GWP Online Training on Human-Wildlife Conflict

Managing conflicts over wildlife: key principles











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Introductions

Latin America GWP & ASL Projects



Agenda

Managing Conflicts over Wildlife: Key Principles

- Introduction: making sense of complexity and diversity in human-wildlife conflicts Presentation (10 min) | Group Discussion (10 min)
- 2 Levels of conflict: are you solving the right problem? Identifying underlying causes of conflict Presentation (10 min) | Breakout Discussion (15 min) | Reporting back (10 min)

Break (15 min)

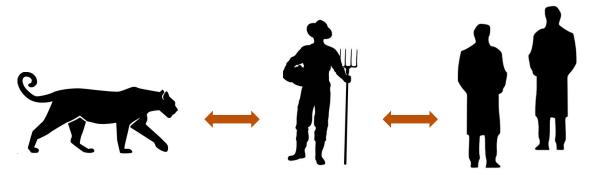
- Who is involved and why? stakeholder mapping to identify parties, positions & interests

 Presentation (10 min) | Breakout Discussion (15 min) | Reporting back (10 min)
- 4 Process principles & design: engage, de-escalate, build dialogue, create co-ownership
 Presentation (10 min) | Breakout Discussion (15 min) | Reporting back (10 min)

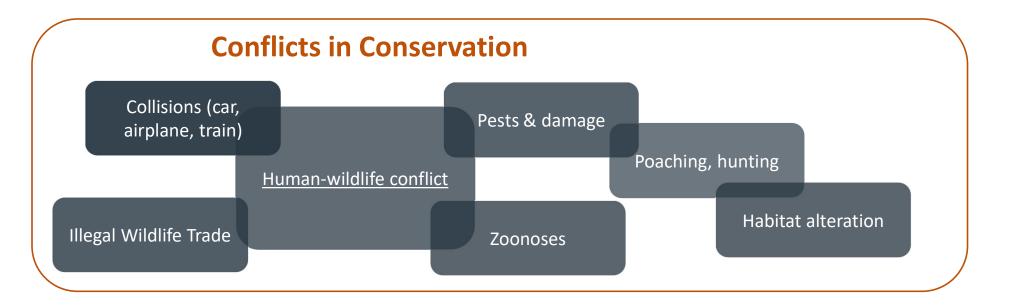
Conclusion (10 min)



Human-Wildlife Conflict



- Interaction
- Social tension/clash
- Recurrence & concern



What is so challenging about HWC?







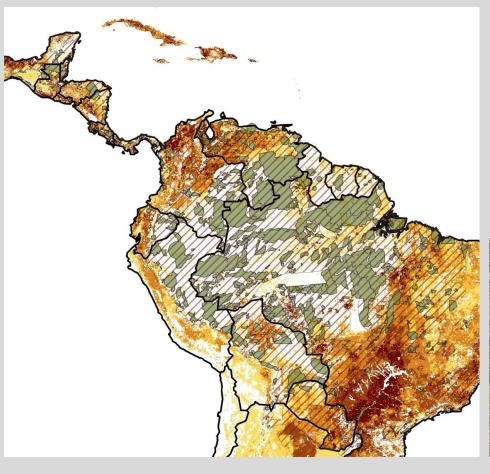
Scale

Complexity

Uniqueness



Spatial overlap



Emerging pressures

Climate change & land use changes Loss of wildlife tourism income







HWCs following conservation success













What is the conflict really about?





How to manage transboundary dilemmas?

