

# African wild dogs in Mozambique

Jean-Marc André

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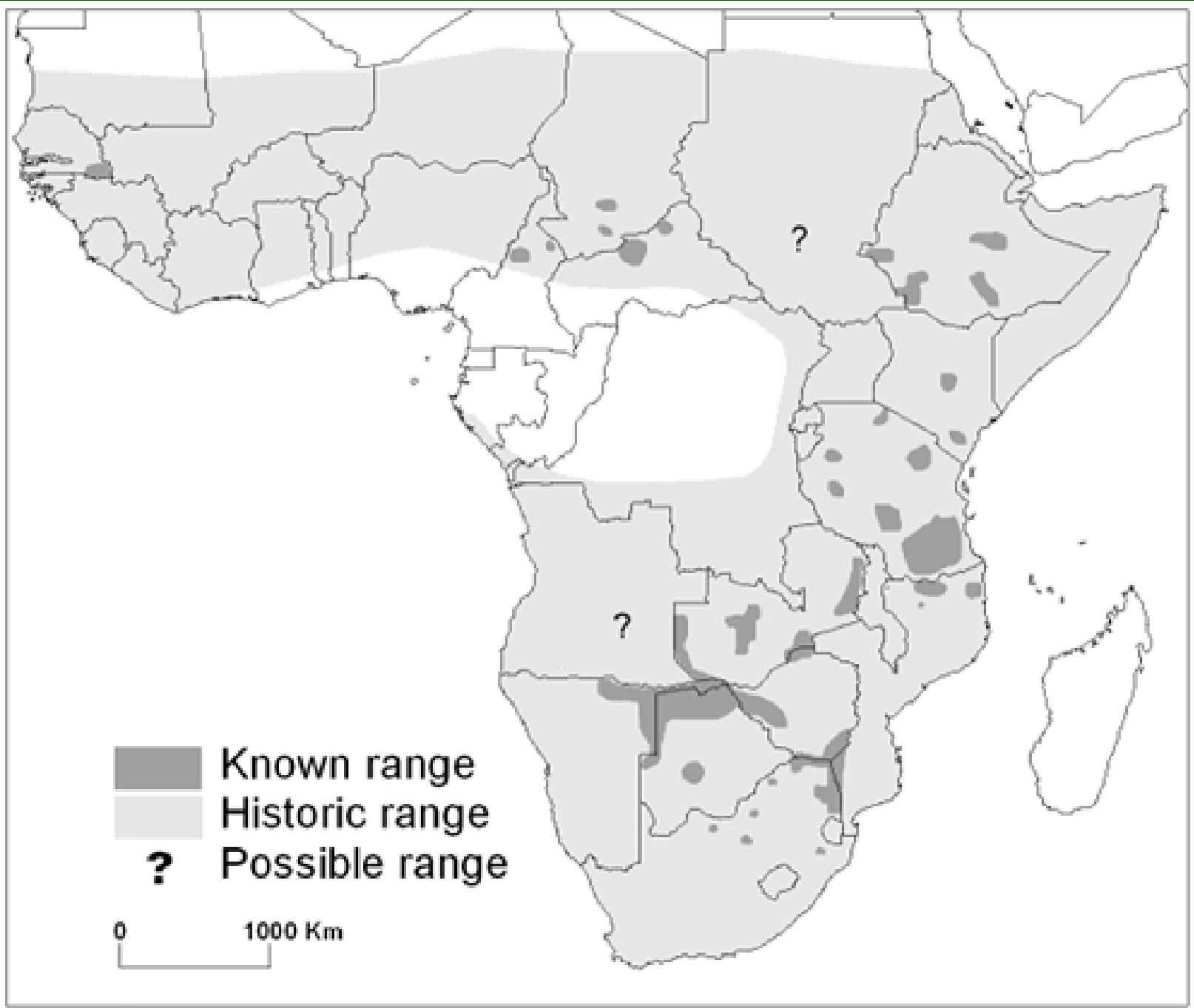
Civil war, little or no data (Tello & Smithers report)

