**Increased Illegal Hunting in Parts of Asia, Africa**

**亚洲、非洲部分地区非法狩猎活动增加**

In parts of the developing world, coronavirus safety measures have fueled concerns about an increase in illegal hunting of wild animals.

在一些发展中国家，为限制冠状病毒而制定的安全措施加剧了人们对非法捕猎野生动物活动增加的担忧。

Some people say the hunting is a result of food shortages and an easing of law enforcement in some wildlife protection areas. Yet at the same time, border closures and travel restrictions have slowed illegal trade of some high-value animal species.

一些人表示，狩猎是食物短缺和一些野生动物保护区执法松懈的结果。但与此同时，边境关闭和旅行限制减缓了一些高价值动物物种的非法贸易。

Economic problems and food shortages have created situations in which more people have been attacking rare or endangered species.

经济问题和粮食短缺造成了越来越多的人攻击稀有或濒危物种的局面。

This kind of poaching is a big concern in parts of Asia and Africa.

这种偷猎行为在亚洲和非洲的一些地区引起了极大的关注。

On May 9, a greater one-horned rhinoceros was killed in India’s Kaziranga National Park – the first such case in over a year. Three people were arrested on June 1. They are suspected of being part of an international group of poachers. The three had automatic rifles and ammunition at the time of their arrest, said Uttam Saikia, a wildlife warden.

5月9日，印度卡齐兰加国家公园的一只大独角犀牛被杀——这是一年多来首次发生此类案件。6月1日3名涉案人员被捕。这些人疑是国际偷猎集团的成员。野生动物管理员乌藤·萨琪亚说，三人被捕时都配有自动步枪和弹药。

As in other areas, poachers in Kaziranga pay needy people small amounts of money to help them. With families losing work during the coronavirus lockdown, the poachers “will definitely take advantage” of the situation, warned Saikia.

与其他地区一样，卡齐兰加的偷猎者也会对需要帮助的人给予少量的金钱资助。萨琪亚警告道，由于冠状病毒危机封锁期间很多家庭成员失去工作，偷猎者“一定会利用”这一时机。

The case of the rhino is not the only one in India.

犀牛被杀并不是印度唯一的一起案例。

Since India’s government announced the lockdown, poachers have killed at least four tigers and six leopards, the Wildlife Protection Society of India said recently. But poachers also killed many other animals, including gazelles, squirrels, boars, and birds.

最近印度野生动物保护协会称，自从印度政府宣布封锁以来，偷猎者至少已杀害4只老虎和6只豹子。偷猎者还杀害了许多其他动物，包括瞪羚、松鼠、野猪和鸟类。

“It is risky to poach,” said Mayukh Chatterjee, a wildlife biologist, “but if pushed to the brink, some could think those risks are worth taking.”

“偷猎是有风险的，”野生生物学家玛尤赫·查特吉说，“但如果被逼向边缘，一些人可能认为这些风险是值得去冒的。”

Chatterjee works for the Wildlife Trust of India, a not-for-profit group.

查特吉在非盈利组织印度野生动物基金会工作。

India is not the only country to see an increase in poaching.

印度不是唯一一个出现偷猎活动增加的国家。

In Nepal, more forest-related crimes were reported in the first month of lockdown than at any time over the past 11 months. That information comes from a study by Nepal’s government and the World Wildlife Fund.

尼泊尔封锁的第一个月内就报告了多起与森林有关的犯罪，且数量比过去11个月的任何时候都多。这一信息来自尼泊尔政府和世界野生动物基金会的一项研究。

In Southeast Asia, the Wildlife Conservation Society confirmed the killing of three critically endangered giant ibises for the bird’s meat. In late March, more than 100 painted stork chicks were also poached in Cambodia.

在东南亚，野生动物保护协会证实三只濒临绝种的巨朱鹭被杀，人类为了食用它们的肉而将其杀害。3月下旬，柬埔寨偷猎了100多只彩绘鹳雏鸟。

“Suddenly rural people have little to turn to but natural resources and we’re already seeing a spike in poaching,” said Colin Poole, the society’s director for the Greater Mekong.

大湄公河协会理事科林·普尔说：“突然间农民别无他法只能转向自然资源求助，我们已经看到偷猎活动的激增。”

In Africa, organized poaching has not increased much, partly because many parks and wildlife reserves have continued ranger patrols.

在非洲，有组织的偷猎活动并没有增加多少，部分原因是许多公园和野生动物保护区仍在继续进行护林巡逻。

Ray Jansen is the chairman of the African Pangolin Working Group. He said bushmeat poaching had increased, especially in parts of southern Africa. “Rural people are struggling to feed themselves and their families,” he added.

雷·詹森是非洲穿山甲工作组主席。他说，丛林肉食偷猎活动有所增加，特别是在非洲南部一些地区。他还说：“农民在努力养活自己和家人。”。

At the same time, border closures and travel restrictions have slowed international trade in pangolins and other animals. But the illegal trade continues within Africa, noted Jansen. He added that he expected a “flood of trade” once shipping opens up again.

与此同时，边境关闭和旅行限制减缓了穿山甲和其他动物的国际贸易活动。但詹森指出，非洲境内的非法贸易仍在继续。他补充道，预计一旦航运业再次开放，将出现“大量动物贸易”。

Concerned about a possible link between the bushmeat trade and the coronavirus, several wildlife groups are calling for governments to enact measures to avoid future pandemics. Among them is a ban on the sale of wild birds and animals for food.

由于担心丛林肉类贸易和冠状病毒之间可能存在联系，一些野生动物组织呼吁各国政府采取措施，避免未来的大流行病。其中包括禁止出售野生鸟类和动物作为食物。

Others are calling for changes to the international treaty known as CITES, which restricts the trade in endangered plants and animals. They say CITES should be expanded to include public health concerns. They note that some commonly traded animals often carry viruses but are currently not subject to trade restrictions under the treaty.

另一些人则呼吁修改名为《濒临绝种野生动植物国际贸易公约》（CITES）的国际条约，该条约旨在限制濒危动植物的贸易。他们说CITES应该扩大范围，囊括公共卫生问题，并指出一些经常用于交易的动物通常携带病毒，但目前不受条约规定的贸易限制。

I'm John Russell.

约翰·拉塞尔报道。

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