



Resolutions and Recommendations Sheets

Sheet updated on: 25/11/2022

Resolution 14. Combatting the illegal poisoning of wildlife



Year	Congress
2016	 <p>IUCN WORLD CONSERVATION CONGRESS Hawai'i 2016</p>
Sponsoring entity	Co-sponsoring entities
	<p>IUCN Meb</p>

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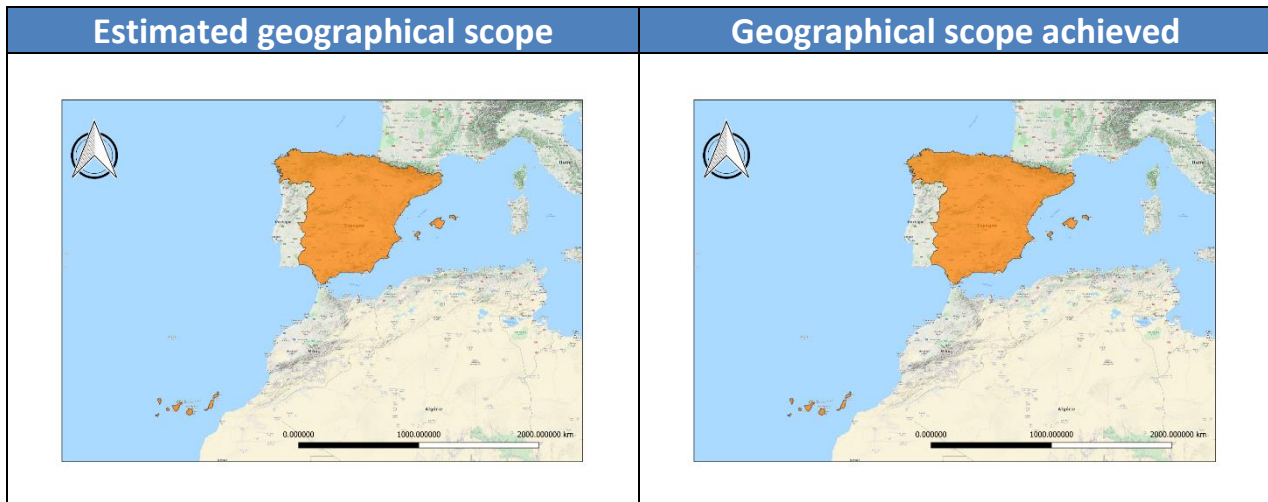
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Petition	
<p>Calls on for a global analysis of the situation regarding the impact of poisons on wildlife, indicating what the priorities for conservation measures should be in terms of threatened species, types of poisoning and geographical areas, and gathering evidence of successful interventions to prevent poisoning. Training and equipping environmental officers on poisoning in the field and how they should act Raising public awareness about the illegal use of poison in our fields and its consequences for wildlife, studying how poison affects wildlife, as well as educating on current legislation and penalties for wildlife poisoning.</p>	
State	Fulfilment in Spain
Active	In process
Summary of actions carried out with effect in Spain	
<p>WWF report on the evolution of wildlife poisoning from 1992 to 2013 (2016) WWF report "The fight to count the poison in Spain" (2016). Continuation of the previous report. WWF report "Day for the exchange of experiences of anti-poison dog units: document of conclusions, proposals and commitments" (2019)</p> <p>UPDATE 2022 Report 2020. Poison in Spain. Evolution of wildlife poisoning (1992-2017). (2020). WWF. Spain leads an international project to stop crimes against wildlife. (2021). The new LIFE SWIPE (Successful prosecution of wildlife crime) project will strengthen the fight against environmental crime across Europe. Strategy for the coexistence of rural activities with the wolf and its conservation. (2021). One of the causes of death of this species is poisoning. Sentenced to 18 months in prison for poisoning 200 sheep to kill the vultures that fed on them. (2021). WWF. We launched "Poison Sentinels" to fight this threat from the air. (2021). Hunting Management Guidelines for the Region of Murcia. (2021). Pursue and penalize the use of prohibited non-selective means and especially the use of poison to control predatory species; Continue carrying out studies on the use and effect of poisons and other toxic products for hunting fauna (pesticides, herbicides, etc.); Differentiate hunting from illegal activities classified as crimes (poaching, poisons, animal abuse). Belarra proposes penalties of up to 4.5 years for killing wild animals. (2022). Including poisoning.</p> <p>Legislation: Order of 20 March 2017 approving the action plan to combat the illegal use of poison in the Galician environment. Decree 15/2022, of March 1, which approves the General Regulations for the application of Law 3/2015, of March 5, on Hunting in Castilla-La Mancha. The use of poison is prohibited.</p> <p>For further information on this resolution, please consult the file on Resolution 21 "Elimination of the illegal use of poisoned bait as a method for controlling predators in the European Union" presented at the World Congress in Barcelona in 2008.</p>	

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