



"FALCONRY IS TRULY NEEDED AS A FORCE FOR CONSERVATION", HER EXCELLENCY RAZAN AL MUBARAK, PRESIDENT OF THE IUCN, 2022.

Falconry is sustainable, as the numbers of wild birds used is much smaller than natural first year mortality in raptors. and many return to the wild. Falconers also contribute to species restoration and rehabilitation of injured raptors. (Sielicki, Janusz, and Tadeusz Mizera, eds. Peregrine Falcon populations: status and perspectives in the 21st century. Turul Pub., 2009.)



When use is sustainable, species are preserved for the future. However, species cannot be preserved without healthy ecosystems. Therefore being able to use wild species is a powerful incentive for communities to conserve species and the ecosystems on which they depend. (IUCN Thematic Group on Sustainable Use and Management of Ecosystems – SUME)

Falconry techniques are widely used in conservation and rehabilitation of birds of prey.



The IAF interlinks indigenous falconry communities with international conventions and multinational environmental agreements, thereby facilitating an exchange of knowledge via "GLOCAL" – (Global – with Local) Networks.



IAF runs and contributes to the following GLOCAL Networks:

Perdixnet – provides an ecosystem approach to grey partridge conservation



FalCoNet – celebrates the explicit relationship between falconry and conservation



Sakernet – is devoted to research and conservation of saker falcons.



Naturalliance – promotes sustainable use approaches to conservation.

Practice	Use Category	20-year global trends	
		Use	Sustainable Use
Fishing	Food / Feed (big, well-managed)	Strong decrease	Strong increase
	Food / Feed (big, weakly-managed)	Weak increase	Uncertain
	Food / Feed (small-scale)	Uncertain	Uncertain
	Medicine / Hygiene	Strong increase	Uncertain
	Recreation	Strong increase	Uncertain
Gathering	Food / Feed	Weak increase	Stable
	Medicine / Hygiene	Strong increase	Uncertain
	Decorative / Aesthetic	Weak increase	Stable
Logging	Materials / Construction	Strong increase	Uncertain
	Energy	Strong increase	Uncertain
Terrestrial Animal Harvesting	Recreation	Uncertain	Stable
	Food / Feed	Uncertain	Strong decrease
Non-Extractive Practices	Recreation	Strong increase	Uncertain
	Ceremony / Ritual	Uncertain	Uncertain
	Medicine / Hygiene	Uncertain	Uncertain

IPBES ASUB SPM highlights that the recreational hunting and harvesting of animals is sustainable for populations across a 20 year term. It is vital to work with local communities to

- facilitate an exchange of knowledge and data on species populations,
- to incentivise them to feel a sense of stewardship for their flora, fauna and habitats, and
- to provide an incentive for conservation to benefit their livelihoods.

IAF promotes the knowledge harnessed through IPBES Assessments by translating and disseminating their information through our networks in 45 languages.



Find out more at www.iaf.org