

IUCN and sustainable use; e.g. game management in Europe



Prof Robert Kenward (chairing Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems in IUCN)

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Founded in 1948

Business meetings at 4-year interval

3 pillars include: Staff, >1000 in 45 Offices

Members, 89 States, 1036 Non-Government

~20,000 experts in Six Commissions

- World Commission on Protected Areas
- Environmental Economic and Social Policy
- Species Survival - Sustainable Use & Livelihoods
- Ecosystem Mgmt - SU & Managing Ecosystems
- Communication and Education
- Environmental Law

IUCN Sustainable Use in Europe

2005-8: EC-FP6 Governance and Ecosystem Management for Conservation of Biodiversity.

Bern Convention: Charter on Hunting & Biodiversity

2008-11: EC-FP7 Transactional Environmental Support System (TESS).

2010 Charter: Recreational Fishing & Biodiversity

2011: Multilingual (23 language) Naturalliance portal launched (<http://www.naturalliance.eu>).

2013: Charter - Fungi-Gathering & Biodiversity

2013: System for Community Liaison to network local organisations (<http://sycl.net>).

2015: Work for Bonn Convention on Sakers, including multilingual <http://www.sakernet.org>

GEM-CON-BIO SURVEY OF SPENDING

Across 30 European states (Finland):

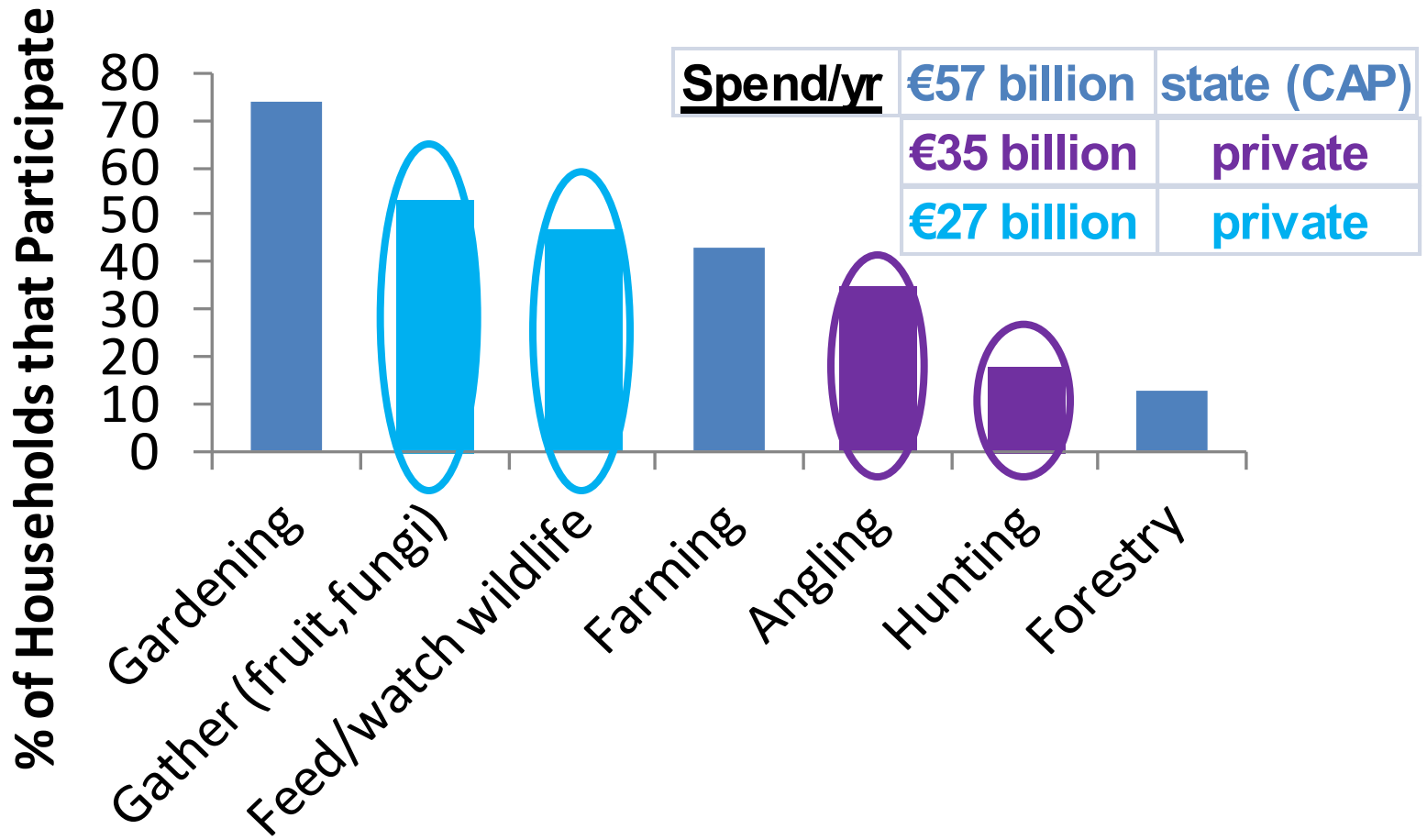
- Hunting game-birds, deer (FACE, CIC)**
- Freshwater fishing (Anglers Alliance)**
- Birdwatching (BirdLife Partners)**
- Fungi, plant products, where possible**

Gave good spending data from hunters, some for anglers. Community follow-up in TESS project gave estimates also for birdwatching and 'gathering'.

TESS (+GEMCONBIO) findings:

More than 100 million European citizens depend on wild biodiversity resources for recreation (e.g. watching, gathering, angling, hunting) and spend more than €60 Billion annually.

There are 120,000 local communities in the EU. How do rural citizens use their environment?



