

Raptor MOU – 6.7: Horizon Scanning - Human-raptor conflicts



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TRENDS in Ecology & Evolution

- a) The nature of raptor-human conflicts
- b) The range of processes needed to try and resolve these conflicts
- c) Looking ahead - what opportunities there are for resolution/management



Raptors

Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia

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a) The nature of conservation conflicts - definition

'situations that occur when two or more parties with strongly held opinions clash over conservation objectives and when one party is perceived to assert its interests at the expense of another'.

Thus conservation conflicts occur fundamentally between humans.



Raptors

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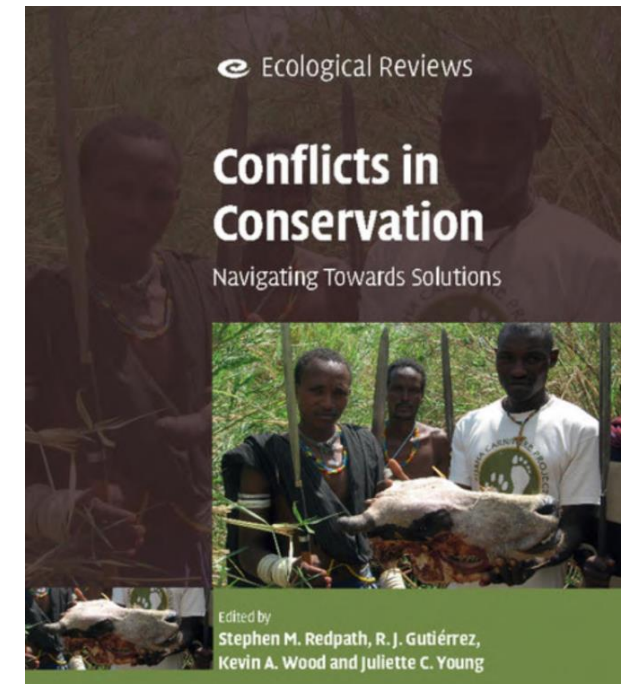
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Understanding and managing conservation conflicts

Steve M. Redpath¹, Juliette Young², Anna Evely¹, William M. Adams³, William J. Sutherland⁴, Andrew Whitehouse⁵, Arjun Amar⁶, Robert A. Lambert⁷, John D.C. Linnell⁸, Allan Watt², and R.J. Gutiérrez⁹



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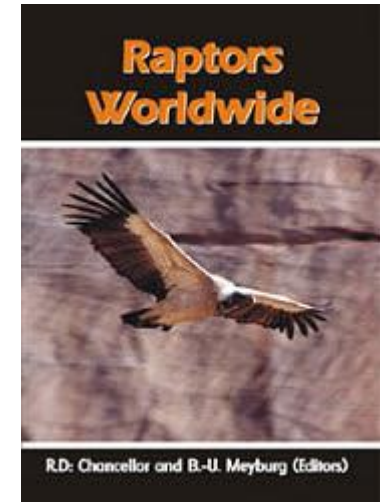
a) What is a human-raptor conservation conflict?

“conflicts between those who wish to maintain healthy, viable populations of raptors and those who may be more concerned with deriving economic returns either from the habitats on which raptors depend, the prey which the raptors eat, or indeed from exploitation of the raptors themselves”

Chancellor, R. D. & B.-U. Meyburg eds. 2004
Raptors Worldwide
WWGBP/MME

Conflicts in Raptor Conservation: an overview

Beatriz Arroyo, Steve Redpath and Javier Viñuela



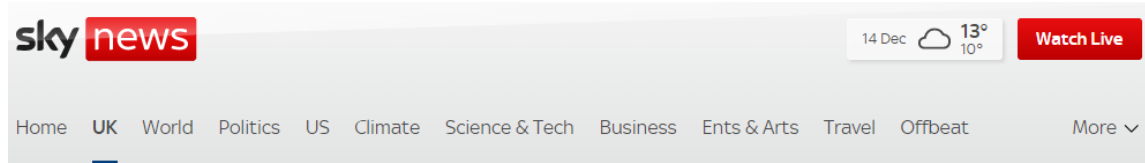
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Examples of the conservation conflicts with Raptors

Large Eagles and Lambs

(stakeholders: farmers – conservationists)



Sea eagle seizes lamb and carries it off in Scotland

The sea eagle is an impressive specimen, boasting a wingspan of up to eight feet and a beak capable of causing serious damage.

