



EUROPARC
F E D E R A T I O N

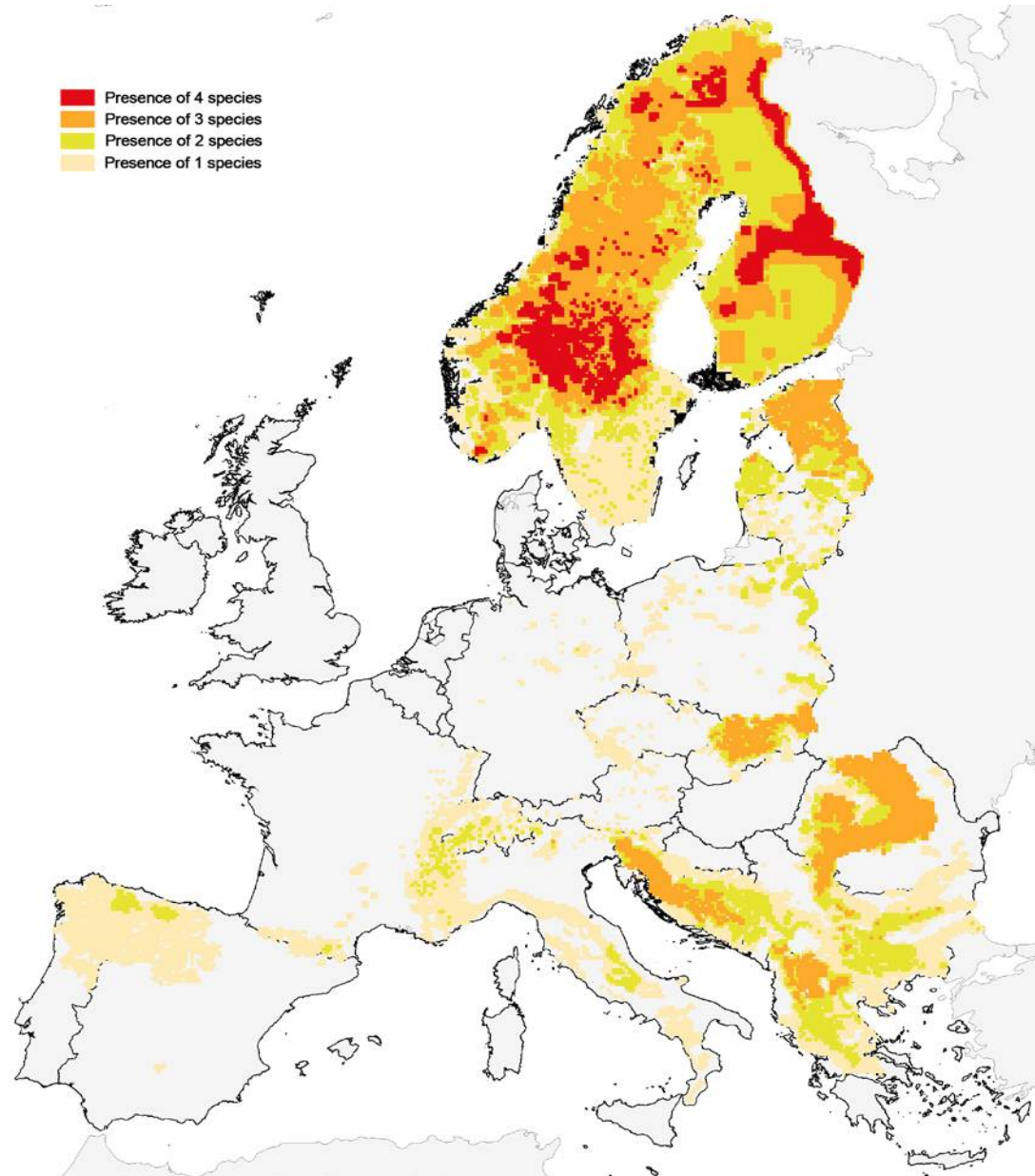
SUPPORT COEXISTENCE WITH LARGE CARNIVORES THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Valeria Salvatori
Institute for Applied Ecology



