

Wolf conflict prevention practices in Spain



José Vicente López-Bao, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)
jv.lopezbao@gmail.com

A sharing view...

Coexistence



Conflicts

Co-adaptation

A sharing view...

Positive and negative interactions

A sharing view...

...involve **different type, leves** (intensity) of
conflicts

A sharing view...

... involve different viewpoints across and within groups...

“Si hay lobos y ganado es porque son compatibles”

Jens Frank



“For the Commission, **the only way forward is coexistence**, meaning finding ways to adapt to wolf presence”



KARMENU VELLA

Commissioner for Environment and Maritime
Affairs and Fisheries

PHIL HOGAN

Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural
Development

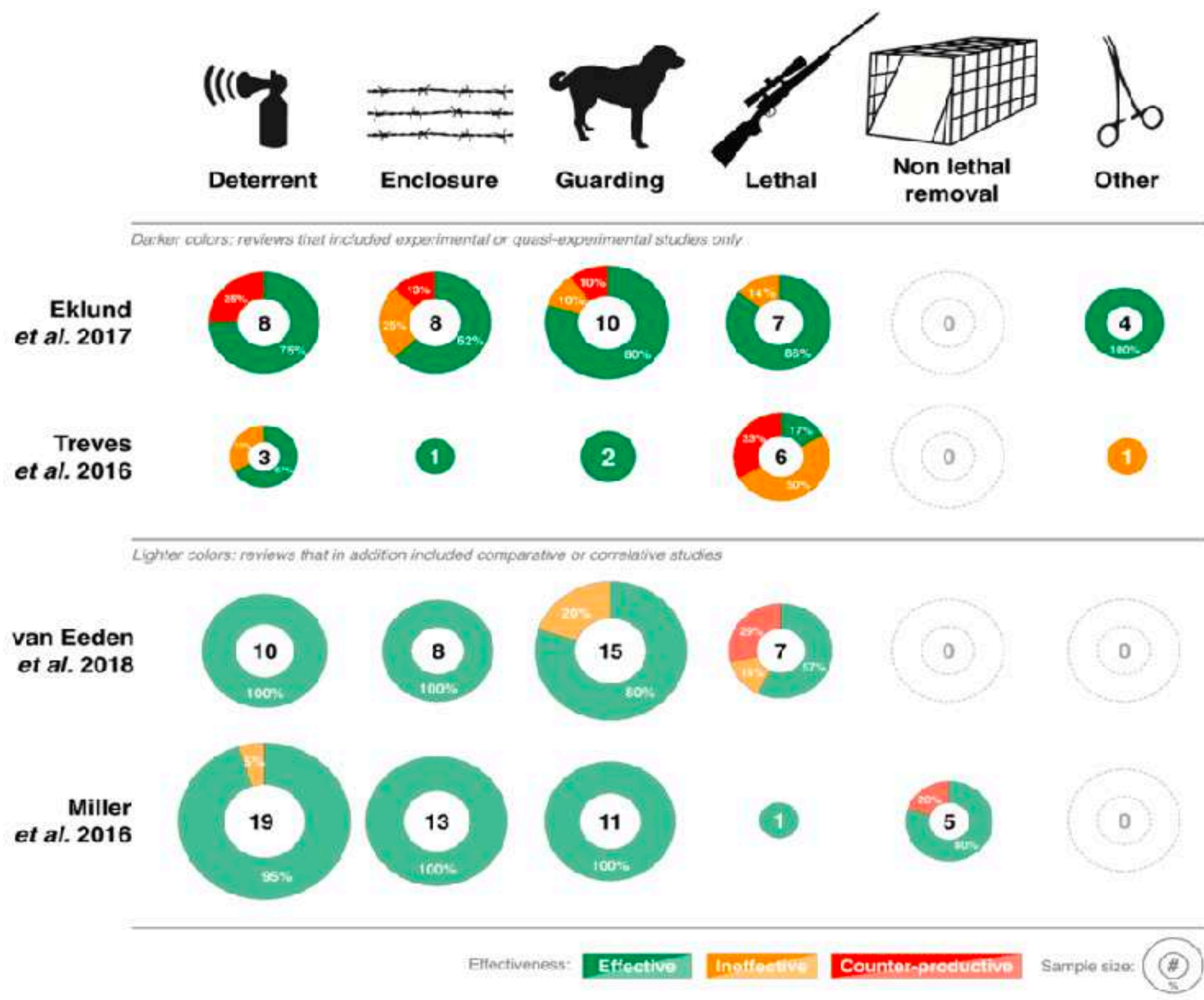
A sharing view...

