



SWM SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME



INTPA-NEAR Environment & Climate Week

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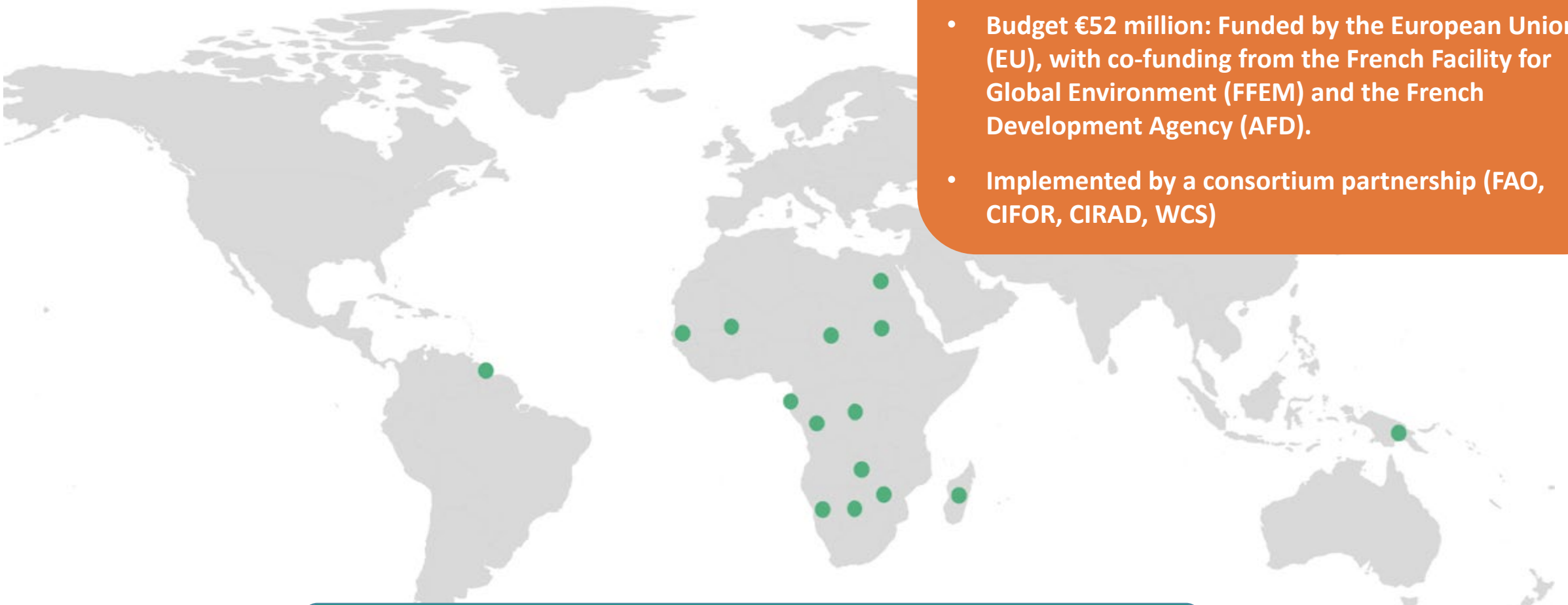
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations





SWM Programme

- Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) initiative (2017-2024)
- Budget €52 million: Funded by the European Union (EU), with co-funding from the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM) and the French Development Agency (AFD).
- Implemented by a consortium partnership (FAO, CIFOR, CIRAD, WCS)



Working in 15 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries



SWM Community Rights-Based Approach (CRBA)



- 1) **Empower IPLCs** (rights-holders) to claim and exercise their rights
- 2) **Strengthen the capacity of actors (duty-bearers)** who have a particular obligation or responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil IPLCs rights
- 3) **Ensure no-harm is created to any individuals or group** the SWM engages with, instead to contribute to promote and fulfil their human rights.



Tools and Methodologies



Community rights-based approach

Social safeguards

Community
rights
situation
analysis

Free, Prior
and Informed
Consent
(FPIC)

Grievance
Redress
Mechanism
(GRM)

Gender
mainstreaming

Research
ethics

Video



Posters





CRBA in details



- Human rights and causality analysis (Civil Rights and Freedoms; Economic, social and cultural rights; Rights of specific persons/groups)
- Patterns of Analysis (Rights-holders and Duty-bearers)
- Capacity gap analysis (capacity gaps of the rights-holders)
- Partnership analysis (capacity gaps of the duty-bearers)
- Identification of project's responses to capacity gaps



Free Prior and Informed Consent

FREE

- Communities take decisions freely and have not been pressured, deceived or forced to decide or agree to proposals made by external agencies

PRIOR

- External agencies provide communities with all necessary prior information in adequate time, including notice of when they will consult with the community

