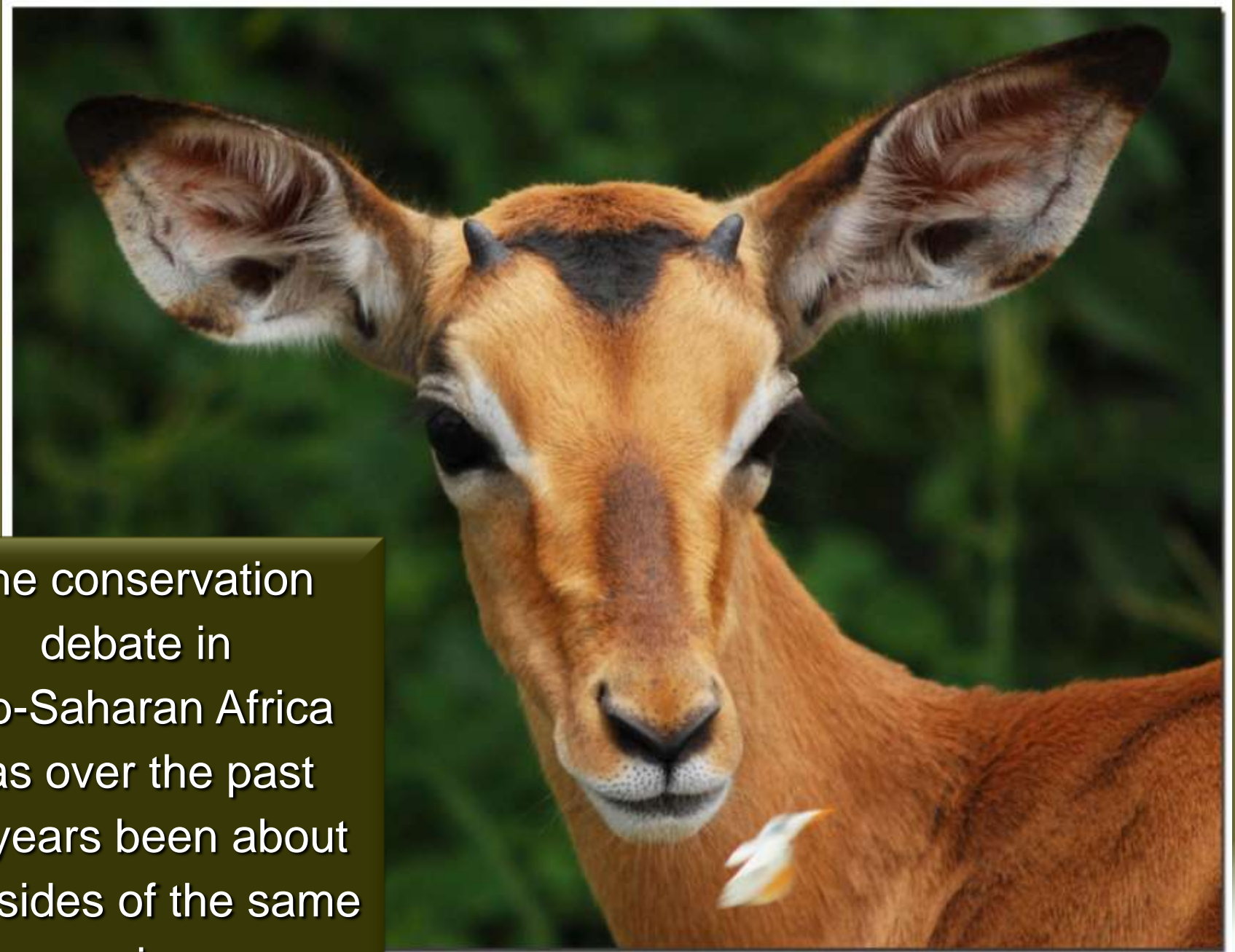




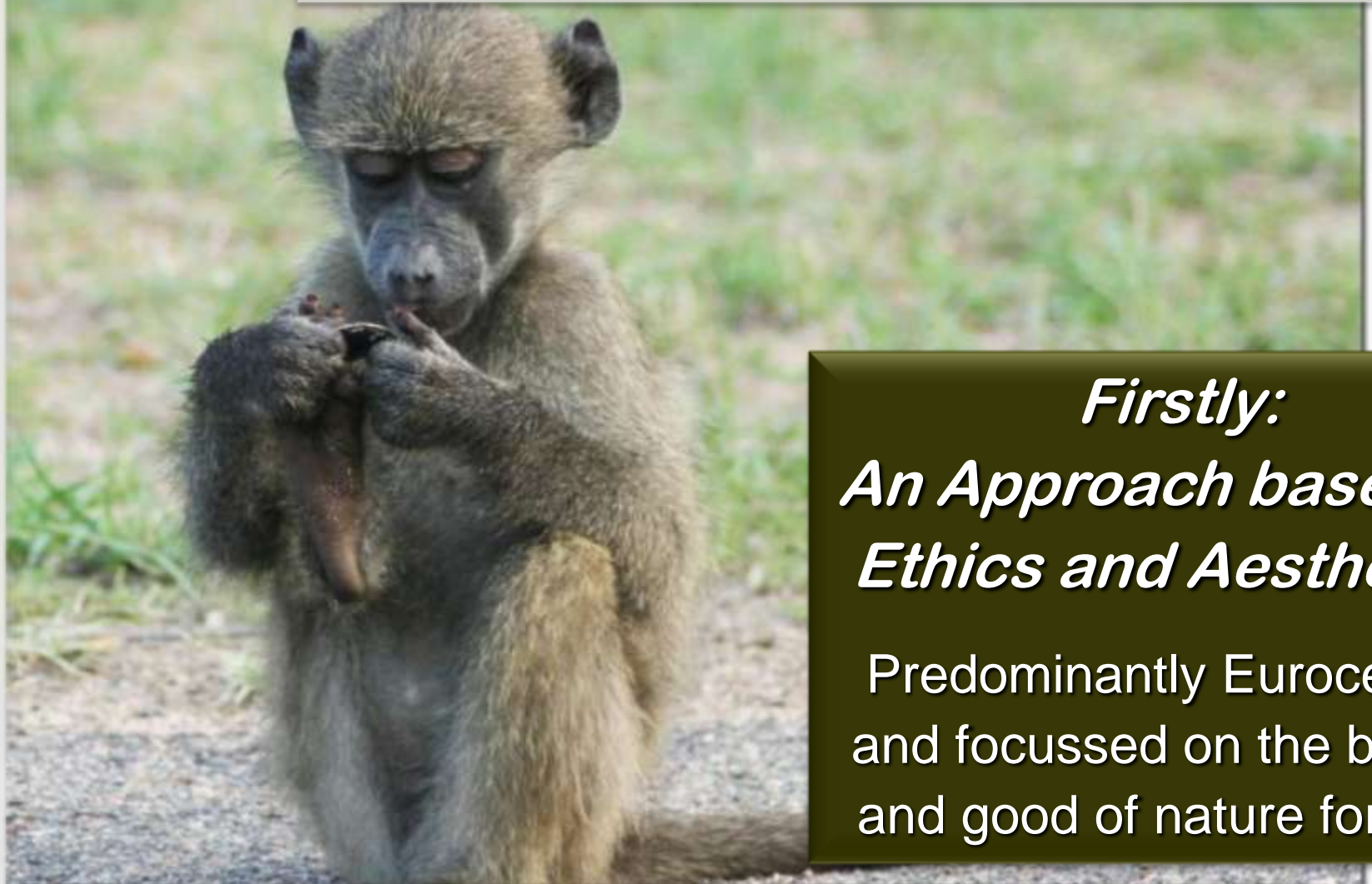
CONSERVATION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE



The conservation
debate in
sub-Saharan Africa
has over the past
40 years been about
two sides of the same
coin.



...a wildlife-focussed approach...



*Firstly:
An Approach based on
Ethics and Aesthetics*

Predominantly Eurocentric
and focussed on the beauty
and good of nature for man

...driven by emotion and focussed on preservation...
with a deterioration into animal rights

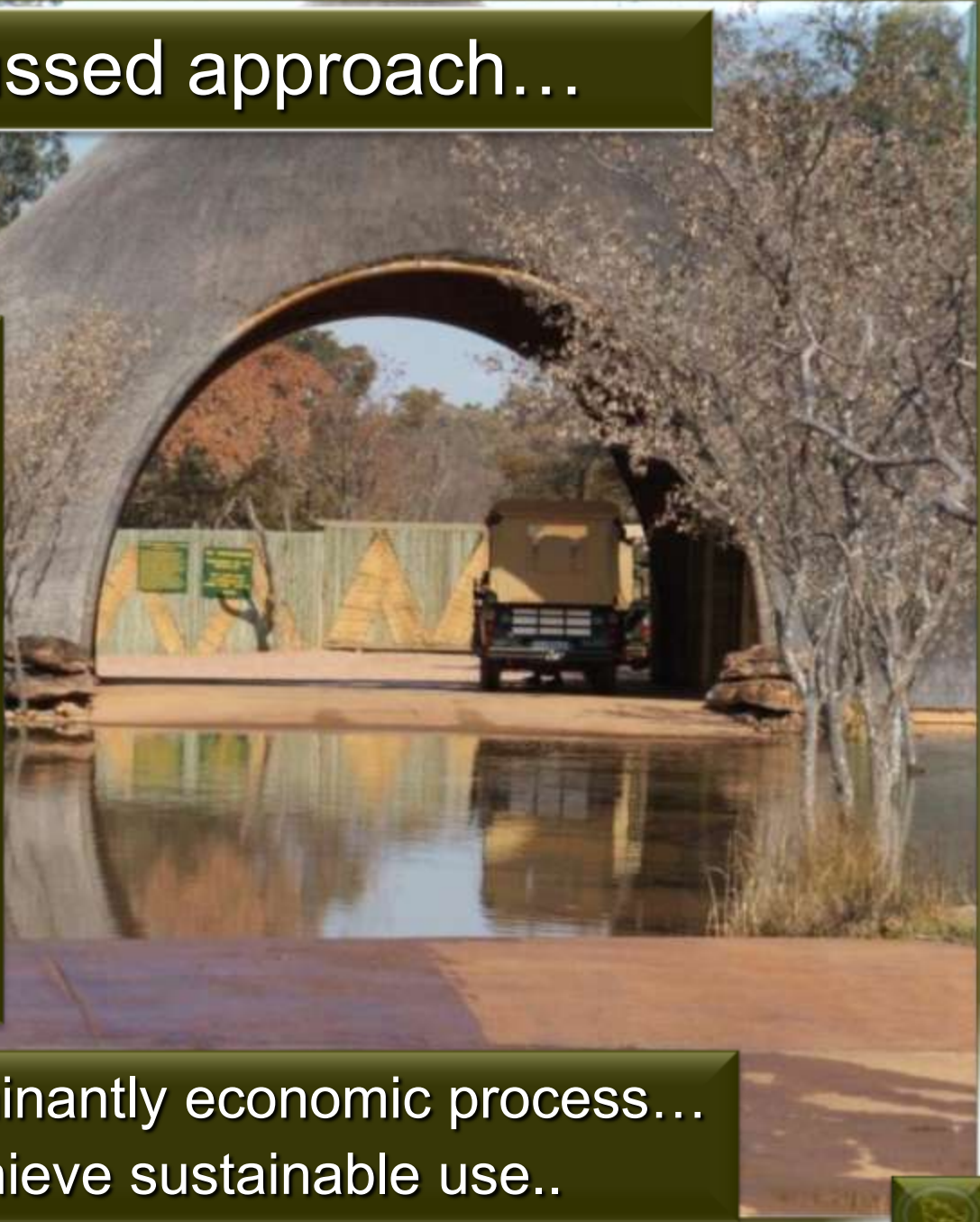


...a human-focussed approach...

*Secondly:
A pragmatic
approach*

convergence of
Euro- and Afro-centric
world-views focussed on
the value and benefit of
nature for man

...driven by a predominantly economic process...
...striving to achieve sustainable use..



...the approach determines the manner in which you think, which in turn determines the manner in which you practice and the results thereof...



Beneficiaries = possibly a few NGOs

...managing people to benefit wildlife...



...the approach determines the manner in which you think, which in turn determines the manner in which you practice and the results thereof...



...managing wildlife to benefit people...



...and then sometimes we
just don't think...



A committed and responsible contributor to all administrative and legal aspects related to the sector

A significant contributor to an under-utilised tourism opportunity

An important legacy of the cultural heritage of all the different peoples of this country

...hunting is...