**Coexistence with large carnivores:
the role of Protected Areas.**

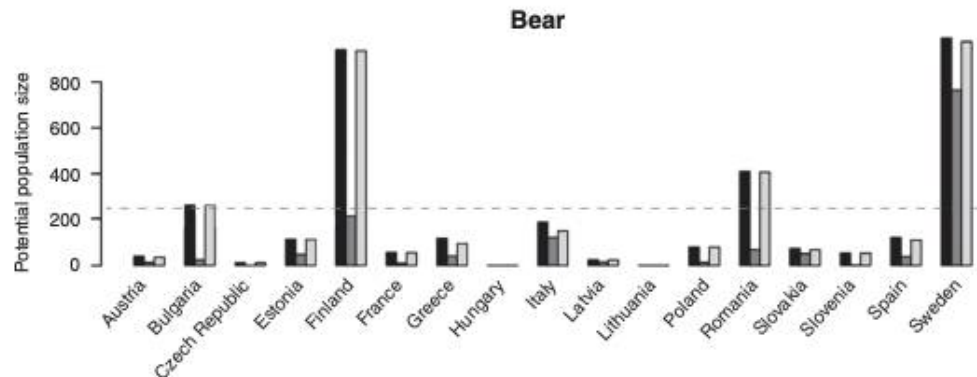
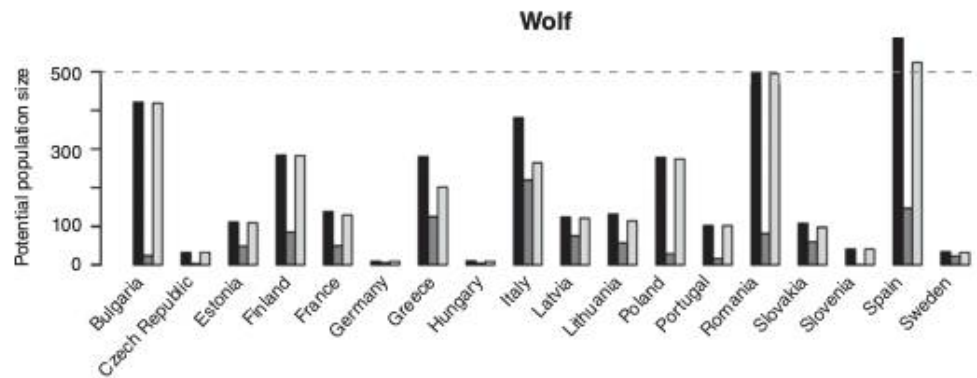
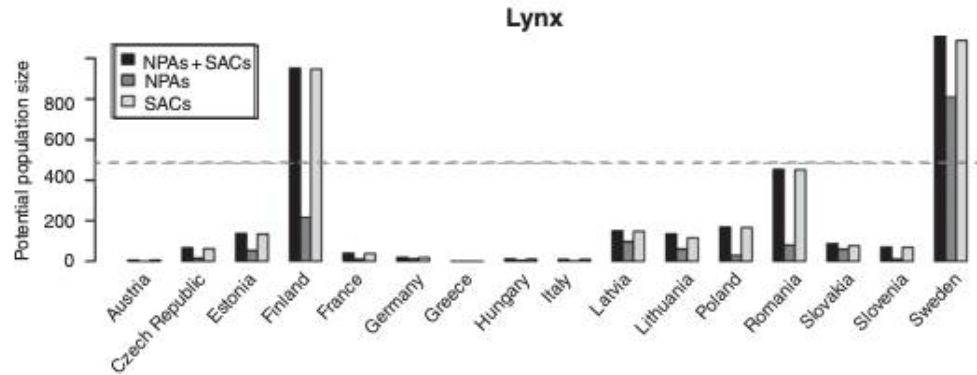
Large Carnivores in Europe



