



Sustainable Wildlife Management

10 August 2023



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE





DO NOW

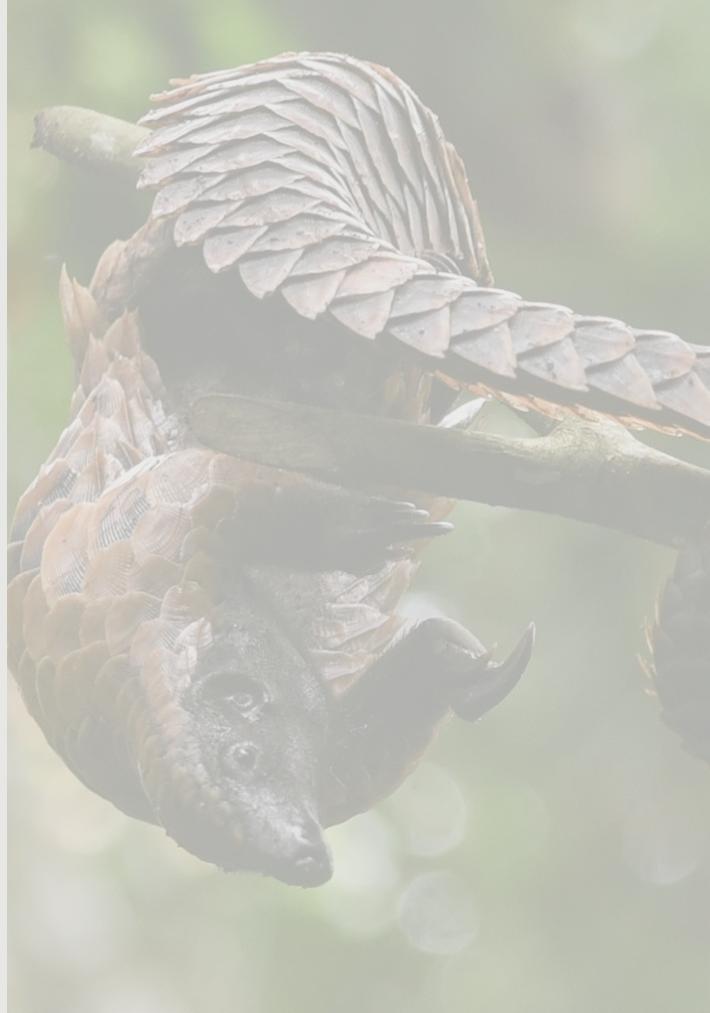
While others are logging in, please answer in the chat:

What is a challenge you have recently encountered regarding a wild meat project?

This webinar will be recorded

Agenda

8:00-8:15	Introduction
8:15-8:40	Sustainable Wildlife Management presentation
8:40-8:55	Q&A Discussion
8:55-9:00	Wrap Up



0 |

Learning Series

Purpose and objectives of this learning exchange

Wild Meat Learning Series

Join us for the Wild Meat Learning Series from April through July 2023



Kickoff to the Wild Meat Learning Exchange
Date: 19 April 2023
Time: 0800-0900 EDT / 1300-1400 WAT



Wild Meat Enforcement and Governance
Date: 23 May 2023
Time: 0800-0900 EDT / 1300-1400 WAT

