Expected results

- The amount of damage on livestock, bee-hives and crops has decreased
- The use of effective damage prevention techniques is known to most of the farmers in the involved project areas.
- The attitudes and knowledge of farmers and of the general public about large carnivores have improved.
- Effective compensation systems exist in the target areas.
- An action plan for the management of stray dogs is in place and accepted by the local authorities.
- The awareness of farmers about the potential economic benefit they can gain from the presence of carnivores has increased.
- The numbers of habituated bears has decreased.

OUR PARTNERS

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Ministère de l'Écologie et du Développement Durable

Junta de Castilla y León

GRUPO LOBO — Grupo Lobo - Portugal

Faculdade de Cências - Universidade de Lisboa

Escola Superior Agrária - Instituto Politécnico de Castelo Branco - Portugal

FUNDACIÓN OSO PARDO — Fundación Oso Pardo - Spain

Veterinarski fakultet, Sveučiliste u Zagrebu Croatia

VETERINARSKI FAKULTET SVEUČILISTA — Ministarstvo Poljoprivrede Sumarstvai Vodnoga Gospodarstva - Croatia

WWF — WWF France - France

F.I.E.P. — Fonds d'Intervention Ecopastoral - France

FERUS — Ferus - France

Association Cohabitation Pastorale — Associacion pour la Cohabitation Pastorale - France

Association Pays de l'Ours - ADET - France

LEGAMBIENTE — Legambiente - Italy

Parco Nazionale Gran Sasso e Monti della Laga - Italy

Parco Nazionale d'Abruzzo, Lazio e Molise - Italy

Parco Nazionale della Majella - Italy

Provincia di Terni - Italy

Provincia di Perugia - Italy

Improving coexistence of large carnivores and agriculture in S-Europe

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- Raising the awareness of the general public and of farmers on the methods of coexistence between large carnivores and human activities.
- Analysis of the effect of mitigation systems such as damage compensation, and lobbying for modification of the presently existing regulation, in order to turn the compensation systems into tools that can effectively reduce the economic damage suffered by farmers.
- Management actions to prevent conflict situations caused by stray dogs and bears feeding on garbage as well as the accidental killings of wolves and bears during wild boar hunts.
- Raising awareness of farmers about the potential economic benefit that non-consumptive use of carnivores can provide.
- Transfer of experience and best practice from areas that have developed

efficient ways to solve the conflicts onto areas that report similar problematic conflict situations.

- Monitoring the effectiveness of the implemented measures in order to identify particular situations where the measures can work best and to find optimal combinations of strategies for different contexts.

Countries involved

T he project will take place in selected areas in 5 different countries: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy and Croatia.

Portugal
The Portuguese study area covers 5446 km^2 and coincides with the wolf distribution area south of Douro River and the central area of the northern wolf range. Low human density and a high percentage of old people characterize this area. The main activities are linked to agriculture, forestry and livestock breeding mainly sheep and goats.

Spain
The study area covers a large area of about 39,000 km^2, limited to the north by the river Duero. Livestock raising occurs mainly in the form of extensive sheep raising. Most of the territory is occupied by rural communities and only few large cities are present.

France
- Pyrenees. With its 19.931 km^2 the eastern study area covers six French "Départements" in the Pyrenees and borders to the Spanish part of the mountain range, 55% of the area is covered by forest.
- Alps. The study area 25.615 km^2 includes all the French alpine and pre-alpine "Départements", including the Mediterranean plains where flocks are kept before being taken on transhumance.

Italy
Umbria Region: It contains two provinces, Perugia (6.335 km^2) and Terni (2.127 km^2), both of which Regional Administrations are partners of the project.

Gran Sasso National Park (PNGL) (1.500 km^2), Majella National Park (PNM) (750 km^2) and Abruzzo National Park (PNALM) (500 km^2) are all three entirely, or nearly so, contained in Abruzzo Region in Central Italy. The main agricultural activity is extensive livestock raising, represented mostly by sheep production.

Croatia
The project area in Croatia includes the entire brown bear range of 11.800 km^2. The area is covered by mixed forests and cover about 70% of the range. Agricultural production mainly consists in cereals and potatoes and cabbage, whereas in mountain ranges livestock small-scale livestock raising is predominant.