



For the sustainable use of wildlife

Conseil International de la Chasse et de la Conservation du Gibier
Internationaler Rat zur Erhaltung des Wildes und der Jagd
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
Международный Совет по Охоте и Охране Животного Мира

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EDITORIAL: Hunters against Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking

Dr Rolf D. Baldus, Co-Editor

Finally the worsening poaching crisis has reached the political world. The UN, ADB and Interpol are working at action plans; IUCN is preparing an elephant conference in Botswana; President Barack Obama has promised some assistance and the Clinton Global Initiative has invited African leaders to sign a moratorium on ivory trade in Washington. Prince Charles is likewise organizing a high level meeting of invited Heads of States from Africa to a discussion on wildlife crime. His sons, the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Harry, went one step further and created a new global conservation organization, called "United for Wildlife". Footballer David Beckham registered as the first fan and member. It remains to be seen how effective the well-intentioned mix of political heavyweights, glamour and royalty will be at the end of the day in saving elephants and rhino (see <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/prince-william/10304841/Duke-of-Cambridge-and-David-Beckham-join-forces-to-fight-illegal-wildlife-trade.html>).

For the veteran “wildlifers” amongst us this is all remindful of the poaching crisis in the nineteen seventies and eighties. We also remember what did work a quarter of a century ago and what did not. International cooperation in fighting the illegal wildlife trade across the borders is indispensable (see the article “UN Office on

Drugs and Crime” on page 21). We all hope that this finally can be achieved. It is well known from where ivory and rhino horn comes and where it ends. Corruption, individual greed for economic gain and bad governance are at the root of the problem. Without success at these fronts nothing will change in the long run. Charity begins at home!

However, one fact must not be forgotten: Without “boots on the ground” the illegal killings will not be terminated. Well-trained, armed and motivated game scouts will have to stop the poaching in the parks, reserves, wild lands and private properties of Africa, where the wildlife roams. More often than not they are not provided the necessary means by their wildlife administrations. In many countries it is the presence and anti-poaching effort of hunters in the wildlife areas, which complement and even sometimes substitute state efforts.

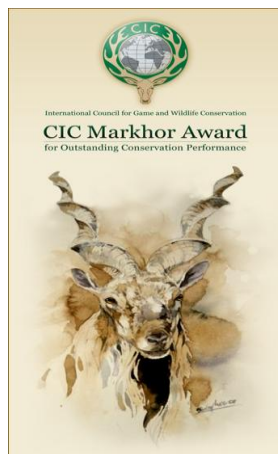
Law enforcement costs a lot of money, and experience has shown that donations from outside are an unreliable source of finance. A lot of cash ends up in international conferences and even more is consumed along the way by the campaigners who collect donations with the promise to help. This takes a sizeable portion of funds away from actual anti-poaching and anti-trafficking activities and limits their effectiveness. The Kenyan Daily Nation pinpointed this aptly in its editorial opinion “*Conservation evangelism will not save elephants from everlasting poaching*” (See link on page 9 below).

The only reliable resource in the long run is the money earned by those who manage and use wildlife. This can be income from photographic-tourism, sustainable hunting tourism or from legal trade with wildlife products. Fortunately hunters have shown that they shoulder their part of financial responsibility. Wildlife managers and producers have proven in the past that a wise reinvestment of revenues into the protection of the resource is an efficient conservation tool. This is exactly in line with the Convention of Biological Diversity that emphasizes the importance of sustainable resource use.

When I worked together with my Tanzanian colleagues 25 years ago under a bilateral cooperation program to eliminate the slaughter of three to five thousand elephants per year in the Selous Game Reserve we brought the losses finally down to less than a hundred. We were able to do so, as we earned five million US\$ a year, mainly from hunting, and we were allowed to keep half of it for the management and protection of the reserve and its wildlife. The Government later stopped this arrangement and kept the revenues in the Treasury for other uses. Infrastructure collapsed and management stalled in the Selous once again. Poaching is back to where it was 25 years ago. This was not necessary at all: Governments in Africa should realize that money earned from sustainable wildlife use, extractive and non-extractive has to be reinvested to a major part in conservation and social upliftment programs at grass root levels, and not be siphoned away within cumbersome administrative structures.

Presently a number of anti-use NGOs try to misuse the present crisis for their own agenda. They claim that a ban on hunting would be beneficial for wildlife conservation. They were recently successful in Botswana. The German Green Party, to mention another example, demands a ban of all legal hunting trophy imports into European Union, as this would help, at least in their opinion, to combat poaching (see page 9). They fail however to provide solid evidence.

Conservationists and hunters must cooperate and together they can demonstrate in the present situation that sustainable wildlife use is a strong incentive and instrument to conserve wildlife and fight its illegal use. Hunting operators and hunters’ organizations must prove by practical action that they are part of the international effort to fight wildlife poaching and trafficking. It is time that those concerned to stop elephant and rhino poaching focus on the dynamics in Africa instead of endlessly blaming rising demand in China only.



CIC Markhor Award 2014: Call for nominations

- For Outstanding Conservation Performance -

The *CIC Markhor Award* honors a conservation project of multinational relevance that links the conservation of biodiversity and human livelihoods through application of *sustainable use* principles. The Markhor Award is granted every two years at the occasion of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The last Markhor Award prize ceremony in 2012 in Hyderabad, India was a great achievement with a lot of positive publicity and feedback. The winner of the prize was announced by the Secretary General of the CBD. This high-level event was witnessed by the global leadership of conservation, highlighting sustainable use

as the second pillar of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Preparations are already under way for the 12th Conference of Parties to the CBD in PyeongChang, Republic of Korea, in October 2014, where the CIC and its partners are aiming to organize at least a similar or even more prominent event to celebrate the Markhor Award.

The CIC needs *your* help in finding excellent candidates for the prize. Please see the eligibility criteria attached and consider if you have in mind an appropriate applicant and let the CIC Headquarters know about it with a short, maximum one page descriptive justification for the nomination.

The nominations should be presented latest by the end of **November 2013** to the CIC Headquarters for pre-selection. The nominator of the award winning candidate will be granted with 500 EUR reward!

Director General

Award Selection Criteria

Biodiversity may be defined in terms of genes, species and ecosystems as the three fundamental and hierarchically-related levels of biological organisation. Global biodiversity has both tremendous intrinsic and instrumental value, for which substitutes cannot easily be found, if at all. Biodiversity provides opportunities for instrumental use, observation and education, recreation and enjoyment.

There is increasing evidence of a global decline in biodiversity. The principal reason for this tendency is some form of human activity, often associated with changes in land use. The loss of global biodiversity is causing major concern. Most prominently this concern is embodied for example in the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Among others, the Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes the importance of sustainable use of biodiversity as renewable natural resource in order to conserve it. Using biodiversity sustainably means doing so in such a way that does not threaten a species by over-use, yet it will optimize benefits to both the environment and human needs. Sustainably using natural resources, such as wildlife, is an important conservation tool when addressing the increasing pressures on ecosystems by people. The sustainable use of renewable biological resources is one of the best ways to ensure the continued conservation of biological diversity.

Hunting as one of the oldest forms of land use can have an outstanding potential in the conservation of biodiversity if it is performed sustainably. As integral land use both in cultural (anthropogenic) and in (the remaining) natural ecosystems, hunting as part of an adapted wildlife management can facilitate the conservation of biodiversity from the level of genes over the species level up to the ecosystem level – directly or indirectly.

Objective: In order to recognize and celebrate outstanding conservation performance through sustainable use, the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) awards the “Markhor Award” to personalities, institutions, enterprises or conservation projects that link the

conservation of biodiversity and human livelihoods through the application of the principles of sustainable use, in particular hunting, as part of wildlife and ecosystem management.

This excellence award recognizes environmental and conservation leaders, who are solving challenges in the field of conservation of biodiversity through sustainable hunting by using innovative and sustainable practices or creative partnerships. The award consists of a Markhor bronze statue and a financial reward.