The main driver for the wildlife sector

An innovative contributor to socio-economic rural development

A responsible commitment to conservation and to related research

A significant contributor to the economy of this country

A close-up photograph of a zebra's head and neck, showing its characteristic black and white stripes. The zebra is looking slightly to the left. The background is a soft-focus green savanna landscape. Overlaid on the image are four dark green callout boxes with white text. The top box points to the zebra's head, the middle box is centered on its neck, and the two bottom boxes point to its chest area.

A responsible
commitment to
conservation

...hunting is...

A serious and
significant contributor
to the economy of this
country

The main
driver for the
wildlife sector

...Some results
of conservation
through
sustainable use
in the USA...



Approximately 12 million hunters:



- **US\$ 12,7 billion / annum** to conservation
- **600,000 jobs** per annum;
- **US\$ 5,9 billion** to federal taxes through hunting activities.



Sustainable use has resulted in Rocky Mountain Elk...



Increasing from <41,000 in 1920
to >1,600,000 in 2007



Sustainable use has resulted in White Tailed Deer...



Increasing from <500,000 in 1920
to >32,000,000 in 2007



Sustainable use has resulted in Wild Turkey...



Increasing from <100,000 in 1920
to >7,000,000 in 2007



Sustainable use has resulted
in Waterfowl...



Increasing from $\pm 1,000,000$ in 1920
to $>34,000,000$ in 2007



Approximately 800,000 hunters:



- Contribute **£ 2 billion / a** on hunting goods and services
- **£ 1,6 billion / a** to the economy through related expences;
- support **70,000 jobs** per annum;
- contribute **2,7 million days** to conservation and
- manage **2 million ha of land** under conservation



In 2008
±19 million gamebirds
hunted in the UK.



Of these 80% were Ring necked pheasant.

99% of these birds were destined for sale in restaurants and in food stores.



...Some results of conservation through sustainable use in West- and Eastern Europe...



The Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE)

a non-profit NGO representing
>7,000,000 *European hunters*



FACE works directly with the EU Parliament, is a member of the IUCN, and is well known for its involvement with conservation of migratory waterfowl all over Europe.



© Terence Philippe



In the EU hunting is worth **> €16 billion / annum**
...hunting sector very important development initiative in
economically declining rural areas...



...Some results of
conservation
through sustainable
use in
South Africa...



In South Africa...

- Until **1991** all wildlife in South Africa other than those specifically bought on auction were strictly speaking - *res nullius* (1971 first private auction)
- **1991** - Private ownership: ***Game Theft Act of 1991***
 - * Adequately enclosed properties
 - * Exemption certificates (*adequate enclosure*)
 - * Greatly enhanced already existing sustainable use



In South Africa...

- **Up to middle of 20th Century**
 - Wildlife was regarded as competitors for grazing land

...Results ?

...in 1943...

- ± 19 Bontebok;
- ± 2,000 Blesbok;
- ± 45 Mountain Zebra;
- ± 4,000 Black wildebeest;
- ± 7,000 Blue wildebeest



In South Africa...

...sustainable use...

in 1943...

± 19 Bontebok;

± 2,000 Blesbok;

± 45 Mountain Zebra;

± 4,000 Black wildebeest;

± 7,000 Blue wildebeest



in 2005...

± 3,000 (65% private)

± 585,000 (87% private)

± 2,700 (45% private)

± 38,000 (80% private)

± 567,000 (75% private)



SA - ten most hunted species:

1. Springbuck,
2. Impala,
3. Blesbuck,
4. Kudu,
5. Warthog,
6. Blue wildebeest;
7. Gemsbok (Oryx);
8. Eland;
9. Bush pig;
10. Ostrich.

Take note – no Bontebok or Mountain Zebra
in this list

in 1943...

± 19 Bontebok;

± 45 Mountain Zebra;

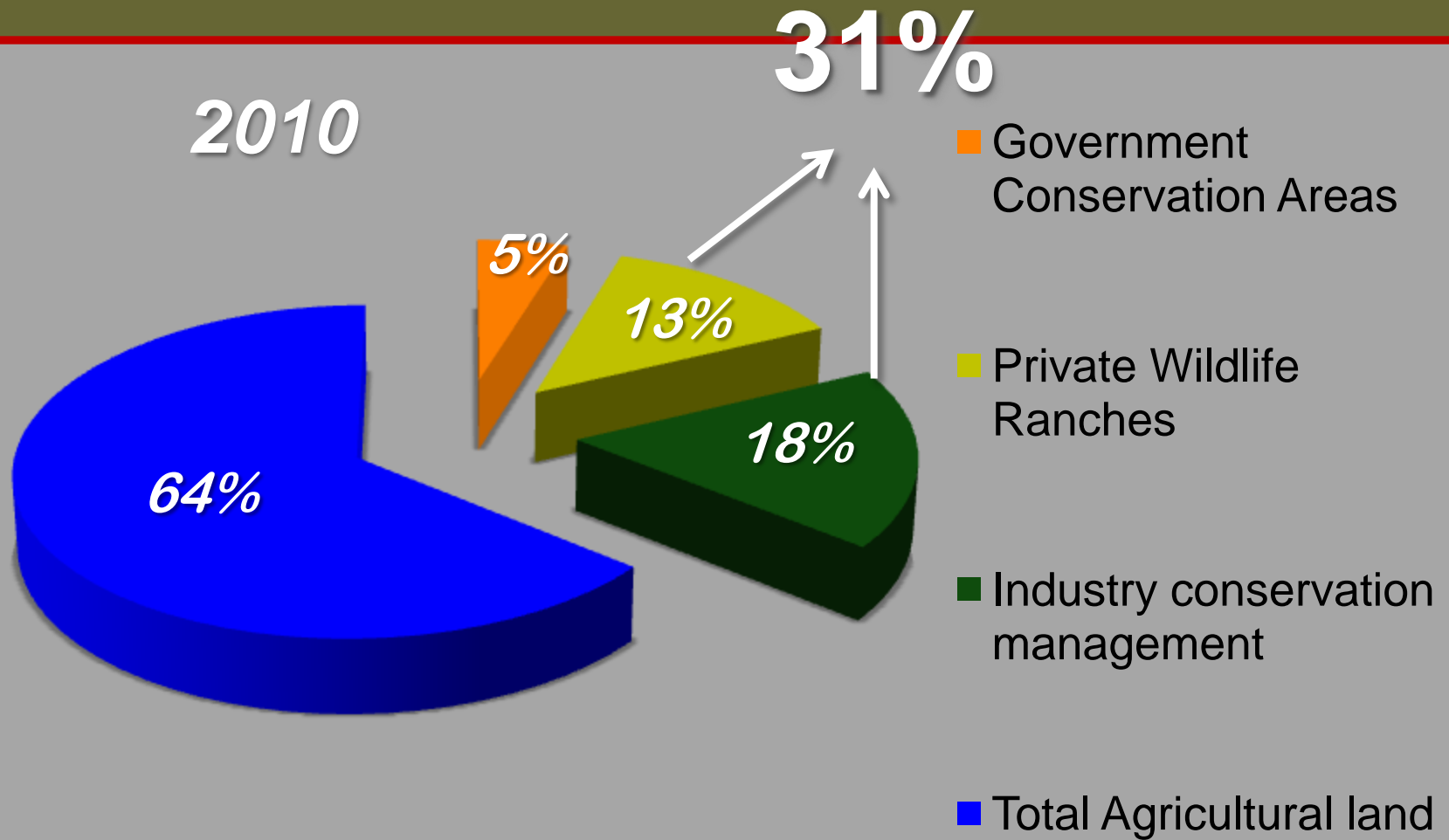
in 2005...

