

SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

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Definition: Sustainable Wildlife Management

According to the

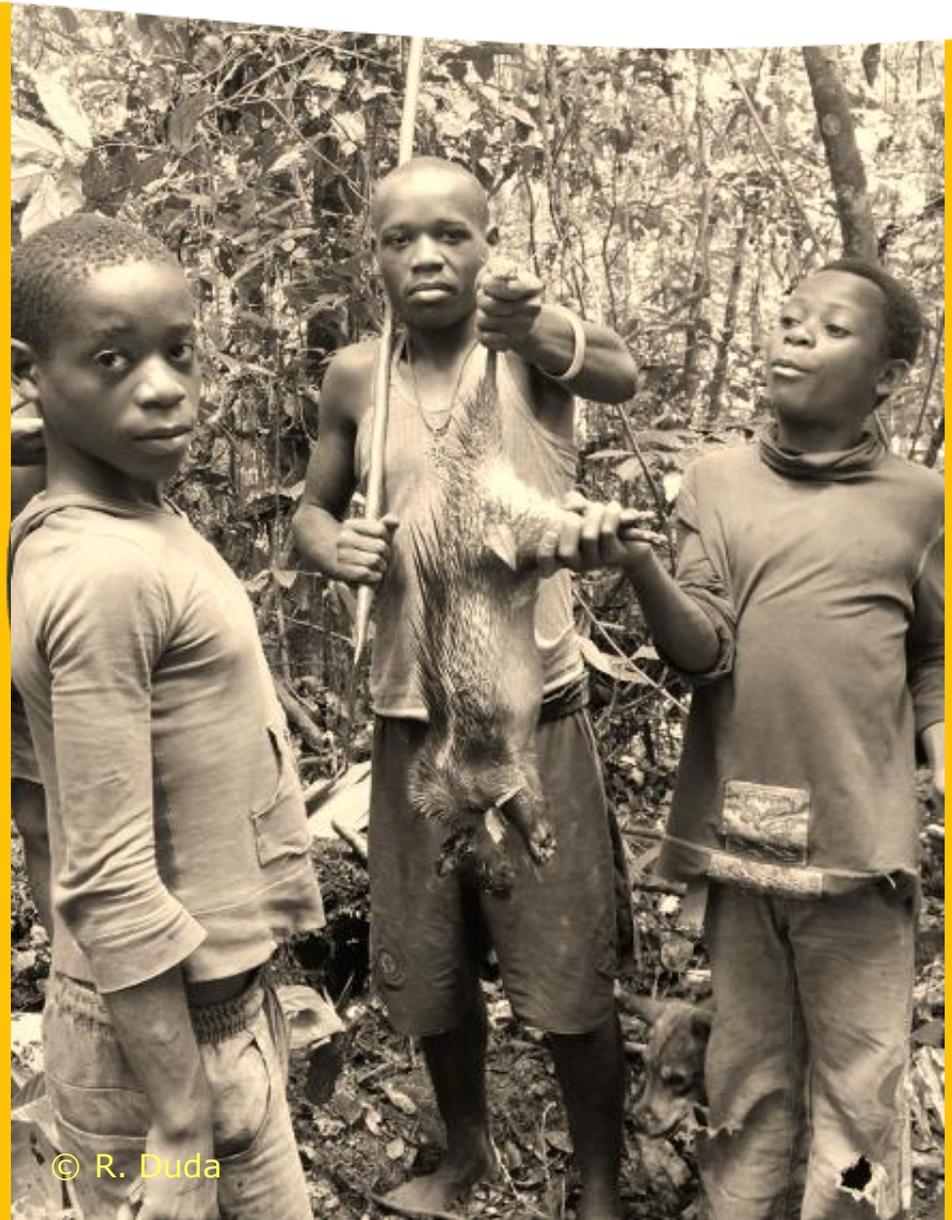
Convention on Biological Diversity (Decision 14/7)
sustainable wildlife management is:

“the sound management of wildlife species to sustain their populations and habitat over time, considering the socioeconomic needs of human populations’

What is Wild Meat?

In Africa, forest is often referred to as 'the bush', thus wildlife and the meat derived from it, is referred to as '**bushmeat**'.

