

The Arcus Foundation's Wild-Meat Threat Matrix



Dr Josephine Head

What is the wild-meat threat matrix?

Practical document to provide guidance:

- Determine drivers of hunting and consumption
- Cultural context
- Enable detailed interpretations of local hunting drivers

What the wild-meat threat matrix is **not**...

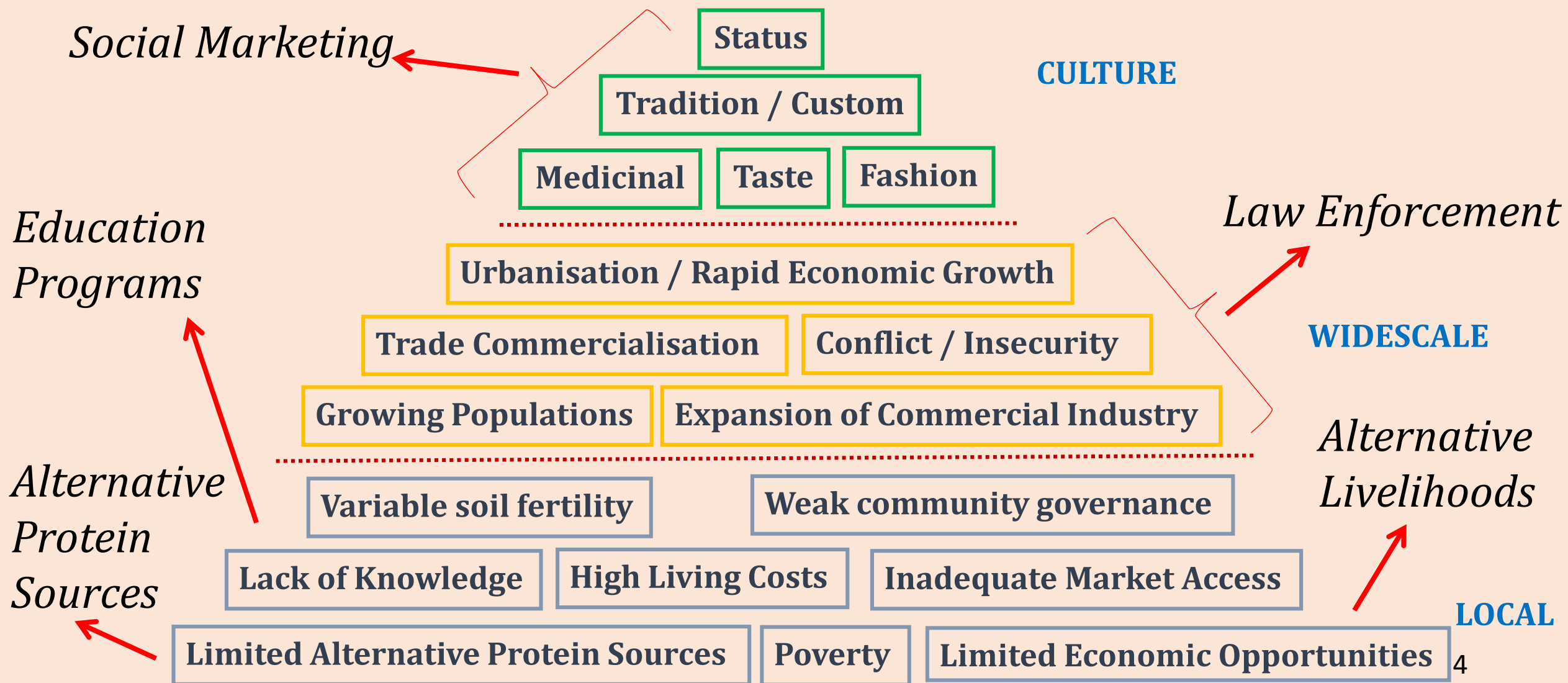
~A basis for behaviour change intervention~

Lack of robust evaluation

It does:

- Provide a framework for systematic measurement
- Prerequisite for longer term monitoring
- Enable the development of informed strategies

Why do we need the threat matrix?