INFORMED

- External agencies have the obligation to tell the truth about their plans, including all positive/negative effects that could result from the programme. Communities must be given adequate time and provided with all the information they need in the appropriate languages, and in a clear format they can understand

CONSENT

- The right of communities to say “yes” or “no” to a proposal. External agencies must respect the communities’ customary processes for decision-making. External agencies must accept from the very outset that a legitimate outcome of consultation process may include a community’s rejection of their proposal





Steps of the FPIC process



1. Selection of communities

2. Initiation and sensitization of selected communities to the FPIC process

3. Identification, together with communities, of decision-making processes

4. Participatory consultation processes with communities, definition of project activities

5. Project planning and adaptation to reach agreement on adaptive management et continuous learning

6. Participatory monitoring and evaluation

7. Review of achievements and lessons learnt



CRBA in the theory of change on the Legal Result



Result 1



Improve institutional and legal frameworks

Improving **access to information** about, and understanding of the sources of law

Sources of law are identified and legal documents are widely accessible and disseminated

Strengths and weaknesses of the existing legal frameworks are identified thanks to specific diagnostic tools and methodologies

Strengths and weaknesses are reflected in a baseline report for each SWM Programme country

Ensuring the **participation** of all stakeholders in the lawmaking process

Public consultation to ensure embedding of social needs

Working groups bringing together scientists and legal experts to ensure embedding of technical knowledge linked to SWM Programme site-specific model

Tailored consultations with IPLC to ensure embedding of traditional knowledge

Removing legal and institutional barriers to sustainable wildlife management

Legal frameworks are updated/improved in a participatory process

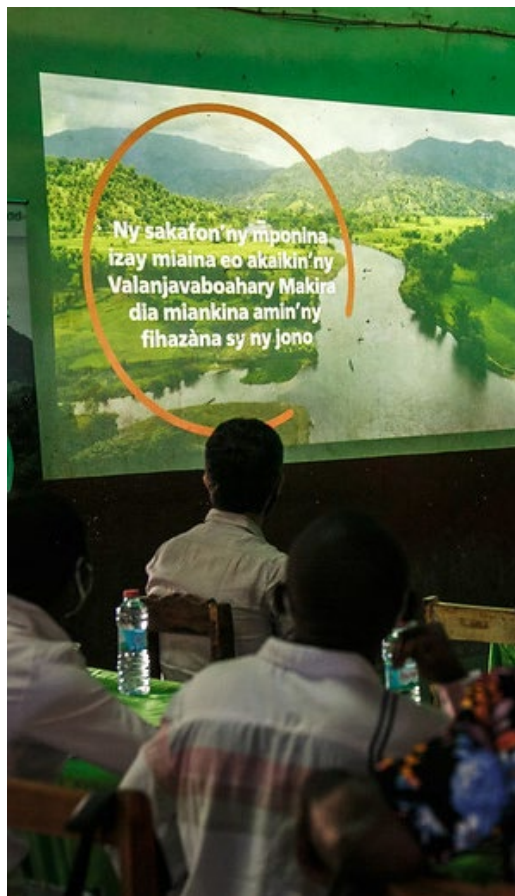
Enforcement of legal frameworks is improved by multi-stakeholder involved

Functioning customary laws/practices are recognized by statutory laws



Access to Information

Innovative tools and methodologies



Customary law and practices

Survey on customary practices and law at site-level

Annex 3



Statutory instruments

Mapping of normative texts

Annex 1



Survey on law implementation and enforcement at site level

Annex 4



Diagnostic on international conventions

Annex 2a



Diagnostic on wildlife-related laws and regulations

Annex 2b



Legal country profile



Ensuring participation of all





PROGRAMME
DE GESTION DURABLE
DE LA FAUNE SAUVAGE
SWM PROGRAMME

Chasse à l'intérieur de la zone d'occupation contrôlée (ZOC)
Madagascar

Les règles de la chasse au sein de la ZOC sont définies par la convention de gestion communautaire et les *Dina*, dans le périmètre de ce qui est prévu par la loi et par le plan d'aménagement et de gestion du Parc Naturel Makira.

D'après la loi, les habitants de la ZOC peuvent chasser ou capturer:

Quoi? Le gibier et les espèces nuisibles. Les espèces protégées à l'exception, pour des besoins vitaux ou pour des motifs liés aux traditions.

Comment? Selon les méthodes de chasse traditionnelles (sagales, arcs, sarbacanes et piégeage).

Quand? Toute l'année pour les espèces nuisibles. Pendant la période d'ouverture de la chasse pour le gibier.

Où? A l'intérieur de la ZOC. Les produits de la chasse obtenus à l'intérieur de la ZOC ne sont pas commercialisables.