- Ca 100 million citizens, spending >€60 billion p.a.
- Conservation from this resource through:
Restoring, Mapping & GIS, Nature Ambassadors

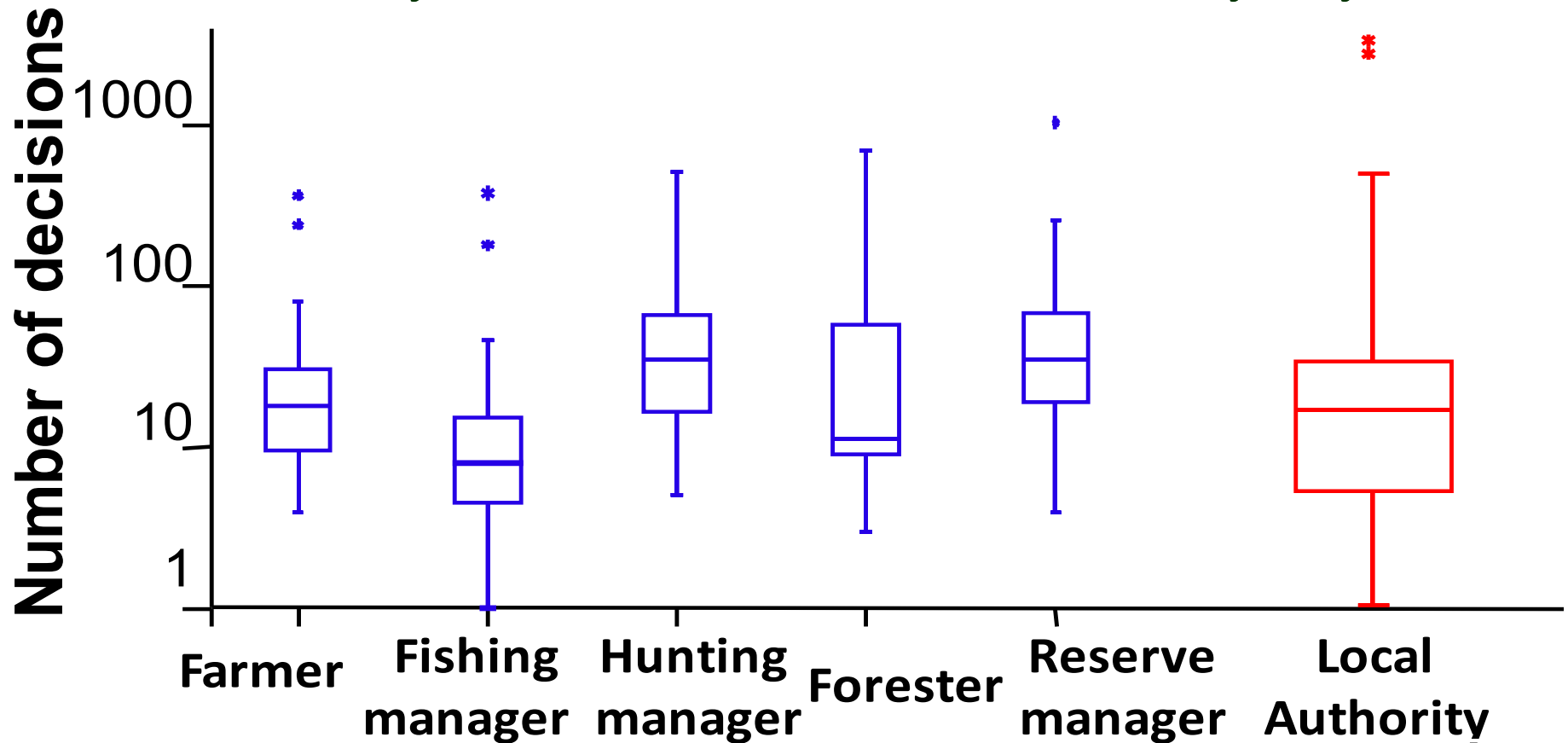
TESS (+GEMCONBIO) findings:

More than 100 million European citizens depend on wild biodiversity resources for recreation (e.g. watching, gathering, angling, hunting) and spend more than €60 billion annually; (CAP <€60 billion)

Those managing farms, forests, gardens and wild resources make informal decisions (which summate to change the environment) at a density 4-5 orders of magnitude greater than decisions through the formal Environmental Assessments (SEA and EIA).