Friday 10 May 2019 21:36, UK



The sea eagle is believed to have swiped the lamb from a nearby field. Pic: Deadline News



- Scotland - White-tailed Eagles
- Norway – Golden Eagles
- South Africa – Verreaux's/Martial Eagles

Examples of the conservation conflicts with Raptors

Raptors and racing pigeons

(stakeholders: pigeon fanciers - conservationists)

Pigeon fanciers take on RSPB over killer hawks

Traditional sport is under threat say owners as they back raptor cull



Examples of the conservation conflicts with Raptors

Raptors and Gamebirds

(stakeholders: gamebird managers – conservationists)



Other examples of conservation conflicts with Raptors

Conflicts or *potential* conflicts are actually everywhere.... Many of the threats faced by raptors are embedded in such conflicts

Conflict

Wind farms and Raptors

Agriculture and Raptors

Poultry and Raptors

Rodent control and Raptors

Falconry and Raptors

Hunters and Raptors

Stakeholders

- : developers – conservationists
- : farmers – conservationists
- : subsistence farmers - conservationists
- : property/farmers - conservationists
- : falconers – conservationists
- : hunters - conservationists

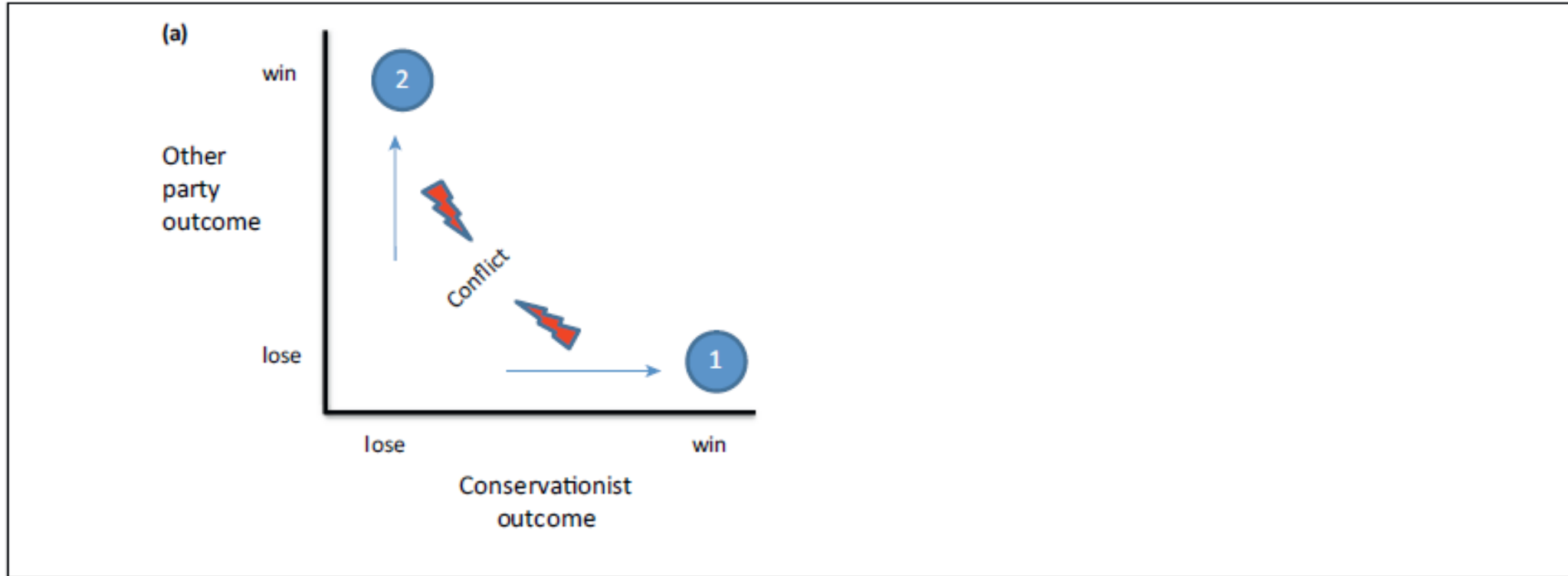


b) Resolving conflicts

Conceptualising conservation conflicts

Understanding and managing conservation conflicts

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a) Typical conflict – different parties attempting to ‘win’ – with little compromise (1 or 2)

