



# Sustainable use of wildlife in the context of the GIZ Regional Programme in Central Asia

**Stakeholder Meeting on the Conservation of Large Mammals in Central Asia**  
*23 - 25 September 2014, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan*



# Content

- Why wildlife is in focus of GIZ
- GIZ programme approach
- Support to wildlife management in CA countries
- Regional extent



# Why wildlife

## Sustainable Use of Natural Resources Programme

- Pasture
- Forests
- Landscapes
  - Wildlife as an integral part





## Importance of wildlife management in the context of nature resource management

- Functions of large herbivores in the ecosystems
- Land-use form with low desertification risk, in some extent complementary to other land-use (forestry, grazing)
- Income opportunities:
  - subsistence hunting
  - commercial hunting (for market)
  - hunting tourism (trophy hunting)
  - „eco“-tourism





## Solutions

### 1. Sustainable use (trophy hunting) as alternative to strict preservation

- Improve legal framework and institutional setting
- Community wildlife management according to scientific and technical standards

### 2. Prevent poaching

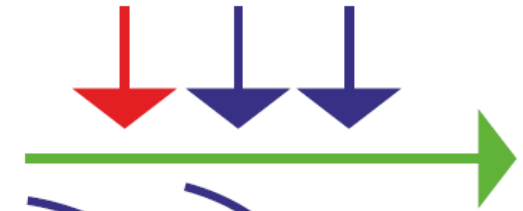
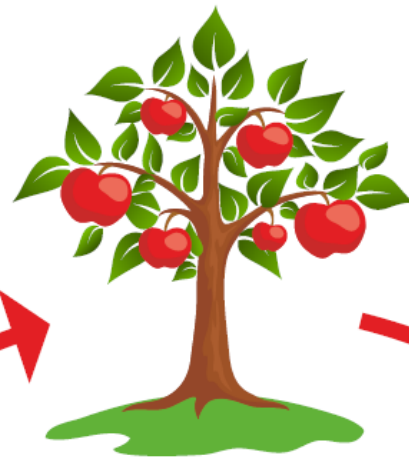
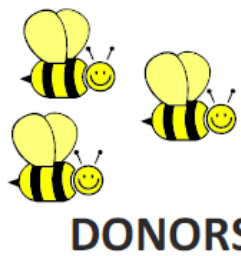
- Provide local communities with legal rights and responsibilities
- Address illegal trade of wildlife products
- Strengthen the protection agencies and improve transboundary cooperation

### 3. Knowledge management

- Standardised and coordinated monitoring and management of the gained data
- Improve synergies between the different mandates, donors and initiatives

