IUCN/SSC work on bushmeat issues

Objective 1

Facilitate the implementation of the decisions taken at CBD COP10 and CITES CoP15 in relation to bushmeat

- **Crocodile SG** – working to refine knowledge on the extent of harvest relative to population size for various species, to determine sustainability of offtake.

- **Antelope SG** – working to inform its members of bushmeat issues and communicate CBD and CITES decisions

- SG members in **Madagascar** – investigating the contribution of bushmeat to livelihoods and the socio-economic drivers of the bushmeat economy - 95% of respondents had eaten at least one protected species (and 45% had eaten more than 10). Evidence that bushmeat species are not generally preferred suggests that increased availability of domestic meat and fish may reduce demand.

- **African elephant SG** – investigating the elephant meat trade in Central Africa. Although not a primary driver for illegal killing of elephants, the price differential indicates that elephant meat is highly preferred in urban markets, with availability limiting levels of consumption.

Objective 2

Encourage and enable Parties and relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources in tropical and sub-tropical forests

- **Crocodile SG** – Supporting efforts to monitor the sustainability of wildlife hunting, for example with indigenous communities through management plans
- **Sustainable Use SG** – Supporting work to survey legislative and policy environments for establishing sustainable indigenous wildlife-based enterprises in Australia
- **Bat SG** – Stimulating research on sustainable harvest of bat bushmeat given recent research indicating that high levels of hunting and low reproductive rates are likely to have severe negative effects on bat populations
- SG members in **Madagascar** – Review of Madagascar's wildlife legislation with particular focus on wildlife exploitation

Objective 3

Analyze a wide-range of anti-bushmeat activities and come up with a list of lessons learnt and best practice examples

- **Equid SG** - Working with local communities through conservation education and developing conservation action plans
- **Crocodile SG** – In Bolivia, working with communities to ensure legal and sustainable trade of *Caiman yacare* skins and meat
- **Sustainable Use SG** – Helping local land-holders benefit from commercial kangaroo harvests, and therefore enhance the value of the species and its habitat
- **Sustainable Use SG** – Maori management and harvest of the sooty shearwater in New Zealand is successful and sustainable due to the extremely secure property rights, allowing stable and adaptive management
- **Sustainable Use SG** – Harvest of Gannet chicks in the Hebrides sustainably managed through a combination of legislation and traditional rights