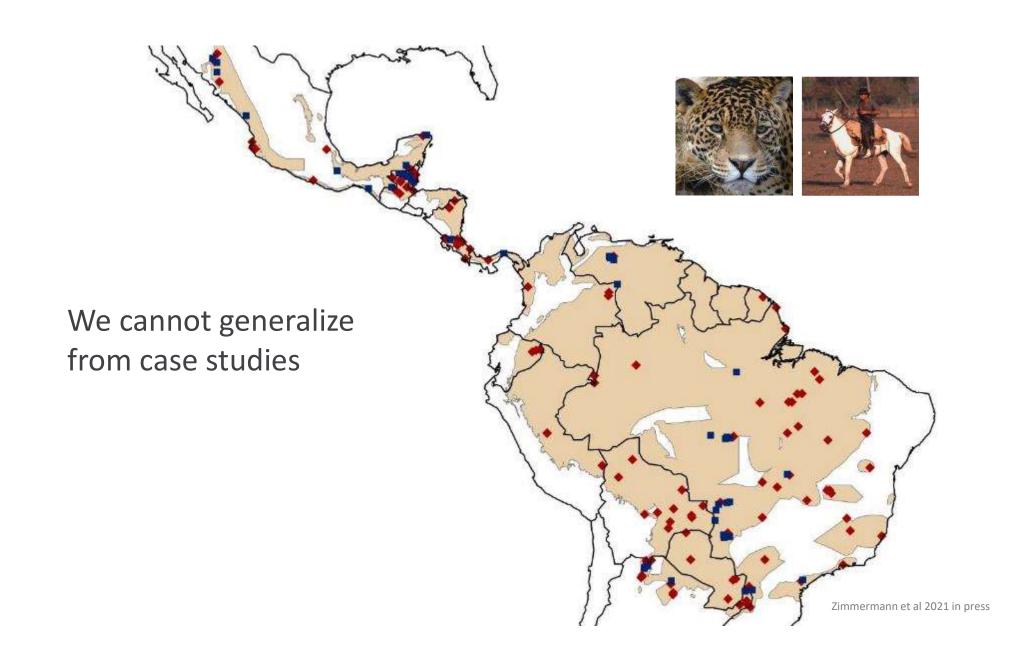


How to preserve tolerance?