Background to matrix development

- 3 years research and evaluation:
 - Literature review
 - In-depth research in Democratic Republic of Congo / Lao PDR
 - Multidisciplinary approach
 - Delve deep
 - Locally driven
 - Contextual understanding



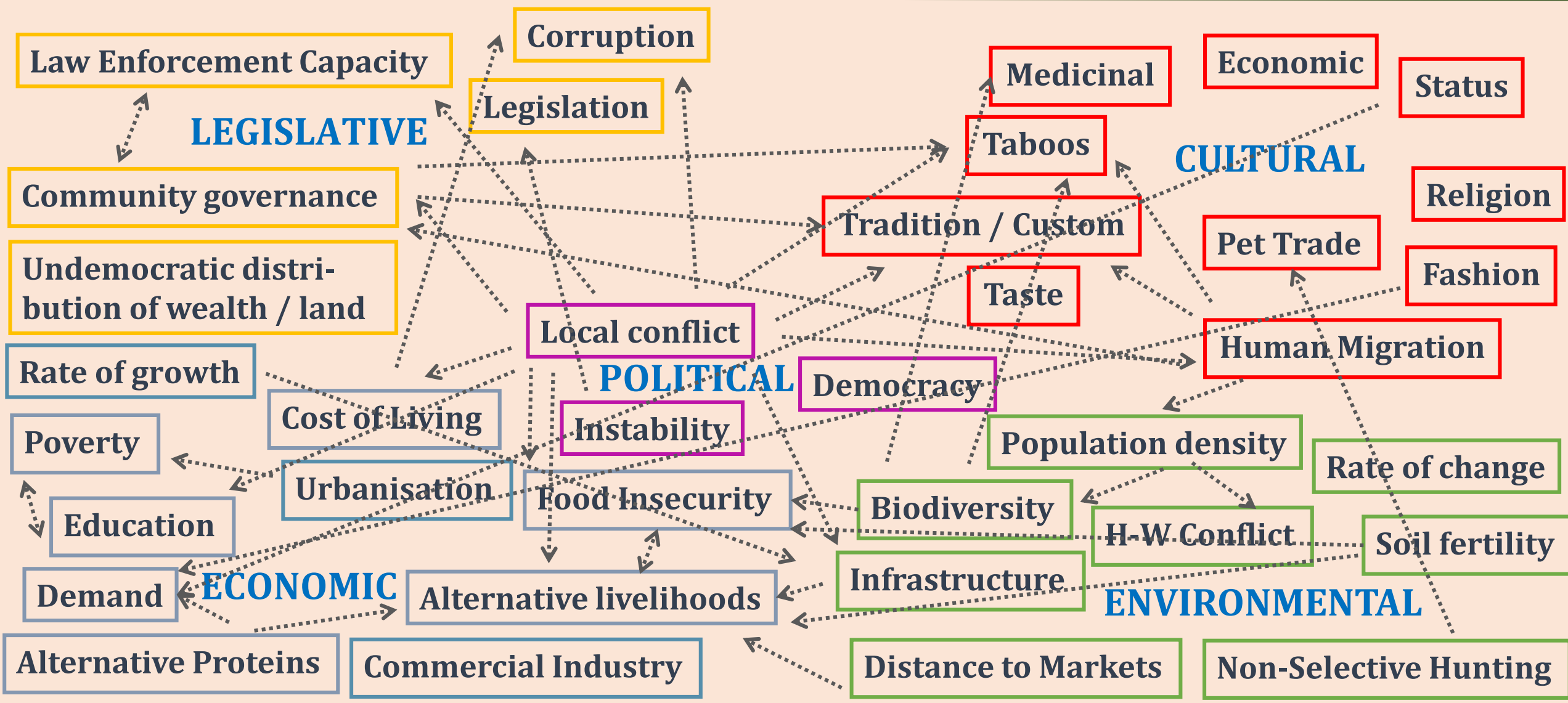
Results

Lomami in Dem. Rep. of Congo

Nam Kading in Lao PDR

Hunting = economic activity	↔	Hunting = cultural activity
Wild-meat consumption a necessity	↔	Wild-meat consumption a choice
Little access to markets/services	↔	Good access to markets/services
Rapid economic development	↔	Gradual economic development
High living costs (\$200 per mo. avg)	↔	Low living costs (\$90 per mo. avg)
Reliant on natural resources	↔	Reliant on agriculture and livestock
Wildlife = back up commodity	↔	Credit = back up commodity
Non-local hunters commonplace	↔	Non-local hunters absent