Main eligibility criteria:

1. Activities of the applicant have provable, substantial and long lasting benefits for the conservation status of one or more wildlife species and its habitat. The focus is on the conservation or reintroduction of natural biodiversity on the base of hunting as part of sustainable game/wildlife/habitat management. Of importance is adherence and implementation of the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines* as an integral part of the management of eligible projects.
2. Conservation leadership, practical conservation relevance and long term benefits of previous, current and future work of the project or the candidate as example of “best practices” of conservation of biodiversity through sustainable hunting
3. Activities of the applicant secure genetic exchange between subpopulations of wildlife species and migratory movements supporting the reestablishment where it has gone extinct and facilitating adaptation processes being essential due to habitat alteration in the course of global warming.
4. Revenue from sustainable hunting supports wildlife conservation, the livelihoods of people living in or near to the wildlife areas or rural development initiatives such as health care, education and food supply.
5. Special consideration is given to those projects that have multinational relevance, particularly projects that involve cross-border cooperation and innovative partnerships for conservation and community-based natural resources management.

Eligible Applicants

- businesses (forestry, hunting, tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, etc.)
- educational institutions
- non-profit organizations
- local, state and federal government
- individuals

Nominations: The candidate should provide sufficient evidence in writing of all activities and the results achieved. Supporting materials like publications, letters, newspaper articles, and photos are essential. Nominations shall include an extensive documentation, underlined by scientific data on the past min. 3 years’ achievements reached and methods used, as well as min. 2 references from higher governmental authorities or international organizations or CIC National Delegations.

Schedule: The prize was first given in 2008 and is handed out during each Conference of Parties to the CBD (CBD COP), which takes place on a biennial basis.

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)

CIC Headquarters • H-2092 Budakeszi • P.O. Box 82 • Tel.: +36 23 453 830 • Fax: +36 23 453 832

Email: office@cic-wildlife.org • www.cic-wildlife.org

Know-how transfer from Namibia to Europe:

How the tracking skills of San-hunters advance western science

Tilman Lenssen-Erz and Rolf D. Baldus

In summer 2013 a research project was initiated in which the indigenous knowledge of San hunters from Namibia was called up to elucidate an old riddle in European prehistory. Some caves in southern France, which contain rock art from the Ice Age, also preserved the footprints of people of 17,000 years ago. These footprints received quite some attention from western researchers but were never interpreted (i.e. "read") by real trackers. Therefore three trackers of the Ju/'hoansi community from Tsumkwe in northern Namibia, namely /Ui Kxunta, /Ui Ga!o and Tsamkxao Ciqae, were invited by Tilman Lenssen-Erz (University Cologne, Germany) and Andreas Pastoors (Neanderthal Museum, Germany) to visit some of the very few caves with prehistoric footprints. The basic idea of the project was: western science can count and measure these tracks very well, but only the San can read them – and understanding can only come from reading, not from measuring. The three San hunters practice tracking on a daily base and for a living at home. Mostly they offer their skills to tourists, in particular to trophy hunters. The San are able to follow the track of one particular animal for long distances. They can also track humans to the extent that skilled trackers can identify any individual in their village by the footprint.

In mid 2013 project participants spent some time together in Namibia in order to get acquainted and to learn from one another. The San hunters demonstrated their skills on some tracking trips in the Kalahari where the Gautscha and Nyae Nyae pan were visited (both very well known in anthropology due to the groundbreaking research of Lorna Marshall in the 1950s). A visit to the baobab trees near Tsumkwe served the purpose to tangibly get into contact with something living but so very old that it transcends the individual imagination and experience of time – a time that in the traditions of the San people is conceived of as "the times when animals were people". Additionally, in order to become acquainted with a cave environment, which was a first time for the San, a visit was made to a deep dripstone cave on the farm Ghaub in northern Namibia. The next stop was the World Heritage Site of Twyfelfontein, which shows a lot of animal tracks in its prehistoric hunter-gatherer rock art, thus providing a rich repertoire of signs to be interpreted by the trackers. After a visit to the "White Lady" rock painting at the Brandberg/Daureb and a press conference in Windhoek the whole group traveled to Europe.

In Germany a visit to the zoo in Cologne was arranged in order to give the three San hunters the possibility to observe bears which do not exist in Africa and whose tracks they would encounter in the caves more often than human tracks. Then the group drove to the Pyrenees in southern France where the caves to be visited are located. Here they joined the anthropologist Megan Biesle (doing research among the Ju/'hoansi San for over 40 years), Jean Clottes, the grand old man of cave art, and Comte Robert Bégouën, the charismatic owner of the famed Volp caves Trois Frères, Tuc d'Audoubert and Enlène.

The visits to the European Ice Age caves were worth every minute and have yielded stunning new insights. Four caves were visited and from a fifth a replica of human tracks was inspected (seeing the originals would have required some challenging scuba diving). The trackers presented a highly professional attitude and made the strenuous cave visits extremely prolific.

In the cave of Niaux a hitherto poorly understood patch of ground with some 24 footprints was now identified as being the result of a girl of ca. 12 years having stood there – instead of several people having performed a ritual dance, as some archaeologists would have liked to believe. In Pech Merle, where archaeologists had identified one or possibly two people, now five persons were differentiated who walked over the spot where the tracks were preserved. In the cave of Fontanet 17 individuals were identified (distributed over three locations). The only presumed spoor of the Ice Ages of a shoe was also examined closely: this latter imprint actually has clear marks of toes so that there remains no proof that people of that time should have used shoes. Finally in the cave of Tuc d'Audoubert there is an area, which was so far unexplained as it contains a puzzling array of dozens of footprints (of heels only) on the side of a small pit, which archaeologists again liked to interpret as the tracks of a ritual dance. The three San trackers could resolve this riddle and identified a man and a boy walking twice to and fro to a pit to extract some clay. They were even able to show that man and boy knelt down in some places, which

was now a new discovery by the San (interestingly with naked knees, thus wearing no long trousers).

All the discussions and arguments the three trackers exchanged during their inspections of tracks were audio-recorded. As they were led in Ju/'hoansi they will be transcribed by the Ju/'hoan Transcription Group in Tsumkwe.

As a general result of the project one can summarize that the history of the Ice Age has certainly not to be written anew, but now for the first time there are plausible stories about those places where footprints are preserved. It was among the enlightening experiences for the westerly trained scientists that the San exhibited a thoroughly empirical attitude towards their 'data', not speculating about things but clinging to meaningful facts. In this sense there is a profound methodological accordance between the western and the San experts. Accordingly they gave very clear indications of sex and age of those tracks they could interpret clearly. From now on every scientist working with foot prints of the Ice Ages will have to refer to these expert statements on the human tracks since never before has there been an equally competent inspection of these tracks.

During the whole time of the project in Namibia and Europe there was a TV crew who accompanied the group. As a result a 90-minutes documentation will be shown in the French-German TV channel Arte in 2014. The project leaders will endeavor to produce an additional English version of the film, which shall be shown in the participants' villages around Tsumkwe and some other locations in Namibia.

The project was a cooperative endeavor of the African Archaeology at University of Cologne, the Neanderthal Museum in Mettmann/Germany, the Nyae Nyae Conservancy and the Kalahari Peoples Fund (KPF), in consultation with Nyae Nyae Development Foundation of Namibia (NNDNF), Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa (WIMSA), the National Museum of Namibia and the Archaeology Dept of the University of Namibia. The "Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft" (DFG) provided funding.

The homepage of the project www.trackingincaves.com will continuously be updated.

Clarification on the Root Causes of the Current Conflict over Land Use in Loliondo Game Controlled Area, Tanzania

Fred Nelson, Maliasili Initiatives fnelson@maliasili.org

Letter shortened (Editor)

In the previous edition of *African Indaba*, an interview between Rolf Baldus and Markus Borner discussed the ongoing conflict over land and resource use in the Loliondo area which lies to the east of Serengeti National Park. In this note I provide some clarification to misinformation provided by the Baldus/Borner interview, which is crucial to understanding the root nature of the Loliondo conflict and its wider implications for conservation. I also provide a few links to additional and more detailed information on this conflict, which readers of *African Indaba* may wish to explore.

As Baldus/Borner note, Loliondo has been the locus of fierce conflicts around conservation, community land and resource rights, state protected area management, tourism, and trophy hunting for the past 20 years. These conflicts revolve around who gets to make decisions about land and resource uses, and who benefits from resources such as land and wildlife. The conflicts first arose in the early 1990s when Loliondo was leased out by the Tanzanian government to a foreign trophy hunting operation from the United Arab Emirates without the participation or approval of local resident communities, despite their possessing legal title to their lands.