### 4. Habitat protection

- Alternative income and lowering the human-wildlife conflict



DISSEMINATION/  
MAINSTREAMING

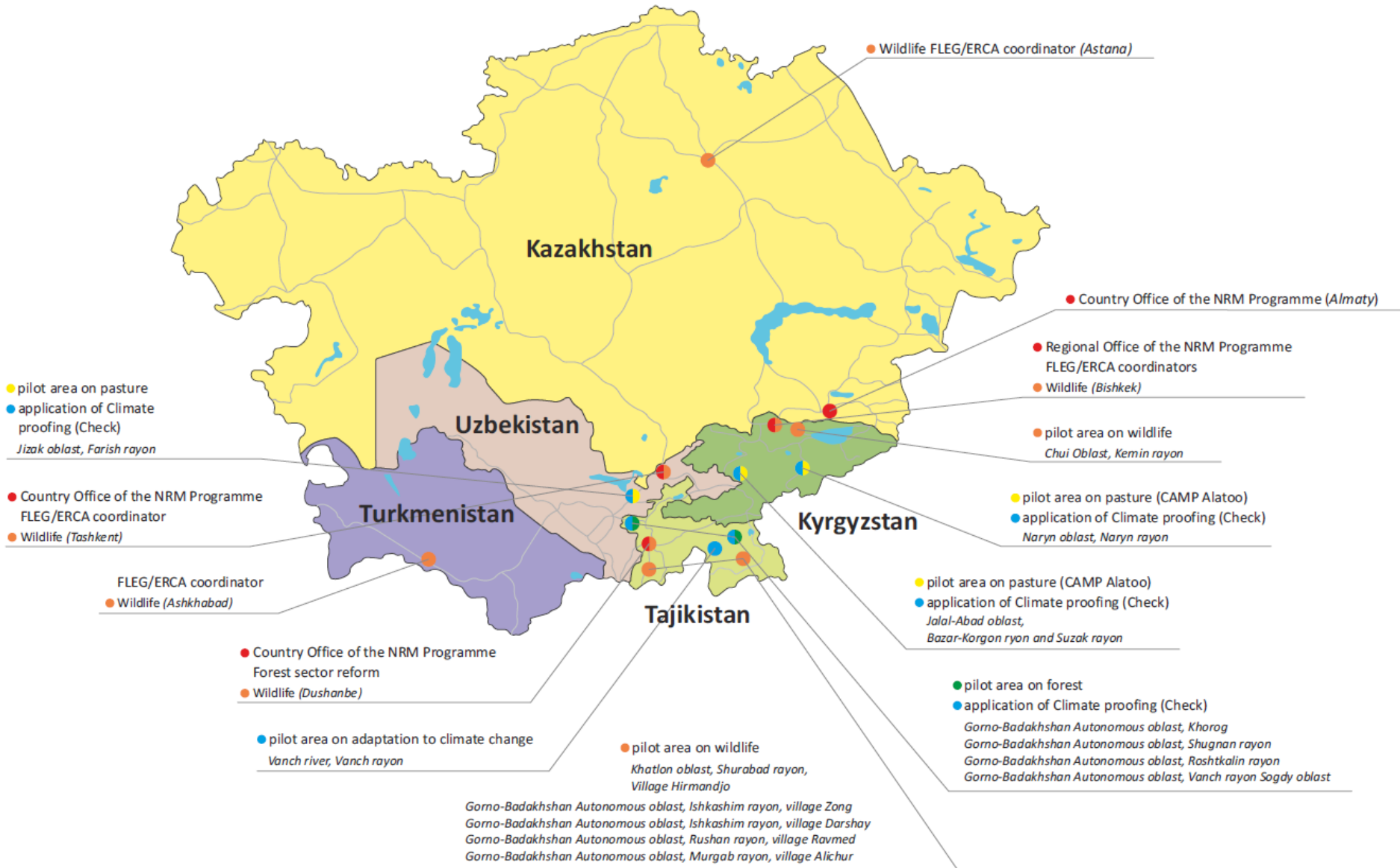
EKF  
IKI  
OTHER  
COUNTRIES



PILOT



# Locations of the Regional Programme offices and its pilot areas thought out the CA





# **Forest and Biodiversity Governance Including Environmental Monitoring (FLERMONECA)**

The project is funded by the European Union

**FLEG: Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Central Asia**

**ERCA: Ecosystem Restoration in Central Asia**

**MONECA : Environmental Monitoring in Central Asia**

Исполнитель:







## FLERMONECA Project Approach

- EU focuses on project implementation in all 5 Central-Asian countries.
- Interaction between three components.
- “Ownership” of relevant national agencies for project activities.
- Project is mainly consultative (local and international consultants).
- Key elements: Policy dialogue within countries and regional cooperation.
- Total Project Amount: 4.4 mln. Euro.
- Project duration: May 2013 - September 2015.