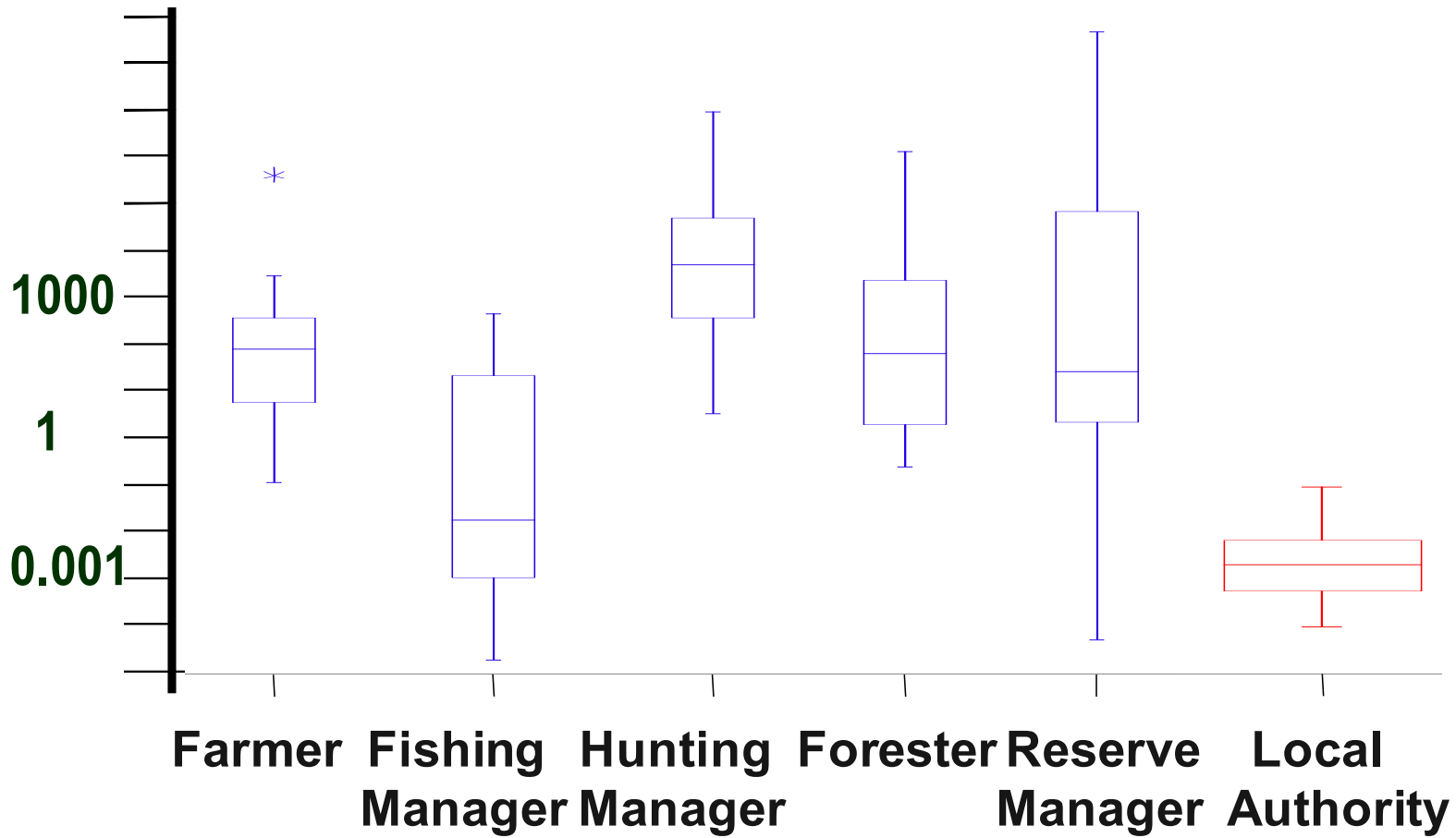
TESS (+GEMCONBIO) findings:

Approximately how many management decisions, on average, do you (or people you represent) make annually that affect the environment in any way?



The decision density, taking account of (a) decision numbers per management unit, (b) area covered by each decision and (c) relative abundance of different management units.

Relative Density of Decisions



There is greater prevalence of private than state decisions.

TESS project

Study of national government and local communities (30 European countries, detailed case study in 8)

- Conservation is about use of land and species.
- Little land is strictly protected, much more is managed.
- Top-down Environmental Assessments (EIA, SEA) are bottlenecked by need for experts and thus rare.
- Millions of local managers of land and species make informal decisions daily; the myriad small bottom-up decisions summate to change land use.
- How to enlighten, enable and encourage local people to conserve through their enjoyment, both consumptive and aesthetic, of wild resources?
- Policy tools for government, best practice advice & practical tools for local managers of land/species.

Community Conservation

What support for conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services do local people want?