In 2009 the parameters were fundamentally changed with enactment of the Wildlife Conservation Act, which repealed the wildlife law passed in 1974. As Baldus/Borner state, the Loliondo area is classified as a Game Controlled Area (GCA) that was created in the 1950s to regulate the use of wildlife. Historically, GCAs never imposed any legal restrictions on land or natural resource use within their boundaries, or human economic activities save only those pertaining to utilization of wildlife i.e. hunting.

The 1974 Wildlife Conservation Act basically regulated wildlife use *everywhere* in Tanzania, inside or outside of protected areas. The main function of GCAs after 1974 was primarily an administrative one to demarcate the boundaries of hunting blocks leased out by the state as concessions. GCAs placed no restrictions on human use or residency, (and) overlaid community lands with extensive human populations. The communities living in these GCAs have recognized land rights and demarcated village boundaries according to the provisions of Tanzania's land and local government legislation.

These circumstances changed with passage of the 2009 Wildlife Conservation Act (that) prohibits both livestock grazing (Section 20) and crop cultivation (Section 21) in GCAs. This effectively upgrades *all* GCAs to a status equivalent to Tanzania's Game Reserves where residency, cultivation and livestock grazing have been prohibited since 1974, despite the fact that GCAs contain (large) resident human populations. By summarily banning all cultivation and livestock grazing in GCAs, the implications of the 2009 law for the livelihoods of these people is quite dire. The Act also, however, instructs the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism to review (all) GCAs (to) ascertain if they should continue to exist or not and to *"ensure that no land falling under the village land is included in the game controlled areas"* (Section 16.5).

Since 2009, no formal review of GCAs has been carried out, nor provisions made to ensure that no village land is included in GCAs as instructed by the Act, in Loliondo or elsewhere. It is the new legal form of GCAs under the 2009 Act that has created the major threat of large-scale eviction, and resultant local protest, in Loliondo. The trigger for this was the Minister's announcement in March that of the 4,000 km² of Loliondo GCA, 2,500 km² would remain village land, and 1,500 km² would be designated as GCA. What is lost in this announced division of land is the reality that *all* of Loliondo GCA is settled and used for pastoralist livestock production by its Maasai residents, and has been for about the last two centuries. The 1,500 km² set aside as GCA represents the loss of 40% of the communities' customary landed assets, and presumably loss of annual livestock productivity. That represents a major economic loss impacting the livelihoods of perhaps 20,000 people directly and a much larger population through indirect economic losses. It also represents the loss of those people's homes and traditional territories, since they cannot live where they are banned from grazing livestock or farming the land.

The communities in Loliondo and their allies in Tanzanian civil society are well aware of the new provisions of (the) law with regards to the designation of GCAs, and in particular the new prohibition on livestock grazing in GCAs without the permission of the Director of Wildlife. The fierce local resistance to what is in reality a proposed large-scale eviction of people from their traditional lands, essentially converting community ('village lands') lands to an exclusive state protected area is the reason why the Loliondo case has over the past four months received so much coverage.

Due to either unfamiliarity with the changes to GCA land use regulation in the 2009 Act, or a willful miscasting of the current legal parameters governing land use in GCAs, Baldus/Borner misrepresent the root causes of the current Loliondo conflict and in the process explicitly suggest what has been proposed by the Tanzanian government should not be construed as a large-scale eviction of the communities resident in the area:

Dr. Baldus: *In a nutshell: there are no plans to evict the Maasai?*

Prof. Borner: *Only insofar as there would be no agricultural activity and permanent settlements in the proposed new and greatly downsized GCA along the Serengeti boundary. If the Frankfurt Zoological Society can continue its role as a mediator between the communities and the central government, we will make sure that the Maasai can still graze their cattle there in droughts and can continue to use the area in their traditional lifestyle. The Government has also made it clear that revenues from photo tourism and hunting in the area should be benefiting the communities directly.*

This exchange fundamentally misstates the essential issues underlying the present conflict, which is precisely that livestock grazing is no longer legal in GCAs under the present law. It also misses the crucial point that 40% of the communities' present land area would no longer be held and managed by them; it would be an exclusive state protected area in the form of the newly defined GCA. The suggestion that the government has put in place concrete measures to ensure that revenues from

tourism and hunting should benefit the resident communities in Loliondo is not borne out by the local experience over the past decade, which has featured a strong rollback of previous benefits communities in Loliondo were able to capture through contracts with tourism companies.

If Baldus/Borner believe that the plan advanced by the government to gazette 40% of the land area in Loliondo as an exclusive GCA will advance conservation interests in the Serengeti ecosystem, as is suggested by their interview, they should state this more clearly rather than misrepresenting the current root causes of the conflict and its implications for local communities. That would present a more useful point of departure for debate with those in the conservation community, which includes myself, who believe that long-term conservation objectives in the northeastern Serengeti are unlikely to be advanced by such large-scale displacement of resident communities, particularly those such as the Maasai who have a demonstrated track record in conserving their environment and local wildlife populations.

More commentary on the Loliondo conflict can be found in a recent article by Nicholas Winer in the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy newsletter (reposted on the *Just Conservation* blog): http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceesp/ceesp_news/?13284/A-story-from-Tanzania-on-being-too-busy-by-Nichoas-Winer. A more detailed discussion of the history of the Loliondo land use conflict is also available at:

http://www.maliasili.org/publications/Integrating%20Pastoralist%20Livelihoods%20and%20Wildlife%20Conservation_FINAL-1.pdf

<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Africa/2013/0605/Masai-herders-appear-victims-of-land-deal-with-Dubai-hunting-firm>

<http://www.thecitizen.co.tz/News/Elders-to-JK--Drop-Masai-land-plan-or-lose-our-vote/-/1840392/1863012/-/item/0/-/cq0/-/index.html>

<http://www.cnn.com/2013/05/01/world/africa/tanzania-masai-eviction/index.html>

Rolf Baldus responds: *In the last African Indaba (Vol 11(4)) we published an interview with Prof. Dr. Markus Borner about the alleged "evictions" of Masai in Loliondo/Tanzania. This interview was a reaction to a campaign of a petition website that has collected a million signatures worldwide, so it claims, against "human rights" violations in Masailand, although no hard facts were provided. The interview made it clear that the existing problems are a land use conflict and that the Government follows existing legislation. Based on his long experience as representative of "Frankfurt Zoological Society" in the area, Dr. Borner thought that compromise is possible and should be negotiated.*

Fred Nelson, a representative of NGOs supporting some of the Masai groups, has written a reaction to the interview which we publish here as information for our readership. It should be pointed out that this is one opinion in a dispute which has been going on for many years and that some of the arguments brought forward are in the first place a disagreement with the Tanzanian Wildlife Act of 2009, which has been adopted by the Tanzanian Parliament. Markus himself is of the opinion that the viewpoints are not that different. He wrote to me stating "Where we differ is that I believe the Tanzanian Government will consider grazing in the proposed new Game Area whereas Fred thinks that the Masai would be completely excluded. I really think that is unlikely because of a) new research, that shows that joint use by wildlife and cattle is actually increasing the productivity of an area and b) because a complete exclusion of the Masai would politically be impossible and very detrimental to conservation in the Serengeti."

Importing trophies from Africa – a reply

Johan SVALBY, Legal Advisor

FACE - Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU

johan.svalby@face.eu

www.face.eu

Having read your article [Importation of trophies from Africa into EU](#) in the June edition (Vol. 11 # 3) of the African Indaba, I'm afraid that it does not correctly reflect the legal situation for hunters normally

residing in the EU, as regards the importation of hippo specimens from Mozambique. It is indeed true that the EU has listed specimens from the hippo (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) from Mozambique in its latest "Suspension Regulation", Commission Regulation (EU) No 578/2013. However, since that species is listed in Annex B to Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, hunters normally residing in the EU are still able to import its trophies into the Union for non-commercial purposes under the personal and household effects derogation, provided that an export permit can be provided to the EU customs.

