

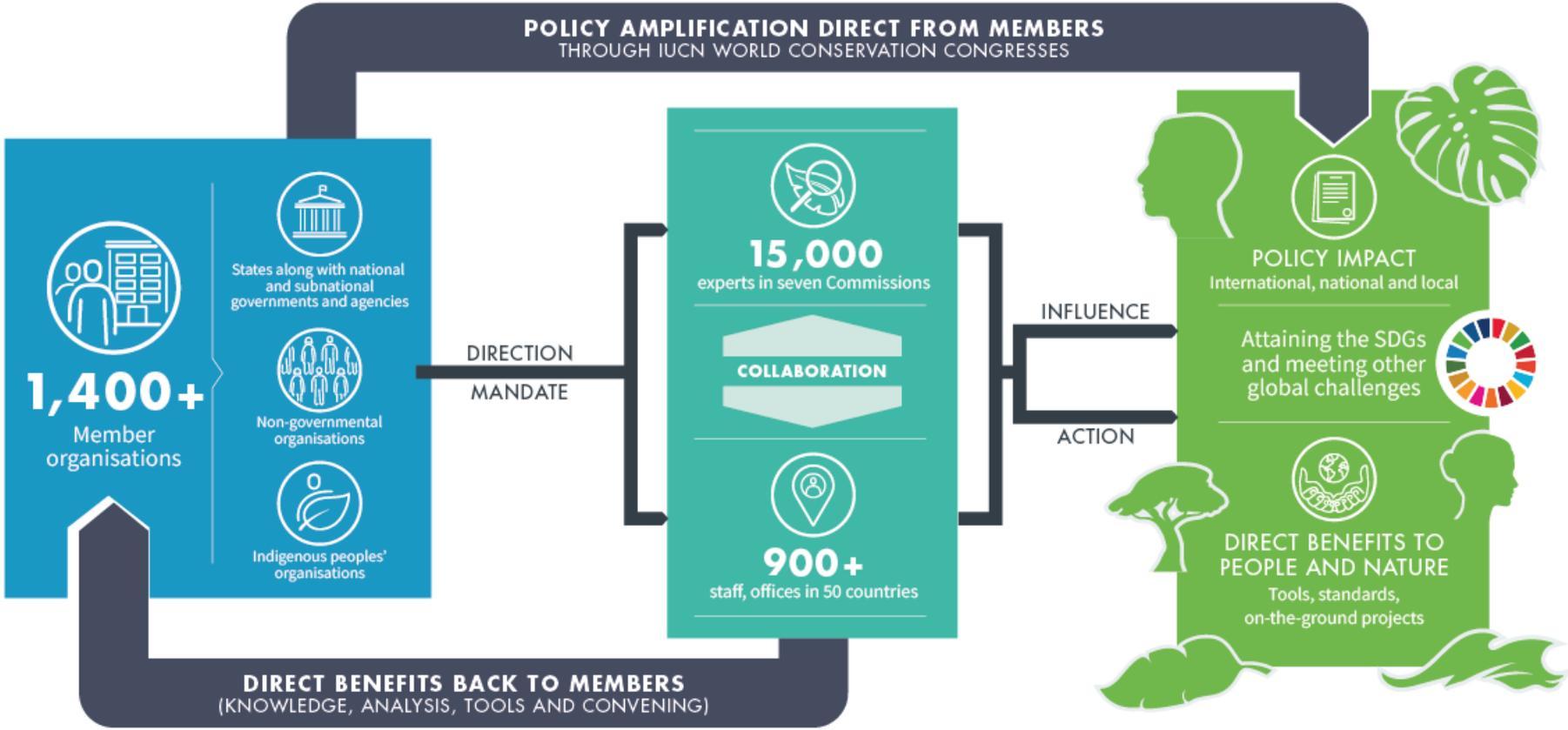
# The Role of Falconers and Local Communities in Conservation and Sustainability



# What is the IUCN



## UNITED FOR LIFE AND LIVELIHOODS



# Sustainable Use and Management of Ecosystems Thematic Group

- In 2014, Sustainable Use and Management of Ecosystems (SUME) founded in CEM. SUME developed web-based projects Sakernet, Perdixnet & FalCoNet in collaboration with IAF (and ESUG)
- Based on a history of collaboration, IAF and IUCN signed a Memorandum of Understanding, in 2022, to work together on the conservation of raptors - SUME is the IUCN contact point.
- Works closely with the European Sustainable Use Group which is a global organization combining expert conservationists in a wide range of projects supporting sustainable use.