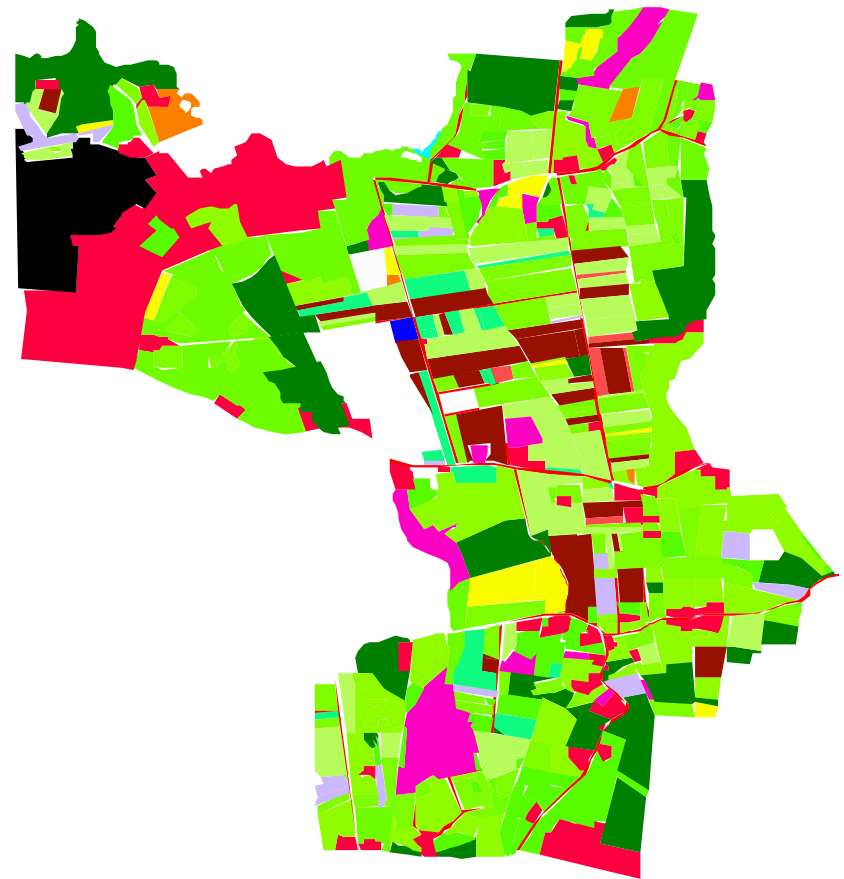
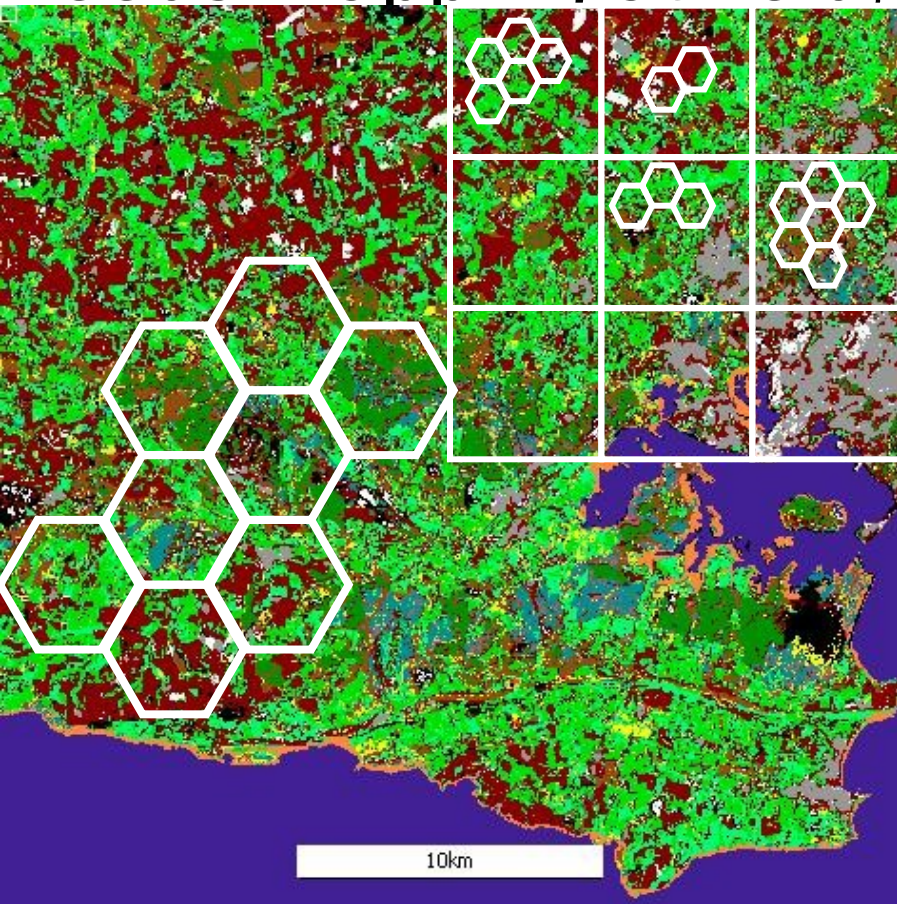
Maps of species and habitats and forecasting to assist land-use decisions.

What is available?

What can they contribute?

TESS: 8 Community Conservation projects

Remote mapping (LCMGB) is a wonderful tool, but decision support predictions by modelling species needs mapping at field, park & even garden scale.

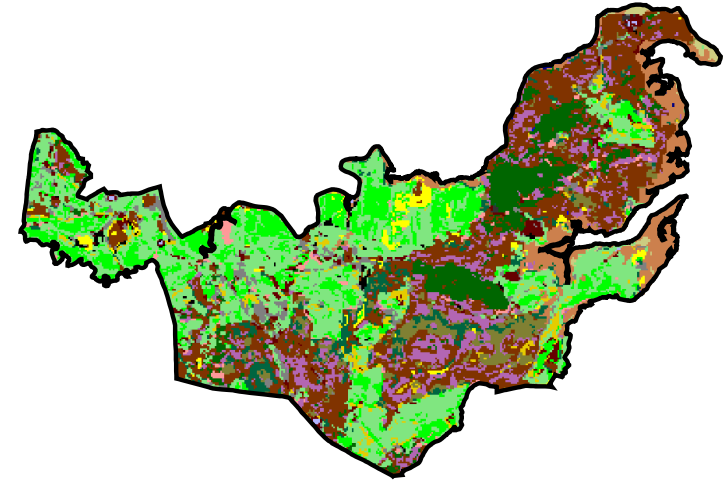
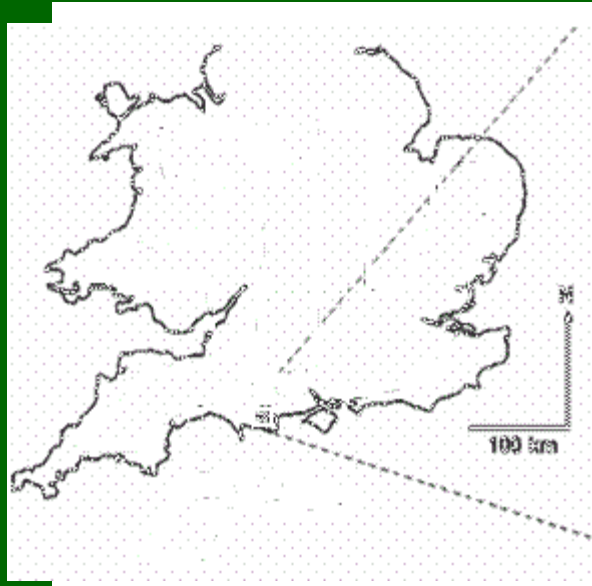