This is how it works: The importation of Annex B specimens (such as from the *Hippopotamus amphibius*) into the EU is normally governed by Article 4, paragraph 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1997R0338:20121215:EN:PDF>. Both an export and an import permit will be required. In case the importation of specimens of an Annex B species be suspended in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 6 (i.e. through listing in the suspension regulation), an import permit cannot be obtained from the management authority of the Member State of destination and thus the importation cannot lawfully occur. So far your article is correct.

However, according to the Article 7, paragraph 3 (Personal and Household Effects) of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, the provisions of Article 4 (as described above) "*shall not apply to dead specimens, parts and derivatives of species listed in Annexes A to D which are personal or household effects being introduced into the Community, or exported or re-exported there from, in compliance with provisions that shall be specified by the Commission*".

The details of this derogation have been implemented in Articles 57 and 58 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:2006R0865:20120927:EN:PDF>. Article 57, paragraph 3 of that regulation provides that "*the first introduction into the Community of personal or household effects, including hunting trophies, by a person normally residing in the Community and involving specimens of species listed in Annex B to Regulation (EC) No 338/97 shall not require the presentation to customs of an import permit, provided that the original of a (re-)export document and a copy thereof are presented*".

In conclusion, the listing of an Annex B species in the EU suspension regulation (EU) No 578/2013 or a negative opinion from the EU Scientific Review Group issued regarding a specific Annex B species, do not prevent hunters normally residing in the EU to import its trophies into the Union for non-commercial purposes under the personal and household effects derogation, provided that an export or re-export permit can be provided to the EU customs. (The same is *not* true for Annex A species, but that is not what we are concerned with here.)

In case of any questions, do not hesitate to contact me.

German “Green Party” Shows Neo-colonial Thinking

**Press Release German CIC Delegation on Green Party trophy imports:
16/09/2013**

Germany's CIC Delegation is concerned about plans of the German Green Party “Bündnis 90/DIE GRÜNEN”. The Party wants to ban the import of legal hunting trophies into the European Union, provided they can join a coalition Government after the next federal elections on the 22nd September, 2013.

Since no one can be forbidden to travel abroad for hunting, an import-ban for trophies such as skins and horns into the EU could make hunting less attractive, informed the federal Green Party office upon enquiry by the CIC. It is also claimed that banning all legal trophy imports would help against poaching.

Sustainable hunting is fully in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the German CIC underlined. This international convention on bio-diversity conservation has also been signed by the Federal Republic of Germany. In many countries, controlled hunting contributes to the conservation of wildlife and species-rich habitats. Therefore, “Die Grünen” shows a stone-age view on international species conservation. In addition, the party reveals neo-colonial arrogance, as in many

developing countries hunting is a legitimate part of nature and species conservation and also contributes to the livelihoods of the rural poor.

At the same time the Greens prove their alarming tendency to patronize civil society. Whoever wants to prohibit the import of trophies, which have been taken, for example in Namibia or in Canada, in accordance with local legislation and conservation strategies, violates the freedom rights of the EU citizens.

Changed Regulation regarding Importing Hunting Trophies into Canada

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency informs that importing requirements for hunting trophies have changed in Canada. In simple form, wildlife trophies that enter Canada must be in a fully taxidermied state meaning ready to mount on a wall or fully mounted (no other taxidermy needed.) Any skins, skulls, horns etc that are NOT fully taxidermied will have to be sent to a CERTIFIED TAXIDERMIST (CFIA APPROVED) to be fully taxidermied before clearance will be issued. They will be treated like quarantined shipments. The most up-to-date policy is "Importation of Integumentary Tissue", available online at:

<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/imports/policies/animal-products-and-by-products/2001-01/eng/1359039786504/1359039919425>

See also: <http://www.face.eu/sites/default/files/attachments/facehuntingtrophyeuderog2aug2013en.pdf>

CITES and UNESCO Call for Stakeholders to Strengthen Ties to Fight Poaching

Irina Bokova, Director-General, UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and John Scanlon, Secretary-General, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), have released a joint statement on the impacts of recent and escalating poaching in West and Central Africa. Poaching, they write, is transforming living forests into deserted spaces and causing immeasurable damage.

Bokova and Scanlon highlight the industrial scale of poaching, where in Gabon, 11,000 elephants have been illegally killed since 2004 and in 2012 alone, and almost 700 rhinoceros have been poached in South Africa. They lament the incursion of an armed militia into the Sangha Trinational transboundary World Heritage site, where at least 26 elephants in the Central African Republic were killed in a few days. They stress that crimes against nature like poaching ultimately weaken the foundations upon which communities are built and hope to prosper.

Despite the fact that UNESCO's World Heritage sites and biosphere reserves were created to provide the highest level of protection and management available for natural sites, they note that to address poaching, the international community must support national and local agencies, and countries must engage in greater cooperation. Finally, Bokova and Scanlon write that concerned stakeholders must strengthen their ties, because joining forces is the only way to fight this rise in organized crime against great mammals.

Don't Fence me in!

Fences are not the best recipe for lion conservation writes a group of lion experts. Their research, published in Ecology Letters is a direct reaction publicity to an earlier controversial paper by Packer et al. that argued lions or - depending on the perspective - people should be fenced in order to conserve these felines.

"Fenced populations certainly play a role in lion conservation, but they are typically small in comparison to unfenced reserves, and they are managed intensively, with much larger operating budgets than unfenced reserves," says lead author Scott Creel of Montana State University.

Creel's study argues that the previous research looked only at lion densities ignoring the importance of total populations in protected areas. Most fenced lion areas contain high densities of lions—sometimes well-above carrying capacity—but small populations overall, while larger unfenced areas are home to the bulk of the world's lions even if at lower densities.

"Clearly, a low-density population of 2000 individuals has more conservation value than a high-density population of 20. Consideration of this issue of scale alone weakens the argument for fencing," the scientists write. They note that many of the fenced-in populations were intensively controlled with lions being moved in and out.

While Creel and co-authors admit that fenced reserves prevent lion-human conflict, a major problem in many parts of Africa, they add that fences come with massive environmental costs, including increased habitat fragmentation, severing migration routes, and genetic isolation. In addition, standing fences can often be used to make snares, one of the largest threats to lions and other large African mammals. Download the whole study from:

<http://afrpw.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Conserving-Large-Populations-of-Lions-The-Argument-for-Fences-has-Holes.pdf>

Animal “Protection” Groups Doing Little to Protect African Lions

Washington, D.C. — Safari Club International Foundation (SCI Foundation) exposed the hypocrisy of four animal rights groups in a new recently released report. The report, “Keeping the Lion’s Share” counters a “study” issued last month questioning the role of hunters in helping African communities, and calling for African lions to be listed by the U.S. government as an endangered species. The report points to figures that show the millions of dollars contributed by hunters to African communities dwarf the paltry expenditures by the animal rights groups in sub-Saharan Africa.

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), its affiliate Humane Society International (HSI), the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), and Born Free USA collectively raised \$151 million yet spent only about 1 penny of every dollar raised in Africa, according to their most recent annual tax returns. In fact, HSUS gave a paltry 0.03% of the money it raised in grants to sub-Saharan Africa. Further, much of the grant money from these groups doesn’t appear to be directed toward lion conservation at all.

“The animal rights groups raise a pretty penny by ginning up one complaint after another,” stated SCI Foundation President Joe Hosmer. *“But they are hypocrites, plowing the money into bloated overhead rather than into science and the conservation of African wildlife.”*

The report also details the less-than-stellar grades several of the animal rights groups draw from the charity watchdog American Institute of Philanthropy (AIP). AIP awards HSUS a “D” grade, finding the group spends up to half its budget on overhead, and awards “C-minus” and “C” grades to IFAW and Born Free USA, respectively, for their wasteful spending practices.

Meanwhile, Alexander Songorwa, Tanzania’s top wildlife official, wrote in The New York Times in March praising the “critical role” that hunters play in African communities. Hunting generated \$75 million for his country’s economy alone between 2008 and 2011, providing funds to sustain game reserves, support locally operated wildlife management, and build schools, roads, and hospitals. Revenues from hunting generate \$200 million annually in remote rural areas of Africa.

“Hunting is a vital part of sustaining rural African communities, and the Safari Club International Foundation is very proud to have a number of charitable and scientific programs that directly help the communities,” concluded Conservation Committee Chairman Dr. Al Maki. *“HSUS, IFAW, Born Free USA, and HSI should stop sponsoring spurious studies to further an extreme animal rights agenda, and put their money where their mouth is.”*

For more information, visit <http://member.safariclubfoundation.org/Keeping-The-Lions-Share>.