But this term or '**wild meat**' is applied to all wildlife species, including threatened and endangered, used for meat throughout the world.



Wild Meat Species

Over **600** vertebrates eaten as wild meat, out of more than **2,000** animal species consumed worldwide

	Oceania	South America	South/SE Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa
Amphibians	3	3	14	16
Reptiles		6	76	6
Birds	34	53	75	60
Mammals	6	53	23	210

In Tropical and Sub-Tropical Regions

**More than
50%**
protein intake
for many
communities
worldwide

Food security

In Tropical and Sub-Tropical Regions



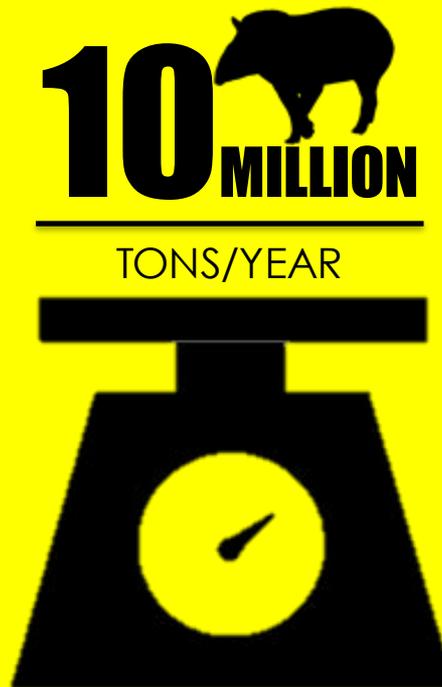
Cultural practice

Impact of Uncontrolled Hunting



**POPULATION
DECLINE
UP TO 90%**

Hunted x Non-hunted
(Peres, 2000)



MAMMAL MEAT
TROPICS

(Fa et al. 2002; Nasi et al.
2011)

26%
MAMMALS
THREATENED



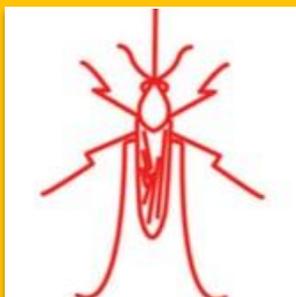
(Ripple et al. 2016)

Reasons for concern



Ecological impacts: poses a real threat to many wildlife species.

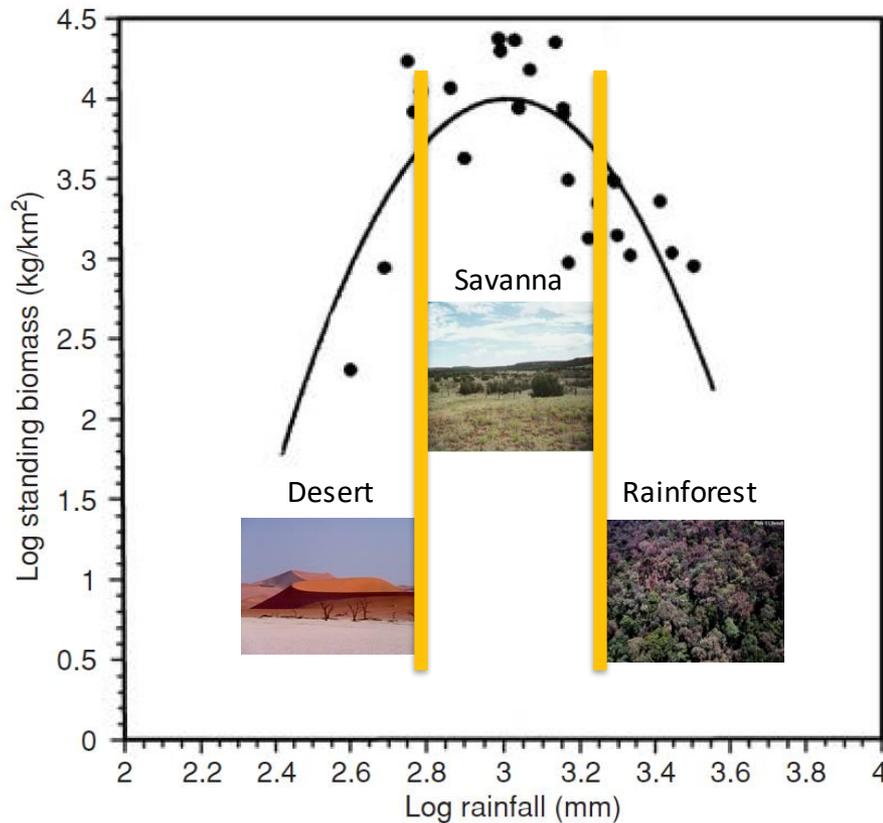
Food security and nutrition: linked to food security and livelihood of numerous urban or rural people.