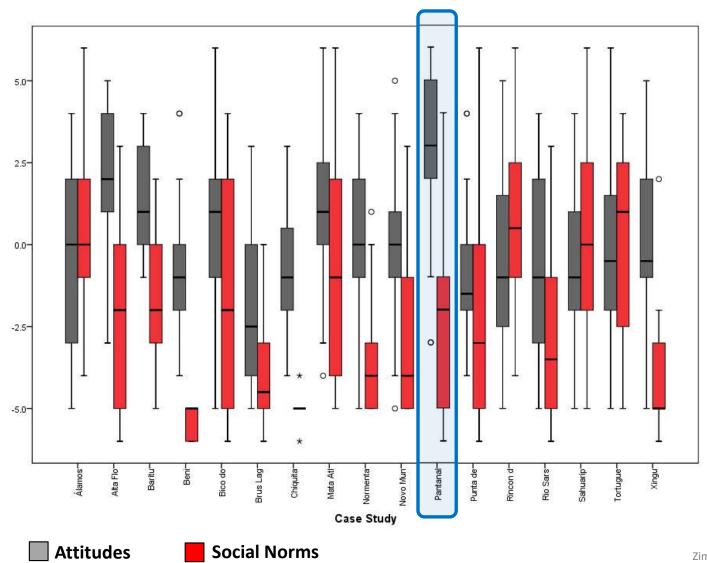


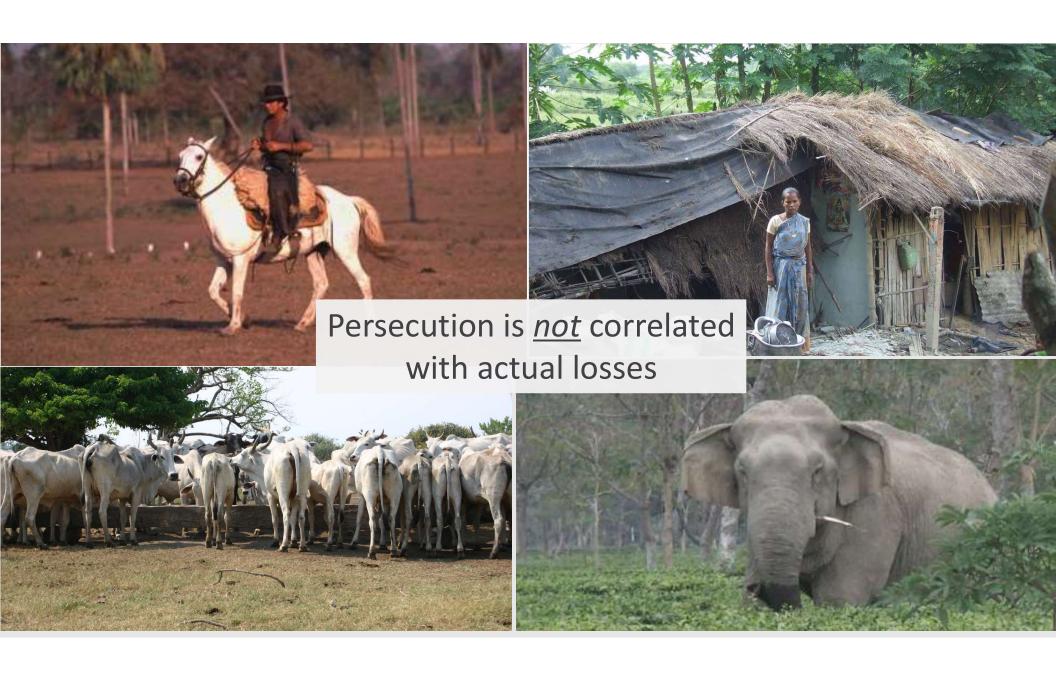






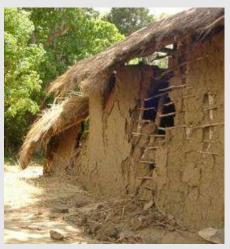
Attitudes are poor predictors







Why do many attempts to mitigate HWCs not work?



an electric fence





simple solutions not implemented





wrong species blamed for loss



Challenges in managing HWCs

- 1. HWCs are complex, dynamic systems
- 2. Each case of HWC is different from the next
- 3. HWCs most often have hidden layers of social conflict
- 4. Causal links can be unclear or hidden



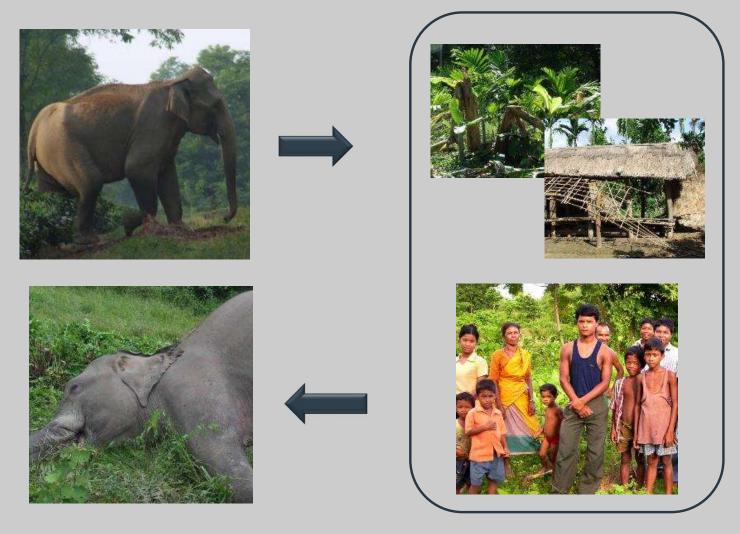
Discussion

What are the key challenges with HWC in your country or project right now?