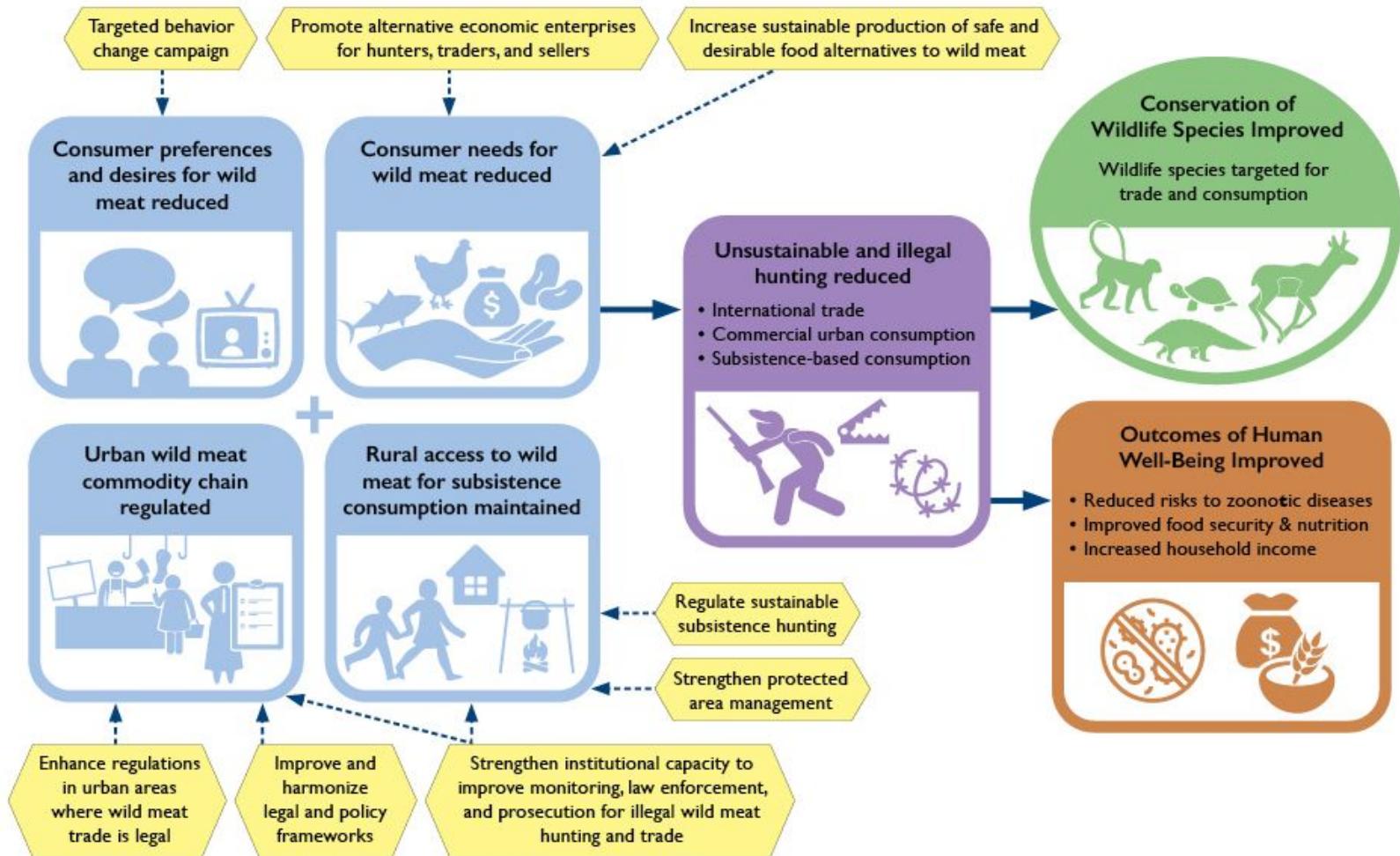


Wild Meat and One Health
Date: 19 July 2023
Time: 0800-0900 EDT / 1300-1400 WAT



Sustainable Wildlife Management Project
Date: 10 August 2023
Time: 0800-0900 EDT / 1300-1400 WAT

Stay tuned for more details on the Wild Meat Learning Exchange in Central Africa this fall!