Avec? Aucune autorisation particulière n'est requise pour chasser, sauf pour:

- la chasse des espèces protégées pour des besoins vitaux ou pour des motifs liés aux traditions: une autorisation du Conseil de gouvernement, sur proposition du Ministère de l'environnement et du développement durable (MEDD) et du gestionnaire de l'aire protégée, est requise;
- la chasse des espèces protégées ou du gibier, à tout moment de l'année, pour les besoins de l'aménagement et de l'ordre public: une autorisation du MEDD, après avis du gestionnaire de l'aire protégée, est requise.

Dans la convention de gestion communautaire et les *Dina*, les habitants de la ZOC peuvent prévoir:

- Une liste du gibier et des espèces nuisibles pouvant être chassés ainsi que les quantités pouvant être prélevées (collectivement ou par foyer) pour satisfaire les besoins des habitants.
- La reconnaissance des traditions de chasse de certaines espèces protégées.
- Une liste des méthodes de chasse traditionnelles autorisées.
- Une négociation avec le gestionnaire de l'aire protégée et une formation des habitants sur les moyens de prélever les animaux sauvages.
- Des dates d'ouverture de la chasse pour les différentes espèces de gibier.
- Des zones de chasse à l'intérieur de la ZOC, selon les coutumes et les traditions. Les produits de la chasse ainsi obtenus ne sont pas commercialisables et ne doivent pas sortir de la ZOC.

Informons-nous sur nos droits



D'après la loi, les habitants de la ZOC ne peuvent pas chasser ou capturer:

Quoi? Les espèces protégées, sans autorisation.

Quand? La nuit. Pendant la période de fermeture de la chasse pour le gibier.

Où? A l'extérieur de la ZOC, sans autorisation.

Comment? Selon des méthodes de chasse non traditionnelles (armes à feu, véhicules motorisés, etc.).

Tous ces comportements sont sanctionnés par des amendes et/ou de l'emprisonnement.

Les habitants de la ZOC doivent respecter les mesures de régulation prévues dans la convention de gestion communautaire et les *Dina* pour chasser ou capturer des animaux sauvages.

Les violations des *Dina* peuvent être sanctionnées par les *Vondrina* (réparations pécuniaires ou en nature au profit de la victime et du *Fokonolona*). Des mesures d'information et d'éducation sur la conservation et la gestion durable de la faune peuvent être prévues par les *Dina*.



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SWM SUSTAINABLE
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Wildlife regulations
in Guyana that
you need to know



- Under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (2016), wildlife may include animals, fish and even plants.
- Protected species in Guyana are classified in the following categories: Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable according to their population status and other factors. These species are protected and must never be trapped, hunted or killed.
- The list of protected species includes many different kinds of wildlife. Contact the Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Management Commission (GWCMC) for more information.
- For non-protected species, the GWCMC specifies closed seasons. These seasons are determined by careful consideration of the breeding habits of the animals, hunting practices by indigenous peoples and consultations with stakeholders.
- During these closed seasons, these species are not allowed to be hunted, traded or sold. Failure to respect these seasons can result in up to 3 years imprisonment and/or fines of up to GYD 2 000 000.
- No person shall release exotic wildlife species into the environment of Guyana without the written permission of the GWCMC.
- No exotic wildlife shall be bred or kept for commercial purposes without written permission of the GWCMC.

 **Ganges Street, Sophia**

 **223-8939, 223-0940**

 **644-8839, 624-0049**

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Removing Legal and Institutional barriers



- In **Madagascar**, the legal analysis has led to the revision process of Ordinance No. 60-126 on the hunting, fishing and wildlife protection regime in the country, through a multi-stakeholders legal working group.
- In **Republic of the Congo**, the legal analysis has allowed for the production of technical note to assist the multi-stakeholder legal working group on the drafting of the wildlife law.
- In **Guyana** the legal analysis are contributing to the drafting of inland fisheries and aquaculture regulations, as part of a process supported by the SWM programme.
- In **Zimbabwe** the legal analysis has strongly informed the drafting of the Parks and Wildlife bill by external partners
- In **DRC** the legal analysis will inform the drafting of a wildlife use policy and further on of a new wildlife law as part of a multi-stakeholders exercise.
- In **Botswana**, the legal analysis have triggered the drafting of a Community Based Natural Resources Management bill, including widespread national consultations;

The logo for the SWM Programme is located on the left side of the slide. It features the text "SWM" in a large, bold, white sans-serif font, with the word "PROGRAMME" in a smaller, all-caps, white sans-serif font directly below it. The text is centered within a circular graphic composed of several concentric, overlapping arcs in shades of teal, orange, and yellow.

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Thank You!

A brighter future for people and wildlife