Satellite mapping therefore needs complementing by details of fine-scale ground-based maps. Ground-based for detail, (by Swedish hunters, 1985)

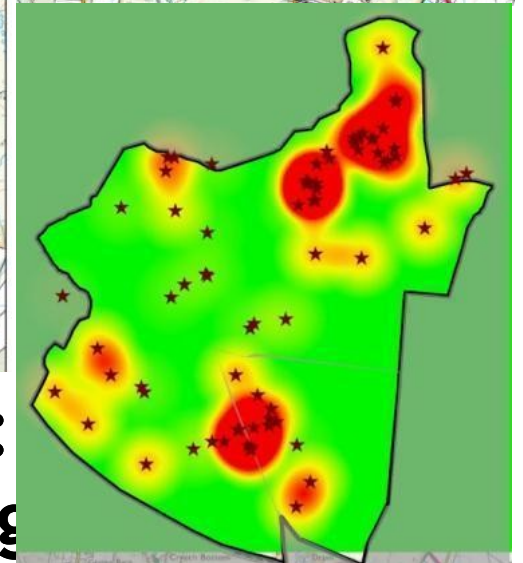
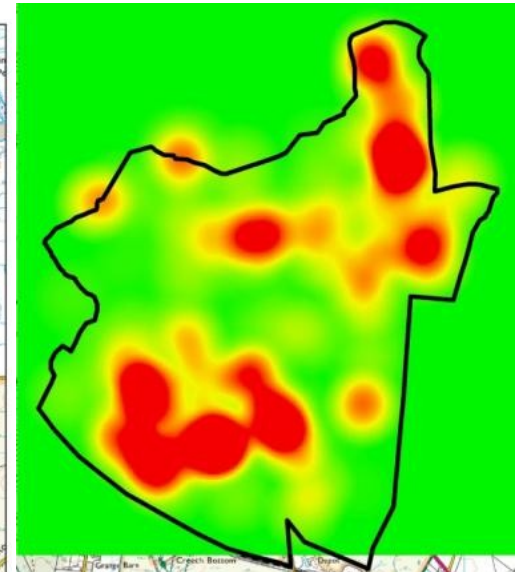
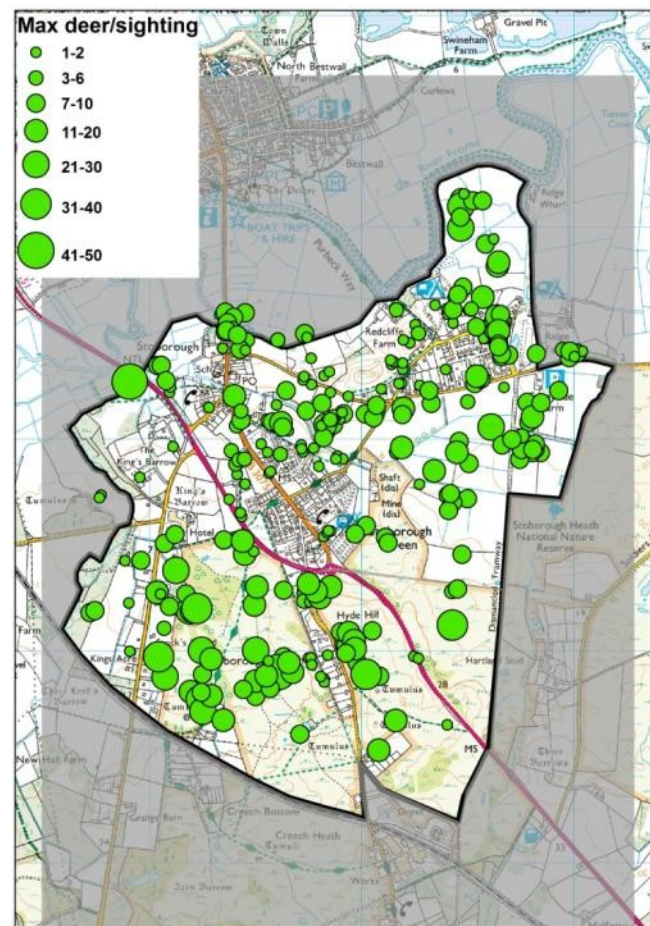
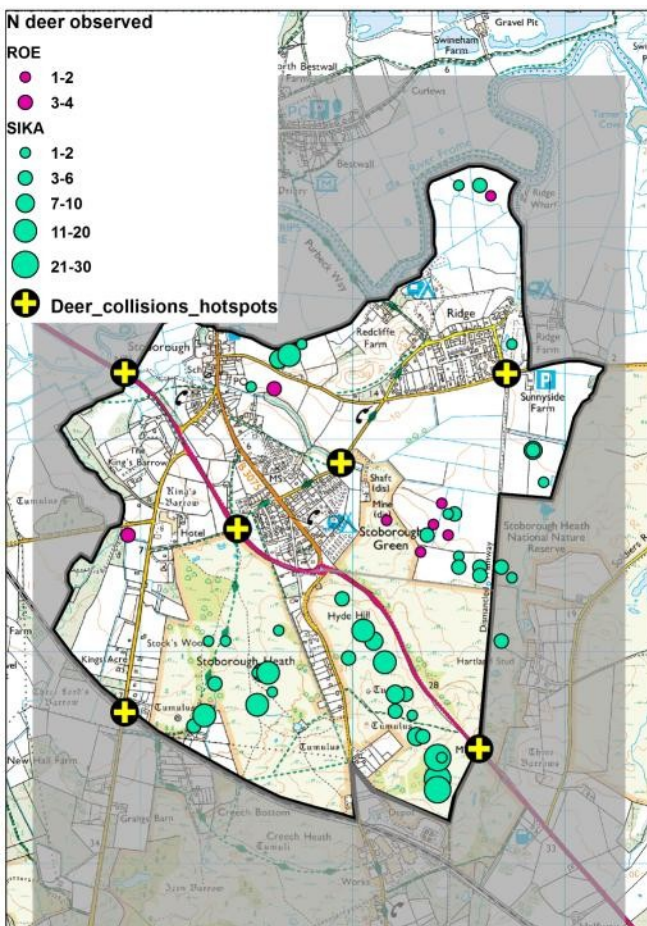
Community Project: Deer

Arne Parish in southern UK 1,200 citizens, 27 km²

- In gardens
- In forestry
- On farms
- For wildlife habitats
- On roads



In Arne Parish (UK) citizens were good at recording deer sightings & damage.