→ ± 3,000 (65% private)

→ ± 2,700 (45% private)



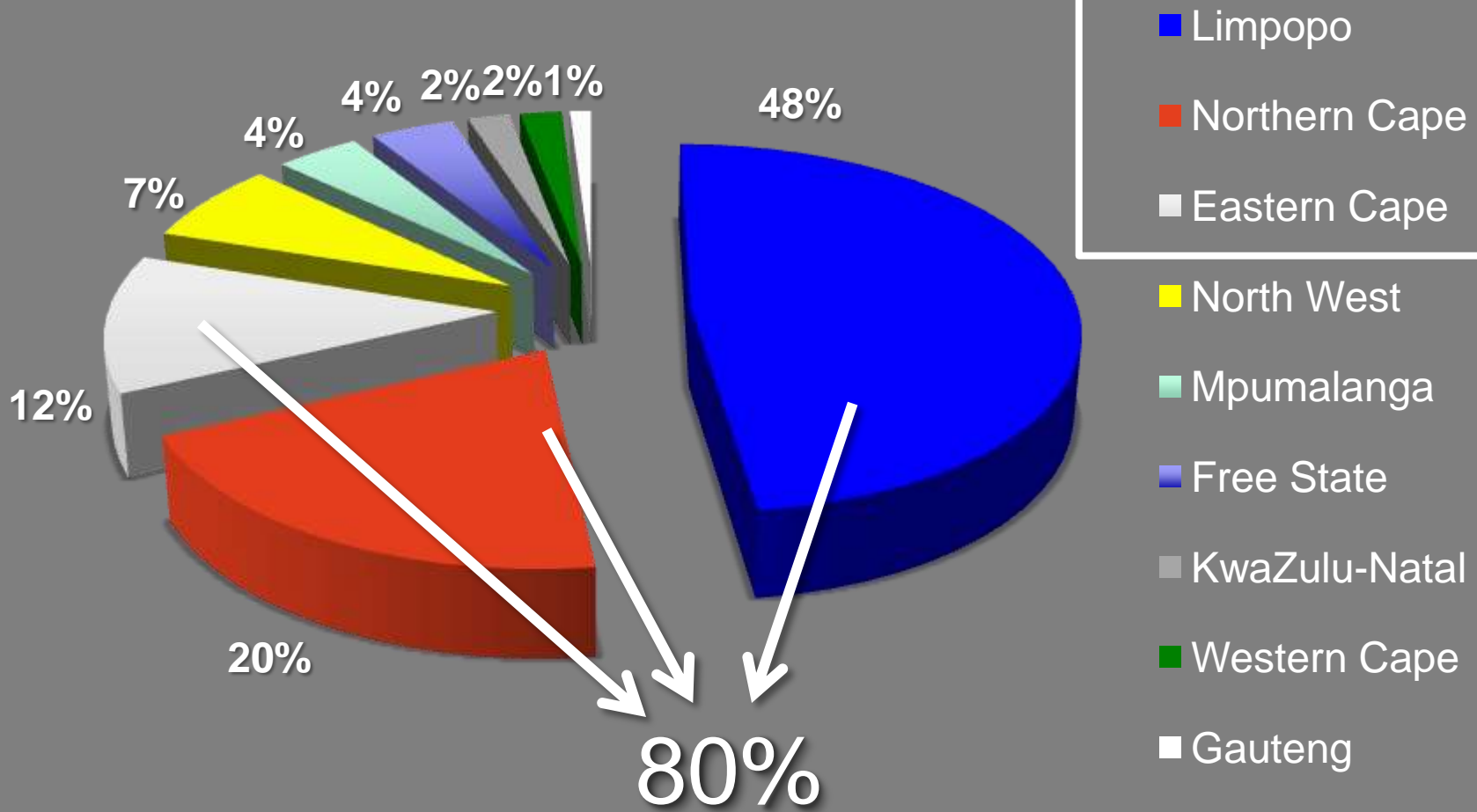
RSA – Land Use - 2010



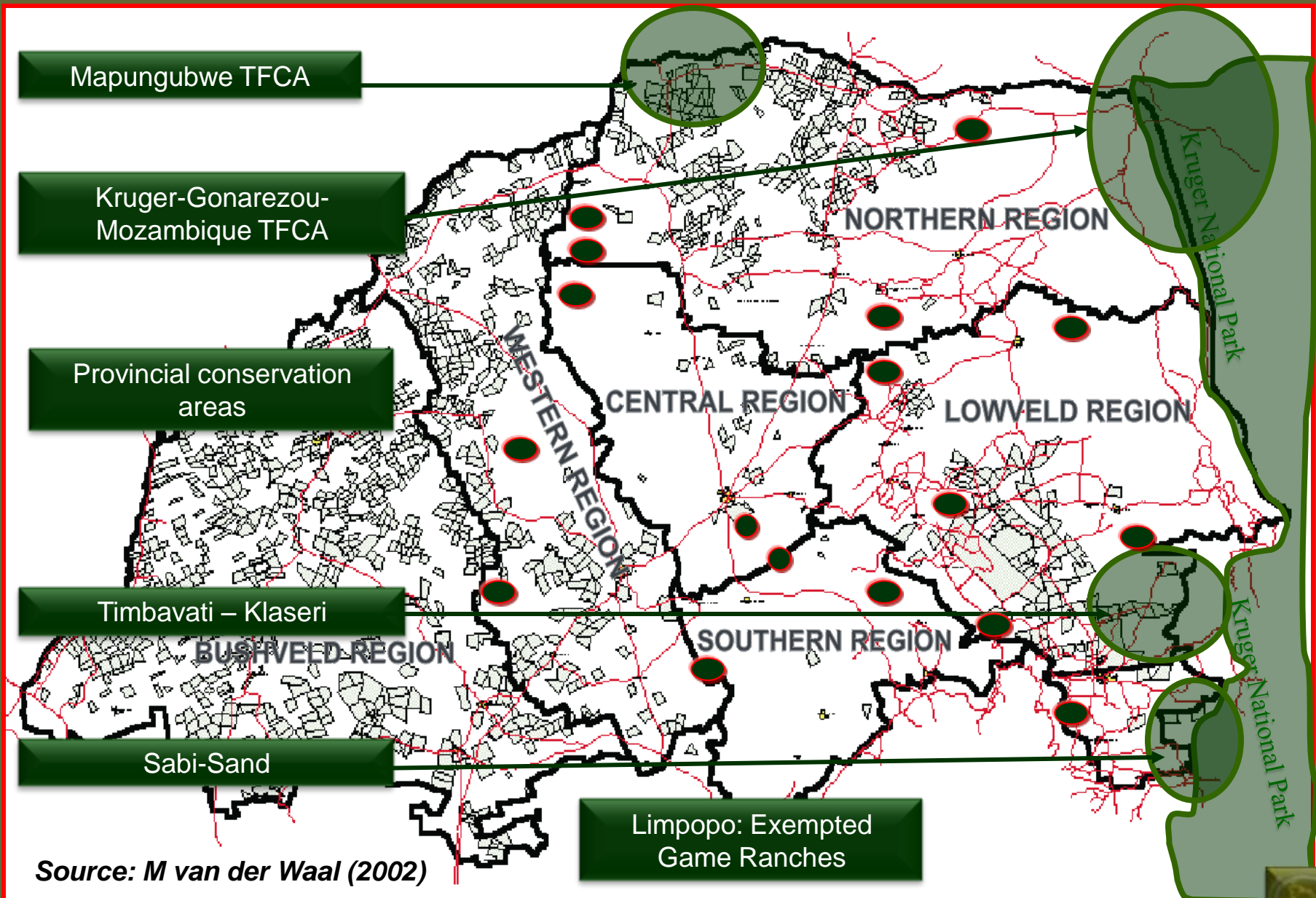
RSA Total 122 340 100 ha



Game Ranches per Province - 2010



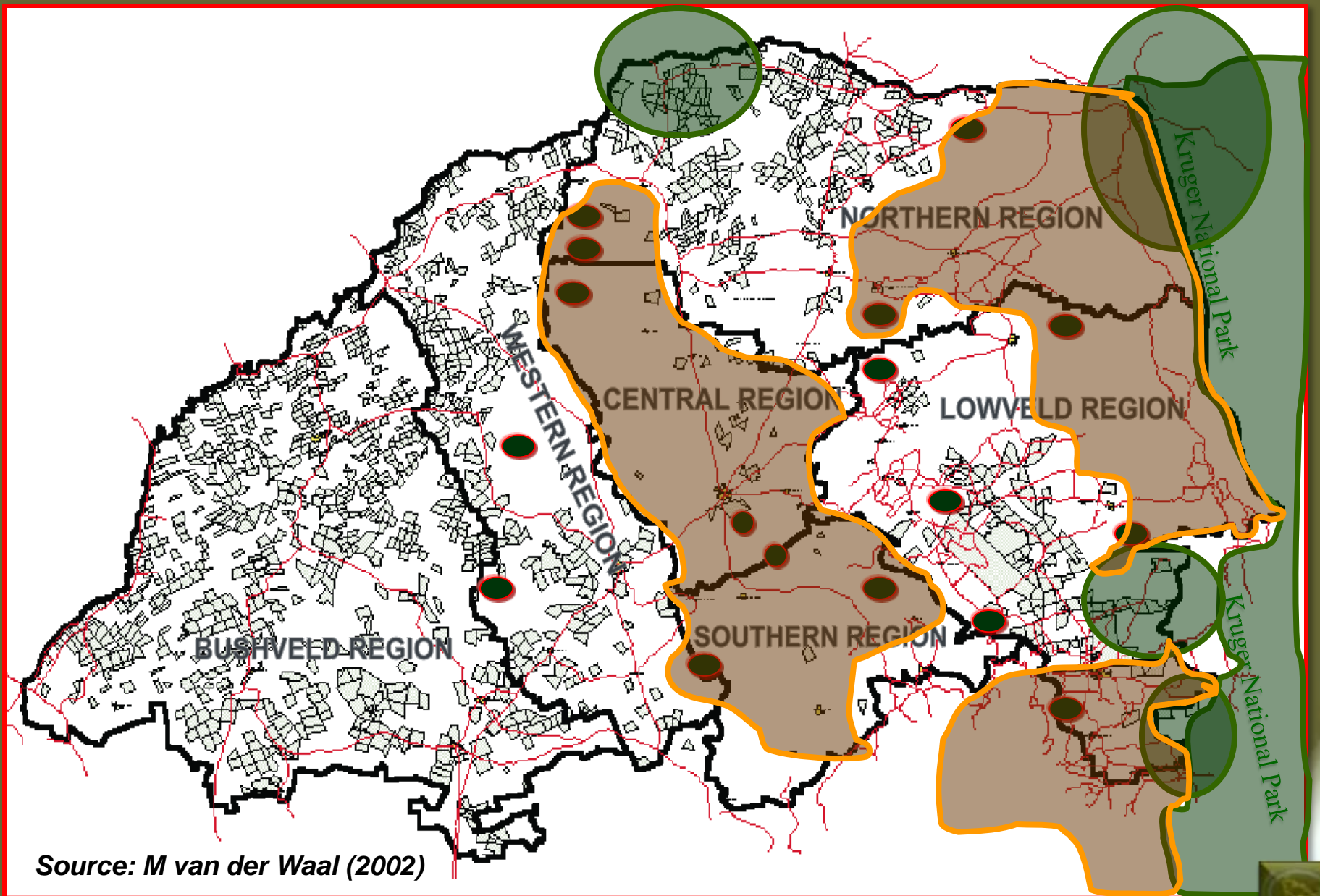
Conservation & Related Activities in Limpopo (2002 +)



Source: M van der Waal (2002)



Conservation & Related Activities in Limpopo (2002 +)



Source: M van der Waal (2002)



Wildlife Ranching - Key Data Sets

Wildlife production on 20 million ha of marginal agricultural land (>12,000 ranches);

Current growth rate of >5% per annum;

> 500 Top quality wildlife lodges;

A typical game ranch generates approximately **R220/ha** of economic output, compared to an average **R80/ha** for conventional livestock farming.



