

## Part 2

## Sustainable Hunting – South Africa



### *Wildlife Ranching South Africa – Current Key Data Sets*

- Wildlife ranching on *20 million ha of marginal land*;
- *> 500* Top quality wildlife lodges, and;
- Annual growth rate of *5%*

2015 - estimated *>3 million head of game* on private game ranches and farms in South Africa, which is nearly *4x more than* the number of game animals *in formal state owned conservation areas*.

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In **2017**, NHSA members alone reported that they had harvested **23,106** game animals of different furred game species, which made a calculated financial contribution of **>R46,8 million** to game ranching & biodiversity conservation in South Africa.

In **2018**, these figures were up to **28,059** game animals of different furred game species hunted, with a calculated financial contribution of **>R58,2 million** to game ranching & biodiversity conservation in South Africa.

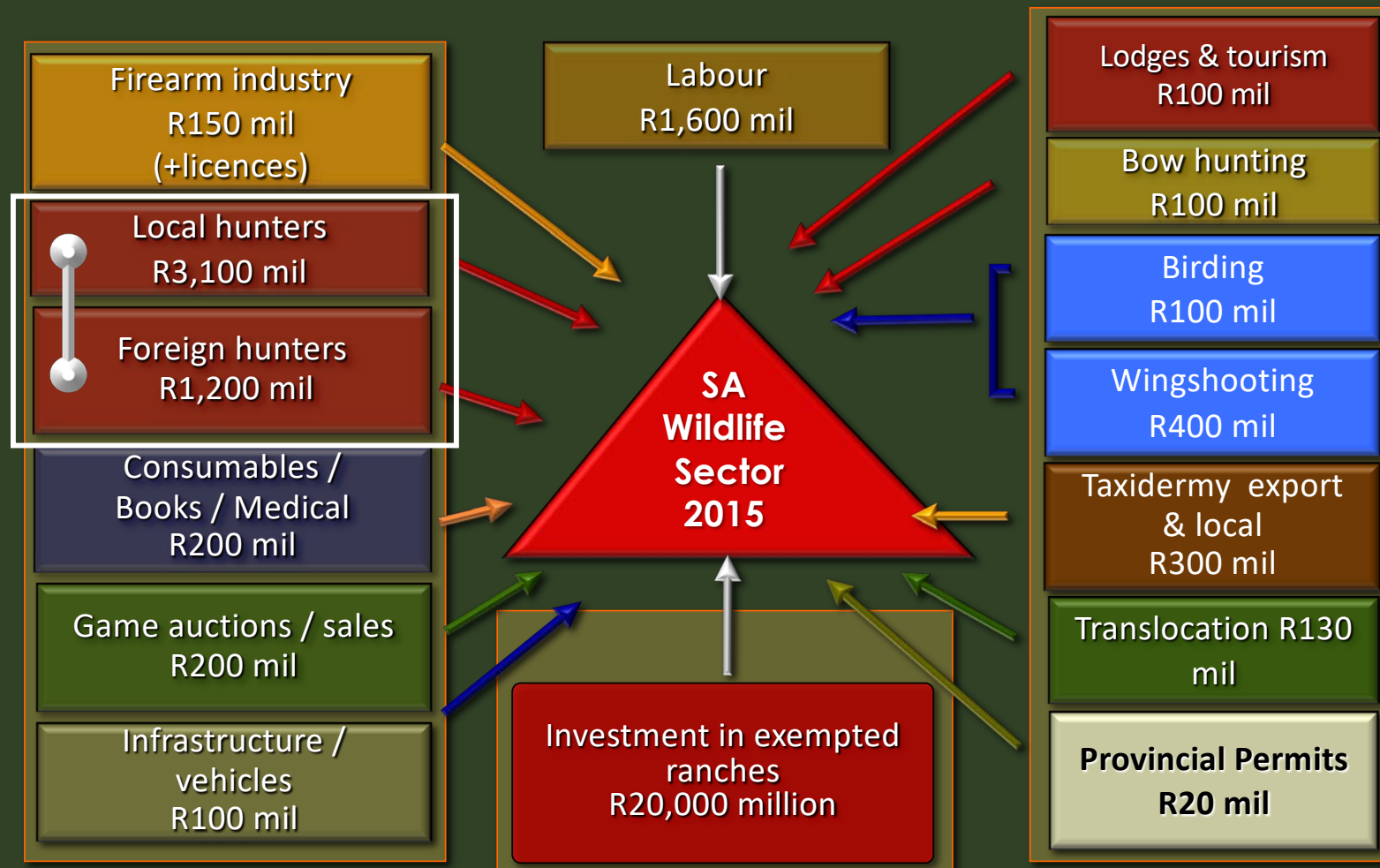
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Prominent species hunted by NHS A members:

	<i>Hunted 2017</i>	<i>Hunted 2018</i>	<i>2018 value in ZAR</i>
Blesbok	2,287	5,372	R 8,326,600.00
Blue Wildebeest	2,137	2,565	R 7,182,000.00
Impala	4,955	5,892	R 5,892,000.00
Kudu	1,704	1,841	R 8,284,500.00
Springbok	5,623	5,583	R 5,024,700.00
Warthog	2,147	2,214	R 1,771,200.00

## Economics: SA Wildlife Sector - Sustainable Use



...represents a >R8 Billion / annum wildlife sector...