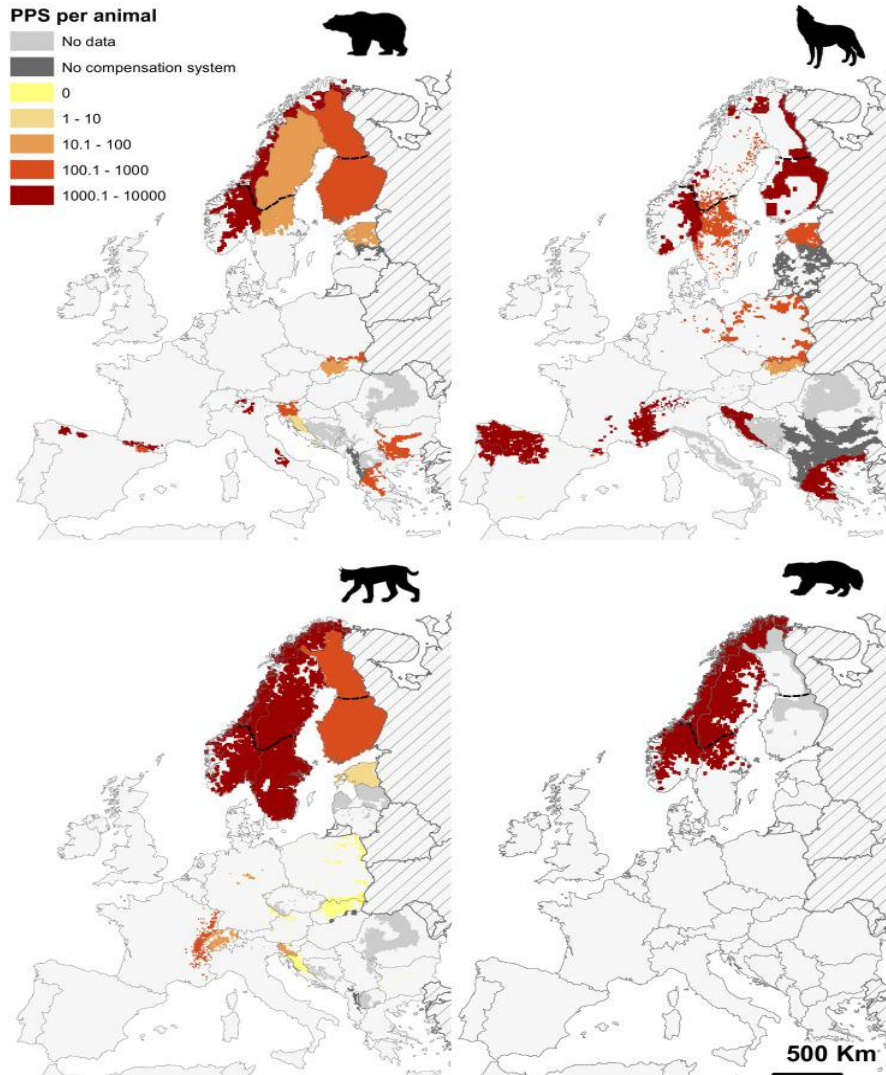
Can protected areas alone ensure long term conservation?

EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTED AREAS IN CONSERVING LARGE CARNIVORES

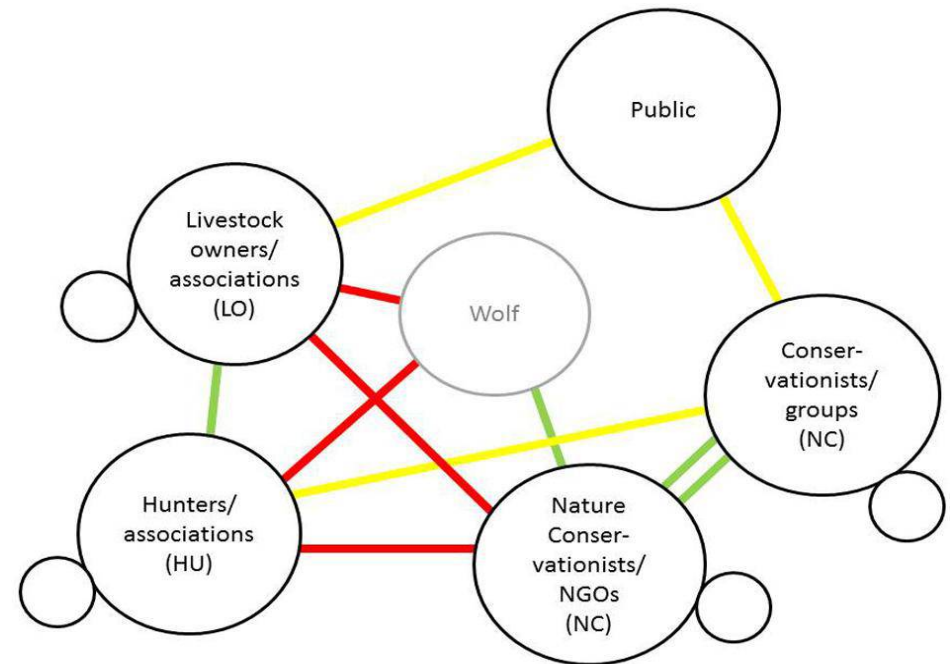
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Large Carnivores in Europe – sharing the land with humans