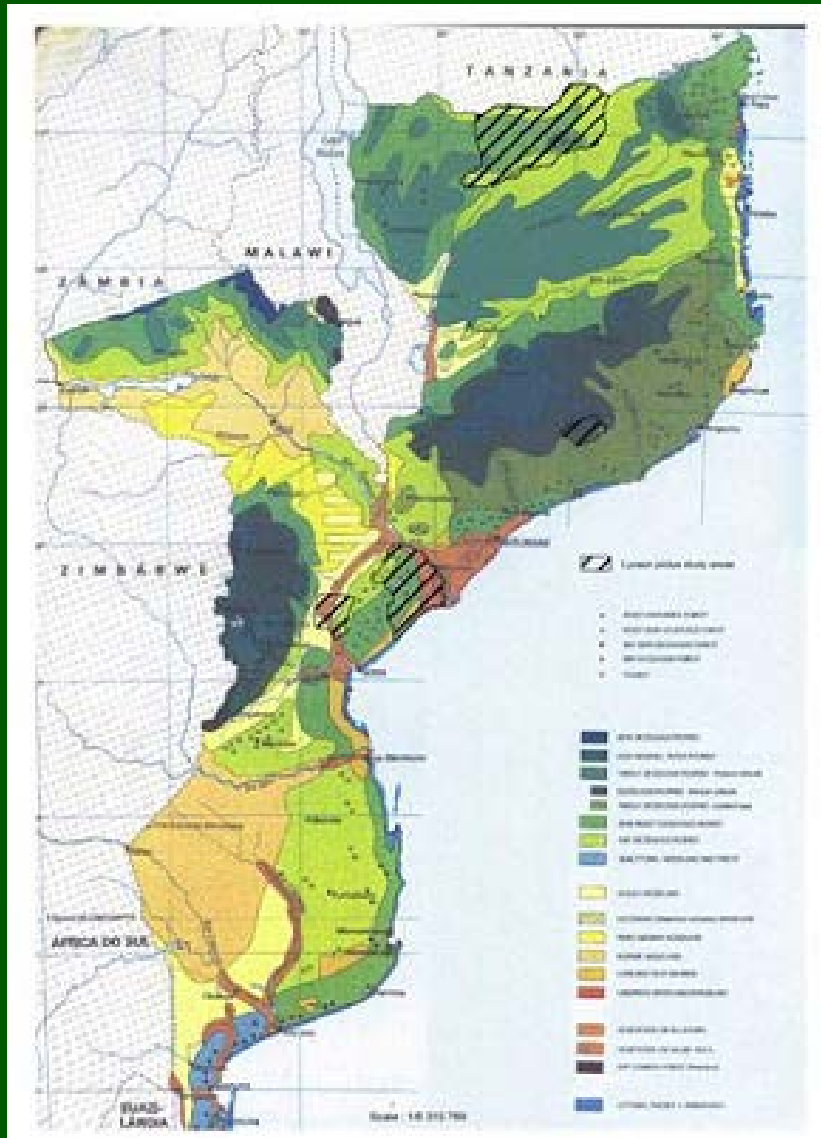
Repeated dog reports from Niassa

Most data anecdotal - surveys needed to assess AWD status and conservation outlook

Political stability provides growing opportunities for conservation work in the country

Potential connectivity with Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia and RSA dog populations





## North Sofala Province

Gorongosa NP (5370km<sup>2</sup>)

Marromeu Complex (9849km<sup>2</sup>)

