




Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

A decorative graphic on the left side of the page consisting of several concentric, overlapping circles in shades of green, yellow, and orange.

SWM SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT **PROGRAMME**



A woman in a vibrant, multi-colored patterned dress is shown from the chest down. She is holding a large, dark, cooked animal head (possibly a wild boar or similar) over a large metal bowl. The bowl contains various food items, including green vegetables and what appears to be meat. She is also holding a stack of banknotes in her other hand. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people in similar traditional attire. A green circular graphic with a yellow arc is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing text.

**An estimated 285
mammal species
are threatened with
extinction due to hunting
for wild meat**



the challenge

Millions of people depend on wild meat for food and income. Wild meat is an important source of protein, fat and micronutrients, particularly for indigenous peoples and rural communities in South America, Africa and Asia.

The demand for wild meat is growing, especially in urban areas. If hunting for wild meat is not managed at sustainable levels, then wildlife populations will decline and rural communities will suffer increased food insecurity. Recent studies have shown that overhunting for food is now threatening hundreds of wildlife species with extinction.

“We are working in selected countries to design and implement actions that achieve both human development goals and wildlife conservation, and will subsequently adapt and replicate viable solutions in many other ACP countries”

Viwanou Gnassounou,
Assistant Secretary General,
African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States

our response

Between 2018 and 2024, the Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme will improve the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in forest, savannah and wetland ecosystems. Field projects are being implemented in 13 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The aim is to:

- **improve how wildlife hunting is regulated**
- **increase the supply of sustainably produced meat products and farmed fish**
- **strengthen the management capacities of indigenous and rural communities**
- **reduce demand for wild meat, particularly in towns and cities**



**Seven-year ACP
initiative being
implemented in Africa,
the Caribbean and the
Pacific**

where we work

SWM
PROGRAMME

Guyana - Rupununi Savannahs •

Sustainable wildlife and fisheries management
in savannah forest landscapes

Gabon - Mulundu Department •

Sustainable management of village hunting in
the wildlife trade catchment of a small provincial
town, in a context of low human density

Republic of the Congo - Ouessou basin •

Sustainable community hunting and fishing management
in logging concessions

Zambia and Zimbabwe - KaZa •

Community Conservancy as a basis for a nested
wild and domestic protein supply model





• Sahelian Wetlands Site - RESSOURCE Project

Sustainable management of migratory waterbirds within wetlands for the benefit of local communities

Senegal Mali Chad Sudan Egypt

• Papua New Guinea - Bismarck Forest Corridor

Sustainable consumption of meat and cultural materials obtained from wildlife

• Madagascar - Makira landscape

Transition from subsistence consumption of endemic species that are particularly vulnerable to that of resilient exotic and domestic species

• Democratic Republic of the Congo - Ituri landscape

Sustainable community management of hunting and forest resource use within and outside protected areas

"We must recognise and promote the legitimate rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities to manage wildlife for their immediate and long-term benefit."

Philippe Mayaux
Team Leader Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services
EuropeAid, European Commission

working with communities

Respectful engagement with indigenous peoples and local communities is a core feature of the SWM Programme. This is reflected in our community rights-based approach. Putting people's rights at the centre of wildlife management will help ensure that a suitable balance can be found between conservation and the use of wildlife resources for food security and nutrition. Before we begin any project, or major new activity in the project lifecycle, we first seek the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from the communities with whom we work.

A close-up photograph of a man with dark skin and hair, shirtless, aiming a traditional bow and arrow. He is in a forest setting with blurred trees and foliage in the background. The bow is made of wood and has a string. The arrow has a black fletching with red feathers. The man's expression is focused. A green circular graphic with a yellow bottom arc is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing white text.

**The needs, rights
and interests of indigenous
peoples and local communities
are at the centre of all SWM
Programme activities**

Two donors, four
implementing partners,
thirteen governments
and dozens of rural
communities



partnership approach

The SWM Programme is being implemented by a dynamic consortium of partners who are working together with governments and local communities to conserve wildlife and develop a sustainable future. The consortium includes the:

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD)
- Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

The SWM Programme is an African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States initiative, which is being funded by the European Union with co-funding from the French Global Environment Facility.



SWM PROGRAMME

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FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR
L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

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