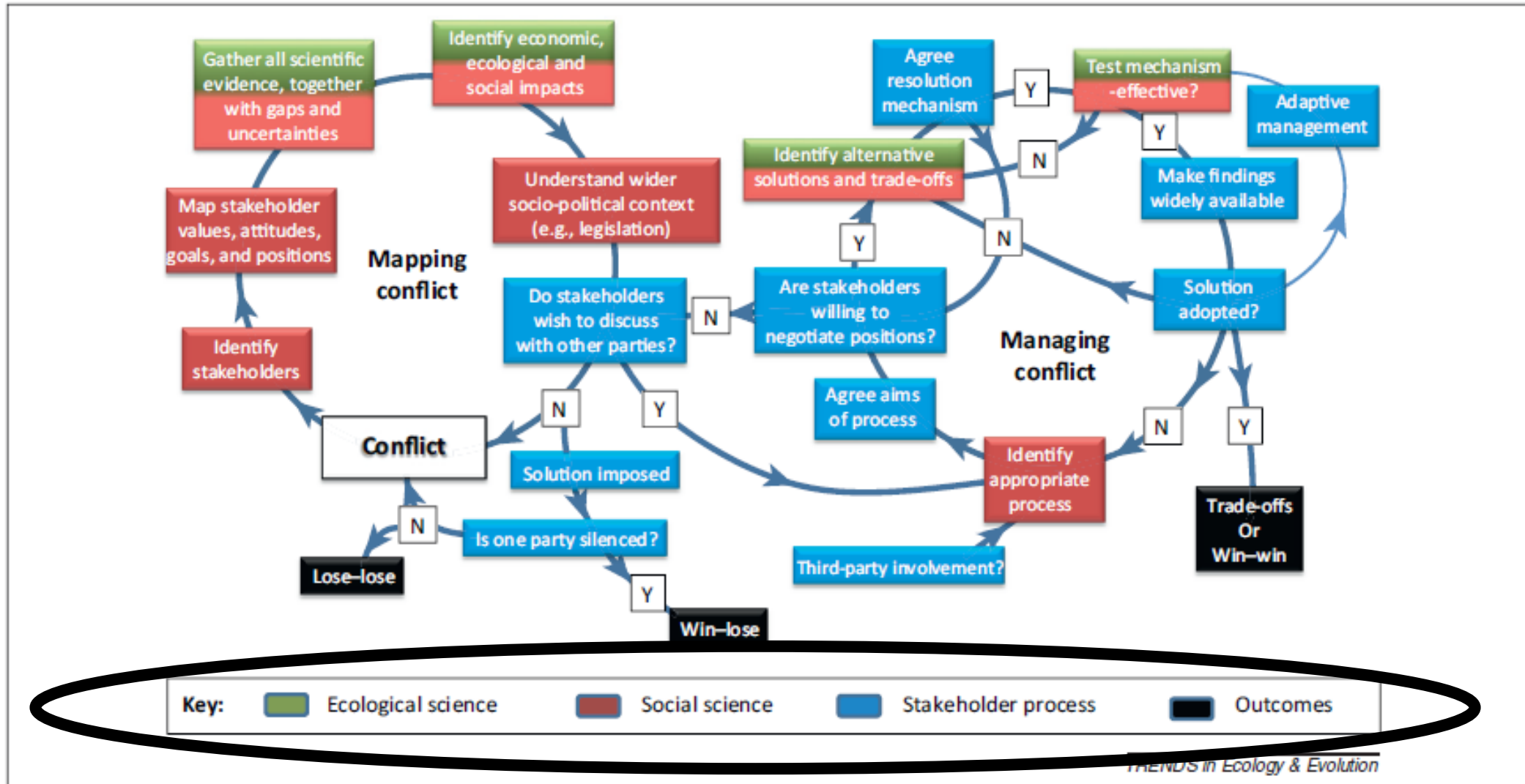
Conflict resolution encourages both side to move away from ‘win-lose’ outcome – via a ‘shared problem’ approach

a) Highlight ‘lose-lose’ scenarios (3) –trade-offs may be required (4) if an elusive ‘win-win’ is not achievable

b) The range of processes needed to try and resolve these:
road map for conflict management