Wildlife Ranching - Key Data Sets

Number of employees = > 100,000

System of remuneration = 3x higher than
Agri-sector

Generally 3x more staff per game ranch
than per stock farm



Wildlife Ranching - Key Data Sets

During the hunting season, game meat provides for 10% of all red meat utilised in this country.



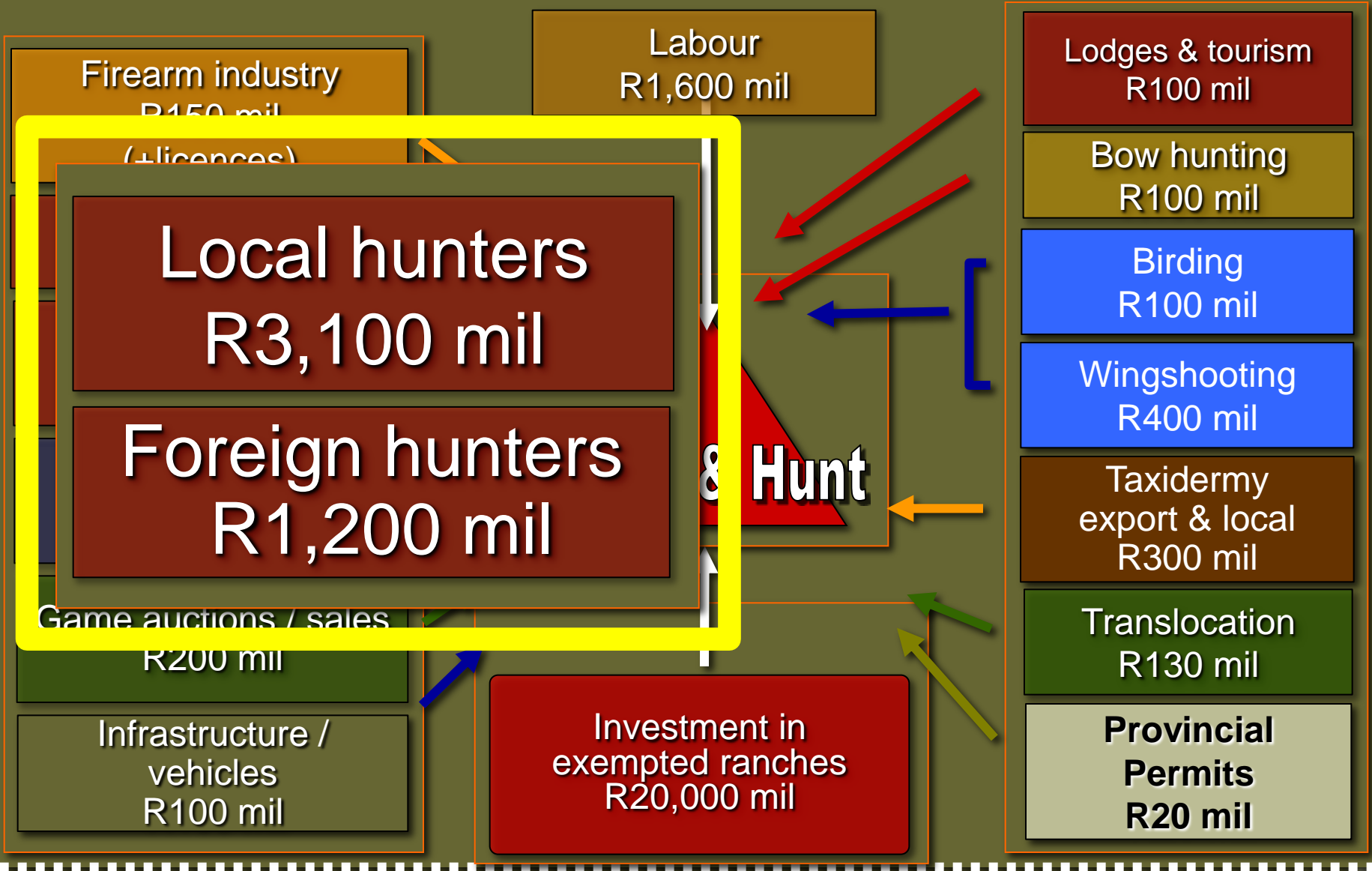
Wildlife Ranching - Key Data Sets

An estimated 4,5 million head of game privately owned...
approximately 4x more than in formal state owned
conservation areas.



Safari & Hunt





...represents a R7,7 billion wildlife sector...



Live wildlife sales since 1991

- **1995 to 2007:** mean price per animal increased by 10 to 15% per year
- **2008 to 2010:** mean price per animal increased by > 15% per year – increased sales of rare wildlife and colour variants
- **2010:** total turnover R 316,8 million for 14,976 animals sold.



On the flip-side of the sustainable use coin
is the perpetuation of a preservationist
approach to conservation

What are the results of
this approach to
conservation in the
so-called developing
world ?