## Work of SUME:

- Working with Anatrack(Ltd) which is a software developer, and ESUG, we have established capacity to develop multilingual portals in multiple text types – can be interactive – can work with smart phones.
- Simple software-management suitable for translator groups and avoiding commercial pressures.
- Provides capacity for outreach to local and indigenous communities providing “Glocal” information sharing (can be two-way) and encouraging “bottom-up” capacity for conservation action.
- Partnership with IAF has established youth engagement with volunteer translator capacity.



# SUME Projects and Work:

- [www.sakernet.org](http://www.sakernet.org) with CMS/UNEP, IAF and Birdlife International - to open communication, develop trust and establish attitudes amongst users of the saker falcon across its range. Capacity for sustainable use management.

- [www.perdixnet.org](http://www.perdixnet.org) with IAF (Biodiversity WG) and UK based GWCT.

With now plans for potential geo-planning enhancement.

- [www.naturalliance.org](http://www.naturalliance.org) established in 2019, now in 43 languages and with 53 national regional sites and using a forum capacity with 150 collaborators managing sites in regional and linguistic groups.
- Further plans and enhancements.

## Other work:

- Engagement in the CMS Raptors MoU – Saker Global Action Plan as a Signatory (Collaborating Partner) and interested party with engagement in flagship-projects and adaptive management development
- Engagement through accredited partners in work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
- Range of other engagements including Human Wildlife Conflict and Co-existence, SSC one-health for biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Further partnerships and projects

# Terms used

- **Glocal** = Global with local information sharing
- **Bottom-up** = informed pressure within democratic communities that can ensure good environmental-decision making and management by elected government and administrative authorities – the reverse of a regulatory top-down approach. **Glocal** is **top-down** with **bottom-up**.

# Terms and Concepts in the context of this conference:

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What is “Conservation”?

Who is the IAF

What are MEAs?

CMS

Raptors MoU

What is IPBES?

Who are Indigenous Peoples and Local  
Communities?



# What is Conservation?

## Conservation actions: (the list is not exhaustive)

- a) Scientific studies.
- b) Population surveys and recording (including citizen science) .
- c) Sentinel function (including valid observations by IPLCs).
- d) Ex-situ conservation (breeding).
- e) In-situ management programs.
- f) Ecosystem management/ restoration/hazard mitigation (rehabilitation)
- g) Legislation and Conservation Policy development.
- h) Legislation and regulation enforcement.
- i) Education and outreach – influence on the public, other resource users and land managers.
- j) Sustainable use and creating value for ecosystems and biodiversity

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And, so, we can understand that “conservation activities” create a circle of necessary elements.

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# What is CMS and the Raptors MoU.

- Multinational Environmental Agreement (CITES, Bern Convention etc)
- **CMS:** The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) is an environmental treaty of the United Nations that provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. It brings together the Range States of migratory species, laying the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures throughout a migratory range.
- **Raptors MoU:** Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia. TAG, Task-Forces, Action Plans (Global, National, Species)

# What is IPBES?

- **The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)** is an intergovernmental organization established, by UN, to improve the interface between science and policy on issues of biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- **What are Ecosystem Services?** These are the many and varied benefits to humans provided by the natural environment and healthy ecosystems. (i.e. agroecosystems, forest ecosystem, grassland ecosystems, and aquatic ecosystems). These ecosystems, functioning in healthy relationships, offer such things as natural pollination of crops, clean air, extreme weather mitigation, and human mental and physical well-being.

# IPBES Assessment of Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

There are about 8 billion humans in the world. More than one person in three depends on gathering wild plant materials for food and fuel, on fishing and on hunting, mostly in poorer countries.

In richer countries, wild species contribute to food variety, health and recreation, while nourishment comes mainly from farming.

IPBES ASUB has shown that our use of wild species is broadly sustainable for gathering and recreational hunting on land.

It is less so when we depend on wild animal species for food, especially where farms and other development convert so much land that ecosystems support less wildlife.

The assessment also showed that sustainable use of wild species has huge unexploited potential to help meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goals

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# Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities- IPLC

- The United Nations, The Convention on Biological Diversity and IUCN recognize **indigenous people and local communities** and their importance within ecosystems and to conservation.
- **Indigenous people** are specifically defined, with some complexity, but noting: They have a distinct set of rights linked to their social, political and economic situation as a result of their ancestry and stewardship of lands and resources vital to their well-being. .
- **Local Communities** are less easily defined but recognizing: because of long association and reliance upon local resources, local communities have accumulated knowledge, innovations and practices regarding the sustainable management and development of these territories including useful environmental knowledge.



• Thank You