



# **Experience of the Kyrgyz Republic in the development of legislative framework to regulate and conserve hunting resources**

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# **Problems related to the conservation of wildlife and the development of the hunting sector**

- 1. Management gaps have led to inefficiency in the hunting industry and, therefore, inadequate wildlife conservation**
- 2. Contradictions and inconsistencies with modern legislative realities**
- 3. Insufficient involvement of local communities in sustainable management of hunting resources**
- 4. Gradual deterioration of the hunting resources in the absence of good management practices and insufficient investment**
- 5. Excessively intense informal use of wildlife**
- 6. Large fragmentation of the hunting grounds**



# The purpose of the initiative

The purpose of the initiative was **to create a legislative framework** to regulate the hunting sector **in comprehensive and single law** to:

- Ensure conservation and sustainable use of wildlife
- Ensure the exercise of the constitutional rights of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic in the hunting sphere
- Involve local communities in sustainable management of hunting resources
- Create an adequate and effective system of management of hunting resources
- Protect social and economic interests of the state



# Analysis of the current legislation

Before the development of this law, the current regulatory and legislative framework have been assessed and analysis of the problems of wildlife conservation and hunting sector development have been provided

- The Law “On Environmental Protection”
- The Law “On Wildlife”
- Forest Code



# The development process

The development of the Hunting Law was a part of a long-term reform process in the sector of wildlife management.

- 2009 - the law was initiated with the support of GIZ (studies, workshops, development of the draft law, public hearings, letters of support from CMS and IUCN)
- 2014 (March) - The Law “On Hunting and Hunting Management” was signed by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic.



# The nature of the Law

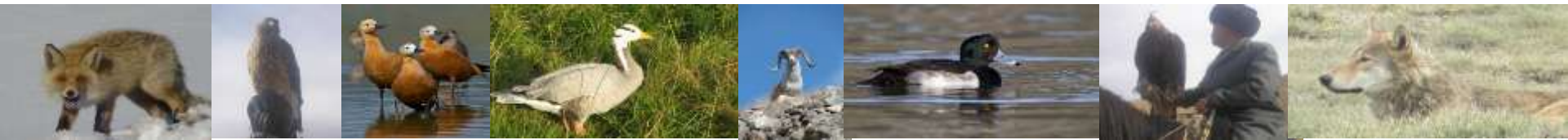
All provisions are laid out in full and as detailed as possible, similarly to the legislation regulating other sectors in order to:

- Minimize references in this Law;
- Ensure sustainable and clear management of an public resource - the wildlife;
- Ensure the proper perception and implementation of the law by all the persons;
- Avoid easy lobbying of someone's personal interests (common practice in recent years) at the governmental and other levels;
- Reduce corruption;



# Key points

- 1. Separation of economic functions and state control and regulatory functions through the involvement of the civil and private sectors**
- 2. Clear definition of the rights and responsibilities of government agencies and the private sector**
- 3. Introduction of provisions ensuring transparency and openness**
- 4. Harmonization with the administrative and territorial reforms**
- 5. The distribution of fee for the use of hunting animals**



# Key points

6. Introduction of state approved hunting authorization card
7. Introduction of monitoring obligations
8. Introduction of the mechanism of interaction with the users of other natural resources
9. Introduction of time limits for all types of economic activity  
- the establishment of game species conservation areas





# Roles and responsibilities

**Government and other state executive bodies**

Coordinates the activities of government agencies; Implements the state control

**The authorized body**  
The republican body for hunting sector and game management

Assigns hunting grounds to hunting providers; Monitors the implementation of agreements on the part of hunting providers; Approves hunting management plans of hunting providers; Reviews the reports of hunting providers; Issues permits to hunting providers for limited species.