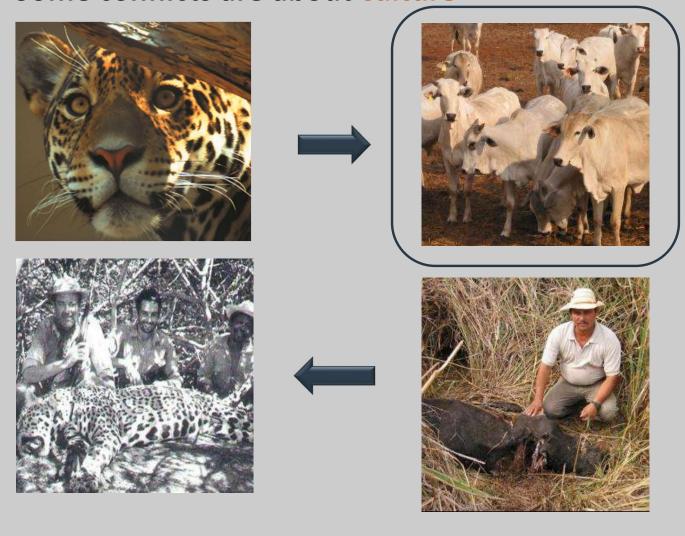
Levels of conflict

All human-wildlife conflicts are complex, but some are more complex than others...

Some conflicts are about resources



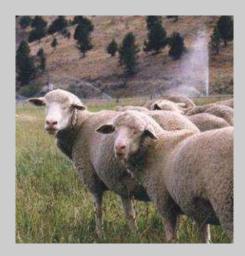
Some conflicts are about culture



Some conflicts are about identity





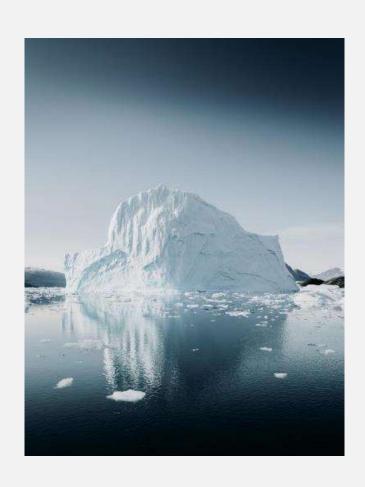


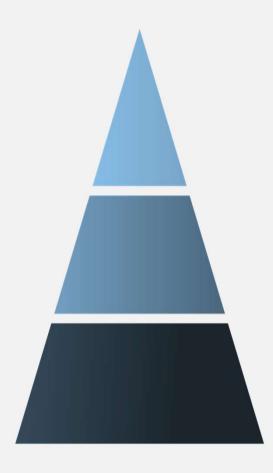






The Levels of Conflict over Wildlife

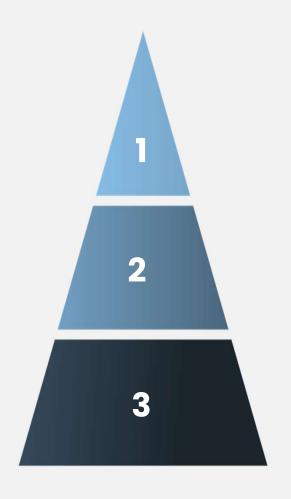




Levels of Conflict over Wildlife



IDENTIFYING The Levels of Conflict



Sympathy for the needs of wildlife Mainly concerned about losses Not much history of attempts or Willingness to adapt own habits Openness to receiving help

Dislike of the species, strong NIMBY effect
Accumulated frustration, exaggeration of incidences
A history of unresolved losses, resentment
Expectation someone else should fix or compensate
Sceptical about motivations of others

Strongly negative, disproportionate to damage
Use of strong or polarized language
Very negative reflections about history of attempts
Reluctant to cooperate and reduce damage
Hostility towards the intentions of others



Break out discussions

What is the **level of conflict** you are dealing with, what are the signs of this?

Who is involved and why?

Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders / Actors / Parties











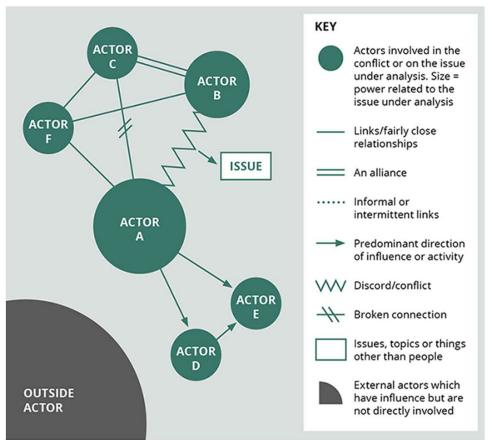


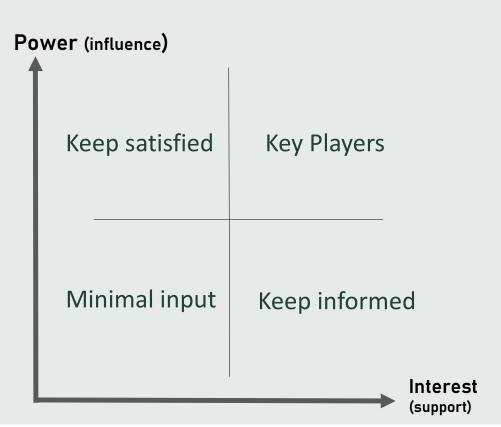


Stakeholder Mapping

Peacebuilding

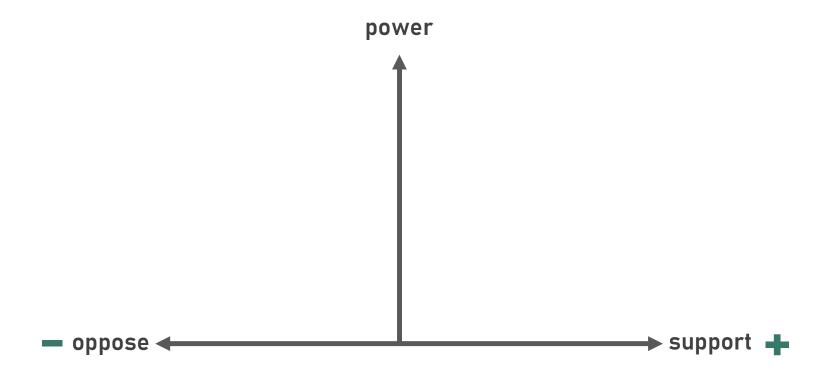
Marketing **KEY**





Stakeholder Mapping

Human-Wildlife Conflict



Worked Example: Conflict over the Mauritius Fruit Bat











Biodiversity law: Mauritius culls threatened fruit bats

F. B. Vincent Florens

Nature 530, 33 (04 February 2016) | doi:10.1038/530033a



Endangered fruit bats 'being driven to extinction' in Mauritius after mass culls kill 50,000

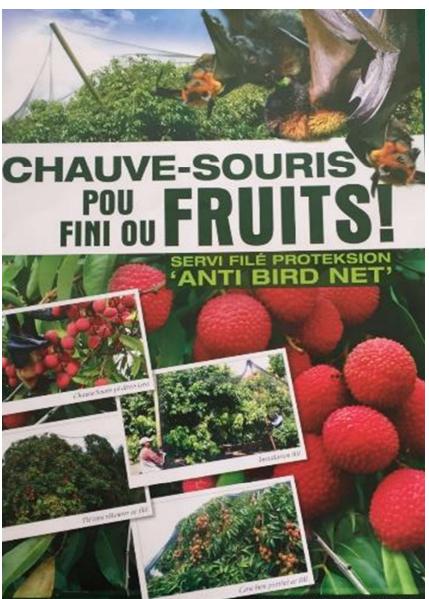
The fewer animals remain, the more vulnerable they will be to natural disasters, disease and habitat loss!



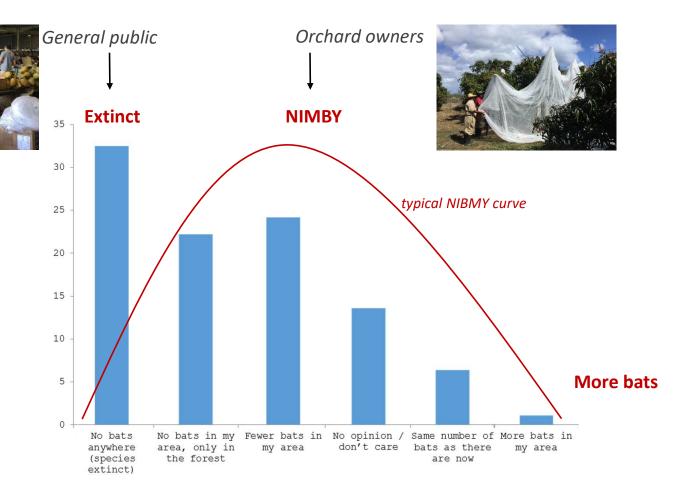
Conservationists urge Mauritius to halt cull of threatened fruit bat