Endorse effective tools to mitigate negative impacts of large carnivores

Fundación Oso Pardo



Interventions to reduce livestock depredations



The Spanish context...

... a decentralised wolf conservation

Oscar Benavides



Different compensation schemes
Different subsidies to implement DPMs

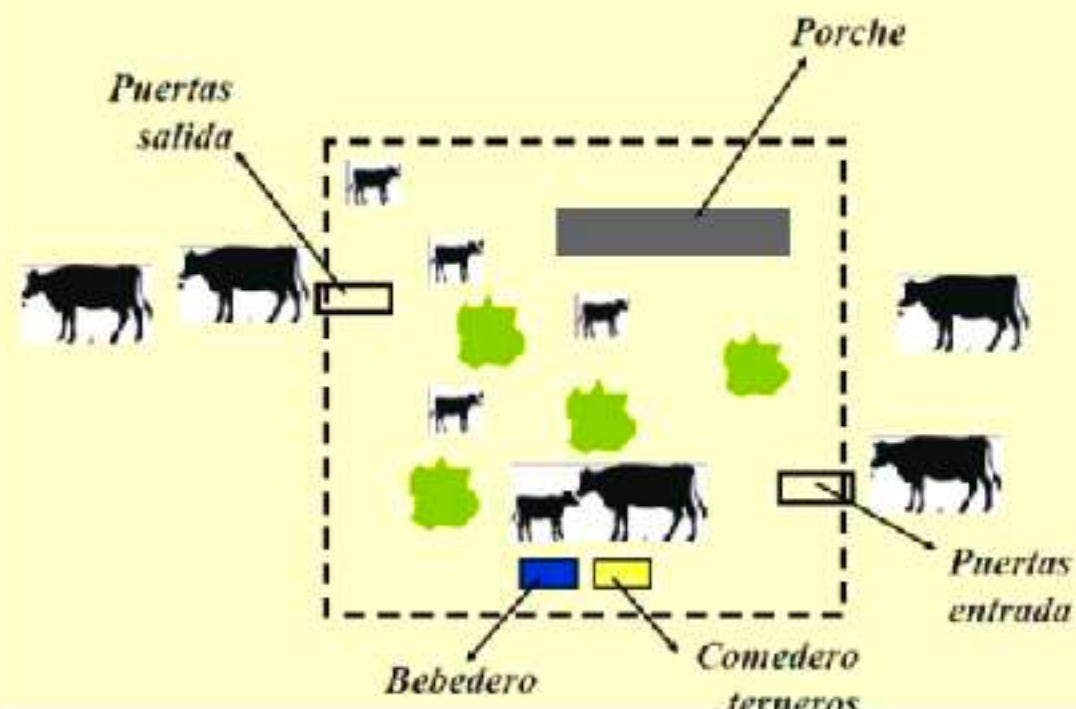


CATALOGO DE MEDIDAS PARA FAVORECER LA CONVIVENCIA ENTRE EL LOBO Y LA ACTIVIDAD GANADERA

1. Introducción
2. Medidas según tipo de ganadería
3. Bibliografía

Especie	Actividad
Abejaruco (<i>Merops apiaster</i>)	Protección de colmenares
Calamón común (<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>)	Protección de arrozales
Lobo Ibérico (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	Catálogo de medidas para favorecer la convivencia entre el lobo y la actividad ganadera
Oso pardo (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	Protección de colmenares
Aguila real (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	Protección de explotaciones de ganado caprino

Sistema para la protección autónoma de terneros en vacuno extensivo



Most Autonomous Regions:

NO technical and practical support

NO monitoring of the effectiveness

Fundación Oso Pardo





1. Functional effectiveness
2. Acceptability
3. Costs (Implementation and maintenance)
4. Implementation scale

Castilian sheep owner's guild (*The Mesta*) 1273-1836

*“a flock or rebaño of about **one thousand sheep** heads was managed by a herder with several assistants and **five mastiffs**”*



Increase the focus on **acceptance**...