Systematic survey of deer by a post-doctoral biologist.

Hunter-organised: 800 public sightings gave best density & damage data.



A British policemen with a goshawk near Vaasa in 1973. What was going on?

1970s restoration in UK - aided by the Finnish Central Hunters Organisation



Grouse-moors are an important biotope that can be conserved by wild resource use alone, including falconry



A man wearing a light-colored cap, a teal jacket, and khaki pants is kneeling in a grassy field. He is smiling and looking towards the camera. To his right, a black and white dog is sitting on the grass. In the foreground, a falcon is perched on the ground, looking down. The background consists of rolling hills under a clear sky.

**Falconry is a
very old form
of hunting ...**

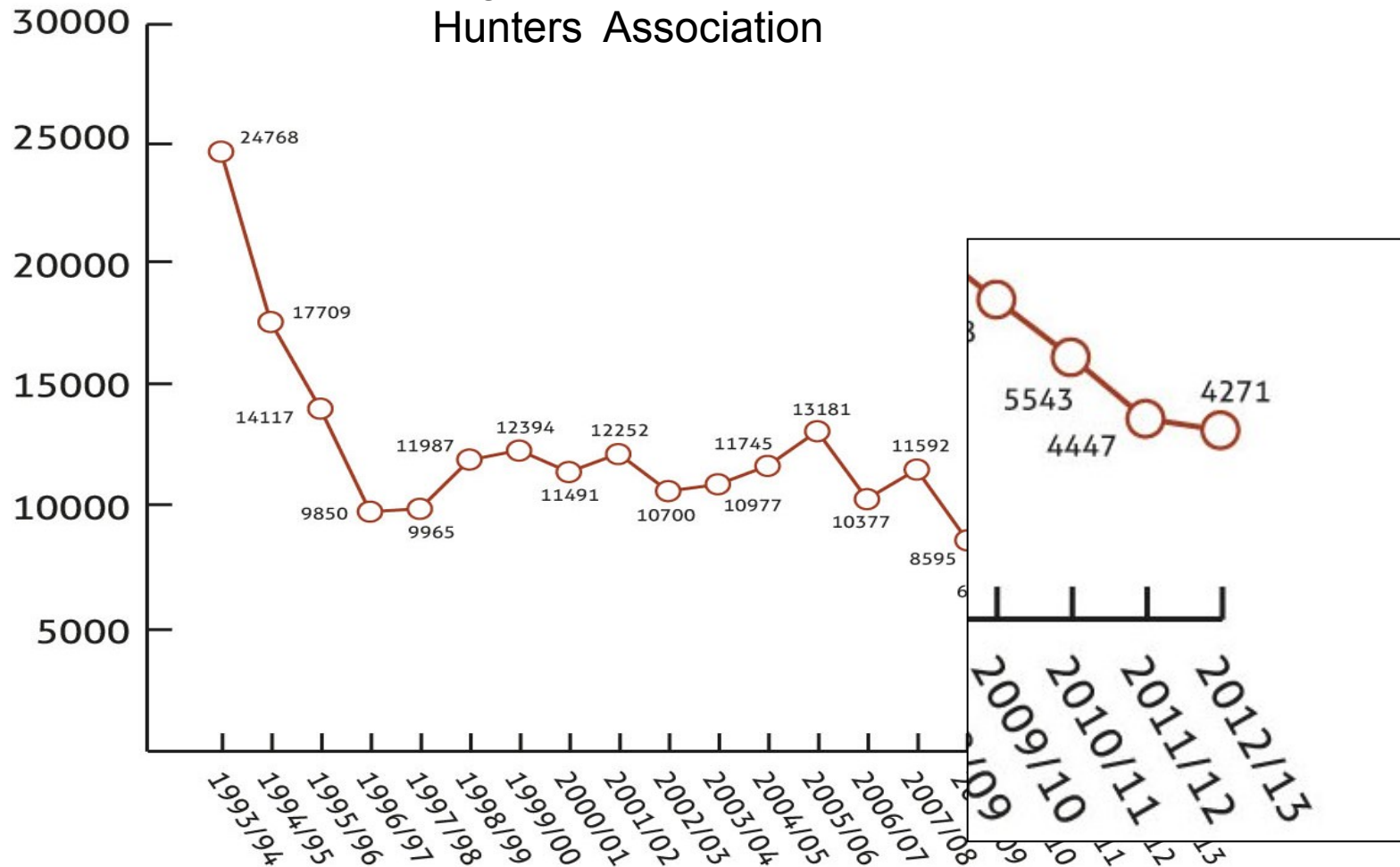
**Recognised by UNESCO
with high conservation
potential & low impact**