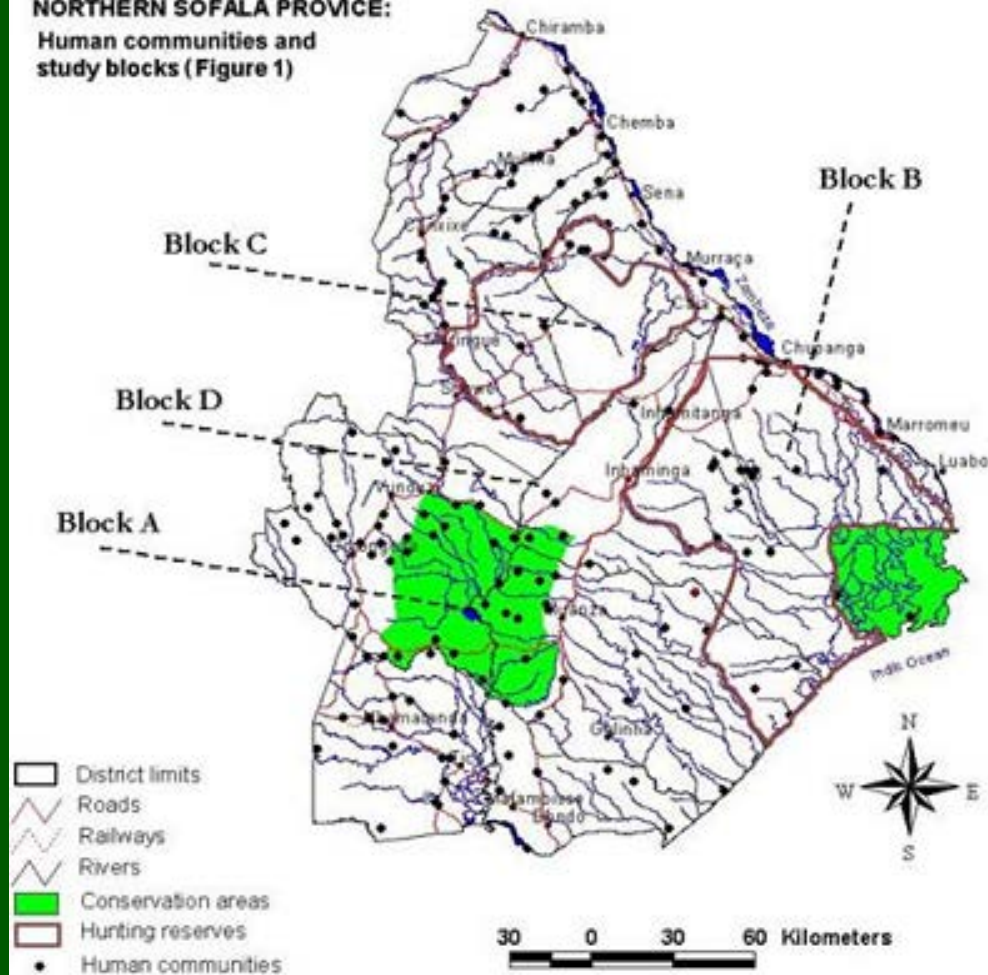
Other Hunting Reserves (4700km<sup>2</sup>)

Other land uses 30200km<sup>2</sup>)

200 Local communities

## Conservation status of the African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*) in Mozambique

**NORTHERN SOFALA PROVINCE:**  
Human communities and  
study blocks (Figure 1)



**Block A:** Gorongosa National Park

**Block B:** Marroneu Complex - Marroneu Game Reserve &  
4 hunting reserves (Coutadas 10, 11, 12 & 14)

**Block C:** Hunting reserves 6 & 15

**Block D:** Other land uses

## North Sofala Province

Main habitats:

Open woodlands – bushland

Woodland – forest – thicket

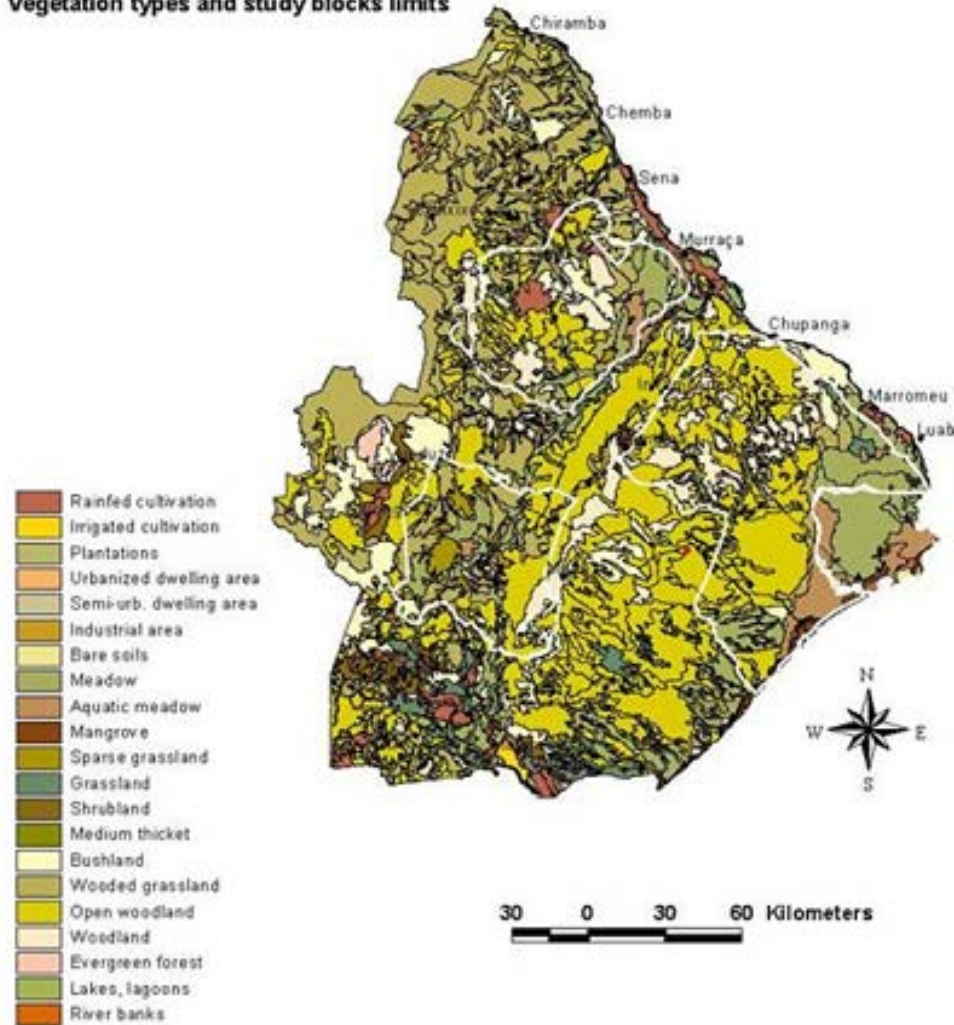
Wooded grassland - grassland





## Conservation status of the African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*) in Mozambique

### NORTHERN SOFALA PROVINCE: Vegetation types and study blocks limits





## North Sofala Province

Low competing predators density

Few roads

Low human densities

Good prey base

No cattle in the region

Potential opportunity from Safari Operators

## Assumptions

No resident pack in GNP (vagrants?)

85 sightings reported

Group size varies 1-25

One pack in NW Marromeu Complex (~25 dogs)

Potentially one dispersing group (~7 dogs)



# Threats

Road kills

Human activities (snaring, persecution)

Ignorance (AWD status & value)

Domestic dogs

Formerly widely distributed throughout sub-Saharan Africa, the African wild dog (*Lycaon petersi*) is today listed as ENDANGERED by the IUCN with only 5 000 individuals surviving in the wild. From the 34 countries its distribution once covered, only 6 now holds population thought to be viable. The species mainly suffers from direct and indirect persecution (shooting, poisoning, road kills), habitat fragmentation and loss of prey under carnivores' human population expansion and natural environments exploitation.



G



H

In Mozambique, virtually nothing is known of their distribution and status and they are potentially a key population since it would link Tanzanian wild dogs with those occurring in Zimbabwe and NE South Africa.

By answering the questions do you take part to a national survey of the species that aims to gather baseline ecological information on the dogs' distribution and relative abundance, habitat availability, prey and competitor species densities and people attitudes to dogs.