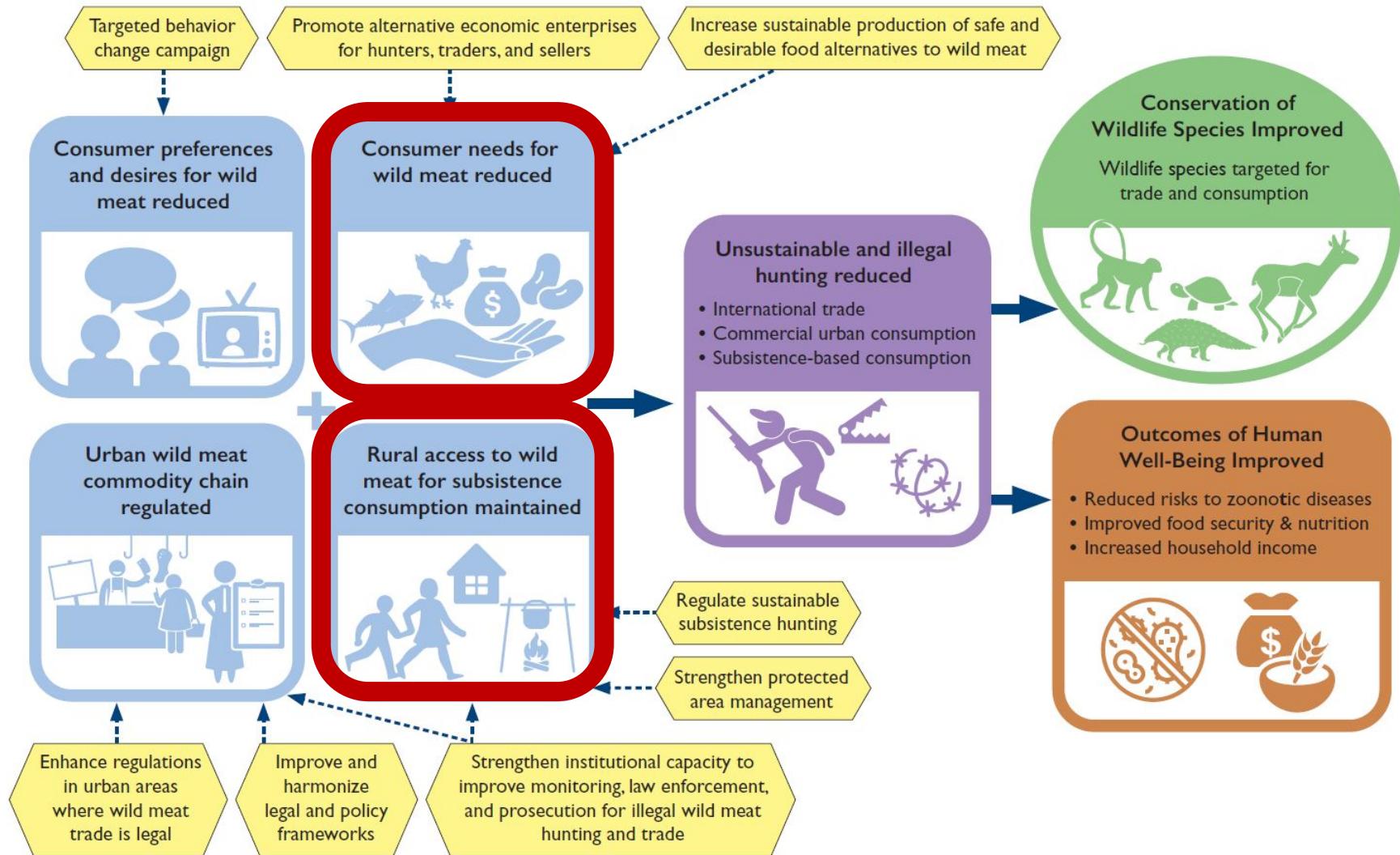


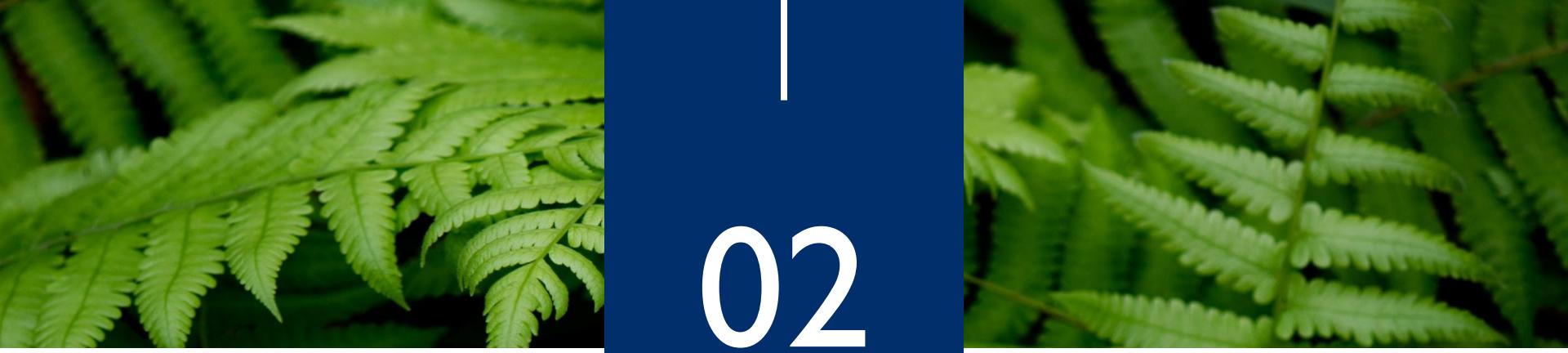
Learning Series Objectives

- Use effective **peer-to-peer learning approaches** to generate, harvest, and share lessons among USG and Implementing partners to strengthen cross-border collaboration and coordination.
- **Strengthen connections among participants** in order to **improve cross-sectoral collaboration and coordination** and increase use of available and forthcoming resources to support wild meat related programming.
- Emphasize the **wildlife and protected area perspective in the wild meat issue**, highlighting that the threat to protected species from the illegal and unsustainable urban commercial bushmeat trade that represents the greatest threat to Central Africa's wildlife.
- Discuss **issues that limit the possibility of having a sustainable bushmeat trade** including biological factors, public health risks, and lack of scientific information to determine offtake levels.

Today's Learning Question

- Learning Question 4: What management systems for land and protected areas can support sustainable subsistence hunting for local communities without contributing to commercial hunting?

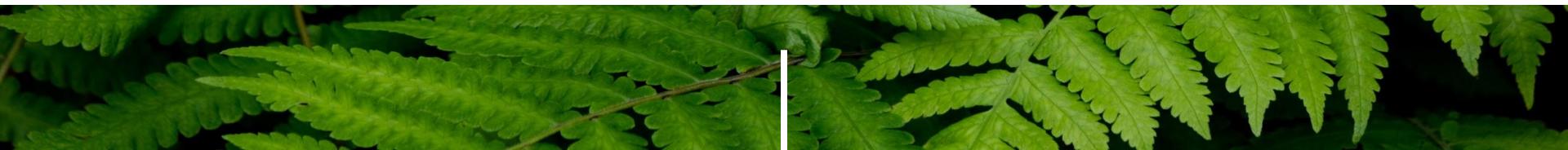




02

Sustainable Wildlife Management

Towards Sustainable Wild Meat Governance



Guest Speakers



Lauren Coad

Senior Scientist, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)



David Mansell-Moullin

*Global Communication Coordinator,
SWM Programme*



Julia Fa

Consultant, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

**Sustainable Wildlife Management:
Towards Sustainable Wild Meat Governance**

Talk Summary: 1

Unsustainable Harvesting and Impacts:

- Urban demand for luxury wild meat drives overexploitation.
- Advanced hunting technologies and increased access to remote habitats accelerate unsustainable harvesting.
- Uncontrolled wild meat trade and habitat loss pose threats to biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Wildlife declines have impact ecosystem services and food security for communities.

