

# Review of IUCN Regional Lion Conservation Strategies

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*Do the Regional Strategies cover the identified threats?*

1. Threats identified by the Regional Strategies

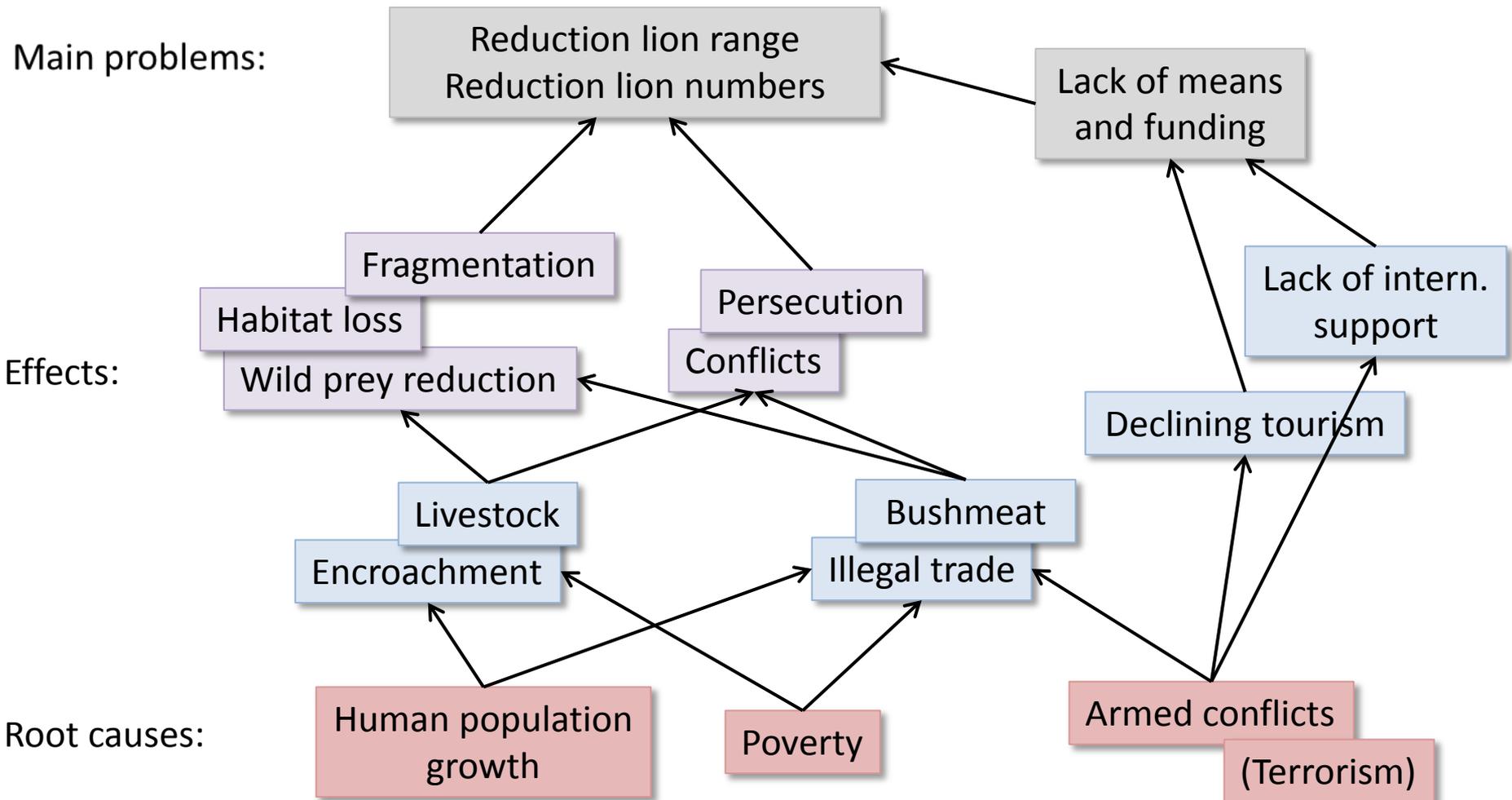
*How can the Regional Strategies be used in the CITES/CMS context?*