So please, do so and send us back whatever this brochure or the equivalent 1-page questionnaire by post, e-mail or fax to:

**In Mozambique:**

**African wild dog project**  
c/o Jean-Marie ANDRE  
PO Box 439 - Beira  
Mozambique  
Tel: +258 (0)82 547064  
E-mail: awdogman@yahoo.fr

**In the UK:**

**Wildlife Conservation Research Unit**  
Dr Claudio SILLERO  
Zoology Dpt. - University of Oxford  
South Parks road, Oxford OX1 3PS, UK  
Tel: +44 (0)1865 281264/271266  
Fax: +44 (0)1865 371311  
E-mail: claudio.sillero@zoo.oxon.ox.ac.uk

This project is implemented on behalf of  
The Museum of Natural History (Eduardo Mondlane University)  
Praça Travenca de Zambeno, PO Box 257, Maputo  
c/o Dr A. GUODAMULO, Tel: +258 (0)82 406576, E-mail: mnh@uem.azm.zm

# HELP US

## TO PROTECT THE ENDANGERED AFRICAN WILD DOG IN MOZAMBIQUE



WILCORU (Oxford) - IUCN/SSC CSG - PTES - C2CF - C2S - FFJ  
The Rufford Foundation  
Museu de História Natural, UEM, Maputo

If you have ever had the chance to observe personally the African wild dog in Mozambique, please answer this small questionnaire and by this way contribute to the conservation of this rare canivore in the country and worldwide. Thank you. Could you first help us to identify who you are?

Name: .....  
 Function: .....  
 Company/Institution: .....  
 Contact details: .....

Context in which you have seen the African wild dog (why were you in the area where you saw them?) .....



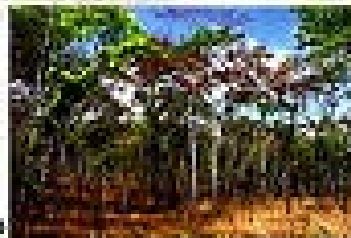
A



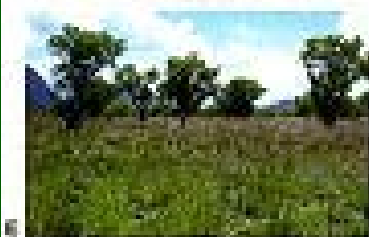
B



C



D



E



F

## JUST A FEW QUESTIONS...

- When did you last see the African wild dog in Mozambique (pic. G & H)?  
 [year]..... [month]..... [day].....
- Where was it? [province]..... [district].....  
 [admin. post].....  
 More details on location (coordinates?).....
- In which type of vegetation? (see pictures on the left)  
 Forest / Thicket (pic. C)      Woodland / Bushland (pic. D)  
 Wooded grassland (pic. E)      Grassland (pic. F)  
 More details on habitat (veg. height, veg. cover, dominant plant sp., other wildlife species etc.).....
- How many dogs did you see that time? .....
- Do you remember if there were very young (pup) or youngster (yearling) specimens?  
 How many? Adults: ..... Pups (pic. A): ..... Yearlings (pic. B): .....
- Did you get a chance to see if the adults were male or female?  
 Males: ..... Females: ..... Unknown: .....
- When you saw the dog(s), what were they doing? (resting, hunting, mating...) .....  
 If hunting, what animal were they chasing/eating? .....
- Did you notice if the dogs were near a den or any other shelter? YES / NO
- Did you repeatedly observe dogs in the same area at that time? YES / NO
- If the dog(s) you saw were dead, what did seem to be the cause of the death?  
 (poison, fight, shooting, poison, snare, road kill ...) .....

If you have seen the African wild dog more than once during the last 10 years, please fill in as many questionnaires as sightings you remember sufficiently.

Thank you so much for doing this!



## Other dog areas in Mozambique

Niassa Province

Cabo Delgado Province

Nampula & Zambezia Provinces ?

Tete Province

Manica Province ?

Gaza, Inhambane & Maputo Provinces (no dogs reported)







ZIMBABWE

GONAREZHOU  
NATIONAL PARK

ZINAVE NATIONAL PARK

BANHINE  
NATIONAL PARK

SOUTH  
AFRICA

LIMPOPO  
NATIONAL PARK  
(COUTADA 16)

MOZAMBIQUE

KRUGER  
NATIONAL PARK

## *Where next*

Extend surveys to Niassa and Cabo Delgado

Questionnaire work in Nampula & Zambezia

Develop conservation programme

Education; road signs

Cooperation with Safari Operators