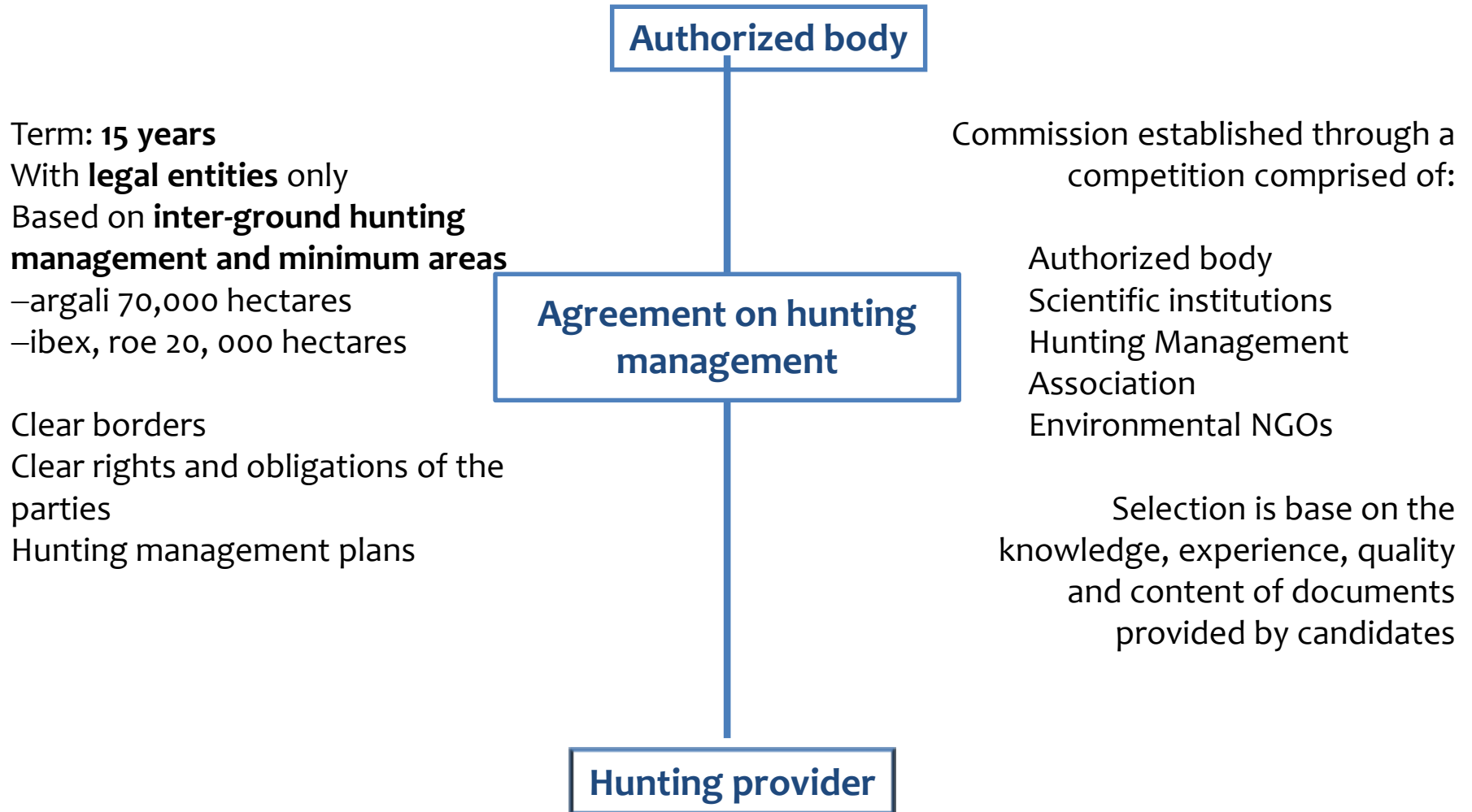
**Hunting providers**  
(LLC, hunting society, etc.)

Engage in hunting management in compliance with the rules of the agreement; Regulate hunting by hunters on “their” territory in accordance with their “internal” regulations.

**Hunter**

Hunts in compliance with rules and regulations

# Assignment of hunting grounds to hunting providers



# Inter-ground hunting management – hunting enterprise planning

## **Inter-ground hunting management**

justification and description of boundaries, schematic maps:

- 1) of migratory species conservation areas indicating the time period when agricultural and other activities are restricted;
- 2) of hunting grounds in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic

Funded by the Authorized Body

## **Hunting enterprise planning**

### **Internal planning**

- 1) strategic plan of hunting management activities;
- 2) the annual plan of hunting management activities.