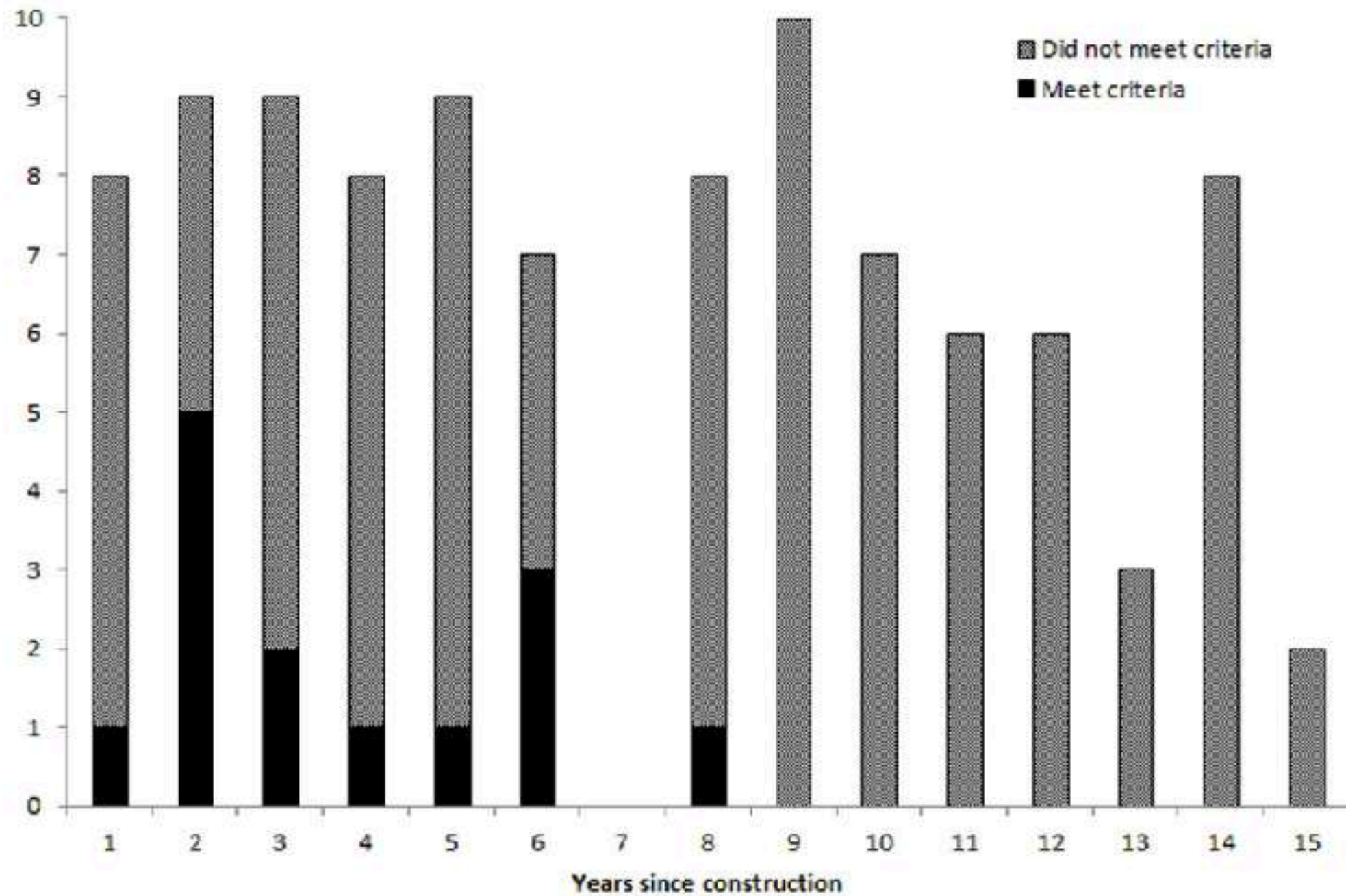
Maintenance costs: around **400 eu**



Increase the focus on **maintenance...**



Effectiveness decrease over time



Legal obstacles: Animal abandonment, dangerous breeds, protection against LCs



LIFE COEX Project (LIFE/04NAT/IT/000144)