Balancing Ecological and Socioeconomic Goals:

- Encourage sustainable hunting practices instead of prohibiting hunting or sale alone.
- Protect threatened species while permitting sustainable hunting of fast-reproducing species.
- Strengthen enforcement measures and create protected areas based on local needs.

Talk Summary: 2

Creating an Enabling Environment:

- Stakeholders to revise national hunting laws and land tenure governance systems.
- Policies should recognize legitimate consumptive use of wildlife.
- Robust data on overexploitation and impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods needed.
- Devolve land tenure and management to indigenous and local communities.

Managing Local Supply:

- Empower indigenous peoples and local communities to manage wildlife resources.
- Secure land tenure rights to enable effective community management.
- Establish community-based approaches (e.g. co-managed PAs and certification).
- Extractive industries to enforce equitable hunting regulations and prevent illegal trade.

Talk Summary: 3

Reducing Urban Demand:

- Viable alternative food supplies for urban areas.
- Targeted behavioral change campaigns to change consumer motivations.
- Adequate enforcement of trade and sale regulations for wild meat.
- Focus on large metropolitan areas where wild meat is consumed as a luxury product.

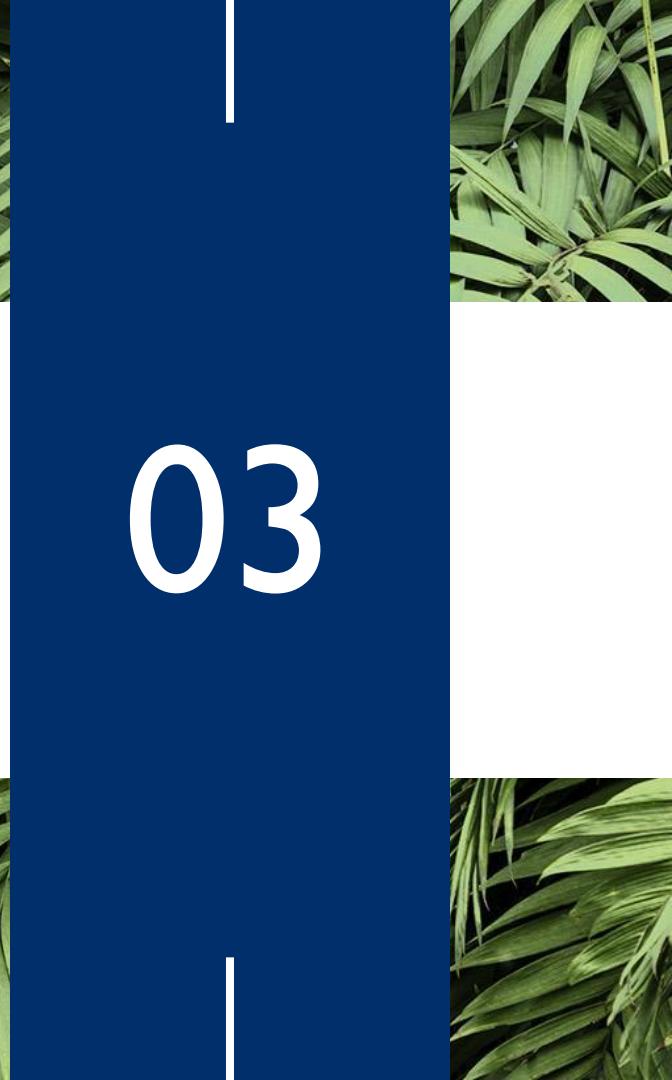
Challenges and Hope:

- Sustainable management is complex, multi-sectoral approaches required.
- Recognition of the need for alternative food supplies for urbanized areas.
- Sustainable use policies face challenges due to urbanization and historical overexploitation.
- Pathway to long-term sustainability requires political will and concerted efforts.



Sustainable Wildlife Management

Towards Sustainable Wild Meat Governance
Wildlife Management



03





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Sustainable Wildlife Management

Strategies for Balancing Ecological and Socioeconomic Goals in Sustainable Wild Meat Management



COP14 CBD decision 14/7 on Sustainable Wildlife Management

- Manage and improve the sustainability of wild meat supply at the source.
- Reduce demand for unsustainably managed and/or illegal wild meat in cities and towns.
- Create the enabling conditions for a legal, regulated and sustainable wild meat sector.



Six key conditions for community-based sustainable wildlife management systems



1. UNDERSTANDING THE ENVIRONMENT AND ITS USE

“Communities need to know the abundance of wildlife, including fish, in their environment, if these animal populations are stable or declining, how and in which extent they are currently used by the community, and if this use is a significant threat to wildlife locally – alone or in combination with other threats”.



2. DEVOLUTION OF EXCLUSIONARY RIGHT

“Stewardship is predicated on the recognition and respect of communities’ rights to their resources”.



Six key conditions for community-based sustainable wildlife management systems (cont.)

3. LOCAL-LEVEL MANAGEMENT BY A COMPETENT AUTHORITY

“Empowered communities are the most appropriate level of organization for managing wildlife”.



4. SOCIAL COHESION TO MANAGE AS A COMMUNITY

“Working together is critical”.



