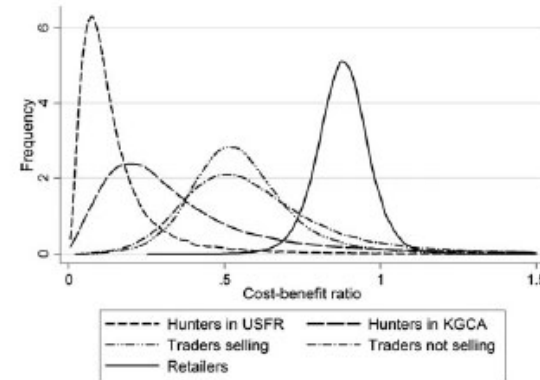
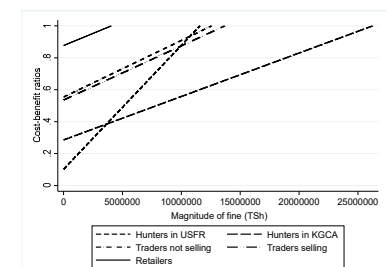


Figure 3 Density plot of simulated cost-benefit ratios for the various actors in the local value chain.









Contributed Paper

Factors Determining the Choice of Hunting and Trading Bushmeat in the Kilombero Valley, Tanzania

MARTIN REINHARDT NIELSEN,^{††} JETTE BREDAHL JACOBSEN,^{††} AND BO JELLESMARK THORSEN^{††}

Would you prefer to hunt and trade bushmeat or do salary work if the conditions were as described here?

		Hunt/trade bushmeat	Do salary work
	Price per kg domestic animal meat	1,000 TZS	1,000 TZS
	Number of cows donated	4	4
	Salary per day		3,000 TZS
	Patrolling frequency	Once per week	
	Fine/bribe if caught	50,000 TZS	
	Preferred option		

	Logit model	Marginal effect
Donated cows	-0.94474 (0.16881)***	-0.09168 (0.01542)***
Price of domestic animal meat (1,000 TZS/kg)	0.12150 (0.03401)***	0.01179 (0.00316)***
Salary (1,000 TZS/day)	-1.15293 (0.03900)***	-0.11188 (0.00189)***
Patrol-fine interaction (10,000)	-0.00045 (0.00018)**	-0.00004 (0.00002)**
Household assets value (1,000,000 TZS/AEU)	2.83627 (1.45153)*	0.27524 (0.14008)*
Land cultivated (acre/AEU)	-0.39948 (0.16221)**	-0.03877 (0.01571)**
Total income (1,000,000 year/AEU)	1.22790 (0.34971)***	0.11916 (0.03354)***
Constant	3.58091 (0.28996)***	
Sigma	2.40894 (0.14065)***	
Model properties		
Observations	2593	
Groups (i.e. individuals)	325	
Log-likelihood	-942.81755	
McFadden's pseudo R ²	0.5590	
AIC/n	0.734	

*, ** and *** signify statistical significance at 0.1, 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

Special Section Contributed Paper

Effect of decision rules in choice experiments on hunting and bushmeat trade

Martin Reinhardt Nielsen^{1*} and Jette Bredahl Jacobsen^{1,2}

- Sandsynligheden for at vælge en alternativ beskæftigelse over krybskytteri er primært bestemt af:
 - Lønnen i den alternative beskæftigelse
 - Adgangen til husdyr projekter
 - Prisen på husdyrkød
- Risikoen for at blive fanget og sanktioneret har marginal betydning
- Ved en løn på 15 kr./dag ville 90% frivilligt skifte til anden beskæftigelse
- Valget træffes ikke kun ved nytteoptimering men også risikominimering

Understanding utilitarian and hedonic values determining the demand for rhino horn in Vietnam

