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**POSTER: IMPROVE THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR  
SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT**

*(Prepared by FAO, CIFOR, CIRAD and WCS)*

Summary:

This document is a poster from the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme entitled: Improve the Legal and Institutional Framework for Sustainable Wildlife Management



# SWM SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

# IMPROVE THE LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

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## Scope and objectives

The Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme aims to improve the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in forest, savannah and wetland ecosystems in member countries of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS). Our work focuses more specifically on developing and testing in the field innovative, collaborative and scalable models of sustainable wildlife management that address the rights and needs of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) by:

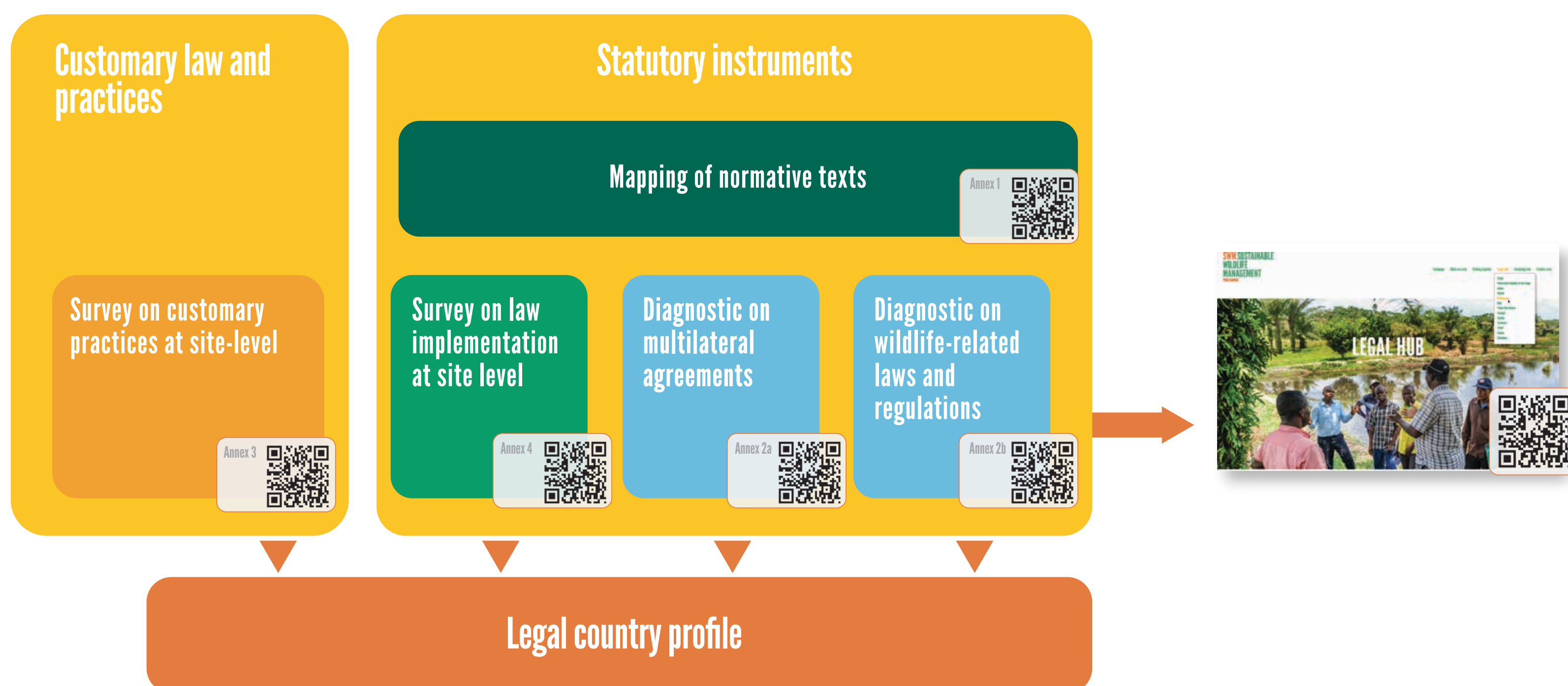
- ensuring a people-centred approach;
- understanding how statutory laws and customary systems are used;
- considering how these systems can complement each other.

Through the promotion and support of participatory and evidence-based processes, we help countries identify where and how their institutions and laws may need to be adapted to ensure that the benefits they enjoy from wildlife are available to future generations.