A government cull of tens of thousands of bats has no scientific basis and is putting the survival of the species at risk, coalition says





Which outcome would you prefer for Mauritius fruit bats?

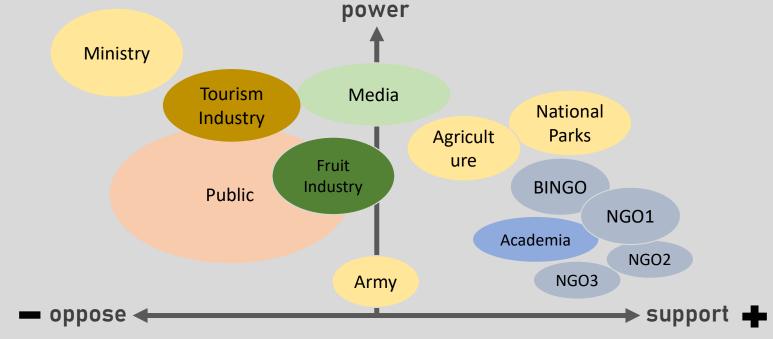




STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE PROCESS

Mauritius fruit bat issue



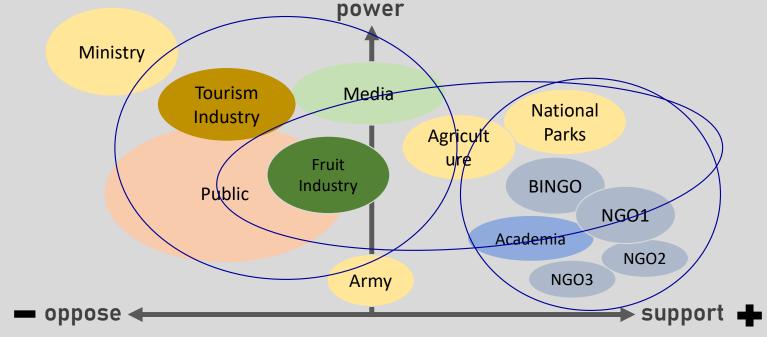




STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE PROCESS

Mauritius fruit bat issue





ISSUE: public perception of bats

ISSUE: research strategy, bat conservation & fruit damage

ISSUE: damage to orchards

Stakeholder Mapping

Human-Wildlife Conflict

How to break down the dialogues
What topics to focus on
Who to host and facilitate

oppose
support

Break out discussions

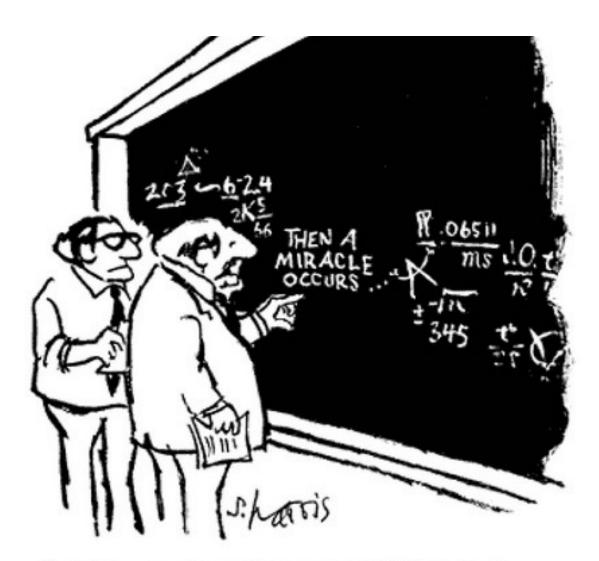
Q

Who are all the stakeholders in the HWC scenario in your project, and how might you break down the process?