Strategic plan for the period of the Agreement:

- 1) basic information about the assigned territory and hunting resources;
- 2) evaluation of the species composition, the number and condition of hunting resources, and their potential
- 3) outline of the main activities
- 4) scheme of high-importance hunting zones

Funded by a hunting provider

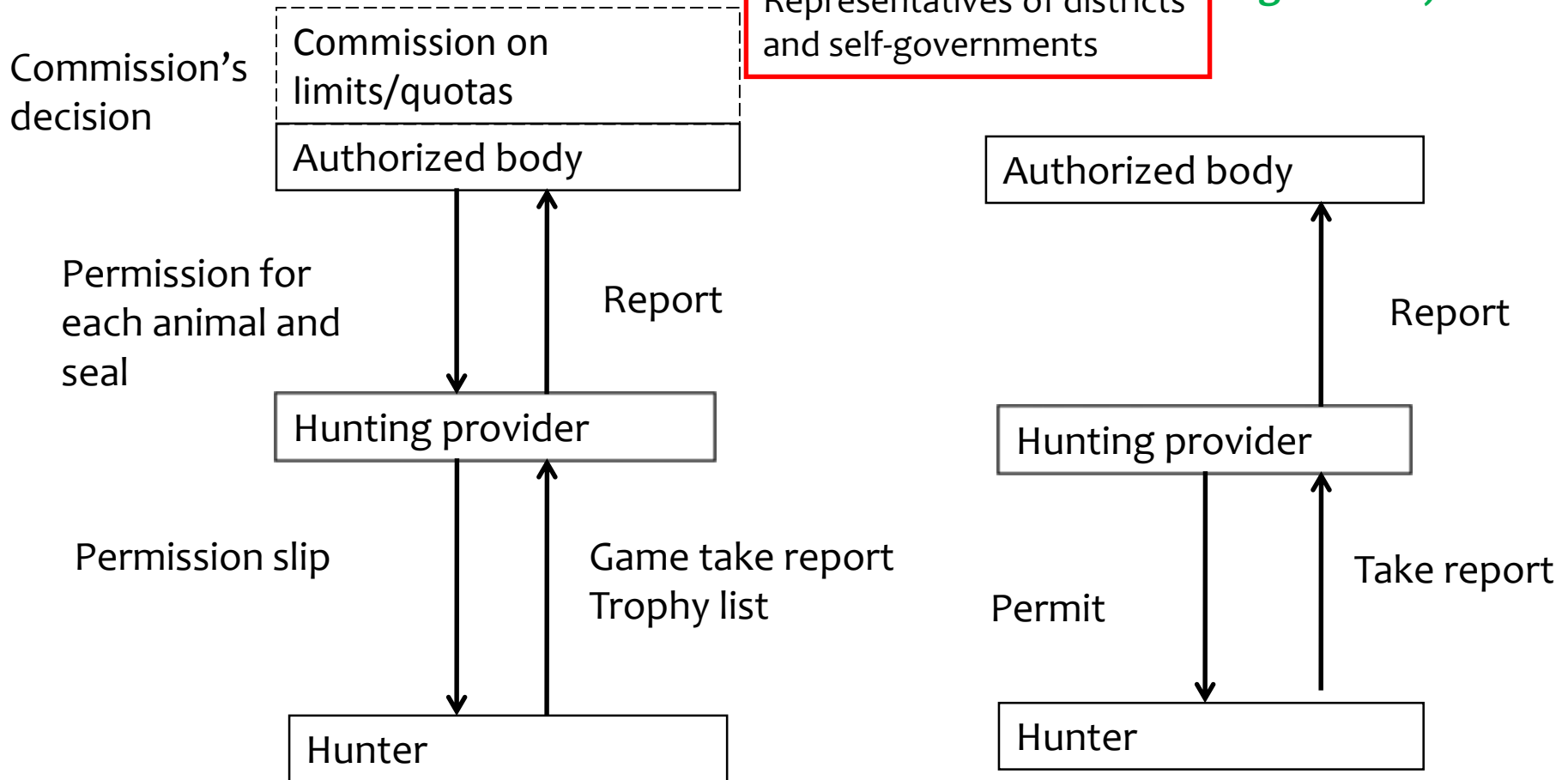
# The procedure for issuing permits for the removal of game animals