Falconry: Low impact, High value

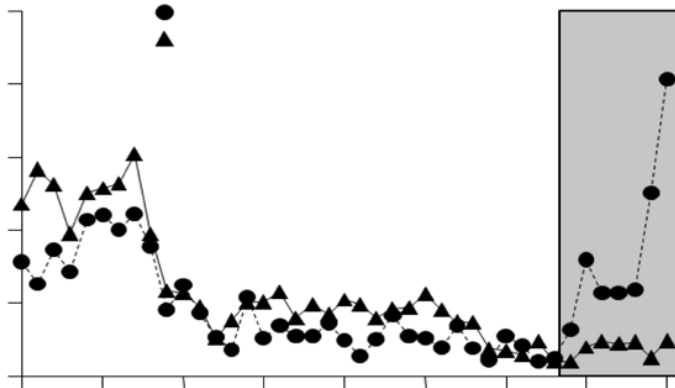
Harvest parameters	Shooting (driven grouse)	Shooting (walking-up)	<u>Falconry</u>
Grouse/hunter/day	ca. 25	ca. 10	<u>e.g. 0.3</u>
Selectivity	Low	Low	<u>Higher</u>
Payment/grouse killed	est. € 100-200	est. € 27-40	<u>e.g. € 65</u>
Total value/grouse killed	est. € 100-200	est. € 27-40	<u>e.g. € 325</u>

Need for restoration: Grey Partridge in Germany

Source: DJV, Deutscher
Jagdverband e.V., German
Hunters Association



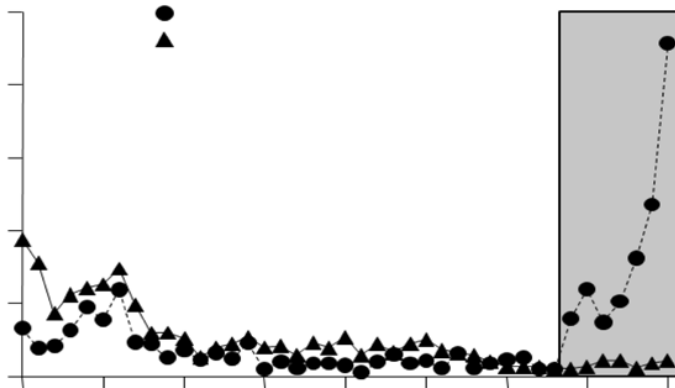
Modern restoration in UK guided by Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust



Restoration of a wild grey partridge shoot:

a major development in the Sussex study, UK

(2012 Ewald J A. et al.)



Measurements 2004 to 2010 for experimental area (circles) vs control (triangles), pairs (top) & post-breeding (below)

In conclusion:

- Private effort and payments for ecosystem services have large potential for conservation.
- Local managers of farms, forest, hunting, fishing and reserve areas can all contribute through making good environmental decisions.
- Hunters are especially dedicated and vertically well-organised among users of wild resources.
- They also work well horizontally with farmers, foresters & local authorities to organise projects:
- To manage ungulates, predators, aliens habitats.
- Efforts are needed at European level (e.g. with Charters) and locally with internet tools to get all the interests working together to conserve.

Charters 2004-7 2008-10 (2011-13)



Hunting in protected areas CEM Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems (SUME)
Nuuksio NP, Finland, 1 Sept. 2015 SSC/CEESP Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi)



What does a Charter do?

- **It gives recognition by Bern Convention of the potential from resource use as an important tool in biodiversity conservation.**
- **It places hunting / fishing / gathering within the context of CBD sustainability principles (ecological, economical and sociocultural).**
- **It emphasises the need for involvement of those who use resources in biodiversity monitoring, research and management.**
- **It gives governments responsibility for enabling and encouraging this.**
- **It starts moving from "don't" towards "do"**

Do as well as Don't (to meet 2020 Targets)

Theme	<u>Negative:</u> regulate and stop local actions	<u>Positive:</u> engage & motivate local actions
Sustainable Use	Don't (over-) harvest	Do conserve habitats through sustainable use of species
Invasive Non-Native Species	Don't release alien invasive species	Do remove those that are present
Ecosystem Management	Don't harm species and habitats	Do restore species and habitats
Stakeholders	Problems	Solutions

How to interest wild resource users?

Naturalliance

Kirjaudu sisään Rekisteröinti



Etsi



Aiheet

Järjestelmä paikallistason viestintään

Luonnonhoito ja ennallistaminen

Vieraslajien hallinta

Sienten, hedelmien ja muiden luonnonantimien poimiminen

Maanviljely ja karjatalous

Metsänhoito ja metsätalous puun, polttoaineen tai kuidun saamiseksi

Puutarhanhoito ja puutarhaviljely, hedelmätarhat ja viinitilat

Vesiviljely tai ruokakalastus



Meistä

Aiheet

Elinalueet ja lajit

Lahjoitus

Ota yhteyttä

Naturalliance tavoitteena on auttaa kaikkia, joiden työ tai vapaa-aika on kytkeytyy luontoon. Se kokoaa yhteen kaiken tarvitsemasi tiedon luonnon sekä lajiston hallinnasta ja hoidosta paikallistason ratkaisuja varten omalla kielelläsi. Samalla eri puolilla Eurooppaa luonnon eteen tehty hyvä työ tulee huomioiduksi. Katso uusimmat päivitykset koskien luonnonhoitoa, vieraslajien hallintaa, sienestystä sekä paikallisverkostojen verkostoitumisen edesauttamista luonnonhoiton ja -suojelun edistämiseksi.



