

Transparent

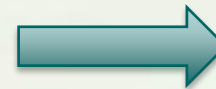
National &
Regional Data



Risk
Assessment



To harvest or
not?



Sustainability



Local Data &
Expert Knowledge



Adaptation/Feedback

Risk Assessment: What is it?

- Written **product specific guidelines** aimed to ensure and **demonstrate responsibility** and **commitment to sustainable harvesting**.
- The process and written guidelines need to be transparent (ie data, reasoning, assumptions need to be explicitly included and sourced) and open (ie at least a commitment to grant all reasonable requests to view).
- Guidelines are dynamic and should be formally revised annually to account for new data, legislation, and agreements, but should be revised day-to-day as any product season goes along as new data comes in and products are realised.

Risk Assessment: Purpose

- In order to assess and minimise risk of over harvesting a risk assessment should be carried out for all hunting tourism products.
- The aim of the risk assessment is to identify and assess the risk(s) of over harvesting, and identify measures that should be put in place to reduce risk to acceptable levels.
- Risk can never be completely avoided. The idea of a risk assessment to provide the mechanism for, and documented evidence of, risk assessment.
- Risk assessments should be drawn up with stakeholders and external experts.

Risk Assessment: Data Sources

- The risk assessment should draw on national and regional data (and possibly international in case of migratory species such as some eater fowl and seabird species) sources on wildlife abundance, density and trends.
- The risk assessment should take into account local variation and species abundance and trends and use local level data where ever possible. A large component of this could be the entrepreneurs own data and expert opinion.
- Very local and seasonal data will emerge as the hunting season progresses and should include the entrepreneurs own data, other entrepreneurs, local hunters and other stakeholders.
- Data and data sources need to be openly identified within the process to allow verification.

The Risk Assessment

- Ultimately each risk assessment should conclude with a series of guidelines on bag size and a clear decision making framework of if and when to further limit the bag or close the product for the current season.
- There is currently no sure method of ensuring that over exploitation does not occur. It must be recognised that over exploitation is greater under an open access system.
- The aim of the risk assessment is to formalise the procedure and demonstrate a commitment to sustainable harvesting that is more rigorous and open.