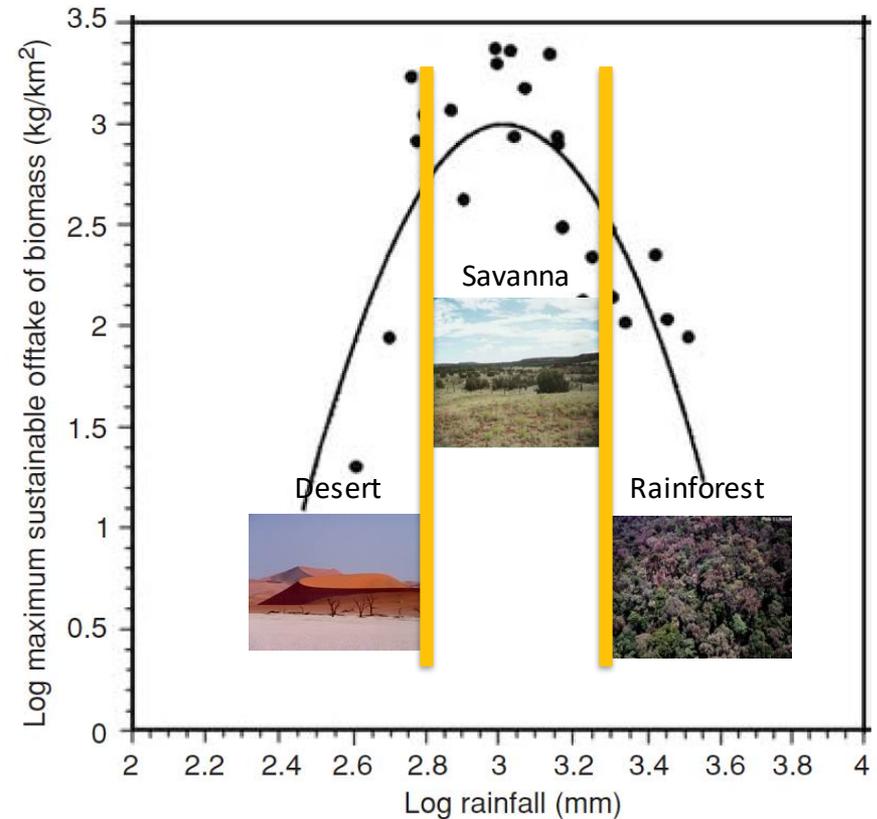
Health and zoonotic diseases: bushmeat can be an important reservoir of zoonotic pathogens.