Editors Note: Readers are also encouraged to read the editorial opinion "*Conservation evangelism will not save elephants from everlasting poaching*" that appeared in the Kenya Daily Nation http://www.nation.co.ke/oped/Opinion/Conservation+evangelism+will+not+save+elephants/-/440808/1958866/-/7uo7yr/-/index.html?goback=%2Egde_2649321_member_266722650#%21

NEWS FROM AFRICA

Prince William awards Kenyan and Zimbabwean conservationists

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-24078756>. 13th September 2013



Tom Lalampaa has won a conservation award for his work in northern Kenya by the wildlife charity Tusk Trust. He was one of five nominees and received his prize from Prince William at an awards ceremony in London.

Mr Lalampaa runs an organisation that helps remote and sometimes feuding communities co-exist with wildlife in a 200,000 sq km (4.9m-acre) area.

Zimbabwe's Clive Stockil was also honoured with a lifetime achievement award for his work with rhinos. Mr Stockil "is one of

Africa's great conservation pioneers, who long before many others recognised how critical it is to engage local communities in the conservation of their natural heritage," one of the Tusk Conservation Awards judges said. The judges said Clive Stockil was "one of Africa's greatest conservation pioneers". "Despite many setbacks, Clive Stockil has never waived from his overall commitment to conservation."

His career spans 40 years and in 1992 he helped create Zimbabwe's biggest private reserve in the Save Valley in the south-east of the country, which is now home to one of the biggest rhino populations in Africa.



Angola: Giant Sable Report

Pedro vaz Pinto (edited by Gerhard Damm – all photos copyright Pedro vaz Pinto)

The Cangandala population has finally picked up and is breeding well following a slow start. The main objectives for 2013 capture operation in July in Cangandala, were finding the crazy bull named Ivan the Terrible to replace his collar and maybe cut off the of his horns, to track down the old bull Duarte to confirm (or not) his death, to place a few new collars on pure sable including at least on the young bull Mercury, and if possible to dart some of the old 4 to 5 non-breeding cows, check their condition and maybe give them an



Getting ready for the first flight

tip

For hunter-conservationists and all people who are interested in the conservation, management and sustainable use of Africa's wild natural resources. African Indaba is the official CIC Newsletter on African affairs, with editorial independence. For more information about the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation CIC go to www.cic-wildlife.org

hormonal boost to see if we could induce a late estrus.

For Luando, our main objectives were to place as many new tracking collars as possible; track down known herds and animals collared in previous years while trying to find new groups, and very importantly, to get fresh information on the population trends, poaching activities and other threats.

For both operations we counted with the same professional and efficient top-team as in 2009 and 2011, the veterinary Pete Morkel and pilot Barney O'Hara and his Hughes 500 chopper. It is a privilege to work with them, and as in previous exercises, the procedure was a complete success!

A lot of logistics had to be put in place weeks in advance. Fuel was deployed to Cangandala NP and to Luando by military truck and by an Air Force Allouette respectively. The collaboration with Administration of Cangandala Municipality and Provincial Government of Malanje was very relevant, and as always the support from Angolan Military Forces proved to be helpful.

We started in Cangandala by tracking the animals on the ground and checking the trap camera records, however without encouraging results because of very atypical veld conditions. The unusually moist and prolonged wet season had delayed the grass decay and seasonal burnings. This was probably good for the animals, providing more cover, graze and water availability well into the dry season, but made our job at finding and observing sable much harder. In addition few sable used the salt

licks in June, with the exception of some young females which brought from Luando in 2011. They were photographed very heavy in their second pregnancy.

Ivan did not show up on any salt lick and simply vanished like a ghost for the two-week period that the operation lasted. His collar wasn't active anymore, and several hours spent flying over his territory produced no results. Similarly Duarte wasn't to be found anywhere, as his collar also wasn't active, probably result of the serious fight with Ivan that may have taken his life.



The collared Mercury after receiving his treatment

Mercury. This bull has just turned three, and while his horns still haven't curved much they are over 40 inches long. The three young females that had been photographed very pregnant a month earlier, now all had three calves, and we didn't disturb them any further. On the other group we found the two old breeding cows pregnant, and managed to dart and collar the four remaining cows (the fifth one hadn't been seen for almost one year and must have died). The non-breeding condition of the four old cows was confirmed by Dr. Morkel and a hormonal injection was administered. Finally and on the last day of flying, we were able to dart a young cow, the second sable born in the sanctuary in 2010, which is now in her first pregnancy!



The lion battles with the sable cow

The major activities took place in Luando Reserve. It didn't take us long to locate the main herd, known since 2011, as it was still on the same area and remarkably even watched closely by the same territorial bull, which had been the first sable found in Luando back in 2009 in that same spot! In subsequent days we located the second known herd, and eventually found a new herd. However, we couldn't find two of "old" groups; one is suspected to have been poached out. Various females were darted and collared in each herd, and several territorial bulls were also found, darted and collared. In total, ten females and ten males were darted in Luando, from different groups and different age classes.

Several sable bulls were very impressive. The seven adult bulls darted measured between 52 and 58 inches.

On the second day of flying in Luando, we observed one of the most extraordinary scenes I will ever witness. We had found the main herd on a large “*anhara*”, and after a very short chase, Pete placed a dart in a young female. As she was part of a large group about to enter the woodlands, we decided to give chase from close distance. As Barney maneuvered the chopper over the tail of the herd, and as the darted female started to slow down slightly ... a huge black-mane lion came out of nowhere, jumping to the back of the female and quickly knocking her to the ground! We could not believe our eyes! There was a lion in Luando, and it had attacked a sable cow right underneath the chopper! Everyone was screaming inside the chopper; I was in overdrive taking as many photos as I could, while trying to get rid of the seat belts to find a better observation angle. Barney lowered the chopper close over the battle scene while blowing the chopper siren continuously, and eventually the lion decided to move away. The whole event didn't take longer than a few seconds.

Under the effect of M99 drug and being knocked down by a monster cat, the female wasn't going anywhere. As soon as the lion fled the scene we landed the chopper next to the sable cow and assisted her on the ground. We inspected the three years old female which was well advanced on her first pregnancy! Surprisingly she had suffered only minor injuries, only scratches on the back and neck, and a superficial wound on the belly. There were no bite wounds, and the sable skin had proved to be quite resistant to the lion claws on his first wave of the assault. The belly wound was bleeding slightly and Pete, concerned that infection could set in cleaned the wound abundantly with water, disinfected it and treated the female with antibiotics. The female was then marked, collared and released. To improve her survival chances, we chased her a couple kilometers from the scene. In subsequent days we confirmed that the female had recovered completely and had rejoined the herd.



A magnificent bull tries to avoid the vet's dart

Then we returned and looked for the lion but we could never find him again. That's when we started to realize the gravity of the situation, We had an active sable predator on the loose around our most important herd! There is little doubt that the lion must have been there tracking down the sable for a meal. And chances are he's done it before and will do it again. This can be a real problem. The sable numbers are so desperately low, that all it takes is one lion killing one sable every few weeks, to compromise the population's recovery.



Setting a collar on a splendid bull

However, the lion is not our biggest concern. The main predator in Luando walks on two legs, and during the operation we were confronted with new evidence on a daily basis. Some of the poaching examples we witnessed are quite shocking. The fact that the previous season was very wet meant that the poachers had to delay somewhat their dry season snaring activities, as they usually place the traps around strategically burnt grass patches, and water holes. In spite of this, we found plenty of areas trapped, including one given water hole, located deep inside a herd's territory, and with huge snare traps clearly targeting sable.

In Cangandala, south of the sanctuary, we

found a live duiker caught in a snare, which we were able to release, while in Luando we found two dead duikers that had died snared and left to the vultures. In comparison to 2011 we found less traps and poaching camps, but this may well have been because this operation was done earlier and the dry season was delayed this year. More worrying is the fact that in previous occasions we found most of the snares to be made of nylon and the minority made of cable, but this time the vast majority of 60 snares collected were made of steel cable, therefore much more lethal.