Bautista et al. 2019



Grossmann et al. 2020

The complexity of living with large carnivores

Social-ecological system

- Landscape characteristics

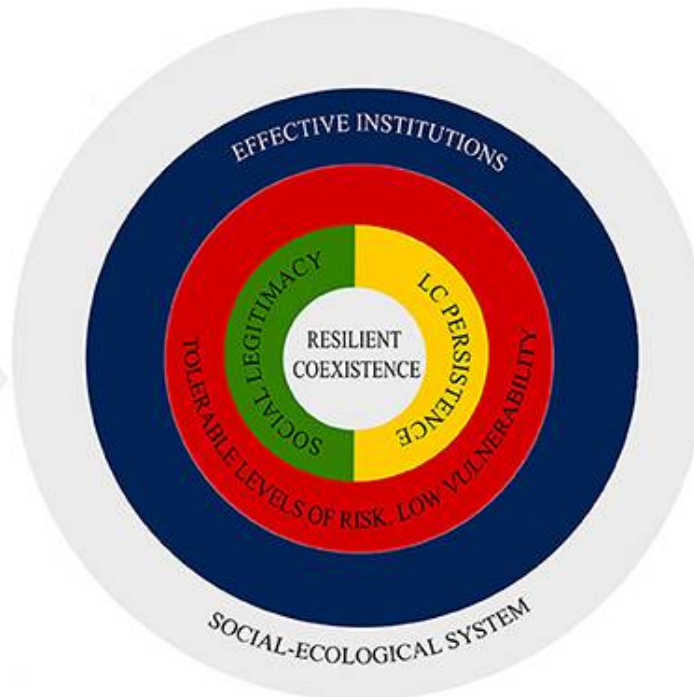
Habitat types; LC, wild prey and livestock density; human practices and cultures; human-LC spatial and temporal overlap etc.

- History and knowledge

LC presence/absence through time; LC symbolism and cultural representations; human understanding/awareness of LCs.

- Governance frameworks

Institutions, legislation, conservation agendas; scale considered



Components

Effective institutions: Capacity to perform intended functions; degree of participatory governance; conformity to rule of law and international agendas; transparency of decision-making processes; cross-scale cost and benefit (re)distribution; longevity and resilience of institutions

Risk and vulnerability: a. Low levels of exposure (possibility of mutual avoidance, mitigation of hazardous encounters); b. Low levels of sensitivity (ex-ante and post-facto support, benefit amplification); c. High levels of adaptive capacity (enabled flexibility of behaviours and expectations)

Social legitimacy: Trust in governing institutions (procedural); perceived justice of impact and outcome distribution (distributional), sense of ownership of processes, practices and decisions.

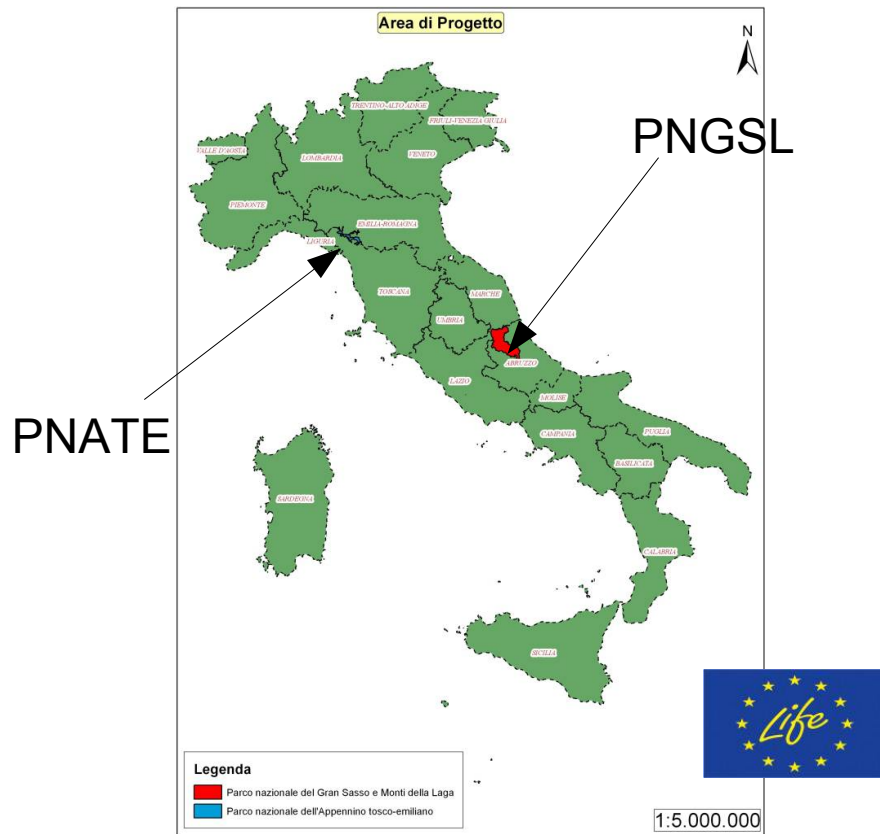
Large carnivore population persistence: Favourable population status; beneficial biophysical conditions/habitat quality; behavioural flexibility and adaptive capacity; adequacy of existing management

