



# TARGET 4

W4B



## What is Target 4?

Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Ensure urgent **management actions** to **halt human induced extinction** of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly **reduce extinction risk**, as well as to **maintain and restore the genetic diversity** within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively **manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict** for coexistence.







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## Why is this Target important?

While natural processes play a role in some extinctions, human activities have significantly accelerated current extinction rates. Currently, the global species extinction rate surpasses historical averages by tens to hundreds of times, with a rising trend. Approximately 1 million species face extinction threats. This alarming increase not only impacts species diversity but also undermines genetic diversity crucial for the stability, adaptability, and resilience of biodiversity. Preserving genetic diversity is essential for sustaining nature's benefits to humanity over time. Addressing these challenges requires tailored species-specific conservation interventions.







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## How is this Target significant for a gender-responsive implementation of the KM-GBF?

### Case Study: Empowering Women as Guardians of Wildlife: The TenBoma Project in Kenya



Women wildlife rangers in action.  
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In 2018, The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) initiated a project named TenBoma in Kenya, aiming to enhance wildlife security and protect the iconic African elephant and various other species inhabiting their native landscapes.







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Derived from an African community security principle, TenBoma (which translates to "ten houses") emphasizes the collective responsibility of communities in ensuring safety. Since the beginning of the TenBoma Project, it began involving women from the Amboseli ecosystem to broaden wildlife security efforts. IFAW facilitated the organization, engagement, and training of women's groups in wildlife security and ecosystem conservation, while also providing financial empowerment through banking using tablets and livelihoods training. Equipped with cameras, these women were trained to document wildlife encounters and human-wildlife conflicts in their daily lives. Their efforts revealed that women, like men, are significantly impacted by human-wildlife conflicts. Encouraged by their contributions, the women advocated for opportunities to serve as community wildlife rangers, challenging traditional gender roles in the patriarchal Maasai community, where male elders typically make key decisions.