Lue lisää Naturalliancesta

Naturalliance

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Eire



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Κύπρος



Latvija



Magyarország



Nederland



Norge



Österreich



Россия



Србија



Slovensko



Slovenija

Silvicultura o el cultivo de otros árboles para madera/leña/ fibra

La jardinería y la horticultura, incluyendo los huertos y viñedos

La acuicultura o la pesca destinadas a la alimentación

La pesca en ríos, lagos y el mar

La caza y la gestión de la caza

La recolección de productos naturales

Observación y fotografía de la naturaleza

Gestión de reservas naturales y otras áreas de importancia cultural

Cuidado del caballo para el trabajo y el placer

Agricultura: Buenas Prácticas

El Proyecto Allerton

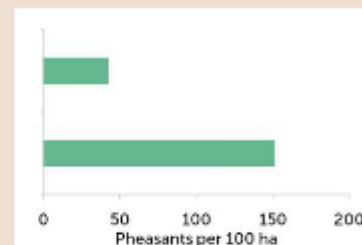
Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust

El Proyecto Allerton se creó en 1992 como una empresa mixta de tierra cultivable y ganadería (280 ovejas) en 333 hectáreas de suelo arcilloso. Los cultivos son principalmente de trigo de invierno y avena (que se venden certificados como "Conservation Grade"), de semillas oleaginosas y legumbres de primavera. La granja es una prueba de la conservación. La contabilidad, incluidos los gastos de conservación, se publica en la revisión anual del "Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust".

Gestión de la Caza y Conservación de Vida Silvestre

Se estableció una situación inicial de referencia relativa a la abundancia de poblaciones cinegéticas y fauna salvaje. La cobertura de anidación, los insectos para la alimentación de los pollos y los alimentos y la cobertura en invierno se incrementaron. Los depredadores de nidos fueron controlados, fue distribuida la alimentación en invierno, pero no hubo liberación de caza de cría.

Todo esto resultó en un efecto positivo en las poblaciones de faisanes



Número de faisanes comunes por cada 100 hectáreas en el otoño antes de la gestión (arriba) y con la gestión del hábitat más montería (abajo).

Train 100s of millions of Conservation Ambassadors!

Attract local community government?



Arne Parish

[Home](#) [About](#) [News](#) [Archive](#) [Contact Us](#) [Register](#)

Arne Parish

Arne is a rural parish with a blend of both traditional and modern values. Arne has 1,370 citizens in settlements from Worgret in the west to Arne hamlet in the east and Furzebrook Road to the south, with most people in villages at Ridge & Stoborough. Apart from a small proportion of mudflat and water in the east, the 29km² of the Parish is about half used for farming with a fifth heathland and a fifth woodland.

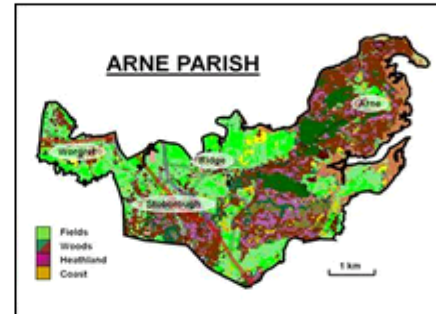
Major roads run west from Wareham towards Dorchester in the north of the parish, and south towards Swanage, with railway links also to these towns. The River Frome flows across the Parish through extensive water-meadows. The rich land-use makes Arne Parish an important part of the 10km square that has the most plant species in Britain, so nature conservation and tourism are important local interests, joining clay-mining in generating local jobs.

Arne Parish Survey and Plan

In 2010, Arne Parish Council asked all households to complete a survey for a Parish Plan, which was ready in 2011. The survey showed an increasing proportion of citizens working from home. It also set a European standard for community participation in mapping wildlife and habitats. *Please click on our [Parish Plan](#) to have a look.*

More about Arne Parish

Please visit the "About" page for more information on Arne Parish and the Parish Council, with records of Council meetings to be found in the "Archive". The "News"



To have a better look at the map (and any image on this site), please just click on it; use the back button (←) at the top left of your browser to return to the same page. Clicking a ***link in bold italics*** opens a pdf file in a separate window. Other links take you off-site in the same window but you can use the back button (←) to return to the same page.

News

03 Oct 2012 **Upgrading The Hayricks**

09 Jul 2012 **Rain and tide floods the Causeway**

07 Jul 2012 **Heavy summer rains**

[Read more](#)

The system has pages for easy local editing & pages edited nationally to guide/survey locally

[Calendar](#)
[Regular Events](#)
[Classifieds](#)
[Mapping](#)
[Services](#)
[Interests](#)



News

Upgrading The Hayricks

03 Oct 2012

The Hayricks have been continually improved by the Parish Council since the recreational area was created. A Flying Fox was added to other play equipment, and in 2011 Imerys kindly made clay available for a cycle course; this year they helped raise funding to upgrade the peripheral track. Andrews Plant Hire has generously provided new car-park surface for the Village Hall and further access improvements are scheduled for the towpath along the River Frome between Ridge and Wareham.



News items from earlier times make their way into the Gallery pages.

Have a look there to see some fascinating "Old News".



Rain and tide floods the Causeway

09 Jul 2012

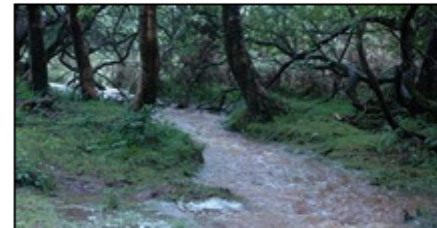
There was no risk of traffic approaching Stoborough too fast from Wareham on 9 July 2012. The combination of heavy rain for several days (see below) and spring tides produced flooding across the

Causeway. Not much fun for the cows, either!

Heavy summer rains

07 Jul 2012

Heavy rains in July turned heathland walks into mud and dry stream-beds into torrents, hindering local walkers and early holidaymakers alike





**Thank you
for listening**

www.Naturalliance.eu

**Hunting in protected areas
Nuuksio NP, Finland, 1 Sept. 2015**

**CEM Sustainable Use & Management of Ecosystems (SUME)
SSC/CEESP Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi)**