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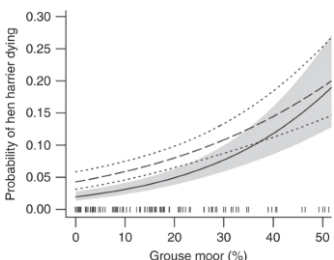
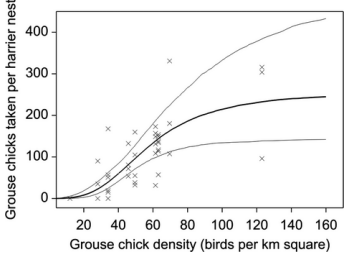
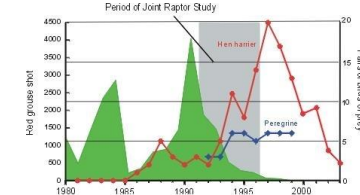
b) road map for conflict management – turning it into a simplified linear process

Example – hen harrier and red grouse shooting conflict



Key: Ecological science Social science Stakeholder process Outcomes

Identify stakeholders



Statutory guidance
Hen harriers: licence for diversionary feeding on grouse moors (CL25)
 Updated 13 May 2021

Contents
 Overview
 Class licence CL25: to permit the diversionary feeding of hen harrier (circus cyaneus) on grouse moors in northern England.

Trade offs
or win-win

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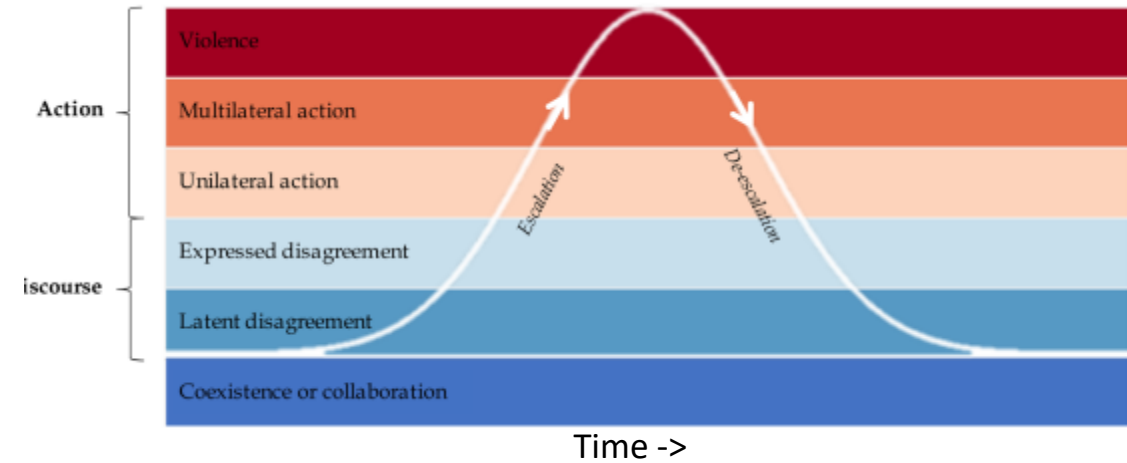
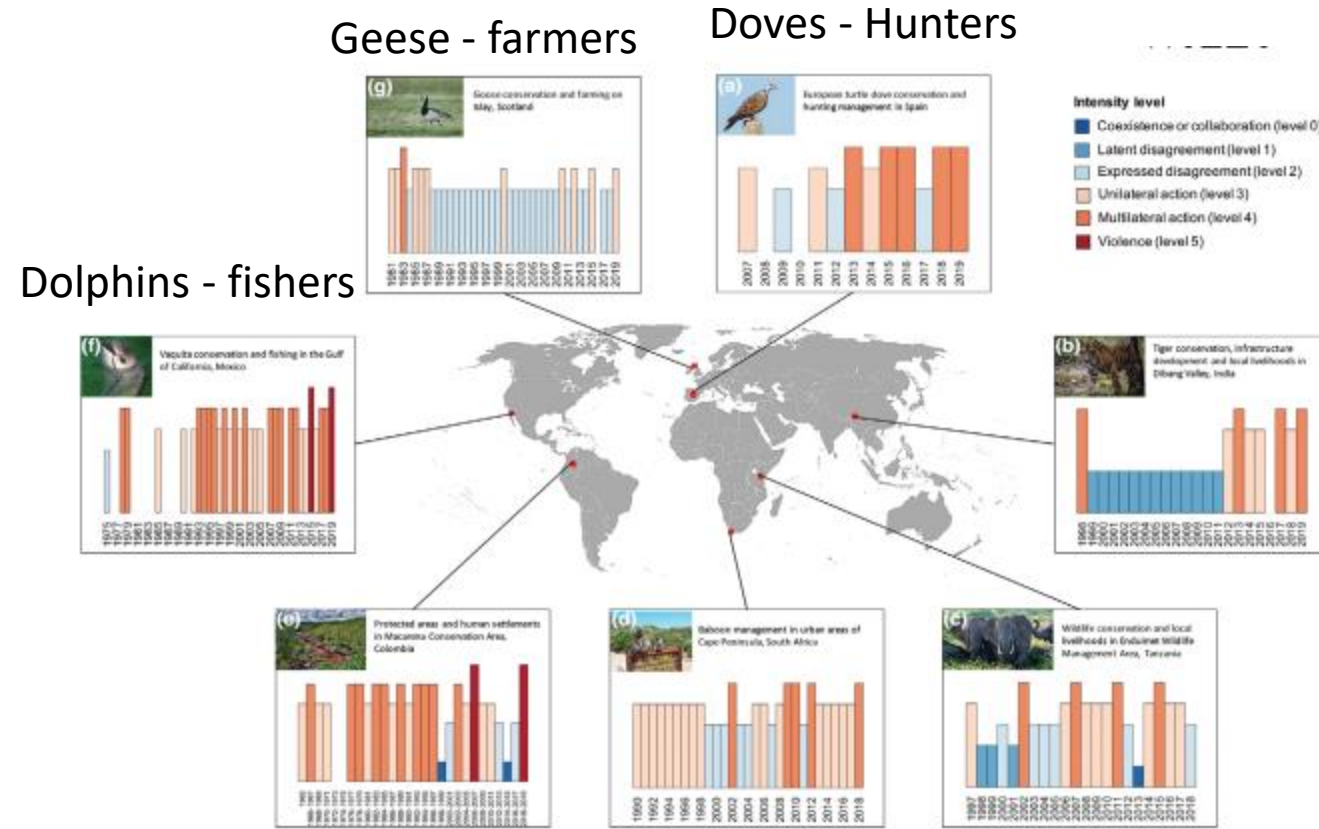
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LETTER

