

Workshop on
early detection
and manage-
ment of HPAI
& other TADs
in the Black &
Caspian Sea
countries,
Istanbul,
29 June-1 July
2009

How can FAO assist member countries in the management of wildlife & protected areas?

options

challenges

new developments



normative work

- Support to FAO statutory bodies
 - African Forestry & Wildlife Commission (AFWC)
 - Working Party on Wildlife & Protected Areas (WPWPA)
 - Near East Forestry Commission (NEFC)
 - Working Group on Wildlife & Protected Area Management (WGWPAM; **new**)



normative work (ct)

- Publications

- Tiger Magazine (Asia)
- Nature & Faune (Africa)
- Human-Wildlife-Conflicts (best practices)
- Best Practices in Sustainable Hunting (with CIC)
- Principles for Developing Sustainable Wildlife Management Laws (with LEGN & CIC)
- Developing Sustainable Wildlife Management Laws in Western & Central Asia (with LEGN)



normative work (ct)

- Capacity building & training
 - 3 FAO-Cz Rep-CIC workshops on improving policy & legislation for wildlife conservation/sustainable use
 - Prague 2006
 - Antalya 2008
 - Prague/Zidlochovice 2009
 - FAO workshop on wildlife & protected area management in the Near East region
 - Damascus, May 2009



field implementation

- Technical Cooperation Projects
 - Gestion cynégétique durable pour une meilleure conservation et valorisation des ressources naturelles au Maroc (GCP, [Morocco](#))
 - Rangeland rehabilitation and establishment of a wildlife reserve in the Syrian steppe (GCP, [Syria](#))
 - Support in the revision of Kazakhstan's national legislation on forests, protected areas and wildlife (TCP, [Kazakhstan](#))
 - Evaluation of forest & wildlife resources and their sustainable use in Siberia and the Russian far east (TCP, [Russia](#); tentative title)
 - Sustainable mountain development in the Altai Republic of the Russian Federation (TCP, [Russia](#))



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options

- **consumptive wildlife use**
 - subsistence hunting
 - traditional hunting for food/livelihood
 - recreational hunting
 - Def.: „hunting where the quarry is primarily pursued for recreation or pleasure“ (ZSL-IUCN-CIC symposium, October 2006)
 - local (resident) hunting → can have a „management component“
 - hunting tourism
 - animal breeding & rearing for food
 - non-livestock species
 - e.g. grasscutter (cane rat) in Ghana



options (cont.)

- non-consumptive wildlife use (ecotourism)
 - wildlife viewing
 - bird watching
 - wildlife photography
 - wildlife education
 - wildlife research
- address unsustainable wildlife use
 - poaching (illegal hunting)
 - over-use of wildlife species
 - extinction risk
 - bushmeat crisis



options (cont.)

- human-wildlife interactions
 - mitigate human-wildlife conflicts
 - human-elephant conflicts
 - human-lion conflicts
 - human-crocodile conflicts
 - human-baboon conflicts etc.
- human-livestock-wildlife interactions
 - control wildlife-mediated human diseases
 - e.g. avian influenza, swine fever, ebola
 - understand spread patterns & dynamics
 - monitor carrier species & infection rates
 - facilitate data/information collection
 - e.g. **make use of hunters for sampling and monitoring**



options (cont.)

- design & management of protected areas
 - design PAs & PA networks
 - coverage
 - connectivity
 - improve management of PAs
 - adequate legislation & enforcement
 - monitor management effectiveness
 - address impacts of environmental & global change on PAs
 - pollution
 - forest/land degradation
 - mining & extractive industries
 - illegal hunting & bushmeat extraction
 - **climate change**



challenges

- regulating & enabling environments
 - well-functioning laws, policies & institutions
 - local people fully empowered, including access to information, land and revenues
 - (local) government authorities sufficiently proficient in wildlife & PA issues
 - no conflicts between different land users
- cultural, spiritual and ethical values
 - local/regional beliefs, traditions and interests, as well as international ethical standards well considered



challenges (cont.)

- ecotourism or hunting tourism?
 - economic perspectives

	adult population	wildlife viewing (EU: bird watching)	hunting	fishing	Σ spent (bio US \$)
US (2007)	38 %	71	13	30	122
EU (2006)		6.2	6.6	23	>56

Sources: US government (USDI, FWS & USDC 2007); EU FP6 (GEMCONBIO 2006)

- more money spent in US on bird watching than on hunting
- in EU, relative economic contribution from wildlife-watching is much lower than in the US
- >56 billion US\$ spent in EU on gathering fungi and plant products



new developments

- Regional workshop on wildlife conservation & protected area management in the Near East (Damascus, 25-28 May 2009)
 - Review and complement survey on institutions, NGOs and the private sector involved in wildlife and protected area issues
 - Update information and knowledge on wildlife conservation and protected area management
 - Promote networking and strengthen local and regional cooperation
 - Discuss and promote new strategies to enhance wildlife conservation and protected area management
 - Develop priority areas and a regional project for FAO assistance (TCP) in wildlife & protected area management



new developments (ct)

- Results of the Damascus Workshop
 - Active participation and lively exchange among 27 participants from 11 countries (Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen) incl. 1 NGO (CADPET)
 - **Directory of institutions** dealing with wildlife & protected areas in regional FAO member countries
 - Establishment of a regional **Working Group on Wildlife & Protected Area Management** (NEWPAM; affiliated to NEFC) to promote networking / knowledge sharing and strengthen regional cooperation
 - interim Secretariat led by Jordan
 - creation of a newsletter
 - creation of a website



new developments (ct)

- Results of the Damascus Workshop (ct)
 - Agreement on a proposal for a **TCP project** for the sustainable management of wildlife and protected areas in the Near East region
 - strengthen national and regional capacities
 - promote awareness raising and public participation
 - ensure that wildlife and biodiversity conservation and its diverse problems are no longer neglected, but addressed through a comprehensive, consistent and strategic approach
 - further develop the knowledge base through data collection and storage, as well as scientific research
 - create an enabling environment for further reaching activities and projects in the future



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Thank you for your attention!