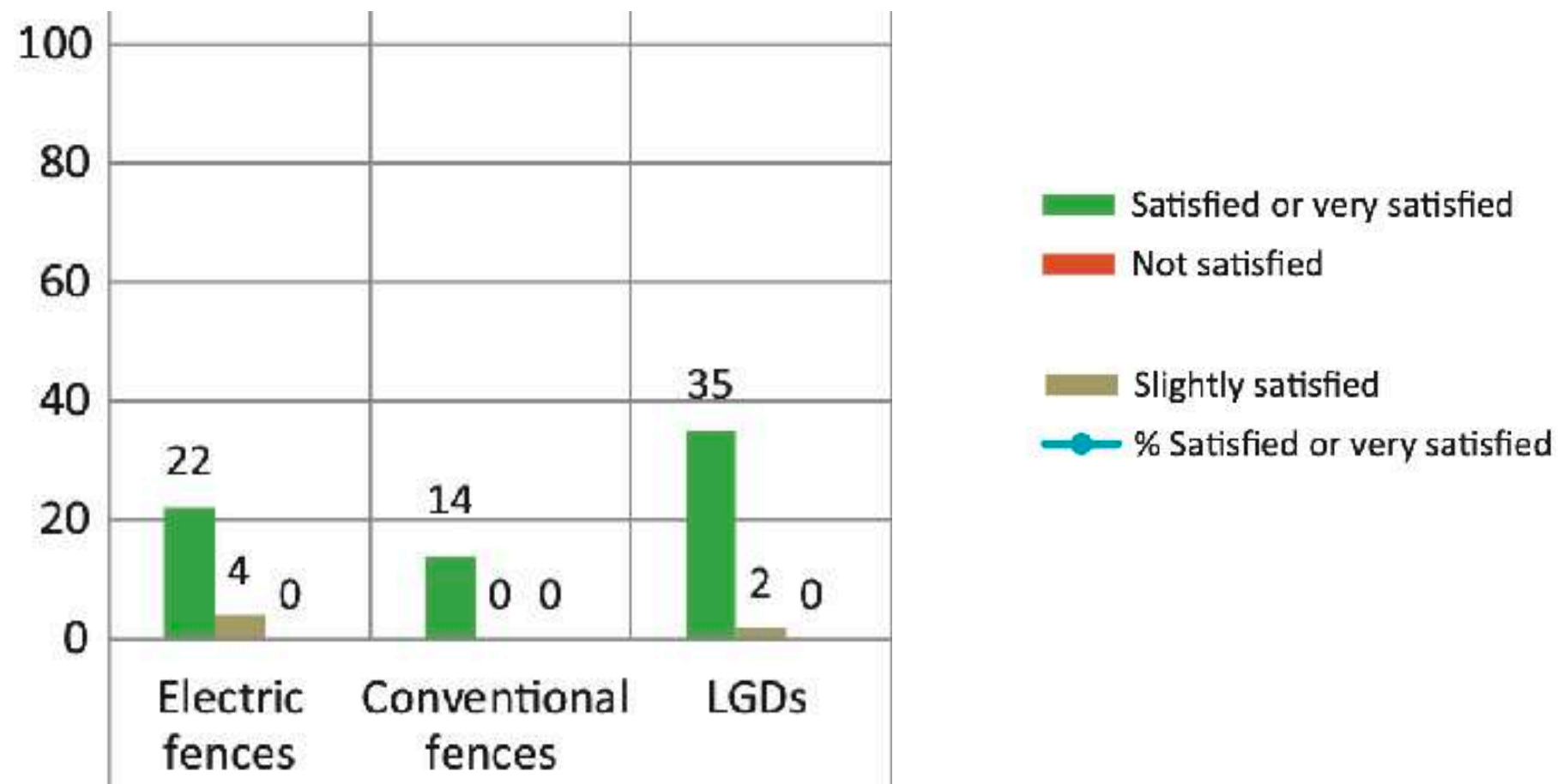
Cortés et al. 2021



Use and effectiveness over time

2004-2008 to 2018-2019

No reporting of damages in the preceding year in **80%** of farms with conventional fences, **71%** with LGDs, and **56%** with electric fences



YEAR	DAMAGE RATE	MASTIFFS	FIXED ENCLOSURE	FLADRY	CANNONS
2012	1.7	-	-	-	-
2013	6.3	-	-	-	-
2014	18.1	1	-	-	YES
2015	15.3	3	-	-	YES
2016	19.8	14	-	-	YES
2017	12.8	16	YES	-	YES
2018	15.8	16-18	YES		YES
2019	6.3	16-18	YES	YES	YES
2020	5.6	18	YES	YES	YES
2021	6.3*	18	YES	YES	YES



VIEWPOINT

Conservation Letters

A Journal of the Society for Conservation Biology

Open Access

WILEY

Strengthening livestock welfare policies to mitigate human–wildlife conflicts

José Vicente López-Bao  | Patricia Mateo-Tomás 



COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/58/EC**of 20 July 1998****concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes***Article 4*

Member States shall ensure that the conditions under which animals (other than fish, reptiles or amphibians) are bred or kept, having regard to their species and to their degree of development, adaptation and domestication, and to their physiological and ethological needs in accordance with established experience and scientific knowledge, comply with the provisions set out in the Annex.

ANNEX

Staffing

1. Animals shall be cared for by a sufficient number of staff who possess the appropriate ability, knowledge and professional competence.