Principles for process and design

Are you solving the right problem?

Are the activities the right solutions to that problem?



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

4 common pitfalls in HWC management

Assumptions

- Extent of retaliation is linked to extent of loss
- Attitudes & awareness determine behaviour

Approaches

- **☒** Causal errors in theory of change
- Ex Focussing on wrong level of conflict

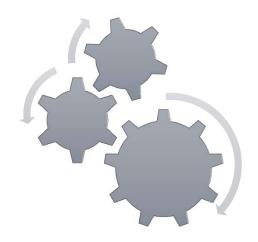
INCOMPLETE APPROACHES?



Reduce losses
Increase livelihoods
Improve attitudes
Improve awareness

ASSUMPTIONS





VAGUE GOAL



Human-wildlife coexistence



Theory of Change

Human-wildlife conflict projects

PLAN BACKWARDS



Improve attitudes
Improve awareness
Provide information
Influence social norms

Why are they really killing jaguars?



Reduce killing of jaguars

What are hidden/historic tensions?

What are the barriers to protecting livestock?

Reduce livestock predation

Other outcome goals...

AND CROSS-CHECK



Value (appreciate, protect)



Benefit (tangibly, economically)

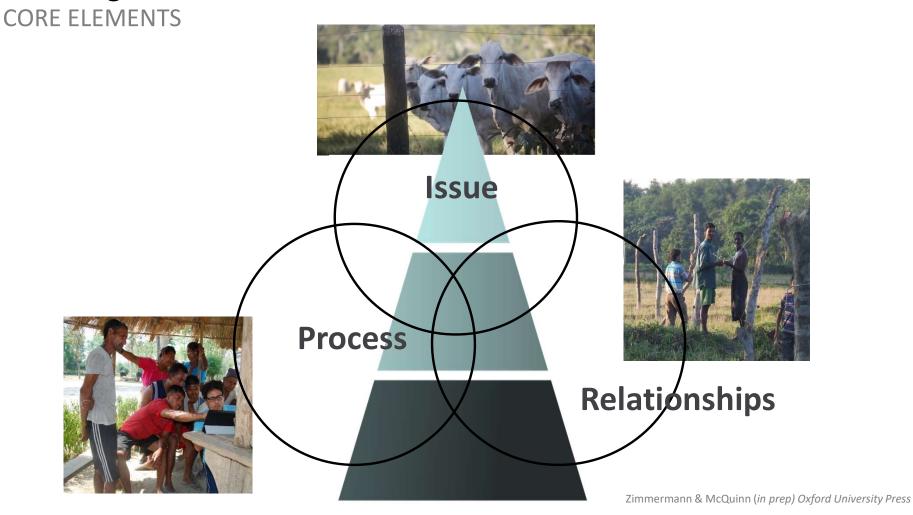


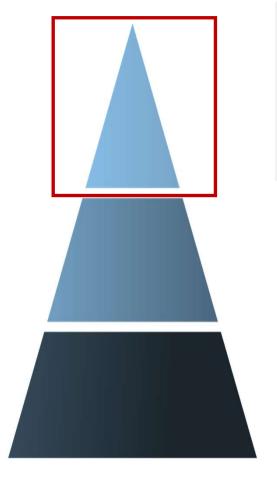
HWC Project Aims: create processes to enable this

Principles for process and design

how to engage, de-escalate, build dialogue, create coownership

Conflict Negotiation





Aim: Find practical solutions

- to safeguard income and security
- to reduce risk of losses to levels acceptable
- to increase productivity or diversify income sources

Method:

Consultations
Community meetings
Focus groups
Facilitated problemsolving





- Parties need to be heard; all views are heard as valid
- Focus on building relationships (not so much on the topic)
- Address and discuss the history, past unresolved issues

Method: Stakeholder dialogue process (step-by-step)





Aim: Reconciling clashing identities

- Deconstructing to the basics (needs, identities)
- Emphasis on re-balancing decision-making, ownership, power
- Symbolic gestures show respect/willingness

Method: Reconciliation dialogues, conflict transformation

Professional Mediator



Break out discussions

Q

What issues are you addressing in your HWC initiative & are there any approaches to modify?

Conclusion

Thoughts? Questions?

Which topics next?

For webinars, training & discussion

Ecological, spatial & behavioural aspects
How ecological factors, behaviour and foraging
by wildlife shape hotspots of HWCs

Human & social dimensions

How attitudes, behaviour, beliefs, values are shaped; social research, questionnaires, focus groups, other approaches

Negotiation & mediation in conflicts

Key approaches in handling and de-escalating conflicts, appropriate strategies for managing these, when to use third party mediators

Working with the media
How media and social media influence HWC
outcomes & how to work with this

Financial instruments

Overview of options, limitations, risks and key considerations for compensation, insurance, or certification

Damage reduction & safety measures

Overview of barriers, deterrents, repellents
and guarding approaches, principles and how
to ensure maintenance

Monitoring and evaluation
of incidences and interventions: from
planning to monitoring and evaluation

Vote

Further Resources

HWC Library www.hwctf.org



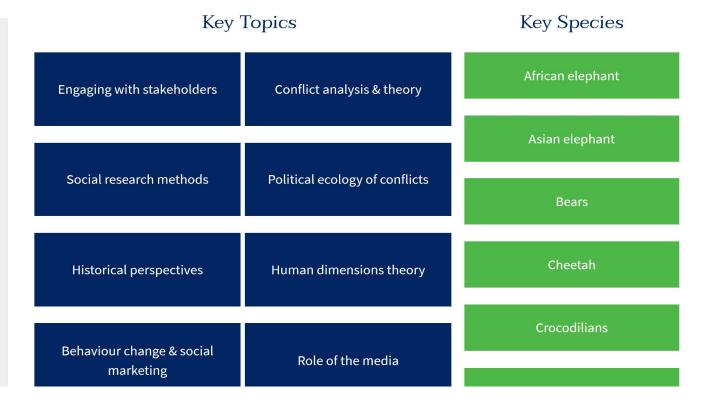
Human-Wildlife Conflict Resource Library

Latest

Soliku, O., and U. Schraml. 2020. From conflict to collaboration: the contribution of comanagement in mitigating conflicts in Mole National Park, Ghana. Oryx 54:483-493. Download

Zimmermann, A., B. McQuinn, and D. W. Macdonald. 2020. Levels of conflict over wildlife: understanding and addressing the right problem. Conservation Science and Practice:e259. 🔎 Download

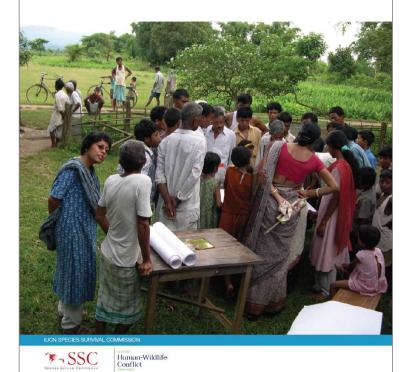
Meena, V., P. J. Johnson, A. Zimmermann, R. A. Montgomery, and D. W. Macdonald. 2020. Evaluation of human attitudes and factors conducive to promoting human-lion





Position Statement

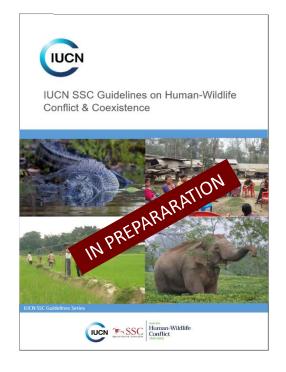
On the Management of Human-Wildlife Conflict



IUCN Position Statement on HWC

English, French, Spanish, Portuguese www.iucn.org/theme/species/publications/policies-and-position-statements

COMING SOON







www.hwcconference.org



















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