Hoai Nam Dang Vu^{a,b} and Martin Reinhardt Nielsen^c

- Utilitaristiske værdier – mest udbredte
 - Fysiske, sundhedsrelaterede fordele og anvendelse i traditionel medicin
 - Særligt brugen af pulver til reduktion af tømmermænd
 - Behandling af livstruende sygdomme
- Hedonistiske værdier
 - Symbolsk trøst for uhelbredeligt syge
 - Fremstå rig gennem iøjnefaldende forbrug og selv-isenesættelse
 - Etablere og vedligeholde sociale bånd og gensidig afhængighedskultur
 - Bestikkelse
- At appellere til forbrugerens samvittighed havde ingen effekt

Received: 14 April 2020 | Accepted: 9 June 2020
 DOI: 10.1002/pan3.10121



CONSUMING WILDLIFE – MANAGING DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS IN THE WILDLIFE TRADE
 Research Article

PEOPLE NATURE
 BRITISH ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Reference group influences and campaign exposure effects on rhino horn demand: Qualitative insights from Vietnam

Hoai Nam Dang Vu^{1,2} | Martin Reinhardt Nielsen¹ | Jette Bredahl Jacobsen^{1,3}



- Social marketing - målgruppe - eksponering - reference gruppe - informationsoverførsel - målbar indikator
 - Informations, utilitaristisk, og værdi-ekspresive
- Manglende præ-implementering forbruger- adfærdsundersøgelser og "theory of change"



Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)





Ecological Economics





journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/econecol

Conserving rhinos by legal trade: Insights from a choice experiment with rhino horn consumers

Hoai Nam Dang Vu^{a, *}, Martin Reinhardt Nielsen^a, Jette Bredahl Jacobsen^{a, b}

Attribute	Rhino horn 1	Rhino horn 2	Do not buy
Source	Farmed 	Semi-wild 	
Legality	Legal  (With a certificate, no legal sanctions)	Illegal  (Black market, no certificate, fine and imprisonment)	
Price	50 million VND	60 million VND	
Your choice	[...]	[...]	[...]

Attribute	Tiger glue 1	Tiger glue 2	Do not buy
Source	Farmed tiger 	Wild tiger 	
Proportion of tiger bone in the glue	Medium (50%) 	High (70%) 	
Price (100 gram)	20 million VND	30 million VND	
Your choice (X)	[...]	[...]	[...]

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

Journal for Nature Conservation

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jnc




The impact of a legal trade in farmed tigers on consumer preferences for tiger bone glue – Evidence from a choice experiment in Vietnam

Hoai Nam Dang Vu^{a, *}, Kasper Gadbert^a, Julie Vikkelsø Nielsen^a, Martin Reinhardt Nielsen^a, Jette Bredahl Jacobsen^{a, b}

- Foretrak vilde frem for opdrættede dyr
- Foretrak også lovlige over ulovlige horn
- De rigeste var villige til at betale mere for vilde horn og var indifferente overfor legalitet
- Forbrugere var pris sensitive for næsehorn pulver men ikke tiger gel
- Kriterier for succesfuldt legal handel
 - Forhindre hvidvask
 - Lovlige producenter mere effektive
 - Ikke eskalerende efterspørgsel
 - Lovlige produkter erstatte illegal produkter
- Vil ikke kunne eliminere illegal handel og der vil sandsynligvis vedblive at være to parallelle markeder

Sammendrag og relevans

- Vigtigt at identificere aktørerne det illegal marked – inklusiv forbrugerne - og forstå deres motivationer
- Bestemme deres cost-benefit ratioer, præferencer og afvejninger
- Lokal forvaltning kan være fordelagtig men kræver reel involvering, gennemsigtighed og retfærdighed foruden håndgribelige fordele
- Koordinering mellem kampagner kan undgå forvirring og afståelse fra branding reducere mistillid
- Disse skal bygge på indsigt i forbrugeradfærd og profiler
- Andre forbrugeres erfaring med manglende effekt af traditionel medicin er den bedste afskrækkelse
- Effekt evaluering gennem RCT forsøg