2. Strategic planning in species conservation – IUCN approach
3. Lion conservation planning – questions and options



# 1. Threats identified by the Regional Strategies

Problem analyses in the 2006 Strategies (according to CMS 2016):



## Threat analyses – compilation from 2006 Strategies (CMS 2016):

1. Inappropriate lion population management
2. Habitat degradation and reduction of prey base
3. Human-lion conflict
4. Adverse socio-economic factors
5. Unfavourable policies and political factors
6. Institutional weakness
7. **Increasing trade** (new acc. Bauer et al. 2015)



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## Threat analyses – compilation from 2006 Strategies (CMS 2016):

1. Inappropriate lion population management. This threat includes ineffective protection of protected areas, unsustainable hunting practices in some wildlife management areas, lack of knowledge and monitoring of lion populations, etc.
2. Habitat degradation and reduction of prey base. This threat includes fragmentation, habitat loss, integration of wildlife in land use, unsustainable local hunting for 'bushmeat', encroachment of agriculture and livestock, etc.
3. Human-lion conflict. This threat includes the notorious problem of man killing in certain areas, depredation of livestock by lions, indiscriminate killing of lions (poisoning, snaring, retaliatory or pre-emptive killing), ineffective Problem Animal Control, etc.
4. Adverse socio-economic factors. This threat includes the negative perception of lions among local people, the lack of incentives to tolerate lions, the inequitable sharing of lion related benefits, lack of local participation in planning and decision-making, etc.
5. Unfavourable policies and political factors. This threat includes the policy aspects of integration of wildlife in land use, political controversy over trophy hunting, low priority on the political agenda, management of transfrontier populations, compliance with regulations, etc.
6. Institutional weakness. This threat includes the limited capacity of various levels of government and other stakeholders to manage lion populations effectively, inadequate institutional frameworks for integrated wildlife management (e.g. consultation between agriculture and wildlife sectors), etc.
7. Increasing trade (legal and illegal) in bones and other body parts for traditional medicine, both within the region and in Asia (Bauer et al., 2015).



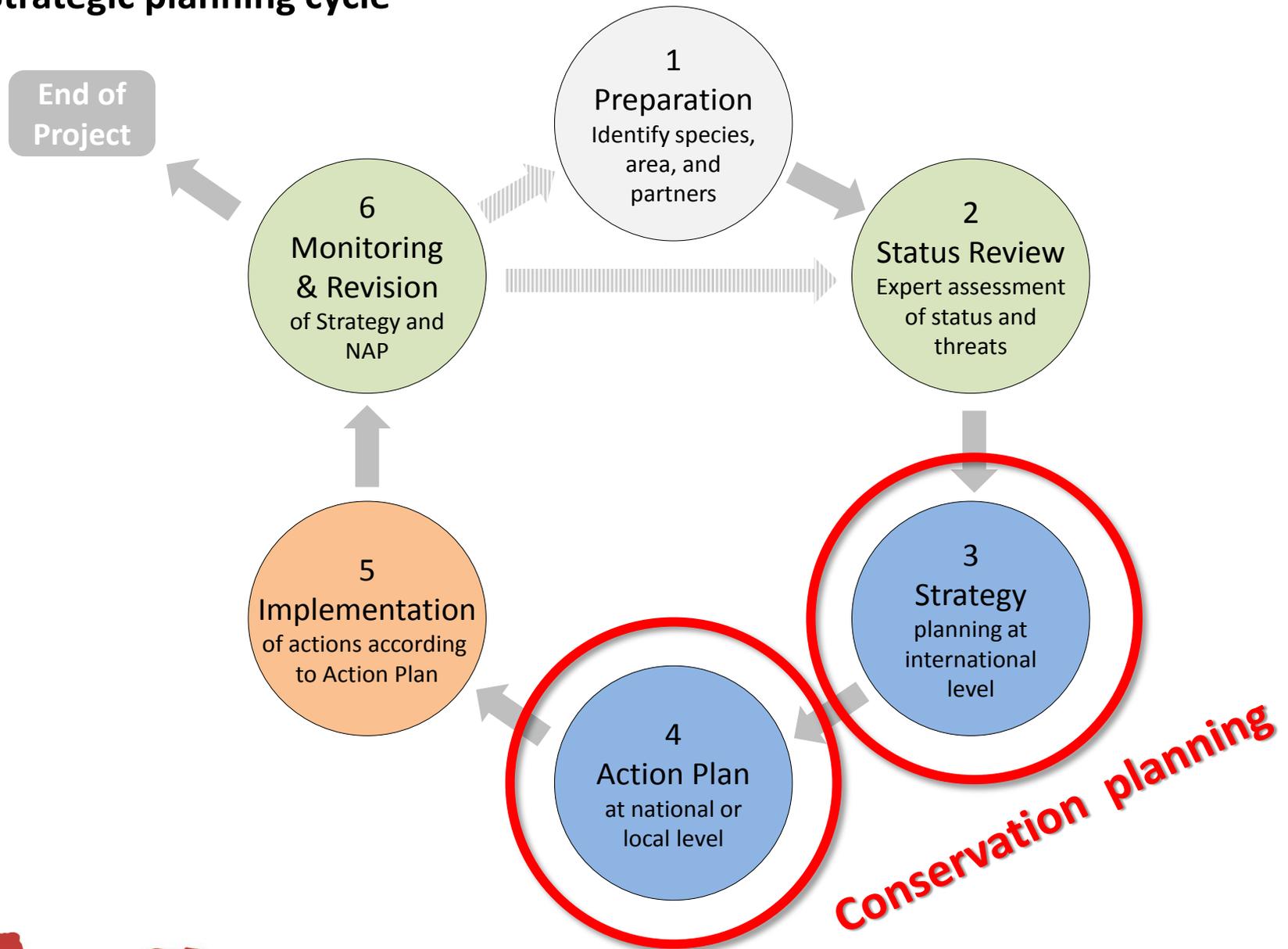
## 2. Strategic planning in species conservation – IUCN approach