We also came face to face with several vivid examples of the effects of cable snares on sable. Two darted females had amputated legs. One was a four year old female with the right front leg amputated below the knee. The incident had probably happened 1 to 2 years ago and the injury had healed remarkably, but she has a serious limp, and has never produced a calf. The other was an older female which had the left hind leg amputated. In addition two of the bulls found were limping, and after being darted and inspected, they revealed serious injuries on their right hind legs, also clearly caused by snare traps. Maybe because of their stronger built, or simply because they were luckier, they managed to recover without leg amputations, but they still carry nasty scars resulting in deformed and less functioning legs. It is unclear just how much they are affected but their breeding abilities might well be compromised.



This cow lost part of her hind leg due to a snare injury

In total, a staggering rate of 20% of all darted animals (males and females) had serious snare injuries. Considering that this might be the tip of the iceberg, representing just the ones that survived, we can have a good idea on the magnitude of this problem. Surely this level of poaching pressure translates into a completely unsustainable takeoff. As far as we could tell, some poaching originated in the local villages. But

the more organized and most worrying type of poaching, targeting the larger antelopes such as sable, seems to be fueled by a constant demand for meat to supply the diamond outfits established along the Kwanza River.

We now have a very good picture on the real situation on the ground, numbers and location of herds, and the level of threats. Compared to 2011, the sable population doesn't seem to have decreased further, but it hasn't increased either. Rather, it seems to have stabilized around dangerously low figures: there aren't more than a hundred giant sables left!

Over the next few months we expect to implement a series of anti-poaching activities in collaboration with the military.

You can see more of Pedro vaz Pinto's photos on:

<https://picasaweb.google.com/113384424565470443034/PalancaReportSpecialJuly2013?authuser=0&authkey=Gv1sRgCK-lufzSs8jdDA&feat=directlink>

Malawi: Fledgling Hunting Operation

Information provided by Derek Macpherson

The little hunting that is going on in Malawi has been facilitated under a trial agreement renewable on an annual basis since 2010. Crocodile, hippo and wild fowl are the primary trophy animals included on the quota although there are a few plains game species (bushbuck, bushpig and duiker) and hyaena. The area given for hunting was anywhere in the country outside of Protected Areas but for practical reasons the hunting area is confined to the right bank of the Shire and in Elephant Marsh. The objective of this trial programme is to demonstrate to the authorities that responsible hunting can contribute to the wildlife management and tourism industry in Malawi, and provide a sustainable income stream to local communities. More information is available at <http://www.whfa.info/en/outfitter/clunysafaris>.

Tanzania: Ivory confiscation

Tanzanian and Malawian police forces seized 1 126 elephant tusks that were apparently intended for sale on the black market, officials said Friday. Tanzanian police spokesperson Robert Manumba said about 350 pieces were found in Dar es Salaam while the rest were discovered in Malawi. After the initial raid in Dar es Salaam, police discovered information that led to the capture of the larger shipment, which was concealed as cement and had already crossed into Malawi.

Kenya Wildlife Service this week said police captured nearly a tonne and half of elephant ivory inside a container at Mombasa port. The smugglers tried to conceal the ivory by packing it along with sun dried fish maws, which has a strong odour. Some of the ivory had been worked into polished pieces. The value of elephant ivory has been on a sharp rise in recent years, fuelling an increase in poaching. A kilogramme sells for more than \$2 000.

[http://www.news24.com/Green/News/1-12 ... ant-tusks-seized-20130705](http://www.news24.com/Green/News/1-12...ant-tusks-seized-20130705)

Namibia: Solving human wildlife conflict

By HILMA HASHANGE

<http://www.economist.com.na/2011-12-07-11-05-31/environment/3794-solving-human-wildlife-conflict>

To reduce incidents of human wildlife conflict in Namibia's national parks, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism through its Namibian Parks (NamParks) programme is implementing various park management activities such as the Human Wildlife Conflict Self-Reliance Scheme in areas most affected by the phenomenon.

The increasing wildlife number in both the Zambezi and Kunene Regions have dramatically increased over the past 20 years and despite the associated benefits, living alongside wildlife is proving to be costly for communities living inside national parks and conservancies. Human Wildlife Conflict incidents have continued to rise and a total of 7738 cases of livestock losses, crop damage and attacks on humans were reported in 2010 alone.

Communities in affected conservancies have thus established innovative ways to combat Human Wildlife Conflict and have joined forces with the private sector and other NGOs. Nineteen conservancies have registered to form part of the scheme and received N\$60,000 each as part of the start up capital. The Kyaramacan Association formed in Bwabwata National Park, a unique park with over 5000 inhabitants, is one such example of a partnership between the communities and government. Activities performed by the association include combating game poaching and conducting game counts through the Event Book monitoring system.

NamParks is also in the process of establishing the Bwabwata Ecological Institution, which according to Dr. Ortwin Aschenborn, a veterinarian based in the park, will conduct research and management as well as disease control. Dr Aschenborn added that the institute will also record the trans-boundary movement of wildlife between Namibia and neighbouring countries. Over the years, a lot of game has entered the park and just recently, 200 waterbuck and 100 eland have been relocated into the park.

Meanwhile, concessions in the Bwabwata area will soon be awarded. According to Colgar Sikopo, Director for Parks and Wildlife Management in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, two hunting concessions can generate N\$4.2 million a year. *"Both government and the community each receive a 50/50 share from these concessions,"* he said.

Sikopo added that several cases of illegal hunting of elephants were reported in the parks with 78 cases in 2012 and six so far in 2013. He said however that the ministry is making progress in stopping illegal activities and have arrested 23 suspects and confiscated 106 elephant tusks. Two suspects have also been fined N\$150 each for illegal fishing. The culprits are said to be mainly Namibians and Zambians.

"The approach used to stop these illegal practices was to increase the presence of ministry officials on the ground and the community has been helping by working in collaboration with the police and reporting these culprits to the police themselves," Sikopo said.

The design and implementation of innovative ways to deal with the increase in Human Wildlife Conflict is an ongoing process based on the Policy on Human and Wildlife Conflict Management and includes the construction of an electrified game proof fence around those areas in the Bwabwata National Park and Mahango Core Area where the highest number of incidents have occurred.

South Africa: South Africa becoming world's model for sustainable wildlife conservation

Issued by du Plessis Associates on behalf of Professional Hunters' Association of South Africa.

e-mail: phasa@dpapr.com Website: www.phasa.co.za facebook: PHASA

Thanks to the significant increase in game numbers and the land used to breed wildlife, South Africa is quickly becoming the recognised authority in global conservation best practice and the sustainable use of natural resources.

So said Adri Kitshoff, chief executive of the Professional Hunters Association of South Africa (PHASA), in a keynote address at the Wildlife Ranching South Africa symposium for game farmers held at Wild Expo at the Tshwane Events Centre in Pretoria West.

"Without hunting there would be no incentive for investing in game; and without hunting many species in South Africa would already be extinct or on the verge of extinction," she said. "Today we have more international hunting tourists travelling to South Africa each year than to any other country on the continent. We have an unrivalled diversity of species: more than 45 major plains game species and all of the Big Five can be hunted here."

Kitshoff said that there were an estimated 10 000 privately owned game ranches in South Africa, predominantly in marginal agricultural areas, covering an estimated 20.5 million hectares of land. Fifty years ago, a headcount of all the game in the country would have numbered around 500 000. *"Today there are around 20 million, of which about 16 million are privately owned," she said. "To put it into perspective: private enterprise owns three times more land and four-fifths of all the game, managed under hugely successful and effective conservation programmes, than all the state-owned parks and reserves combined. South Africa's wildlife and conservation success story is unparalleled anywhere in the world and it's almost entirely due to the safari hunting industry."*

"Thanks to hunting, species such as the black wildebeest, bontebok and white rhino have been brought back on the brink of extinction. Our sable and roan populations, most of which are privately owned, are growing again while species are constantly being re-introduced into areas where they have become locally extinct," she said.

"Kenya by comparison, which imposed a blanket ban on all hunting in the Seventies, has lost almost 85% of all its game. Kenya shows us what happens when there is no incentive for farmers to invest in game."