Productivity of ecosystems differ

Mammalian standing biomass



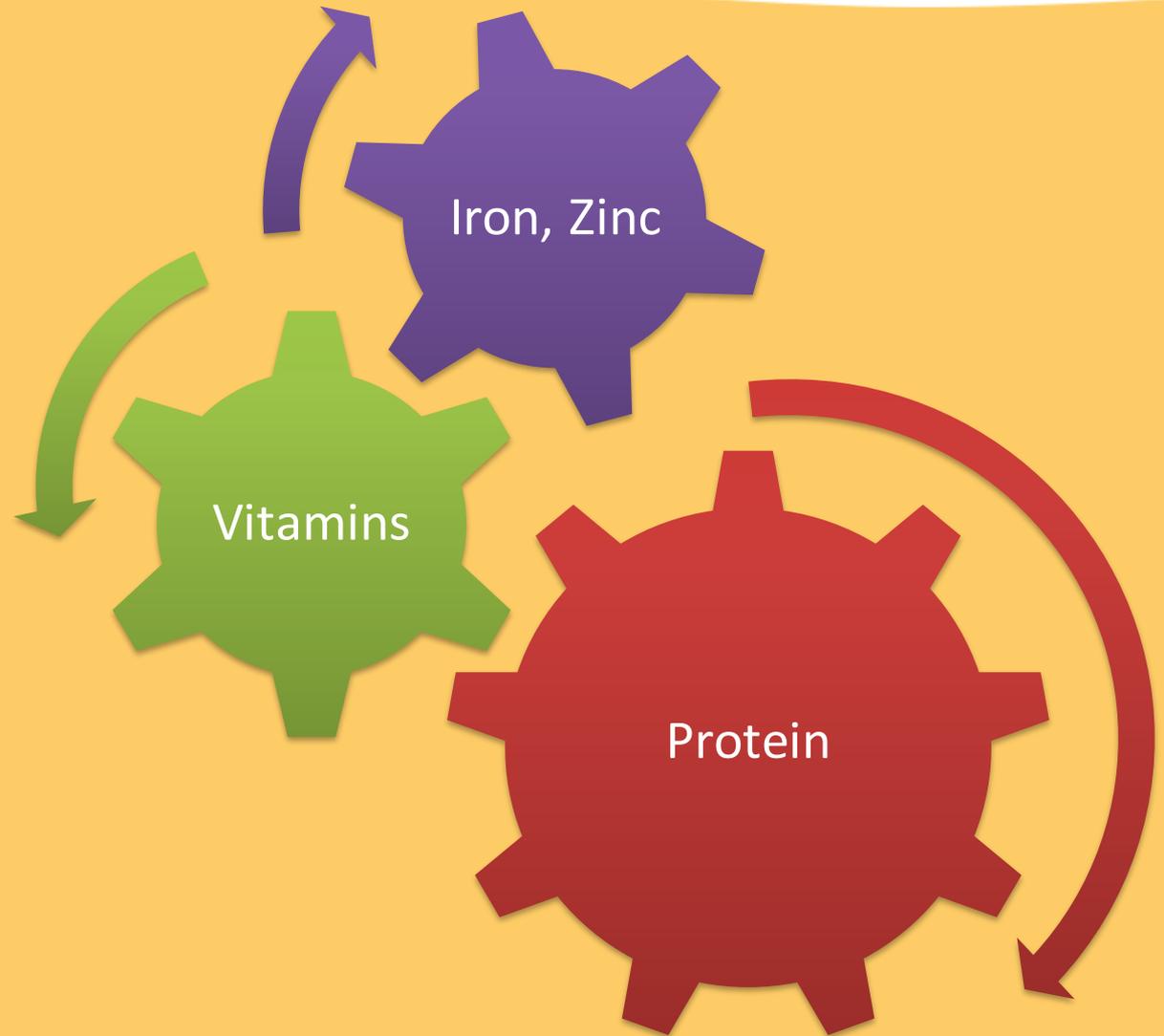
Maximum sustainable offtake



Dietary importance of wild meat

As wild meat and fish availability decreases, the most immediate and serious effect would not be a **reduction** in protein intake, but in **fat intake**.

Wild meat provides fat as well as protein. Fat is energy-rich and contains vitamins. Dietary fat should supply at least 15-20% of the energy intake.



Replacement with domestic meats?



15 million

2 billion

5 million tonnes/year of wild meat in the Congo Basin

Global needs

Plans for sustainable consumption

Protect game species to promote food security

Protect threatened species



Specific solutions

A. **Manage and improve sustainability** of wild meat supply at the source

B. **Reduce demand** for unsustainably managed wild meat

C. **Create enabling conditions** for a controlled, sustainable wild meat sector



Sustainable wildlife management

Integrate conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into **national decision-making**;

Use biological resources to **avoid or minimize adverse impacts** on biological diversity;

Protect and **encourage customary use of biological resources** according to traditional cultural practices compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;

Support local populations develop and implement **remedial action** in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced; and

Encourage governmental authorities - private sector collaboration to develop methods for sustainable use of biological resources.