Six key conditions for community-based sustainable wildlife management systems (cont.)

5. EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS

“Communities need recognized governance groups”.



6. SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR GROWTH AND INCREASING ASPIRATIONS

“Producing alternative sources of food and income”.





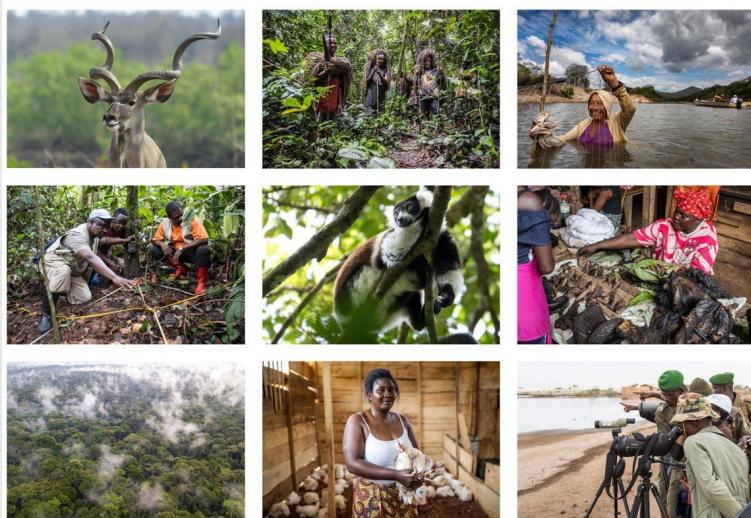
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme

Overview and progress in the implementation of the SWM Programme



SWM Programme overview



- Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States initiative
- Phase I: June 2017 – August 2024
- Funded by the European Union (EU), with co-funding from the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) and the French Development Agency (AFD). Budget €52 million
- Implemented by a consortium partnership
- Phase II planned

Supported by



FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

AFD
AGENCE FRANÇAISE
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Consortium of partners



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



SWM Programme site projects in 2023



Currently working in 15 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (+ 4 new countries in Phase II)

SWM Programme objective and results (Phase I)

To contribute to the conservation of wildlife, their habitats and associated services, while securing the food and livelihoods of the local people who depend on these resources, and reducing the risks of zoonotic spillover from wildlife.

