

Table 9.2: Summary of Conservation Interventions: guidelines and comparisons (Source: Jackson et al. 2010)

Conservation Action	Key Activities	Cost, Technical & Logistical Factors	Potential Pitfalls	Monitoring Needs
Grazing Management	Promote grazing practices that reduce impacts on wildlife	Low cost (excluding set-aside payments); Moderate technical requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determining existing grazing patterns or land tenure disputes</li> <li>Grazing plans designed without input from community likely to fail</li> <li>Political instability, security &amp; health issues of importance to clientele</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pasture quality &amp; indicators developed by local herders</li> <li>Numbers &amp; productivity of wild &amp; domestic ungulates for grazing plan compliance</li> <li>Numbers &amp; trends of wildlife</li> </ul>
Wildlife-based ecotourism	Establish tourism that provides financial benefits to local people & creates incentives to protect natural resources	Moderate – high (may require substantial skills training & infrastructure development; marketing critical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viewable wildlife often wary of humans</li> <li>Short season &amp; leakage of revenue</li> <li>Financial benefits not equitably distributed</li> <li>Maintenance of prices &amp; servicing standards may be difficult to achieve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality of tourist attractions</li> <li>Level of economic benefit of eco-tourism to local people</li> <li>Local attitudes toward wildlife &amp; tourists</li> <li>Strong incentives for compliance</li> </ul>
Cottage industry	Provide income to residents of snow leopard habitat through handicraft sales linked with wildlife conservation	Moderate to high cost (getting products to high value markets, skills training, maintaining standards & marketing outreach)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-skilled artisans (products may not consistently meet market standards)</li> <li>Strong international competition</li> <li>Inconsistent participation after training investment</li> <li>Market saturation requires continued new or unique product development</li> <li>Corruption at national &amp; local level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers &amp; trends of wildlife for anti-poaching compliance</li> <li>Other indicators determined collaboratively by community (compliance incentives)</li> <li>Number of participants benefiting</li> <li>Financial impact at household &amp; community levels</li> <li>Public attitudes to snow leopards</li> <li>Numbers &amp; trends of wildlife</li> </ul>
Community managed prey species trophy hunting	Establish sustainable trophy hunting to provide return to local people as an incentive to protect ungulates & snow leopards	Moderate (externally-driven planning & decision-making; high technical demands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of awareness of law among foreign outfitters / clientele</li> <li>Insufficient hunting fee revenues reach local level (lack of incentive to protect)</li> <li>Poor monitoring of trophy species</li> <li>Perverse incentive to persecute snow leopards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest statistics (hunting effort, trophy size, etc.)</li> <li>Numbers of local people or communities gaining benefit</li> <li>Financial impact at household / community levels</li> </ul>
	Provide training in animal husbandry &	Low to moderate (linked with government veterinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Long-term commitment of community, government or NGO may be difficult to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers of livestock &amp; financial returns</li> <li>Livestock health, incidences disease &amp;</li> </ul>

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Animal husbandry	veterinary care to improve monetary return at lower stock levels or to offset depredation costs	extension capacity)	maintain	other mortality
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low skill level for effective veterinary training program</li> <li>• Limited acceptance of fewer high-quality animals versus large unproductive herds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stocking density &amp; carrying capacity of pastures</li> <li>• Attitudes toward depredation / predators</li> </ul>
Livestock insurance	Establish locally managed subscription-based insurance scheme to off-set depredation economic losses	Moderate over long-term but potential high start-up costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initial investment into capital fund can be high</li> <li>• Validation of claims can be difficult &amp; contentious</li> <li>• Fails to address root cause of depredation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers of livestock &amp; financial returns</li> <li>• Livestock health, incidences of depredation.</li> <li>• Attitudes toward depredation &amp; targeted predator species</li> </ul>
Education outreach	Raise public awareness for snow leopard conservation	Low to moderate (hinges on collaboration with local school teachers & education departments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low levels of education and literacy</li> <li>• Linguistic, cultural or ethnicity barriers</li> <li>• Limited capacity of education system</li> <li>• Dissemination in remote areas difficult</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline surveys to determine current levels of awareness</li> <li>• Monitoring to evaluate program effectiveness</li> </ul>
Applied Research	Investigate snow leopard & prey ecology, behavior, etc., including ecosystem & landscape dynamics	Moderate to high (dependent upon outside researchers & institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research topics often not of interest to PA managers</li> <li>• Tendency to exclude communities from research (i.e. information “mining” only)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure project targets priority topics &amp; management issues</li> <li>• Dissemination to general public &amp; decision-makers</li> </ul>

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