



Local Communities: The first line of defense in combatting illegal wildlife trade

SAVE WILDLIFE: Act Now or Game Over



IUCN CEESP/SSC SULi, IUCN/SSC AfESG, IUCN ESARO & IIED

CURRENT RESPONSES: WHAT IS STILL MISSING?



Steadily growing political momentum

African Elephant Summit (2013)	Engage communities living with elephants as active partners in their conservation
London Declaration (2014)	Increase capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and eradicate poverty Work with, and include local communities in, establishing monitoring and law enforcement networks in areas surrounding wildlife
Kasane Declaration (2015)	Promote the retention of benefits from wildlife resources by local people where they have traditional and/or legal rights over these resources. We will strengthen policy and legislative frameworks needed to achieve this, reinforce the voice of local people as key stakeholders and implement measures which balance the need to tackle the illegal wildlife trade with the needs of communities, including the sustainable use of wildlife.

.... continues

Brazzaville Declaration (2015)

Recognize the rights and increase the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the planning, management and use of wildlife through sustainable use and alternative livelihoods and strengthen their ability to combat wildlife crime.

UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 69/314 on Tackling Illicit Trafficking In Wildlife (2015)

Strongly encourages Member States to support, including through bilateral cooperation, the development of sustainable and alternative livelihoods for communities affected by illicit trafficking in wildlife and its adverse impacts, with the full engagement of the communities in and adjacent to wildlife habitats as active partners in conservation and sustainable use, enhancing the rights and capacity of the members of such communities to manage and benefit from wildlife and wilderness; ...

Sustainable Development Goal 15 (2015)

...in Target 15.7 to end IWT and in Target 15.c which emphasises the need to do this through “increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities”



A SOLID POLICY PLATFORM

BUT HOW CAN WE DELIVER IT ON THE GROUND?

African Elephant Summit (2013)

London Declaration (2014)

Kasane Declaration (2015)

Brazzaville Declaration (2015)

UNGA Resolution 69/314

SDG Target 15.c

**ENGAGEMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES
IN COMBATTING IWT**



SULi Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group

MINISTERIUM FÜR EIN LEBENSWERTES ÖSTERREICH

TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network

iied International Institute for Environment and Development



german cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

Implemented by **giz**
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

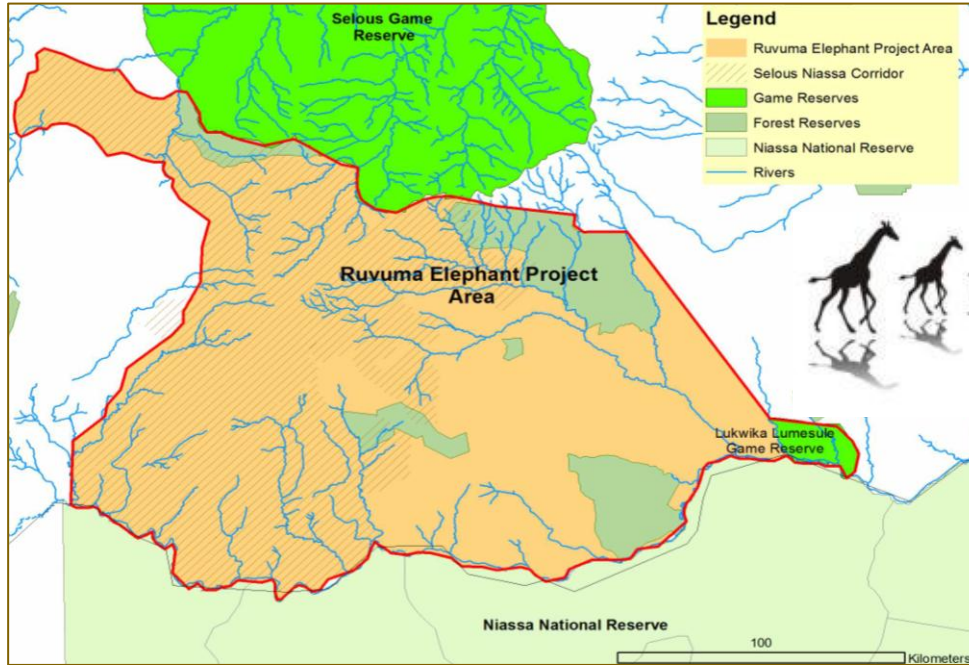
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Beyond Enforcement Symposium (February 2015)