Result 1



Improve institutional and legal frameworks

Result 2



Improve the management of fish and terrestrial wildlife

Result 3



Improve the supply of alternative protein

Result 4



Ensure that consumption of wild meat becomes sustainable

Result 5



Undertake monitoring, evaluation and learning

Result 6



Generate new knowledge to support conservation and food security

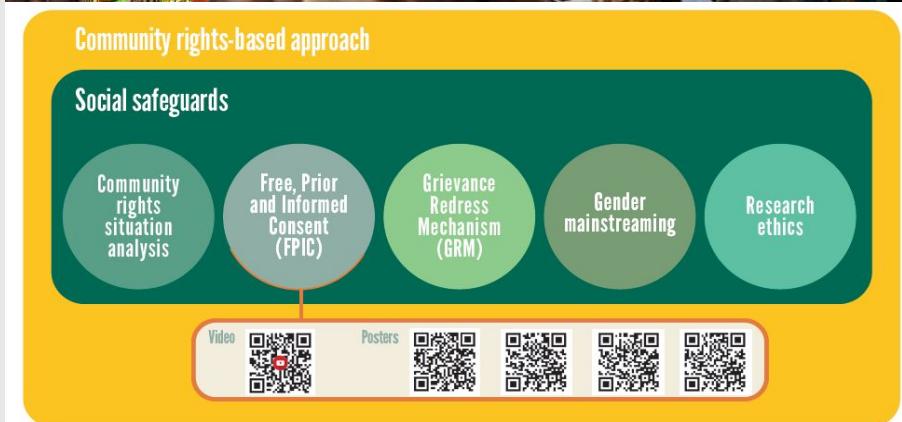
Result 7



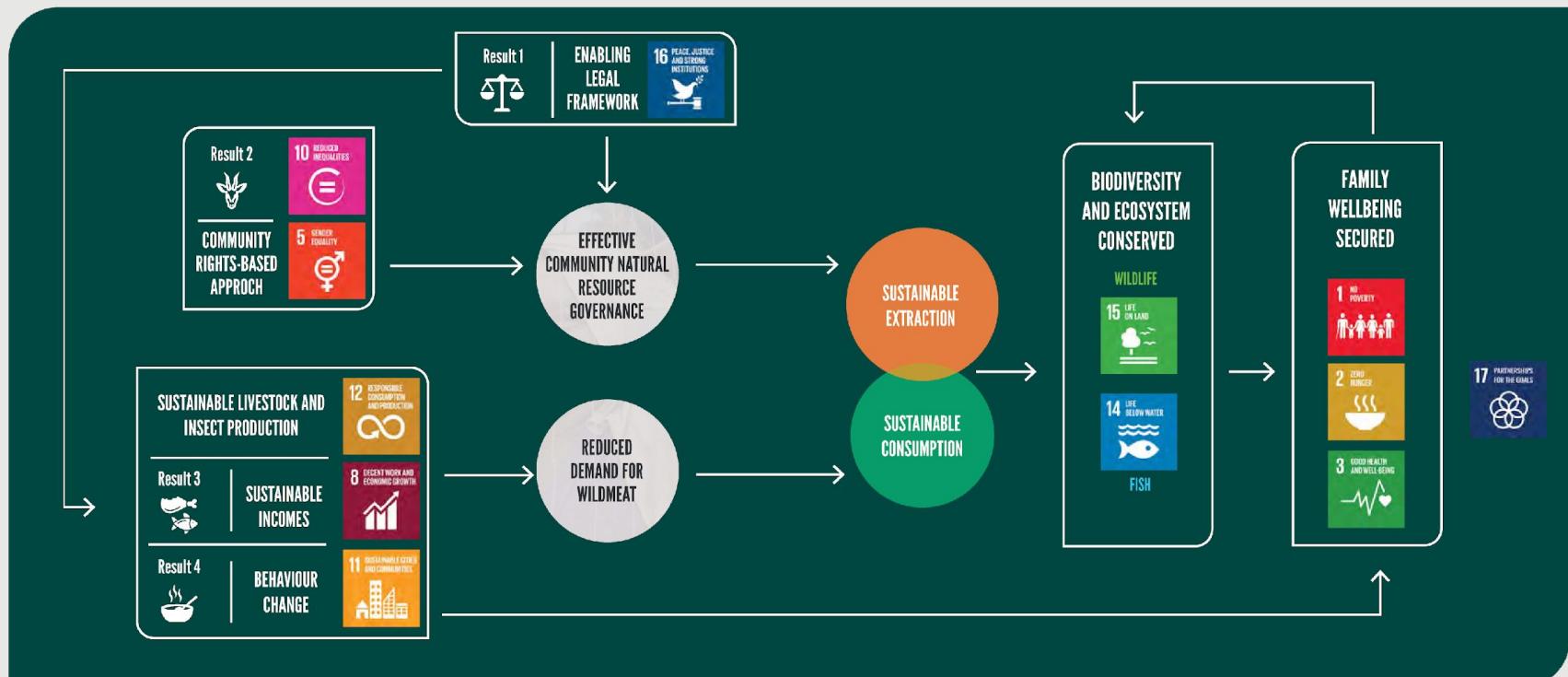
Reduce the spillover risks of zoonotic pathogens

Community rights-based approach

- Empower IPLCs (rights-holders) to claim and exercise their rights
- Strengthen the capacity of actors (duty-bearers) who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil IPLCs rights
- Develop and implement social safeguards in project activities



Theory of Change, Results and the SDGs





USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Sustainable Wildlife Management

SWM Programme Examples



Central African SWM Programme sites

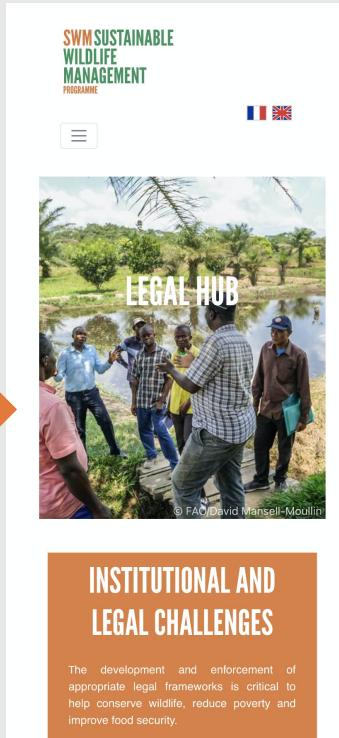
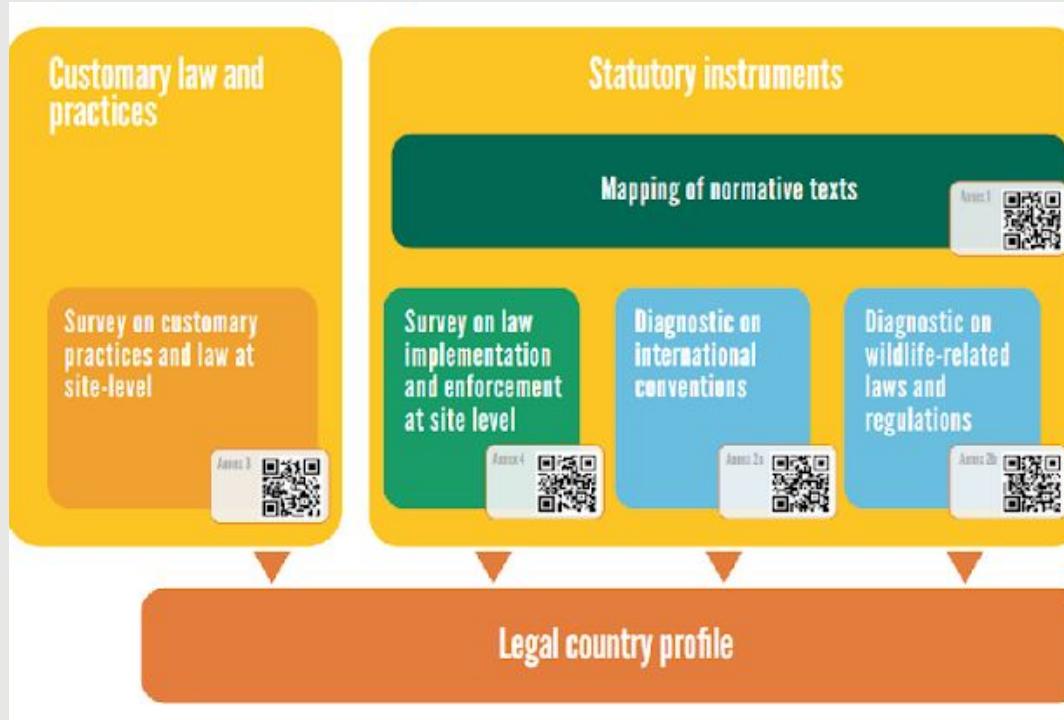