Kenya banned all hunting in 1977

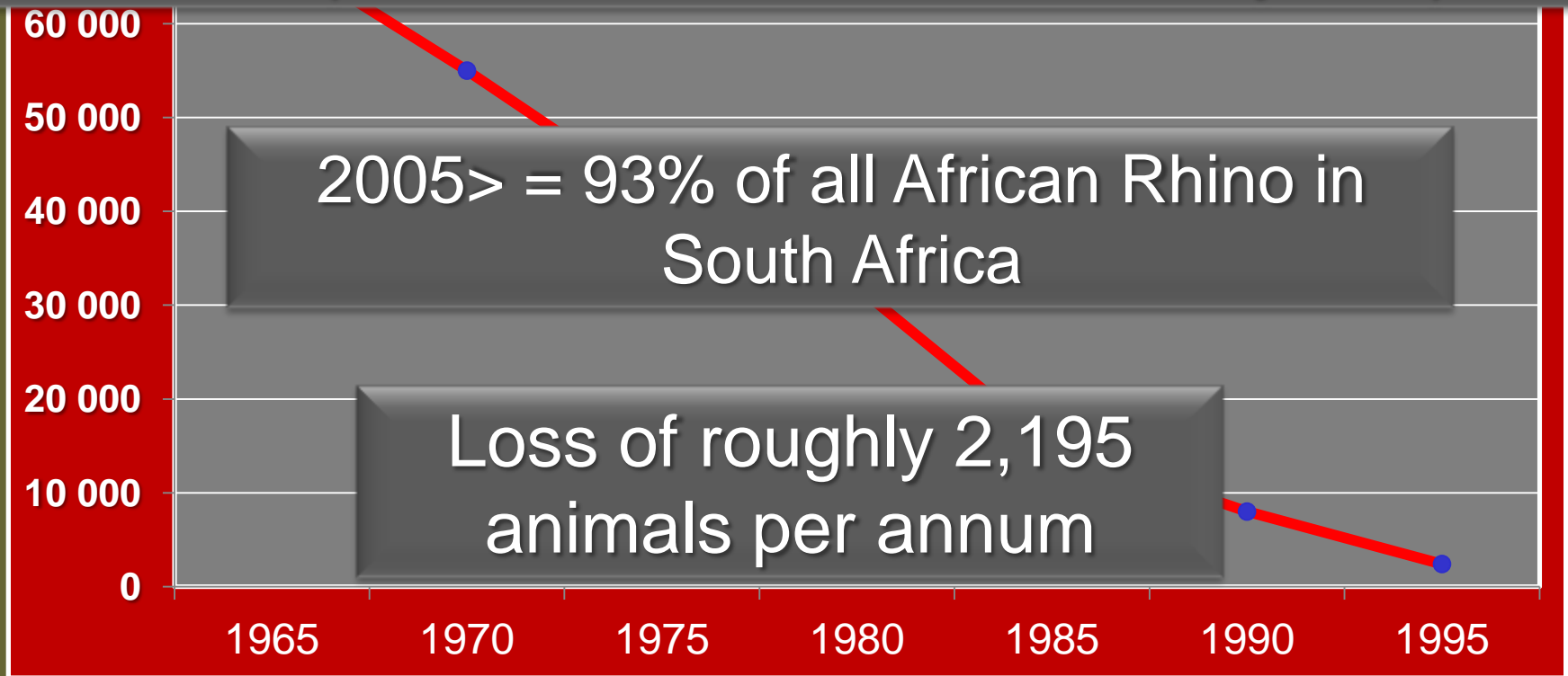
The result has been a spectacular loss of
>70% of all its game due to poaching
(parks included)...

...because game have no value to anybody bar
government and tour operators who rake in all
eco-tourism monies accrued...



DECLINE OF AFRICA'S BLACK RHINO POPULATION

From 68,000 animals in 1965 to 2,134 animals in 1995 (loss of 65,866 animals in 30 years)



DECLINE OF AFRICA'S ELEPHANT POPULATION

9,000,000

From 1,4 million animals in 1945 to 600,000 in 1990 (loss of 800,000 animals in 45 years)

6,000,000

5,000,000

4,000,000

3,000,000

2,000,000

1,000,000

0

1850

1900

1945

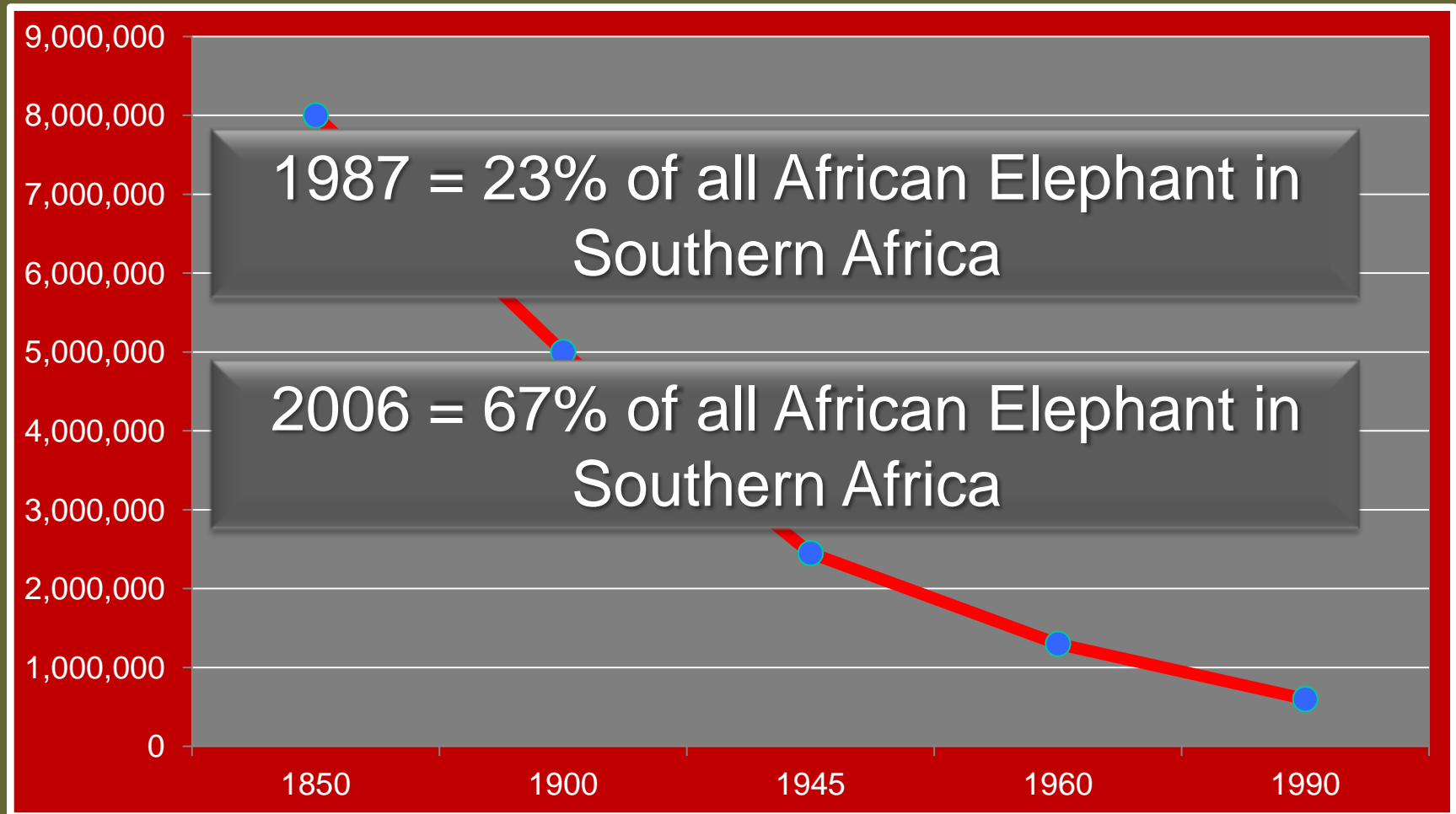
1960

1990

Roughly 17,777
animals per annum



DECLINE OF AFRICA'S ELEPHANT POPULATION



...and no human in Africa had the benefit of eating any of the meat of any of these animals. They died for their ivory because of the perpetuation of a preservationist ideal for conservation...