Исполнитель:



## Focus

- Kazakhstan: focus on saiga antelope
- Kyrgyzstan: focus on mountain ungulates (ibex and argali)
- Tajikistan: focus on mountain ungulates (ibex and markhor, argali (Marco Polo sheep) and urial)





## Approaches, activities, achievements - Kazakhstan

(Implementation by ZGF/ACBK, 2009-2012):

### Approaches

- Assisting in amending legislative framework on wildlife in the framework of Kazakhstan's shift towards Green Economy;
- Sharing GIZ regional experience and providing expert support to development of the private hunting sector in Kazakhstan and introducing sustainable wildlife management principles.
- Building synergies with the relevant on-going state and non-state programs and initiatives in wildlife preservation;
- Providing financial and expert support to improved wildlife monitoring (i.e. small grants).





## Approaches, activities, achievements - Kazakhstan

- In 2009-2012 GIZ in cooperation with Frankfurt Zoological Society, RSPB and ACBK and other partners has implemented the project on preservation of saiga antelope. The project included actions on improved anti-poaching measures, monitoring, as well as stakeholder engagement and adaptation of legislative framework.
- → Population of saiga antelope in Kazakhstan have raised from 81,043 in April 2010 to 216,500 in July 2014.







## Approaches, activities, achievements – Tajikistan

Implemented by CEP

- Creating favourable legislative and administrative framework conditions (new hunting law, amended bylaws and other related laws)
- Assisting communities to found NGOs and to get hunting grounds (develop charter, applications and other base work to register NGOs, fulfil conditions to get hunting ground, application to get hunting ground etc.)
- Develop methodology for ungulate monitoring and for preparation of management plans
- Assist communities to offer touristic services (establish homestays, appropriate food, guide services, infrastructure like shelter in the hunting ground etc.)
- Assist communities to attract foreign tourists (make contacts with potential foreign hunting guests and travel agencies)





## Main activities and achievements - Tajikistan

### Achievements

- New hunting law gives full mandate for hunting all over Tajikistan (this means not only in forests) to State Agency of Forestry (SAF) => less competing responsibilities in different agencies/authorities
- Drafts of bylaws and other laws contradicting to the new Hunting Law amended accordingly
- Model contract for hunting grounds developed to achieve legal security
- Income for participating villages increased
- Population of red book species Markhor increased to a level which permits cautious hunting
- Monitoring process for the still more endangered species Urial initiated to reverse the extinction process





## Approaches, activities, achievements – Kyrgyzstan

(Implementation with Hunting department of SAEPF  
and NGO Ak-Terek):

### Approaches

- Creating favourable legislative and administrative framework conditions (new hunting law, amended bylaws and other related laws)
- Assisting communities to found NGOs and to get hunting grounds (develop charter, applications and other base work to register NGOs, fulfil conditions to get hunting ground, application to get hunting ground etc.)
- Develop methodology for ungulate monitoring and for preparation of management plans
- Assist communities to provide the monitoring and inspection





## Approaches, activities, achievements - Kyrgyzstan

### Achievements

- Accession to CMS, 2014
- New hunting law adoption in March 2014
- Drafts of bylaws and other laws contradicting to the new Hunting Law amended accordingly
- 2 pilot community-based wildlife conservation organization have been established
- Assisting to study the migration routes of wild sheep using GPS tracking
- Genetic differentiation of argali subspecies in the territory of Kyrgyzstan - grant of International Wild Sheep Fund
- Wildlife data management system is under the development



## Regional level

- Direct exchange of experiences between Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan on:
  - Legal framework
  - Monitoring approaches
  - Local user groups
- Cooperation on migratory species
  - Regional workshops on sustainable wildlife management, population monitoring and trans-boundary cooperation concerning migratory species (2009 – 2014)
  - Evaluation the technical, organizational, legal and financial conditions for inclusion in the AEWA CAF;
  - Supporting dialogue process to identify and address gaps and needs for the conservation of migratory mammals in Central Asia (2014) ;
  - Draft International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Argali sheep (2013-2014)
- Integrating Ecosystem Services into development planning (2014 - ..)
  - Valuation of wildlife



# Thank you for your attention