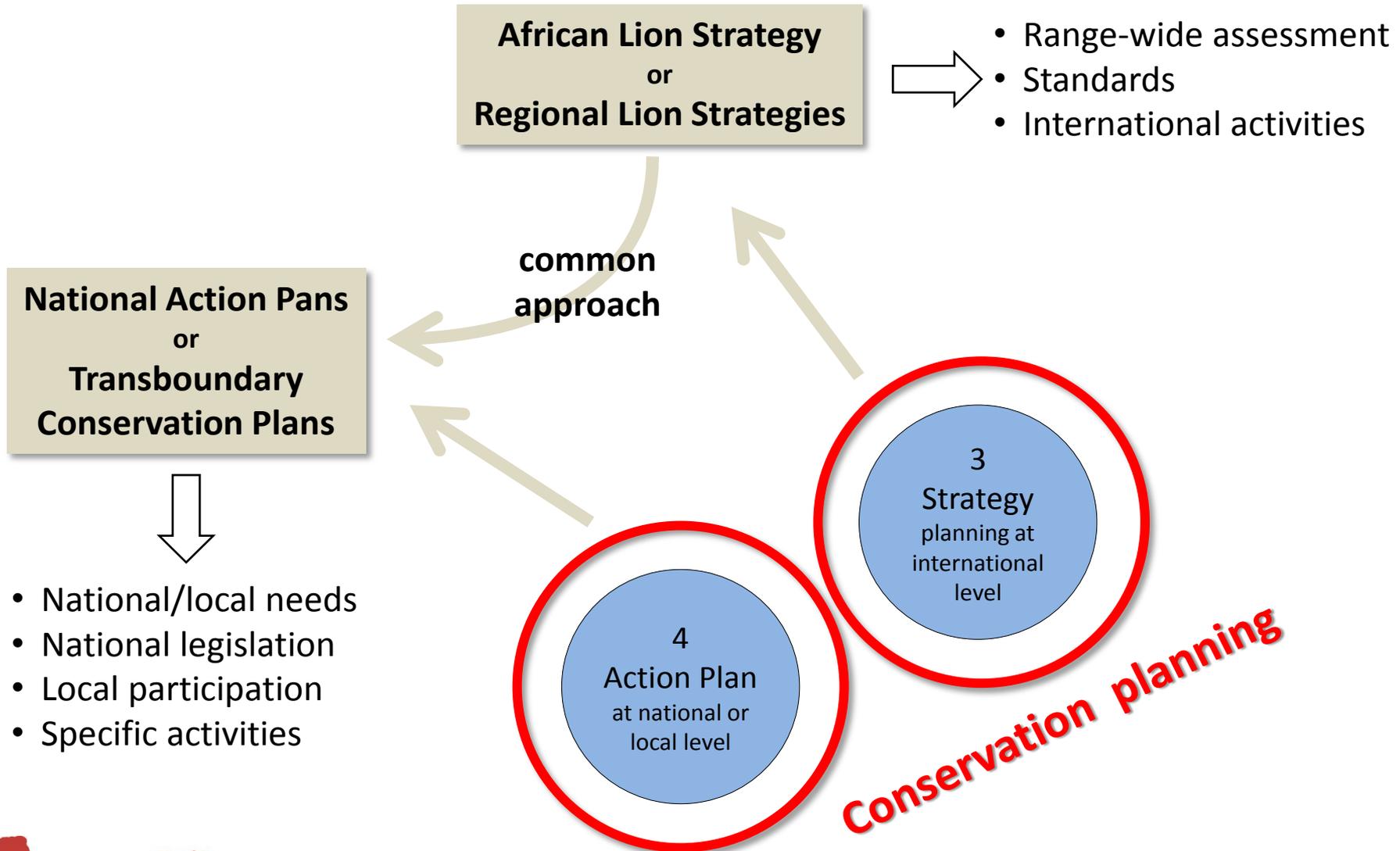
[www.catsg.org](http://www.catsg.org)