According to Kitshoff, South Africa's model for sustainable wildlife conservation also had important ramifications to many of the country's other social challenges, particularly employment creation, skills development and food security. *"More than 100 000 people are employed in the wildlife industry. Additionally, around three times more people are employed on a game farm than a traditional livestock farm."*

"The PHASA Conservation and Empowerment Fund has contributed more than R9m over the past few years to the training of over 800 PDI conservationists, guides and rangers. At the same time, each of the wildlife farms is involved in its own projects and gives assistance to emerging black game farmers," she said.

However, Kitshoff said there were many challenges facing the industry. Chief among these was the need for PHASA and government to work more closely together to address pseudo-hunting but also to facilitate the issuing of hunting permits. *"While we appreciate the need for regulation in this industry, we need to foster a closer relationship with the authorities to look at ways at streamlining the checks and balances in place. An example of this is a provision in the new National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act which allows for a certain measure of self-administration in the industry. We also desperately need to rid the industry of those rogue elements and bad apples that are bringing it into*

disrepute by abusing the permit system to engage in illegal and unethical hunts,” she said.

For further information contact Adri Kitshoff, PHASA CEO, on 012 667 2048 or 083 650 0442.

South Africa: Some interesting facts about the hunting industry in South Africa

2012 Statistics by Dr Herman Els

http://www.africahunting.com/latest-hunting-news/8358-some-interesting-facts-about-hunting-industry-south-africa.html?goback=%2Egde_136613_member_261968084

- * 10 years ago, there were less than 5 000 game farms in South Africa
- * Today (2012) there are 12 000 game farms in South Africa
- * 10 000 of them have exemptions for hunting
- * 20 million hectares of land is in private ownership representing about 70% of land use for wildlife conservation, the other 30% is government owned national and provincial game reserves
- * Government owned game reserves cannot conserve all the wildlife in South Africa effectively and rely heavily on game and hunting farmers to assist them
- * The hunting industry has generated R 7.7 Billion in 2011 - .25% of SA's national GDP
- * R 3.1 Billion per year was generated from around 250 000 biltong hunters in South Africa
- * R 2.1 Billion per year was generated from around 15 000 trophy hunters from abroad
- * The balance was generated from add-on services, food and accommodations
- * Trophy hunting has a lesser impact on wildlife than biltong hunting
- * Hunting is by far the largest revenue generator for game farmers
- * The sale of animals represents only around 5% of the revenue generated by game farmers
- * There are over 500 luxury lodges with staff on private game reserves in South Africa
- * 60% of all wildlife in South Africa are owned privately outside of national and provincial parks
- * Game & hunting farmers are the largest contributors towards the conservation of wildlife
- * Game farms creates three times more employment than on a normal livestock farm
- * Over recent years more than 70 000 jobs were created on newly established game farms
- * By 2020 the industry will have created an additional 220 000 new jobs

Mozambique: Commits to tackling wildlife crime

<http://www.traffic.org/home/2013/7/30/mozambique-commits-to-tackling-wildlife-crime.html>



Illegal ivory shipment from Mozambique seized in Thailand: officials from Mozambique last week committed to stepping up their efforts to address illegal ivory trade © WWF-Canon / James Morgan

Under increasing pressure from CITES, neighbouring South Africa and the international conservation community, Mozambican government officials have committed to escalate their responses towards tackling wildlife crime, particularly elephant and rhino poaching.

“Mozambique recognises the economic and security threats from trans-boundary criminal networks undertaking these activities, and the country is committed to finding solutions to these problems”, said Marcelino Foloma, Head of Mozambique’s Wildlife Department at the Ministry of Agriculture.

Hosted by TRAFFIC and the Mozambican National Directorate of Land and Forestry, the three-day workshop was attended by representatives from several ministries, including Agriculture, Tourism, Customs, Finance, Home Affairs and Environmental Co-ordination. The event afforded a key opportunity to improve communication and collaboration between governmental institutions and civil

society, to address serious defects in current wildlife legislation and to establish formal mechanisms for sharing information about illegal wildlife trade and taking law enforcement actions.

TRAFFIC also rolled out a series of species identification materials in the Portuguese language to assist Mozambique's law enforcement community to identify contraband wildlife products, including elephant ivory, rhino horn, lion bone, pangolins and several protected timber species.

"This is the first time Mozambique's law enforcement community is equipped with species identification materials in their own language", said Tom Milliken, TRAFFIC elephant and rhino coordinator who attended the workshop. *"It's critical that these valuable tools are available to fight increasing wildlife crime."*

Discussions also focussed on how Mozambique can meet conditions imposed upon it at the recent meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) that took place in Thailand in March 2013. To avoid CITES trade sanctions, Mozambique must amend its legislation and make the illegal killing of elephants and rhino and possession of ivory and rhino horn criminal offences with significant judicial penalties. The country also needs beefed up law enforcement actions to control the illicit movement of wildlife products in the country and at its borders. Mozambique is due to submit a detailed progress report to the Convention's Secretariat by January 2014.

"Aside from the direct threat to Mozambique's wildlife, criminal networks operating with impunity in southern Africa are also threatening to undermine national security and the region's vital tourism industry," said Anabela Rodrigues, WWF Mozambique Country Director.

This week's meeting coincided with an announcement from the South African Department of Environmental Affairs that 514 rhinos have been illegally killed so far this year in South Africa. The majority of these incidents (321) occurred in Kruger National Park, which is adjacent to Mozambique and are believed to involve Mozambican nationals.

"These concerning statistics emphasise the need for countries to collaborate in addressing the threat to wildlife from organised criminal networks," said WWF-SA's Rhino Coordinator, Dr Jo Shaw.

Meanwhile, figures in Mozambique indicate that the country lost more than 2 500 elephants between 2009 and 2012, most of them poached inside the protected areas of Niassa and Cabo Delgado.

Recent data indicate that about three elephants are killed every day in these two provinces. High poaching activity is also being reported in Limpopo National Park and Tchuma Tchato area in Tete Province.

"Those involved in wildlife crime do not recognise international boundaries", says Rod Potter of the KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife Crime Working Group. *"Hence we welcome the opportunity for collaboration as we can achieve far more working together than working in isolation".*

For more information, interviews and images: Quathar Jacobs, WWF-SA, Media Officer, media@wwf.org.za

Kenya: Paramilitary, Drones to Stop Elephant Killings

Eric Ombok in Nairobi at eombok@bloomberg.net. Shaji Mathew at shajimathew@bloomberg.net
<http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-08...op-elephant-killings.html>

Kenya deployed paramilitary forces and plans to acquire drones to fight poaching of rhino and elephant populations in the East African nation where wildlife parks help draw almost 2 million visitors a year.

"Wildlife underlies an important and growing role in Kenya's economy because of the wildlife-based tourism industry," Richard Lesiyampe, principal secretary in the ministry of environment and natural resources, said today in the capital, Nairobi. *"Poaching of our indigenous species, especially elephants and rhinos, has to stop."*

Kenya is home to the Maasai Mara park, through which the annual migration of millions of wildebeest takes place, and boasts Indian Ocean beaches. Tourism is the country's biggest foreign-currency earner after tea, generating more than \$1 billion a year.

The nation, which has banned the trade in ivory, is trying to clamp down on a rise in killings of rhinos for their horns and the murder of elephants for their tusks. Poachers killed 34 rhinos so far this year, a 17 percent increase on the whole of 2012, while 190 elephants have been illegally slaughtered in Kenya in 2013, compared with 384 last year, Lesiyampe said. That leaves Kenya with a population of about 1,025 rhinos and 40,000 elephants, he said.

Kenya today began training a 121-man anti-poaching unit comprising personnel from the Kenya Wildlife Service, administration police and the general service unit, the paramilitary wing of the Kenyan police.

"We are in the process of acquiring drones," William Kiprono, director of the Kenya Wildlife Service, told reporters in Nairobi today, without providing further details. The World Wildlife Fund is among organizations using technology such as drones to combat poaching. The WWF last year introduced unmanned aerial vehicles, which are launched by hand and programmed to fly automatically, to monitor poachers hunting for endangered animals in Nepal and criminals involved in illegal logging, according to its website.

Zimbabwe: Elephants poisoned by poachers in Hwange

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-23991510>

Poachers have used poison to kill 41 elephants in Zimbabwe's Hwange National Park, an official has told the BBC. Zimbabwe Parks spokeswoman Caroline Washaya Moyo said it was suspected that cyanide was used to poison salt pans but tests are still being carried out. She said it was Zimbabwe's worst case of elephant poaching.