Focus on legal and institutional achievements

Result 1



Improve institutional and legal frameworks



Democratic Republic of the Congo

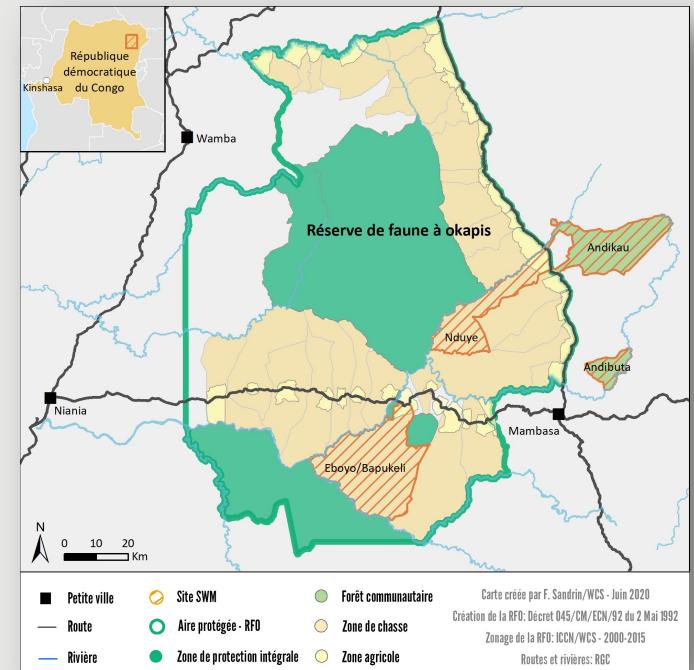
Issues: uncontrolled wild meat trade to secondary towns & illegal mining camps; food and nutritional insecurity & widespread poverty (including in towns); migration (due to insecurity).

Management system foreseen: participatory hunting management system between IPLCs and the Okapi Wildlife Reserve (OWR) protected area (PA) management within dedicated subsistence zones (ZS).

Challenges: overall weak rule of law and poor human rights records in Eastern DRC, limited customary law recognition; quick benefits expected by IPLC vs long processes.

Our actions (management system only):

- **At pilot site:** overall CRBA mainstreaming in all aspects of PA management; setting up the enabling conditions to lift the ban on hunting in PA for subsistence needs; ZS adaptive management plans.
- **At national level:** inform & support wildlife sector reform (policy & law) to better address current and diverse needs and challenges across the country.



Gabon

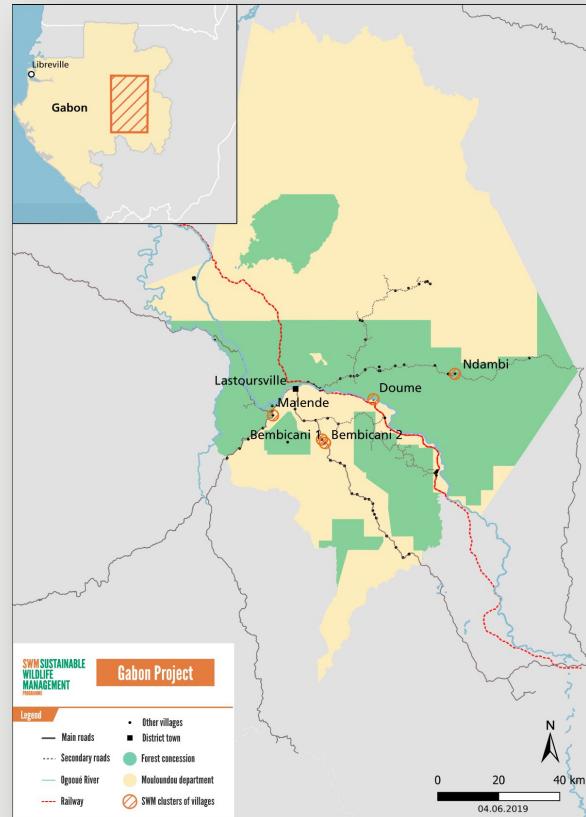
Issues: poverty, overlapping land uses, limited enforcement and public service capacities, inequitable sharing of benefits deriving from wild meat trade.

Management system foreseen: fit-for-purpose and participatory hunting management system, between communities, logging operators & wildlife services combined with local (department, commune) wild meat trade management system.

Challenges: inadequate legal options for participatory management; weak customary governance structures; wildlife law not adapted to subsistence hunting needs nor to sustainable local wild meat trade.