Why do we need the threat matrix?



Defining hunting drivers

- Resource intensive
- Lack of multi-pronged approaches
- Effective, Rapid, Inexpensive
- *Hunting overview / relevance to apes*
- *Detailed guidance for formal assessment*
- *IUCN “Best Practice” structure*
- *Appendices – discussion guides*

Assessing the Drivers of Wild-Meat Hunting



By Josephine Head
Arcus Foundation, 2015

What is the scope of the threat matrix?

- Audience
- Regional
- Comparative
- Emphasis on apes
- Relevant to all wildlife hunting
- Beyond conservation - Private Sector

Using the threat matrix

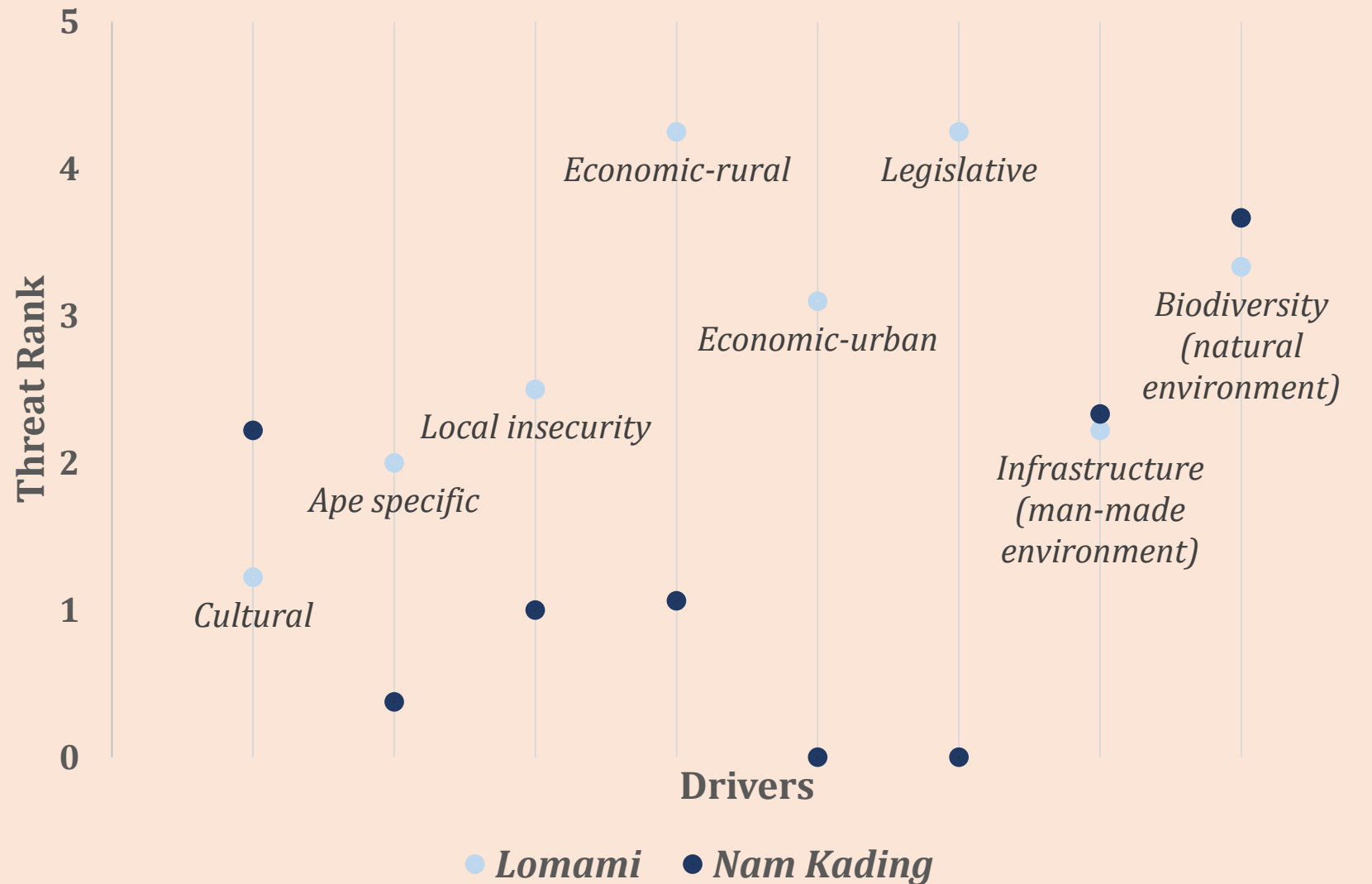
- Request from Arcus Foundation:
 - hainer@arcusfoundation.org
 - aphillipson@arcusfoundation.org
 - jojohead@chameleon.uk.net
- Hosted on IUCN / SSC Primate Specialist Group website:
<http://www.primate-sg.org/>
- English and French
- Tier II – Analytical Tool