Inspection

2. All animals kept in husbandry systems in which their welfare depends on frequent human attention shall be inspected at least once a day. Animals in other systems shall be inspected at intervals sufficient to avoid any suffering.
3. Adequate lighting (fixed or portable) shall be available to enable the animals to be thoroughly inspected at any time.

Animals not kept in buildings

12. Animals not kept in buildings shall where necessary and possible be given protection from adverse weather conditions, predators and risks to their health.

Cross-compliance

Linking income support to respect for European Union rules.

Aims of cross-compliance

Through cross-compliance, farmers are encouraged to comply with high EU standards for public, plant, and animal health and welfare. Cross-compliance plays a role in making European farming more sustainable.

Cross-compliance explained

In order to receive EU income support, farmers must respect a set of basic rules. The interplay between this respect for rules and the support provided to farmers is called cross-compliance.

Rules farmers are expected to comply with include:

- statutory management requirements, these apply to all farmers whether or not they receive support under the common agricultural policy (CAP);
- good agricultural and environmental conditions, these apply only to farmers receiving support under the CAP

Farmers violating EU law relating to environmental, public and animal health, animal welfare or land management will have their EU support reduced and may face other penalties.

Cross-compliance

Linking income support to respect for European Union rules.

Statutory management requirements

All farmers, whether receiving CAP support or not, have to respect statutory management requirements (SMR).

The SMR include EU rules on public, animal and plant health; animal welfare; and the environment.

Public, animal and plant health

- [General food law](#) (EU Regulation 178/2002)
- [Directive on the use of hormones](#) (Council Directive 96/22/EC)
- Regulations on the identification and registration of [pigs](#), [bovine](#), [ovine and caprine animals](#) (EU regulation 1760/2000, Council Directive 2008/71/EC, EU Regulation 21/2004)
- [Regulation on prevention, control and eradication of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies](#) (EU Regulation 999/2001)
- [Regulation on plant protection products](#) (EU Regulation 1107/2009)

Animal welfare

- Directives on the protection of [calves](#), [pigs](#) and [animals kept for farming purposes](#) (Council Directive 2008/119/EC, Council Directive 2008/120/EC, Council Directive 98/58/EC)

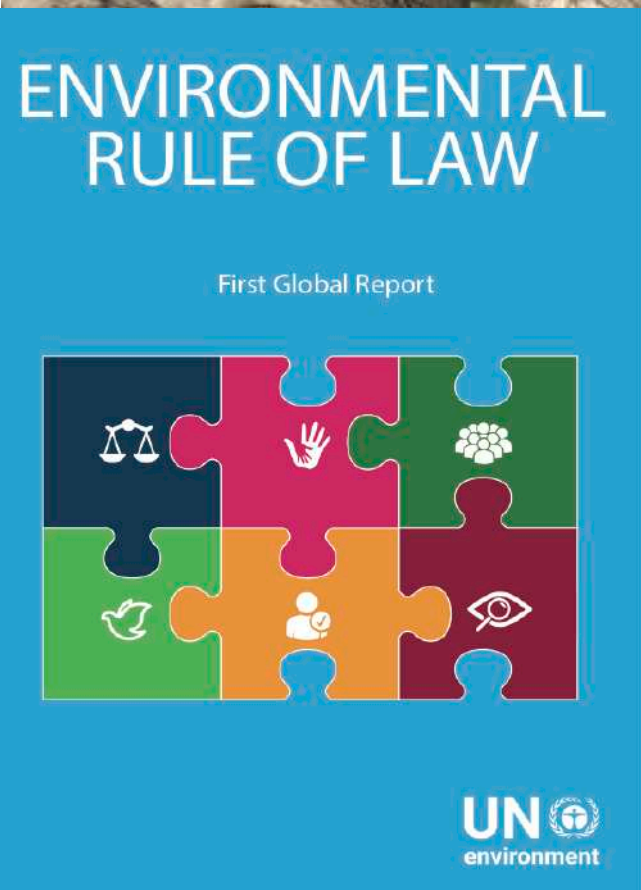
Environment

- [Directive on the use of nitrates](#) (Council Directive 91/676/EEC)
- [Directive on the conservation of wild birds](#) (Directive 2009/147/EC)
- [Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora](#) (Council Directive 92/43/EEC)

The **Environmental Authorities** in charge of wildlife conservation are often perceived as **the only ones responsible** for enforcing actions to minimize livestock attacks

Prevention is an issue of **Compliance**...

(with agricultural policy....)



Preventing wildlife attacks on livestock is also a matter of **animal welfare**

8. 8. 98

EN

Official Journal of the European Communities

L 221/23

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 98/58/EC

of 20 July 1998

concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes