

RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS THE MAINLAND ASIAN SNARING CRISIS

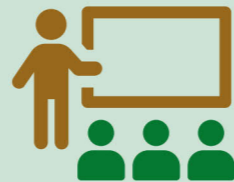
LOCAL COMMUNITIES



Introduce and scale programs that provide local peoples with the resources and incentives to lead snare-reduction activities.

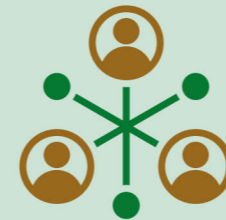


Promote less lethal alternative methods for the prevention of crop raiding by ungulates. This will require civil society and government support in identifying, and making available, context-appropriate alternatives, and doing so in a manner that is cost-effective for local adoption.



Provide outreach to local communities regarding the indiscriminate impacts of snaring on non-target species, their role in depleting biodiversity and cultural resources, and the penalties for their use under existing laws.

POLICY AND CIVIL SOCIETY



Build partnership with relevant agencies and stakeholders (law enforcement, district administrations, community organisations, agriculture departments, etc.) that have authority and involvement outside protected areas.



Establish effective data management systems to comprehensively record and analyze snaring incident data, including geographic and temporal information, mortality of non-target species, and any known reasons for snare use. To increase the value of such data, similar systems should be adopted across and between countries.

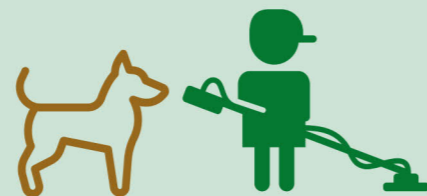


Implement targeted evidence-based behavioral change campaigns to reduce demand for tiger and leopard parts in consumer countries and to reduce urban demand for wildlife meat consumption.

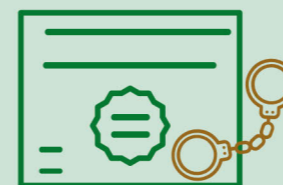


Better engage social science expertise to undertake targeted research aimed at understanding the drivers of snaring, so as to better shape snare-reduction strategy for effective policy development.

LAWS AND ENFORCEMENT



Increase the detectability of snares by law enforcement units through, for example, providing metal detectors or canine units trained to find snares, and through Artificial Intelligence modeling of snare hotspots.



Ensure that all applicable legislation clearly defines snares and contains strong punishments for snaring. These should be commensurate with the killing of the most strongly protected species given the indiscriminate nature of snares.



Partner with communities to identify areas at high risk of snaring and establish community anti-snare units.



Prohibit materials used to make snares inside protected areas should be strongly prohibited under law.



Raise awareness at all levels in the enforcement chain - including rangers, police, prosecutors, and judges - on the serious impacts of snaring, and the legal tools available to combat it.



Targeted patrolling to remove snares, including outside protected areas, by foot-based patrol units.



Increase the number, and improve the welfare, of rangers across all Asian Big Cat landscapes.



Assess how legislation can better address the issue of snaring outside of protected areas.