More in-depth analysis

- Quantification tool
- 68 “threat” factors
- Rankings on a 5 point scale
- 8 categories:
 - environmental-biodiversity
 - environmental-infrastructure
 - cultural
 - ape specific
 - insecurity
 - economic-rural
 - economic-urban
 - legislative

Driver	Threat Ranking									
Rural availability / consumption of livestock	v. High		High		Average		Low	1	v. Low	
Equally paying alternative livelihoods	Many		Ample	1	Several		Few		None	
Economic incentive for hunting	v. Low		Low		Average		High	1	v. High	
Cost of living	v. Low		low		Average		High		v. High	1
Economic incentive for purchasing wild-meat	v. Low		low		Average		High	1	v. High	
Wildlife hunting legislation	v. Good		Good		Adequate		Poor	1	v. Poor	
Wildlife hunting law enforcement	v. Good		Good		Adequate		Poor		v. Poor	1
Presence of logging / mining / oil concession (km)	None	1	31-50km		11-30km		4-10km		< 3km	
Distance to markets (km)	< 5km		5-20km		21-30km		31-60km		> 60km	1
Strength of rural religious adherence	v. High	1	High		Average		Low		v. Low	
Cultural traditions linked to ape consumption	Absent	1	Weak		Present		Strong		v. Strong	
Taboos against wild-meat consumption	v. Strong		Strong		Present	1	Weak		Absent	

Case study results



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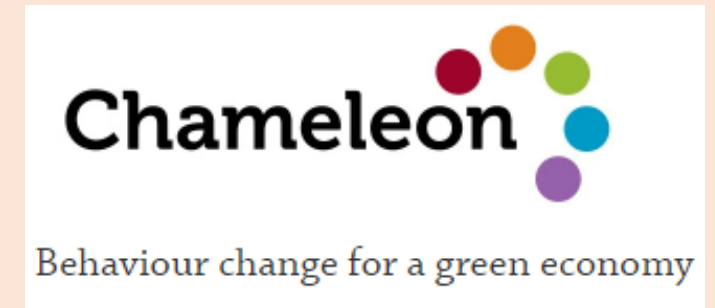
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