# Strategic planning cycle



### 3. Lion conservation planning – questions and options

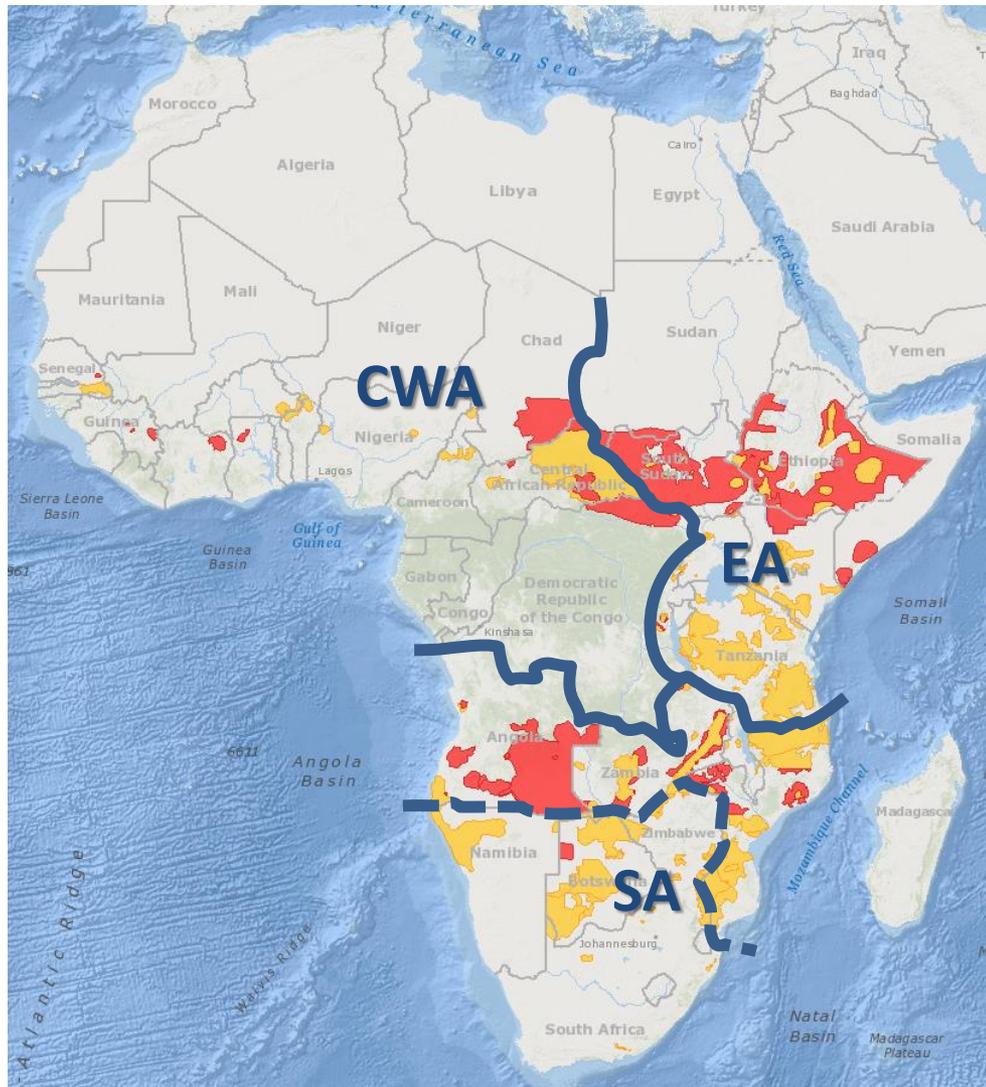


## Planning for lion conservation in Africa

**African Lion Strategy  
or  
Regional Lion Strategies**



## Planning for lion conservation in Africa – “cheetah & wild dog model”



### CWA – Central & West Africa:

Benin; Burkina Faso; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, The Democratic Republic of the; Côte d'Ivoire; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Mali; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo

### EA – Eastern Africa:

Burundi; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Kenya; Rwanda; Somalia; South Sudan; Sudan; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda

### SA – Southern Africa:

Angola; Botswana; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; South Africa; Swaziland; Zambia; Zimbabwe

(*extant LC; extant EN/CR; possibly extinct*)



### 3. Lion conservation planning – questions and options

1. Do the Regional Strategies from 2006 need to be updated?
2. Replaced by a Pan-African Lion Strategy or new Regional Strategies?
3. Do we want to have different strategies for different conservation status?
4. Which threats/tasks need to be met at global, regional, or national level?
5. How do we assure the standardisation of approaches and the international cooperation for transboundary populations?
6. How do we organise the implementation of the Strategy/Strategies through National Action Plans?
7. How do we monitor/review/revise the Strategies and the NAPs?



## References

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- IUCN/SSC 2008 a. Strategic planning for species conservation: a handbook. Version 1.0. IUCN Species Survival Commission, Gland, Switzerland, 104 pp.