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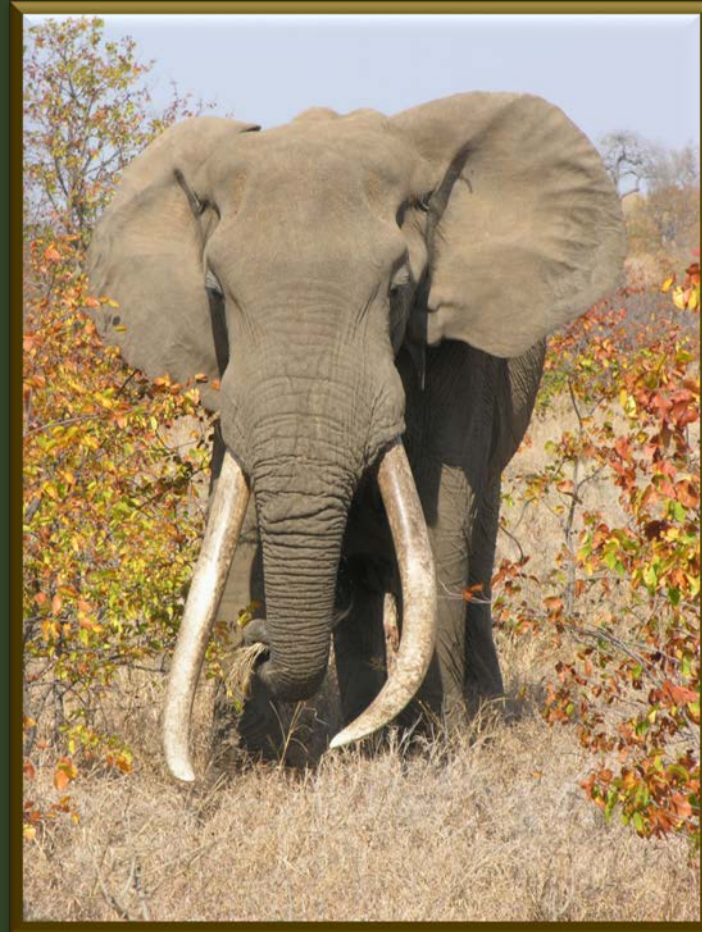
During the annual hunting season, game meat provides for >10% of all red meat utilised in South Africa.



Unfortunately there is just not a large enough tax base in developing countries to manage conservation in the paradigm of emotion.

Meaning, paying for conservation for the sake of conservation as is the case in i.e. USA and the EU.

Thus, conservation has to pay for itself in the developing world.



Sustainable use, with hunting as major contributor, is clearly the more realistic way of managing conservation in developing countries as it brings much needed income to rural communities annually.



Living with wildlife then makes sense to rural communities who have to bear the brunt of the impact of wildlife on their daily survival. This in turn benefits wildlife conservation.

By placing an economic value on wildlife gives reason for people in rural areas of developing countries to conserve species as they can again benefit from the income of the hunt in following years.

In any other way wildlife is a threat to their lives as well as competition for grazing for their domestic stock. Wildlife destroy important crops rural communities are dependent on for their very survival.

Sustainable use has been proven to work over and over, world-wide, and it remains the most responsible and sensible route to conservation in the developing world.



Crocodiles were under serious threat of extinction in South-East Asia and in Australia in the early 1990s due to the lucrative illegal market in the skin and meat of poached crocodiles.



To try and counter the large-scale poaching of these animals, intensive crocodile breeding were initiated in Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Malaysia.



Today these countries have a multi-million US\$ industry under auspices of CITES in the export of skins to Europe and the USA, and meat to China.



Crocodiles are no longer under threat in the wild in South-East Asia and Australia.



The question is then: why is the persistent CITES ban on the international trade in rhino horn and in ivory upheld so vigorously if reality world-wide shows that sustainable use is the real driver for conservation ? In both so-called developed and developing countries.



The facts of the positive results from sustainable use in the USA, UK and in the EU, as mentioned above, speak for themselves.

Or is it perhaps that we cherish our crocodile or alligator skin outfits highly; and because crocodiles are such horrible cold blooded creatures of which we are so afraid that we don't care about them so much as we care about rhino and elephant ?



People in the EU and USA definitely do not care so much about impala and eland !

An continued international ban on legal trade in ivory or rhino horn has only served to put billions of US\$ in the pockets of poachers and international smuggling syndicates, and also into the pockets of the animal rightist organisations. With no proven conservation benefit to the very animals the animal rightists proclaim to be protecting through the ban on trade.



In fact the persistent CITES ban has had a proven negative result on the conservation of these animals in the wild in sub-Saharan Africa over the past 50 years as the black market created through the illegal trade remains very lucrative.

Thus, proving that there is a market out there, which can be managed in a legal manner under auspices of CITES if they would want to do it and if they are really as serious about conservation as they say they are.



It is reported that animal rights organisations annually generate an income of more than *US\$ 600 million (ZAR 7,8 billion)*. The absolute minimum (if any) of these monies are donated to the conservation of the high profile species they purportedly want to protect.

The developing countries where these animals are still found in the wild, have to bear the brunt of the conservation and anti-poaching costs.

This in addition to the fact that the rural communities in these developing countries are the people who have to suffer the consequences of living with these animals to the detriment of their very lives and livelihoods.



The following statistics speak for themselves, and show that as result of the continued stringent anti-trade measures in the products of these so-called high value species, these animals are poached to near extinction in sub-Saharan Africa.

These animals are also more and more concentrated in Southern Africa where we take care of them, despite the fact that mainly Southern Africa's tax payers carry the cost for their conservation.