Limited-type species  
(limit / quota)

## Members:

Authorized Body  
1 scientific institution,  
1 Hunting User Association  
1 environmental NGO  
Representatives of districts  
and self-governments

Unlimited-type  
species (laws and  
regulations)



# Monitoring

## **Independent monitoring**

**Organized and funded by the  
Hunting Department**

**At least once every 5 years**

## **Monitoring by hunting providers**

**Organized and funded by hunting  
providers**

**At least once a year**

- **scientific and other specialized organizations, agencies, independent experts and members of the public are invited to participate**
- **monitoring results are available to the public**
- **monitoring data is for setting take limits for game animals**
- **monitoring is conducted in accordance with the methodological instructions**

# Financial relations

Agreement on hunting management activities

- No rental fee
- No land tax
- Hunting providers conduct conservation and reproduction activities at their own expense

Agreement between a hunting provider and other land users

- Fees are applied only in the case of exclusion/ limitation of other types of land use in accordance with the law

Permission to remove

- Fees are paid in full (100%) upon the receipt of the permission
- The amount of fee is distributed as follows:
  - 1) 25% goes to budgets of local self-governments
  - 2) 40% goes to protection and reproduction
  - 3) 35% goes to the Authorized body to conduct inter-ground hunting management, monitoring, to implement control functions, provide advice and methodical support to legal entities on hunting management

# Control - supervision in the field of hunting and game management

## A. Control over hunting providers

The agency in charge: Department of Natural Resources

- Reviews reports
- Supervises the compliance with terms of agreements

## B. Control over hunters/offenders

**Hunting provider – on assigned hunting grounds (production control)**

**State – on non-assigned hunting grounds  
State control**

**Everywhere -  
Public control**

- Hunting providers' employees have the right to draw up reports and detain offenders
- Persons who detect violations and poaching (authors of reports) shall be paid 30% of the claims as a compensation.
- Video and photography are recognized as evidence of illegal hunting

# Benefits of the law to the conservation of wildlife

- The introduction of effective mechanisms to involve the private sector and local communities in the preservation and reproduction
- The introduction of compensation in the amount of 30% of claims for the compilers of the protocols, increased amounts claims and recognition of video and photography as evidence of illegal hunting of wild animals – all these greatly motivate and facilitate the fight against poaching
- The scientific approach to the use of wildlife
- The introduction of time limits for all types of economic activity - the establishment of conservation areas for game species





# Benefits of the law to the State

- The stable flow of funds from fees for the use of wildlife, which will be used for management and conservation of game animals
- Taxes from hunting providers and other persons engaged in tourism
- The reduction of government role by transferring their functions to the private sector
- Strengthened state control



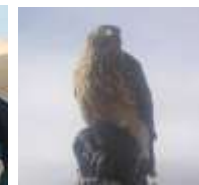
# Benefits of the law to local communities, hunters and the public

- The stable flow of financial resources to local budgets from fees for the use of wild animals - about 10 million soms
- Involvement of local communities in the management of hunting resources by providing them the right to conduct hunting management activities
- Maintaining national hunting traditions
- Participation in the commissions on limits and quotas and distribution of hunting grounds



# Benefits of the law to hunting providers

- **Extending the term of agreements on hunting management up to 15 years.**
- **Establishing take limits for hunting animals (commission).**
- **Significant simplification of hunting management planning procedures.**
- **Giving hunting providers more powers to combat poaching.**
- **Participation in commission on limits and quotas and distribution of hunting grounds.**



# Thank you for your attention!