- over 70 researchers, practitioners, community representatives
- 5 continents



Ruvuma Elephant Project, Tanzania



PAMS Foundation



Highlights

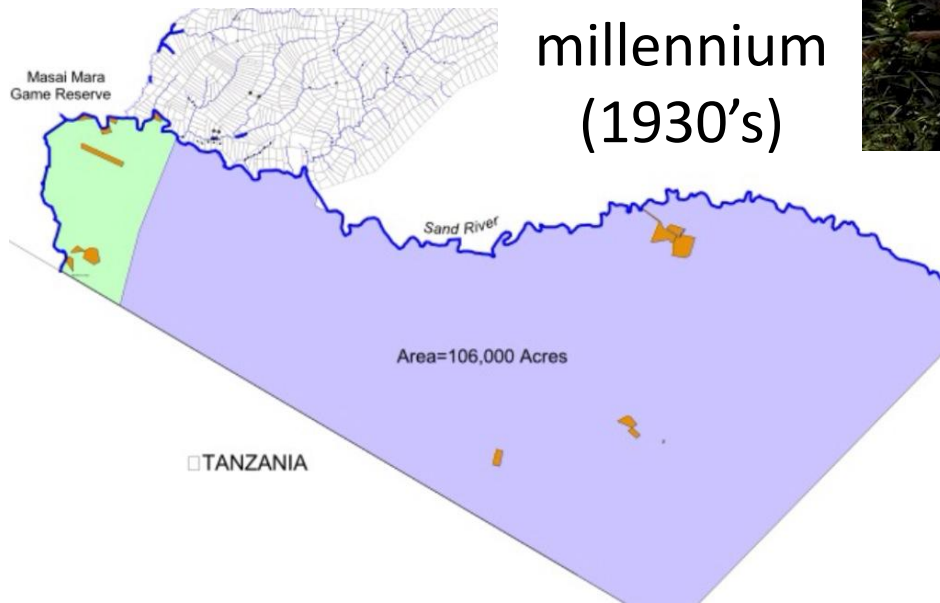
Poaching context	High levels of elephant poaching and declining population
How are communities involved in tackling wildlife crime?	As village game scouts As informants By stopping their own illegal killing of elephants
What incentives do they receive?	Financial and non-financial rewards for activities as scouts and informants Effective human-elephant conflict programme Income generating opportunities
What has been the impact on wildlife crime?	Poaching declined to the extent that elephant population now stable Elephants killed as a result of HWC declined from an average of 11 p.a to 4 p.a.

Olderkesi Wildlife Conservancy, Kenya Cottar's Safari Services



Last
millennium
(1930's)

Current
millennium
(2015)



Highlights

Poaching context	Background but continuous threat of poaching of all species for meat and other commodities
How are communities involved in tackling wildlife crime?	As game guards and informants
What incentives do they receive?	Performance-based lease payments for land under conservation (payments reduced for poaching incidences or livestock incursions) Additional rewards for information leading to capture of poachers or location of guns and ivory
What has been the impact on wildlife crime?	A bit early to tell but an apparent rise in overall wildlife numbers on the conservancy land.



DEVELOPING A THEORY OF CHANGE

ULTIMATE IMPACT: Decreased pressure on wildlife from illegal wildlife trade

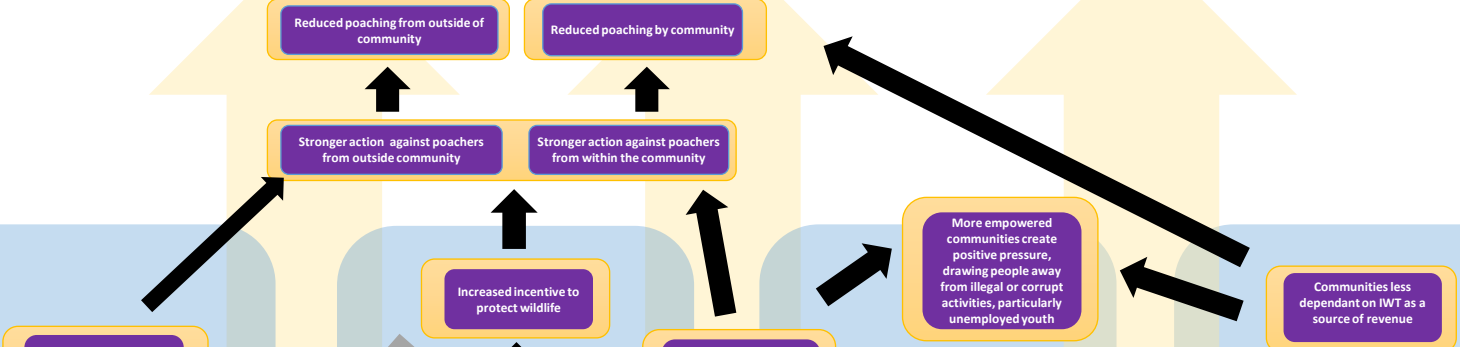
PRIMARY OUTCOMES:

- Reduced poaching **from inside** the community
- Reduced poaching **from outside** the community

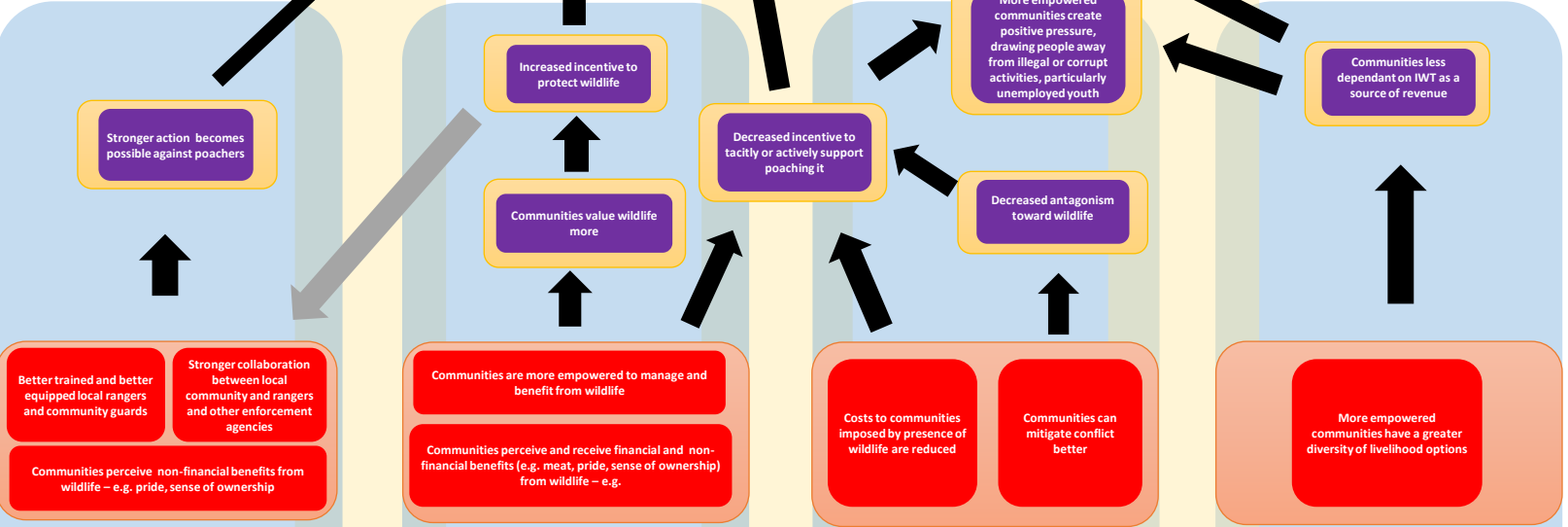
IMPACT

Decreased pressure on species from illegal wildlife trade

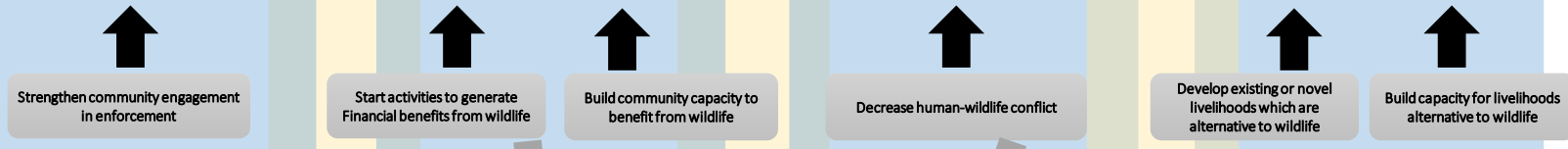
OUTCOMES



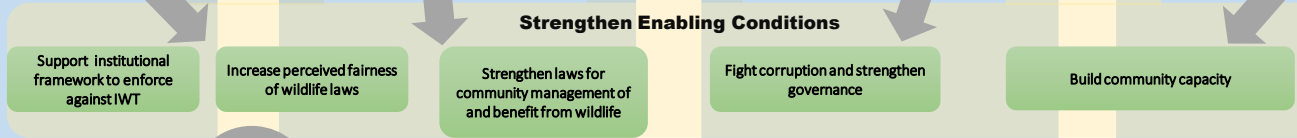
OUTPUTS



ACTIVITIES



ENABLING ACTIONS



A. Strengthening disincentives for illegal behaviour