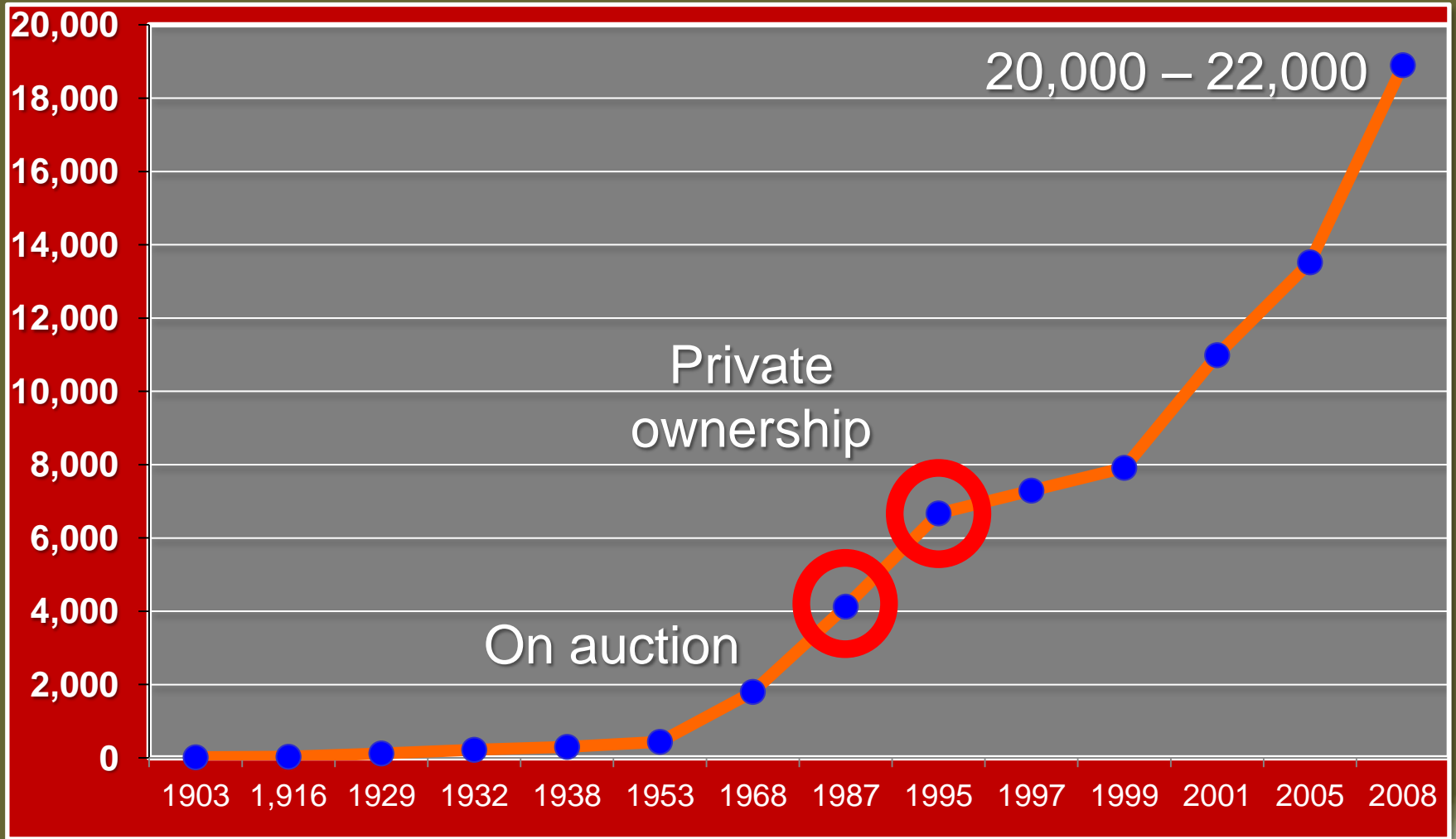
If the deaths of all of these animals are the result of an on-going international illegal trade in ivory, what is then achieved by burning 12 tons of ivory if it is purportedly meant to send the message that ivory is worthless ??



R240 million up in smoke



GROWTH OF WHITE RHINO POPULATION IN RSA



The message is clear;
there where wildlife is utilised in a sustainable
manner, all over the world, there it flourishes,
because it has a value as an important resource



I leave you with a quote from the writings of the well known rhino specialist and wildlife veterinarian, Dr Kobus du Toit, which places all of the above in another perspective;



“My 8 year old son recently asked me to please negotiate with the poachers to take the horn of the animal, but to leave the rhino alive.

If a child can see this solution, why is it so difficult for highly intellectual scientists to see the same solution ? ”



And let us not forget that it was the same scientists who, between 1920 and 1965, ordered the killing of more than 800,000 head of game in the then Natal in a bid to nullify the effects of nagana carried by the tsetse fly – yet to no avail. DDT eventually did the job.





In the financial year 2011 – 2012, SAHGCA members in 69 branches nationally, donated >R4,5 million in conservation projects ranging from oxpeckers, to sungazers, to grass owls, to bull frogs, to leopard research right up to the construction of a holding boma at Rietvlei Nature Reserve.





SAHGCA has in 2012 collected and donated R300,000 to the Rhino DNA database at Onderstepoort

I submit that, that, constitutes a serious commitment of hunters to conservation through sustainable use in this country.

In the financial year 2011 – 2012, SAHGCA members in 69 branches nationally, donated >R4,5 million in conservation projects ranging from oxpeckers, to sungazers, to grass owls, to bull frogs, to leopard research right up to the construction of a holding boma at Rietvlei Nature Reserve.