a) Measuring the intensity of conflicts in Conservation

Measuring the intensity of conflicts in conservation

Jeremy J. Cusack^{1,2} | Tom Bradfer-Lawrence^{1,3} | Zachary Baynham-Herd⁴ | Sofia Castelló y Tickell⁵ | Isla Duporge⁶ | Håvard Hegre⁷ | Lara Moreno Zárate⁸ | Vincent Naude⁹ | Sahil Nijhawan¹⁰ | John Wilson¹ | Dario Gerardo Zambrano Cortes¹¹ | Nils Bunnefeld¹



Conservation conflict curve illustrating the rise and fall of conflict intensity over time

FIGURE 3 Time series of conflict intensity level for the different case studies (a–g). Each conflict characterization begins with a trigger and is measured for a given time step length (see Table 2). Missing bars denote absence of evidence for a given time step

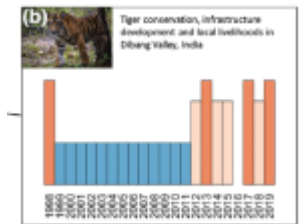


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c) Looking ahead - what opportunities there are for conflict resolution/management

1. Identify conflicts within the Africa- Eurasian regions with relevance to raptors MOU
2. Explore the intensity of these conflicts – conservation conflict curve
3. Examine case studies where conflict management processes have occurred - expand lessons learnt
4. Encourage road map for conservation conflict management where appropriate





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a) Types of human-raptor conflicts

conflict	stakeholders	locations	Examples (with published materials)
Small livestock (sheep, goats)	Commercial + subsistence Farmers, conservationists	EU, Africa	Golden eagles – lambs (Norway) WT eagles – lambs (Scotland) V. Eagles & M. Eagles – lambs (RSA)
Poultry	Subsistence farmers, conservationists	Rural Sub-Saharan Africa	Chickens in villages in Africa
Small Game	Game managers, hunters, conservationists	EU	Raptors and grouse (UK) Raptors and partridges (Spain)
Falconry	Falconers, falcon trappers, conservationists	EU, Asia	Saker trapping (Asia) Georgia falconers
Hunters	Hunters, conservationists	EU, Asia	Malta, Nagaland
Poachers	Poachers, rangers, conservationists	Africa	Sentinel poaching (RSA, Botswana)
Energy infrastructure	Landowners, developers, conservationists, governments	EU, Africa, Asia	Windfarms (various) Power distribution (various)
Agriculture	Landowners, governments, conservationists	EU, Africa, Asia	Forestry plantations (e.g. Ireland)