B. Increasing Incentives for stewardship

C. Decreasing costs of living with wildlife (reduce Incentive for illegal behaviour)

D. Supporting non wildlife-related livelihoods/economic development (De-coupling people from wildlife)





MAIN STRUCTURE OF THE THEORY OF CHANGE

ULTIMATE IMPACT: Decreased pressure on wildlife from illegal wildlife trade

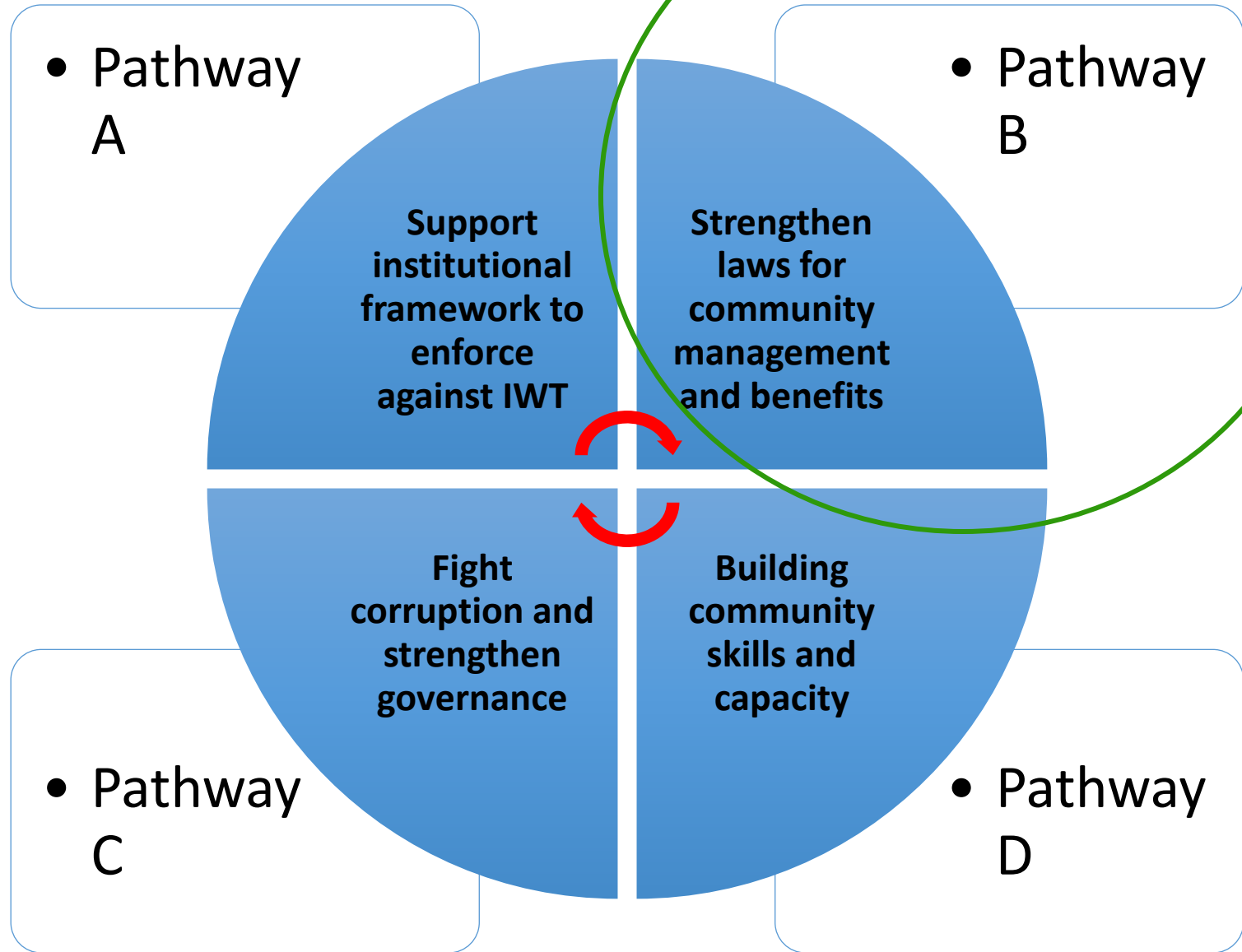
PRIMARY OUTCOMES:

- Reduced poaching from inside the community
- Reduced poaching from outside the community

4 MAIN PATHWAYS:

- **Strengthening disincentives for illegal behaviour**
- **Increasing incentives for stewardship**
- **Decreasing the costs of living with wildlife**
- Supporting alternative, non-wildlife based livelihoods/economic development

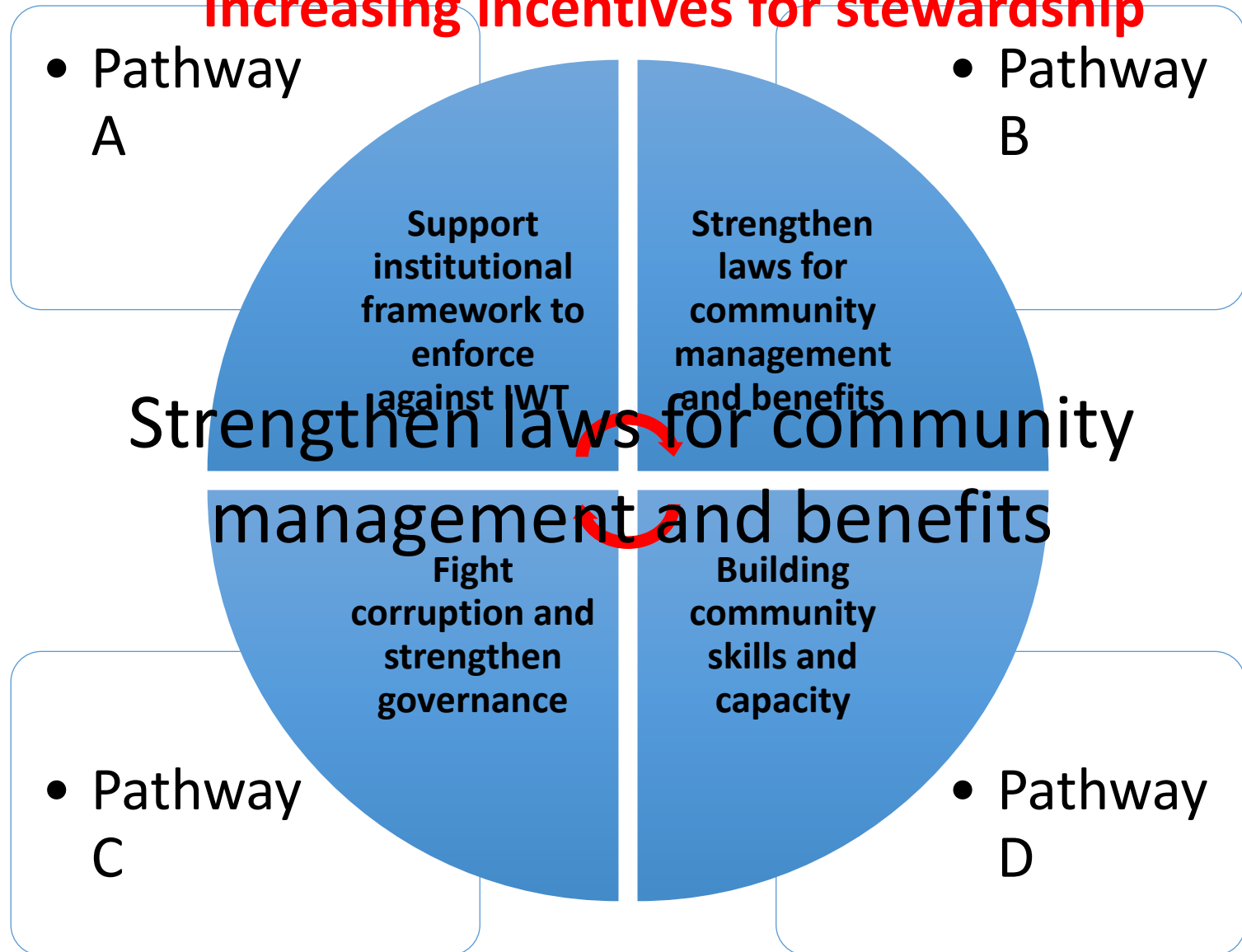
STRENGTHENING ENABLING ACTIONS



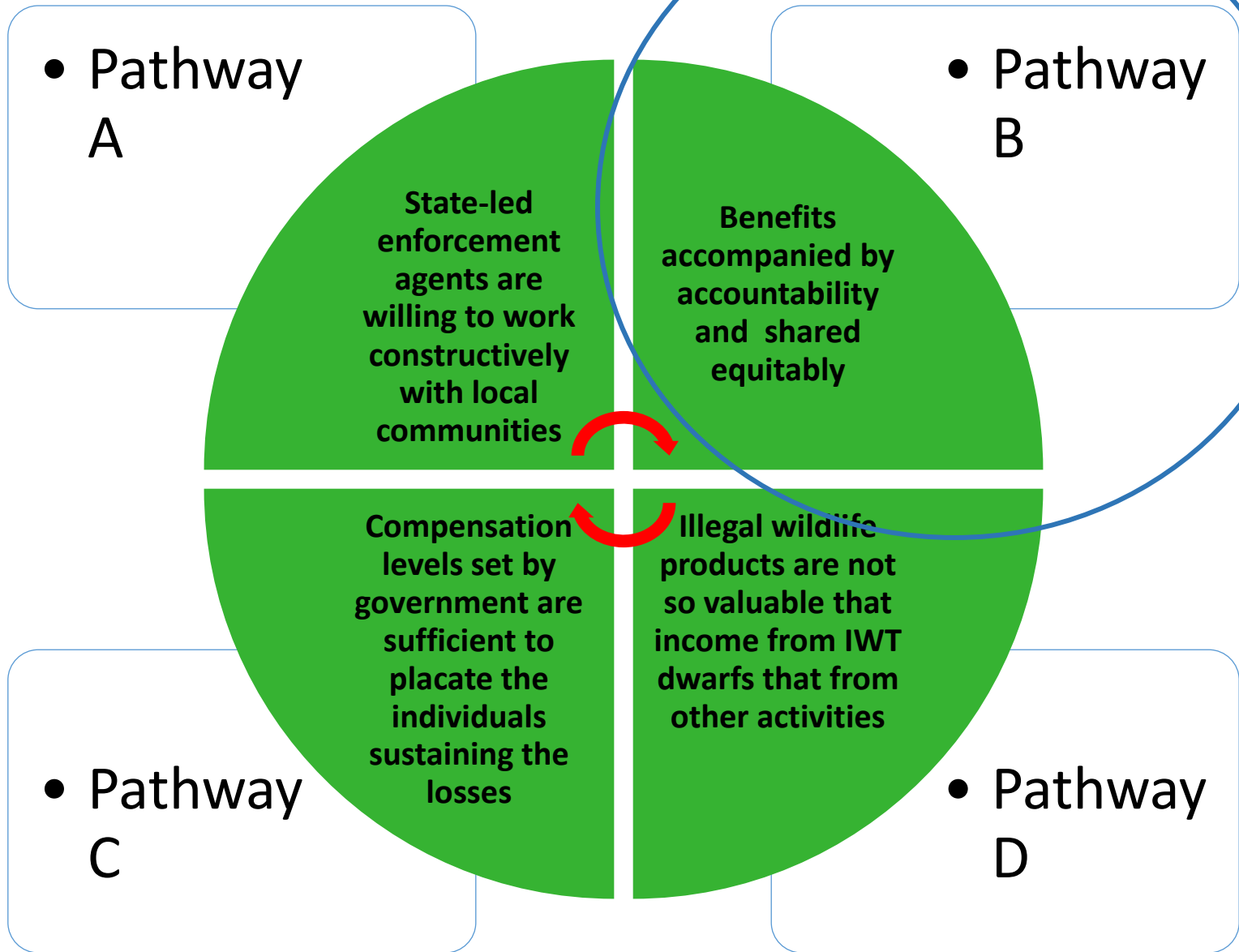
STRENGTHENING ENABLING ACTIONS

Pathway B:

Increasing incentives for stewardship



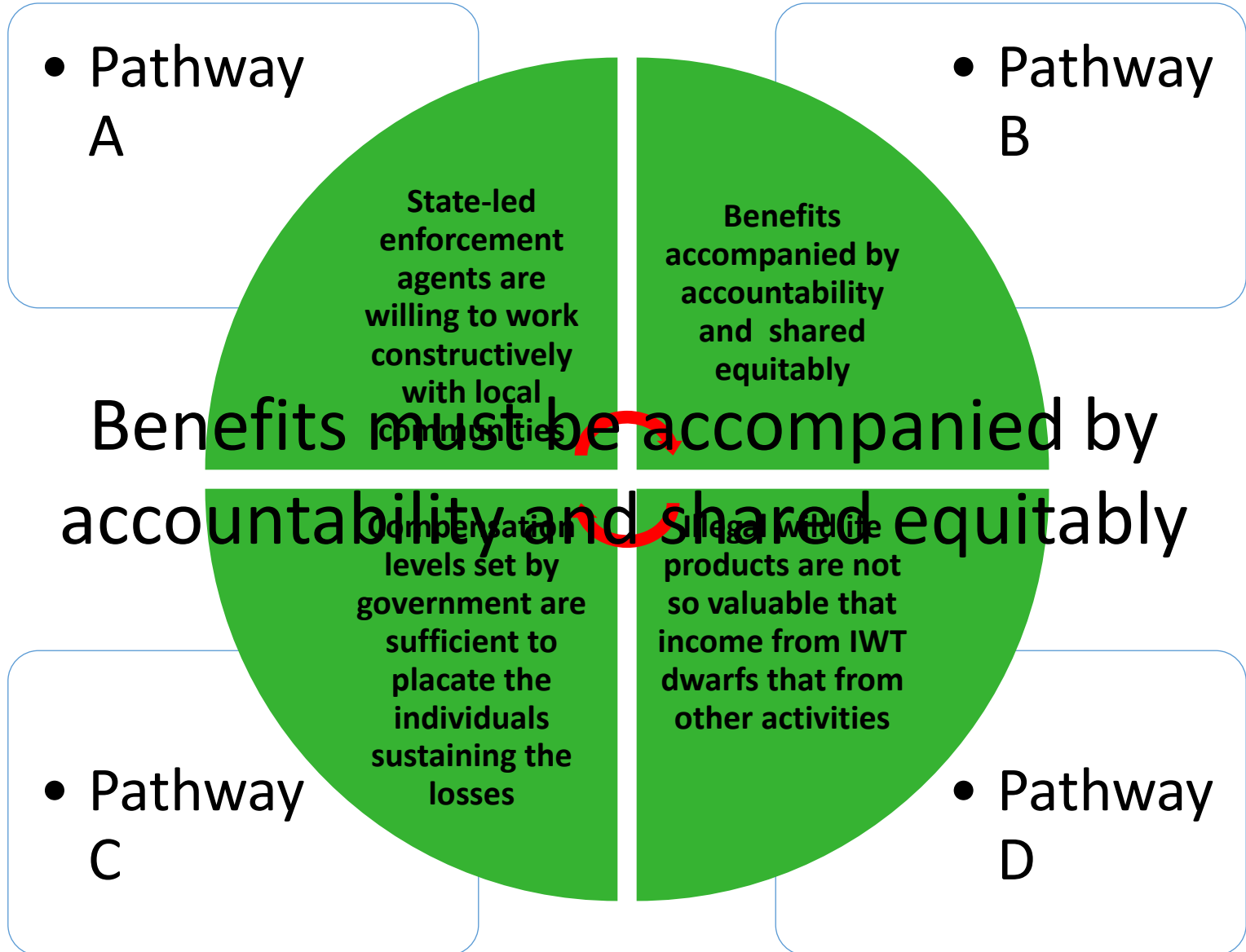
TESTING ASSUMPTIONS



Pathway B:

TESTING ASSUMPTIONS

Increasing incentives for stewardship



- Aim was to support the need for a conceptual framework to guide thinking about how and where community-level interventions can help combat IWT
- Prepared a Discussion Paper – received excellent feedback
- Prepared a final Briefing document



The image shows a screenshot of a briefing document. At the top, there is a purple header with the word "Briefing" in a large, white, serif font. To the right of the header, there is a small box with the text "Biodiversity, Natural resource management" and "Keywords: Community based natural resource management, conservation, wildlife, illegal wildlife trade". Below the header, there are logos for "iied", "IUCN", "SSC", "SULI", and "ceed". To the right of these logos, it says "Issue date February 2016".

The main title of the document is "Engaging communities to combat illegal wildlife trade: a Theory of Change". Below the title, there is a short paragraph: "In recent years there has been a surge in illegal wildlife trade. Poaching of elephants and rhinos for ivory and horn has attracted the most attention, but the trade extends to many other species and commodities. This crisis has attracted funding worth hundreds of millions of dollars, mostly directed at increased law enforcement. Practitioners and policymakers increasingly recognise the need to engage communities that live alongside wildlife as key partners in the fight. Yet there is no straightforward and widely replicable model for effective community engagement – different approaches work or fail in different situations. Here, we present an evolving Theory of Change to help practitioners and policymakers think through what might work well – and why – under different conditions."

There are three "Policy pointers" on the left side of the page:

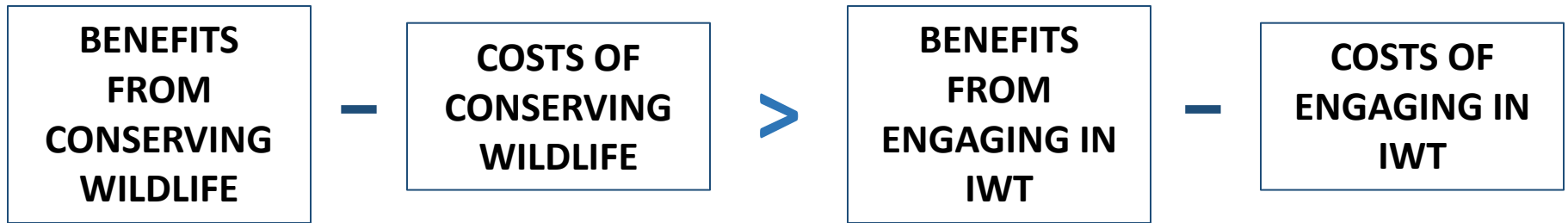
- Increased enforcement** against illegal wildlife trade is crucial. If the current surge in poaching is to be contained, but it can have harsh consequences for local communities living with wildlife unless managed carefully.
- Local communities** can be effectively engaged to help combat illegal wildlife trade but there is no one-size fits all solution.
- Co-developed and cooperative strategies** that involve communities as partners in combating illegal wildlife trade are gaining recognition, but need much greater support.

At the bottom of the page, there is a link: "Download the pdf at <http://pubs.iied.org/17348IIED>".

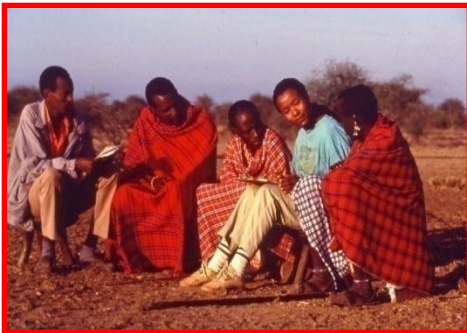
www.pubs.iied.org/17348IIED.html



GUIDANCE FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN TACKLING IWT



- Further practical application with local communities in Eastern and Southern Africa
- Gathering experience, testing and refining Theory of Change within existing and new interventions



LASTING DEALS MUST BE ...

- Supported by:
 - ✓ An Articulated and Agreed Theory of Change
- Negotiated among:
 - ✓ Committed Partners
- Underpinned by:
 - ✓ Clear Rules of Engagement



Initial Rules of Engagement	Policy Source
<i>Overarching principle: Balance the need to tackle IWT with the needs of communities</i>	Kasane
1. Support local people to manage and benefit from wildlife	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance and recognize and respect the rights of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife 	Gaborone; Kasane Brazzaville; UNGA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife 	Gaborone; UNGA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the voice of local people in conservation/IWT debate and dialogue 	Kasane
2. Support local people to tackle IWT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include local people in wildlife monitoring and enforcement networks 	London
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity of local people to tackle IWT 	Brazzaville
3. Support local people to improve their livelihoods (wildlife-based or otherwise)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of local people to improved their livelihoods and reduce poverty 	London; Brazzaville UNGA; SDG Target 15.c



IUCN And WELCOME to our working group to negotiate interesting wildlife deals AND KEY RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

Thank you on behalf of...