Our actions (management system only):

- **At pilot site:** multi-layered governance organisation at the level of the department; participatory mapping; awareness on sustainability; adaptive hunting management plans co-developed; recognition of the community hunting zone through community forest gazetting & integration of the hunting wildlife management plans into the logging concession wildlife protection plan [work on wild meat trade is pending new regulations].
- **At national level:** inform and support long-term national strategy; reform/develop hunting and wild meat trade regulations in the short term (seasons, hunting techniques, species protection categories, etc.).



Republic of the Congo

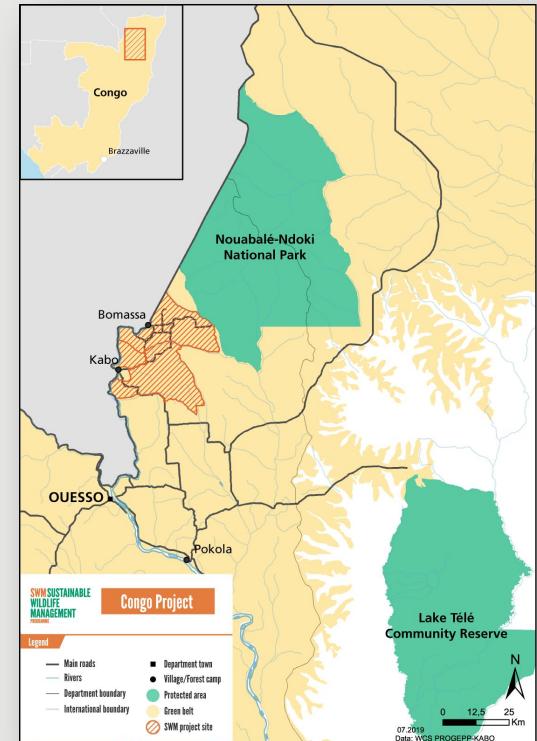
Issues: lack of alternative livelihoods and locally-produced meat, overlapping land uses, limited enforcement and public service capacities, increasing pressures.

Management system foreseen: fit-for-purpose, participatory hunting management system, between communities, logging operators & wildlife services.

Challenges: inadequate legal options for participatory management; weak customary governance structures; hunting law not adapted to subsistence needs (e.g. seasons); new wildlife law draft will allow commercial hunting.

Our actions (management system only):

- **At pilot site:** multi-layered governance organisation; participatory mapping; awareness on sustainability; adaptive hunting management plans co-developed and integrated in the logging management plan.
- **At national level:** inform & support wildlife law reform and community forestry regulations development to remove legal barriers to exclusionary rights, formal governance structures, ensure commercial hunting does not compete with subsistence hunting.



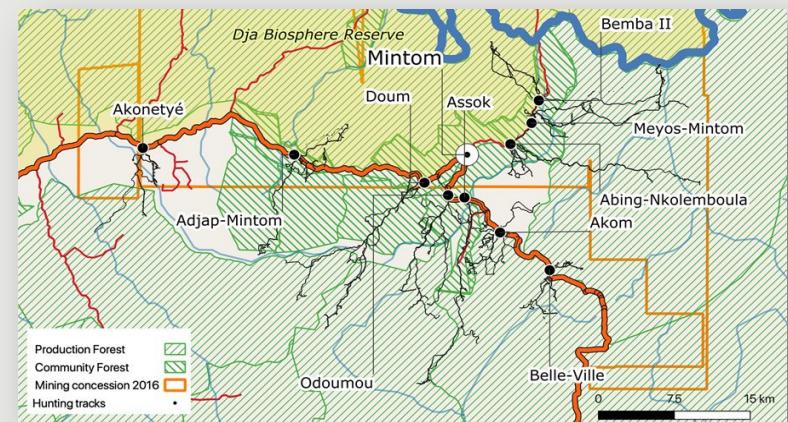
Cameroon (new site starting in Aug. 2023)

The SWM Programme activities build on work with Baka communities (between 2017-2023) in the periphery of the Dja Wildlife Reserve, under the Darwin Initiative funded by the UK Government.

Issues: lack of alternative livelihoods, overlapping land uses, limited enforcement and public service capacities, increasing pressures (roads, demographics); vulnerability of Baka (less opportunities).

Management system foreseen: fit-for-purpose, participatory and inclusive hunting management system, between neighbour Baka and Bantu communities, logging operators & wildlife/Dja management services included into a holistic approach to local development.

Challenges: regular inter-ethnic conflicts for land as Bakas become sedentary; draft new wildlife law orientations are not known.



Conclusions & Next Steps

- Our aims: verifying that community-based wildlife management can contribute to meet sustainability goals and assessing what it requires.
- Associated management systems need to fit local capacities but also local threats/issues.
- Applying CRBA to policy/law reforms can make regulations more adequate for subsistence hunting while also setting up safeguards if commercial trade is allowed.

Next steps in phase II: run management systems; monitor, evaluate, learn, adjust & scale up



SWM
PROGRAMME

Thank You!

A brighter future for people and wildlife



Discussion

04

THANKS!

Please share your thoughts about this
webinar with us in the 3 question
zoom poll.