Participatory processes

Sharing decisions, establishing partnerships...

Gran Sasso NP (PNGSL)
Appennino Tosco Emiliano NP (PNATE)
Issue: Wolf-dog hybrids

Harghita
Issue: Bear presence



PNATE and PNGSL

Strategies to Minimize the Impact of free ranging dogs on wolf conservation in Italy - LIFE
13NAT/IT/000728

PNATE: 30-35 people

Local adm, park staff, Forestry corps, Vets, Agricultural, Hunting, Env. Assoc., hiking guides, livestock owners

PNGSL: 20-25 people

Forestry corps, Vets, University, Regional gov, local admin., Park staff, agricultural assoc., livestock owners

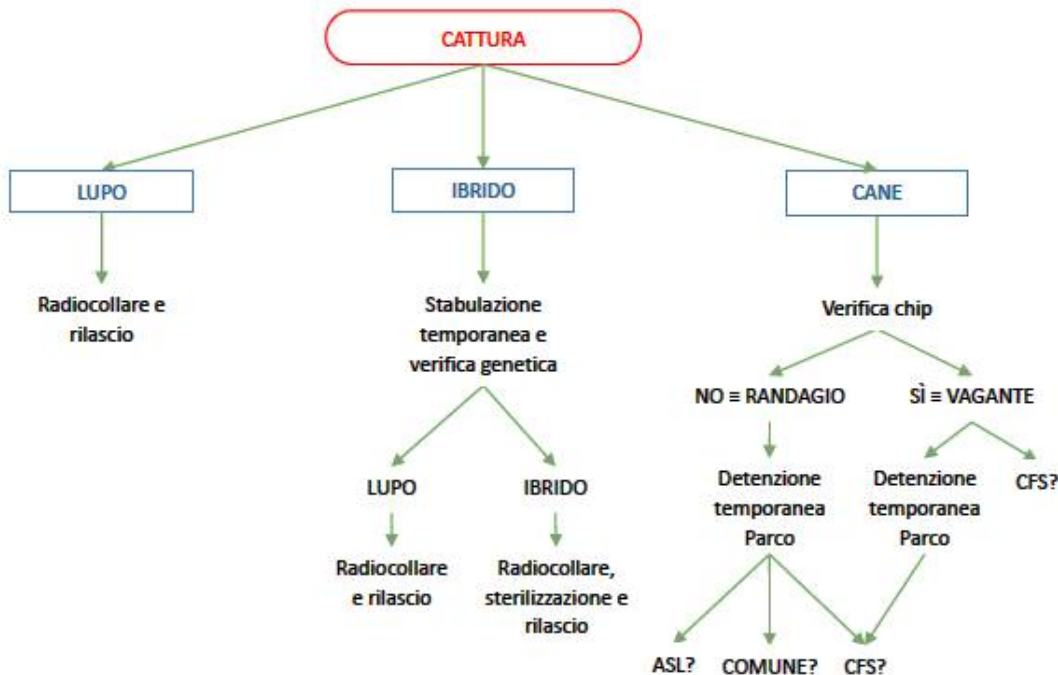
5 workshops in PNATE
6 workshops in PNGSL

Shared management document



Results of collaboration

Shared document on how the wolf-dog hybrids should be managed in and around the park areas



LIFE 13 NAT/IT/000728
 STRATEGIES TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF FREE RANGING DOGS ON
 WOLF CONSERVATION IN ITALY.
 LIFE M.I.R.CO-Lupo

**LINEE GUIDA PER IL CONTROLLO DEL
 VAGANTISMO CANINO E LA RIDUZIONE
 DELLA PRESENZA DI IBRIDO CANE-LUPO
 NEL PARCO NAZIONALE DEL GRAN SASSO
 E MONTI DELLA LAGA**

Elaborato dal Comitato Consultivo
 Sintesi a cura di: Federico Striglioni*, Nicoletta Riganelli*,
 Umberto Di Nicola*, Pina Leone*,
 e con il contributo di Chiara Braschi*

* Parco Nazionale del Gran Sasso e Monti della Laga

*Istituto di Ecologia Applicata, Roma

Aprile 2017

Approvata con Delibera n. 18/17 del Consiglio Direttivo del Parco del 28 aprile 2017

HARGHITA, Romania

20-25 people / organizations

Leader action group, Natura 2000 managers, Rural development associations, tourism development association, Environment Agency

Farmers and bee keepers: Land owners associations, Bee keepers Association, organic farmers's associations, local council and County council, Sheep keepers Associations

Hunters and foresters: hunting associations, forestries

6 workshops (mission, problem trees, proposed interventions)

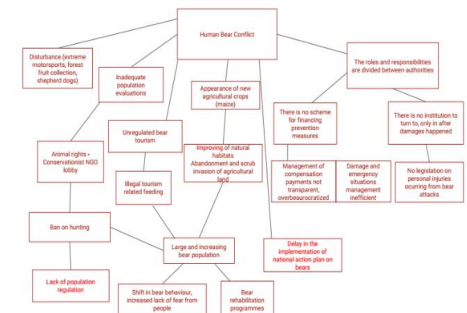


3 interventions

Improved bear monitoring (foresters, Hunters)

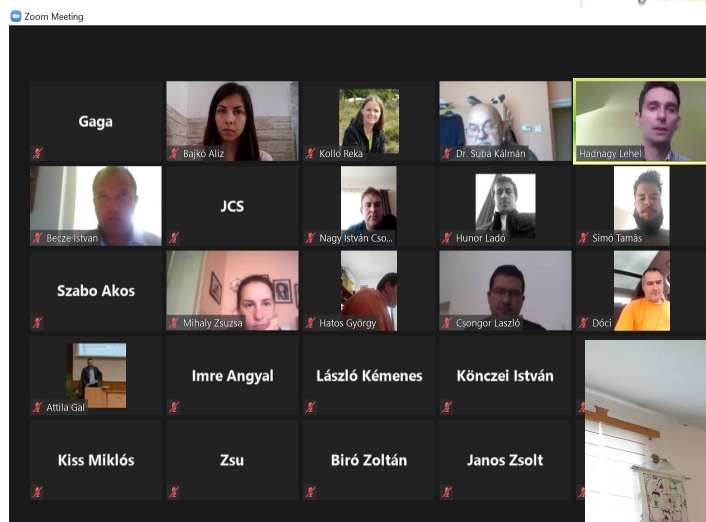
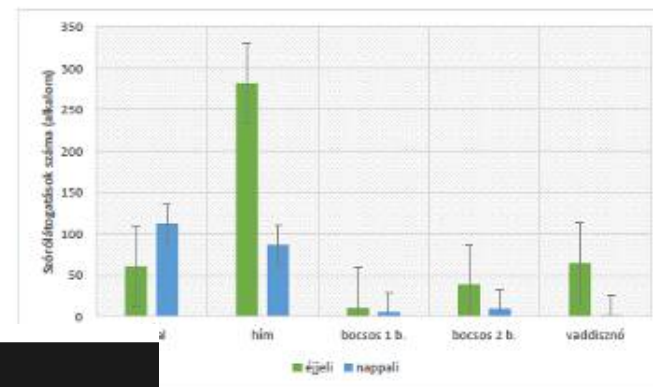
Training for and installation of damage prevention (agriculture assoc)

Assessment of impact of artificial feeders (Foresters)



Implemented measures

- Stakeholders take responsibility



nappali szőrőlátogatások eloszlása a vizsgált periódusban, a vaddisznó környéki és nemű egyedek között



In conclusion

Participatory approaches are lengthy in nature but are expression of a wider view of the coexistence processes. BUT...

- Essential role played by relevant authorities
- Complex interrelationship of power and interest
- Urban-rural divide



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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