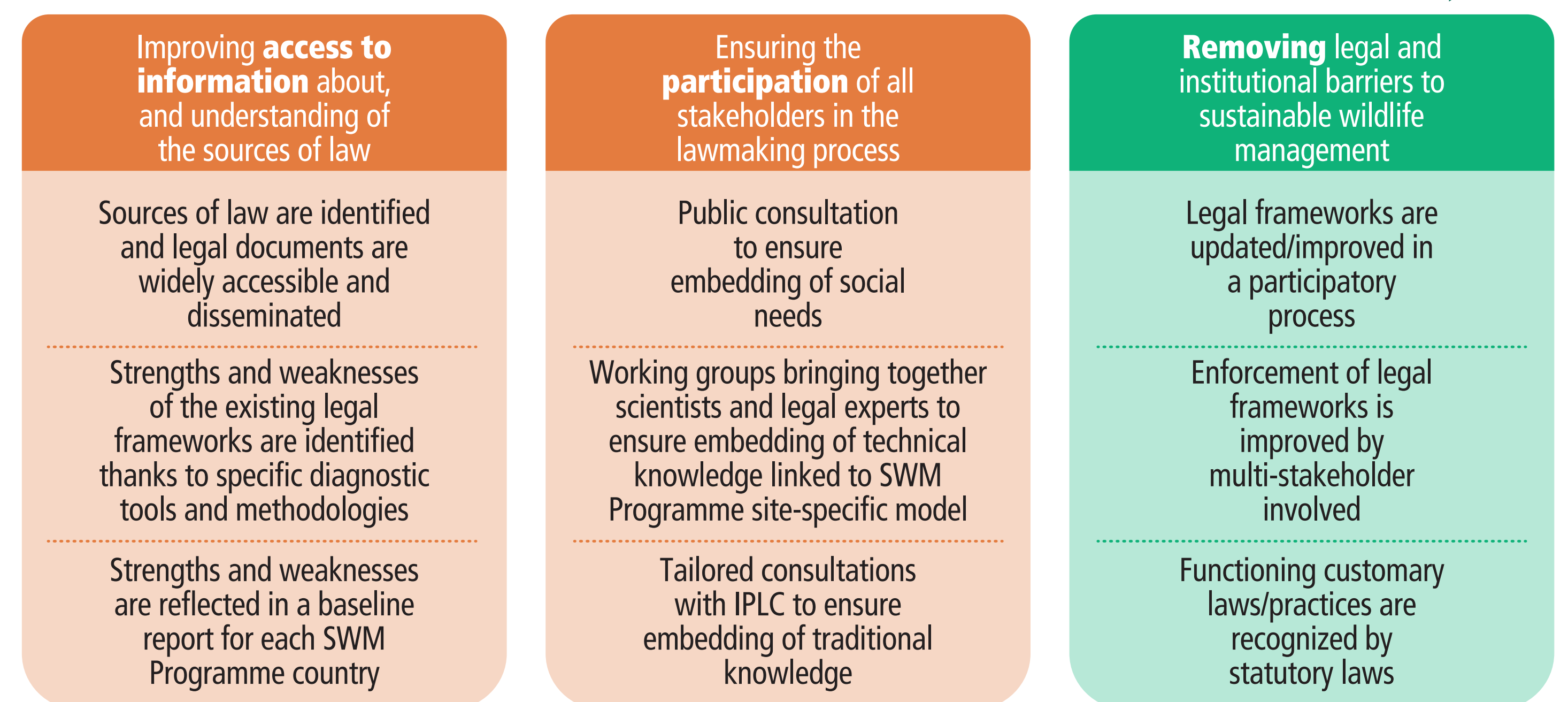
The SWM Programme is working in 13 countries, including Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Guyana, Madagascar, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

## Tools and methodologies



## Theory of Change

### Community Rights-Based Approach (including Free, Prior and Informed Consent)



## Innovative approach

To consider the rights of all stakeholders involved in the SWM Programme, including the most vulnerable, we have developed an integrated approach that combines two key components:

1. A programme-specific, human rights-based approach. This includes an FPIC protocol, as well as an effective mechanism for addressing any stakeholder grievances.
2. A cross-sectoral review of legal texts that regulate different aspects of both wild and farmed meat and fish value chains in the SWM Programme pilot countries. These analyses will lead to the production of legal country profiles. To guide this process, we have developed legal diagnostic tools and methodologies to:
  - establish applicable legal and regulatory framework;
  - review domestication of international conventions;
  - analyse consistency across sectoral legislations and identify potential gaps;
  - understand the relationship between statutory and customary law; and
  - assess the degree to which laws are effectively implemented and enforced.

The development and use of these tools with national counterparts strengthen national capacity to initiate and implement law reform. These approaches and tools can be adapted for use in other countries to support their efforts to promote conservation and sustainable use of wildlife. Results of those analyses help identify priorities for actions in terms of legal development/reform or capacity building for law application and enforcement adapted to each pilot country and model.

## Way forward

### Providing a tailored support to government-led legal reforms

- Inventoried and analysed more than 2000 legal texts in 13 countries;
- Revision of the hunting and trade regulations in Gabon;
- Revision of the Fauna legislation in Papua New Guinea and Republic of the Congo;
- Revision of the legislation on hunting in Madagascar;
- Revision of Parks and Wildlife Park Act in Zimbabwe.

### Building Partnerships/Networks

- Co-identifying opportunities to address priority issues with national, regional and international organizations, civil society organizations and any other relevant stakeholders;
- Creating a network of national legal experts on sustainable wildlife management.

### Developing and testing legal instruments for new wildlife management models

- Community based "conservancies" (e.g. Zimbabwe and Zambia);
- Sustainable community-based management of hunting and fishing within forest concessions (e.g. Republic of the Congo);
- Sustainable community-based management of hunting inside and outside protected areas (e.g. Democratic Republic of the Congo and Madagascar).

### Capacity building and outreach

- Facilitate access to legal information for a broad public;
- Promote public participation in law making;
- Disseminate tools and methodologies for use and application in other OACPS countries.

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