## Identification of information gaps, lessons learnt/best management practice, conservation opportunities – and hindering factors...

1. What are the most important/most urgent needs (in your country/region) to implement lion conservation activities?
2. What was your best practice experience with lion conservation activities in the past 10 years?
3. What were the most important obstacles to implement lion conservation activities in the past 10 years?
4. What was your experience with transforming the Regional Lion Conservation Strategies into National Action Plans or transboundary conservation management plans?
5. How do you suggest CITES, CMS and IUCN could support lion conservation activities in your country/region?

→ 4 working groups: West, Central, East, and Southern Africa

→ Summary conclusions presented by 1-2 PP slides per group



## ***Identification des lacunes d'information, des expériences satisfaisantes pour la conservation et la gestion, des opportunités – et des aspects contraignant***

1. Quels sont les besoins les plus urgents et les plus importants (pour votre pays/région) dans la mise en œuvre des activités de la conservation du lion ?
2. Quelles étaient vos expériences de bonnes pratiques dans les activités de conservation du lion pendant les dix dernières années ?
3. Quels étaient les obstacles les plus importants dans la mise en œuvre des activités de la conservation du lion pendant les dix dernières années ?
4. Quelle a été votre expérience dans la transformation des Stratégies régionales de conservation du lion en Plans d'action nationaux, ou en Plans transfrontaliers de la gestion de conservation?
5. Quel serait, à votre avis, l'appui que la CITES, la CMS, et l'UICN peuvent apporter aux activités de conservation du lion dans votre pays/région?

→ **4 working groups: West, Central, East, and Southern Africa**

→ **Summary conclusions presented by 1-2 PP slides per group**