There has been a rise in the killing of elephants and rhinos in parts of Africa in recent years, mostly to feed demand for horns and tusks in Asia. The horns and tusks are used in traditional medicine in parts of Asia, even though scientists say they have no beneficial properties.

Five of the suspected poachers have been arrested, Ms Washaya Moyo told the BBC's Focus on Africa programme. She said touching the poisoned carcasses posed a danger to any animal or human. She said the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority had reminded people who live near the park, in western Zimbabwe, not to eat the meat of any dead animals they find. Some poachers were found with a large haul of tusks and cyanide earlier this year. Two years ago, nine elephants, five lions and two buffalo were poisoned.

Namibia: Vultures are the silent victims of Africa's wildlife poaching

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/news/vultures-the-silent-victims-of-africas-wildlife-poaching>

600 vultures have died near Namibia's Bwabwata National Park in July after feeding on a poisoned elephant carcass. This confirms according to IUCN that the indiscriminate use of poison is one of the major causes of the ongoing decline in vulture populations across most of Africa. It is now common practice for poachers killing elephants and other large mammals to lace carcasses with poison to kill vultures. Vultures congregating at these carcasses in large numbers are often used by law enforcement officials in many parts of Africa as an indication of poaching activity and as a way to pursue the offenders.

Most of the birds killed in the recent incident are the endangered African White-backed Vultures (*Gyps africanus*). The use of poison also negatively affects a number of other large raptors such as the Tawny Eagle (*Aquila rapax*) and the Bateleur (*Terathopius ecaudatus*), as well as lions, hyenas and jackals.

Africa's vulture populations cannot sustain such losses and the current decline may have serious ecological and human health consequences in the longer term, say IUCN experts. The precipitous decline in three vulture species on the Indian sub-continent over the last 20 years has caused several problems, as there are fewer vultures to remove carcasses of dead animals. A proliferation of feral dogs and a substantial increase in diseases such as rabies have been documented and can be linked directly to this decline.

Many countries in Africa do not have appropriate legislation and other measures in place to control or prevent the indiscriminate use of poisons. Penalties in cases where those responsible are apprehended are often minimal and do not act as a deterrent to the perpetrators.

“We believe that crimes of this nature should have the same priority and be subject to similar penalties as those ascribed to incidents of poaching of the mega-fauna such as elephant and rhino,” says André Botha, Co-chair of the IUCN Species Survival Commission Vulture Specialist Group. “We urge countries in the southern Africa region to review their policies and implement appropriate measures that will help avoid similar incidents in the future.”

André Botha, Co-Chair: IUCN SSC Vulture Specialist Group, E-mail: andreb@ewt.org.za

See more “Namibia: Conservationists Act on Mass Vulture Poisoning”

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201309160976.html>

UNODC Report Addresses Ivory Trade in Eastern Africa

Website: www.unodc.org



The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has released a report, titled 'Transnational Organized Crime in Eastern Africa: A Threat Assessment,' which highlights the scale of ivory poaching and its threat to elephant populations in the region, among other issues.

Editors Note: The key finds of this report show that:

- *Recent research indicates that the rate of poaching in Eastern Africa has increased, rising to levels that could threaten the local elephant population.*
- *The bulk of the large ivory shipments from Africa to Asia appears to pass through the container ports of Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, where interventions could be addressed.*
- *It is estimated that between 5,600 and 15,400 elephants are poached in Eastern Africa annually, producing between 56 and 154 metric tons of illicit ivory, of which two-thirds (37 tons) is destined for Asia, worth around US\$30 million in 2011.*

The report notes that Eastern Africa is a source of illicit ivory, but also an important transit area. Most of the recent large seizures of illicit ivory, of unknown origin, were exported from either Kenya or Tanzania. The publication highlights that the share of large seizures trafficked through these two countries appear to be growing.

While the African elephant is not currently deemed endangered, the species does face a reduction in genetic diversity, and decreases in populations could seriously undermine local tourism revenue. Finally, with armed groups crossing borders to raid elephant herds and the increased association of the ivory and arms trade, ivory poaching is claiming human lives, with rangers especially at risk.

The report suggests that illicit markets in Eastern Africa often originate or terminate on other continents, and in the case of ivory, this is primarily Asia. As a result, the report says that purely local interventions are inadequate to resolve the underlying problem, and calls for evaluating and addressing these markets at a global level, while strengthening local law enforcement to protect Eastern Africa. [Publication: [Transnational Organized Crime in Eastern Africa: A Threat Assessment](#)] [[UN News Release](#)]

Read more: <http://africasd.iisd.org/news/unodc-report-addresses-ivory-trade-in-eastern-africa/>

Genetic Contamination – a response to N.F.Alberts

Barry York, york@goldenwildebeest.com
www.goldenwildebeest.com

A.I. has received the following response to the letter by N.F. Alberts on Genetic Contamination published in the June edition of the AI (Vol 11 (3))

Welcome to the world we live in. Trophy hunters have been genetically contaminating our wildlife populations for many years. By shooting the strongest and best animals to hang on their walls, trophy hunters have allowed weaker, smaller animals to contaminate their populations with inferior genetics. Responsible game farmers are rectifying this situation by giving the best of the species a chance to breed and pass on their superior traits.

Alberts refers to natural populations of animals that must therefore live in natural areas (i.e. that exist without the influence of man). I kindly request that he shows us such an area in South Africa? Kruger National Park is not a natural area but a poorly managed extensive area.

Alberts also states that golden wildebeest are weaker than their counterparts because of their skin colour. I once again kindly request that the scientific research or practical experience supporting this claim is provided. I have been conserving these naturally occurring gems of nature for over 20 years. They have not been artificially created by man. Scientific research carried out by one of the most world renowned animal scientists (Jan Bonsma) showed that mammals with a light coloured coat with a pigmented skin are best adapted to a hot dry climate. It is my experience that Golden wildebeest are NOT weaker and may be better adapted to our changing climate than their darker counterparts. Best regards

Barry York

Find below invitation to take part in a survey which forms part of Phillip Olivier's (OlivierPA@ufs.ac.za) research on colour variation of African antelope:

I'm a M.Sc. Zoology student at the University of the Free State, I'm doing my research on colour variation of African antelope and I have created a survey to determine what the general stakeholder opinions are on this issue is, as there are many contrasting viewpoints on the matter and yet there is no quantified information available on the subject. The survey is available in English and Afrikaans at the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B5QevQwTUuhNRXE0X2tEOXIIGems&usp=sharing>

IUCN Best Practice Guidelines on Governance of Protected Areas



“Governance of Protected Areas: From understanding to action” - a new publication produced by IUCN, the ICCA Consortium, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the CBD Secretariat, provides an important tool to help enhance governance diversity and quality of the world's protected area systems.

Addressing an issue that was barely recognised until recently, the Guidelines “Governance of Protected Areas: From understanding to action” represent an important step towards integrating good governance into the conservation agenda. Over the past decades there has been a dramatic change

in understanding about how governance of protected areas impacts on the achievement of their conservation goals. IUCN has defined four different forms of governance of protected areas. Along with the familiar state-run protected areas, managed by government employees, there are protected areas

established and managed by indigenous peoples, local communities, ecotourism organisations, nonprofit trusts, private individuals, commercial companies and religious institutions, as well as a wealth of shared-governance arrangements between them. Finding the right mix of governance types within a protected area system and improving the quality of governance of individual sites remains one of the key challenges for bridging the implementation gap in CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas, particularly in relation to effective participation, human rights, equity and benefit sharing.

Part 1 of the publication deals with concepts and principles to understand the four main protected area governance types recognised by IUCN, featuring numerous examples from all over the world, and their role in the wider conservation landscape; as well as outlining criteria for quality of protected area governance. Part 2 offers practical guidance for countries willing to embark on the process of assessing, evaluating and improving governance for their systems of protected areas or for individual protected area sites.

The publication can be downloaded here, where additional material related to governance of protected areas and interactive tools to submit case studies are provided. The Guidelines are available in English language, Spanish and French translations will follow.

For more information, please visit www.iucn.org/pa_governance

Eva Kandlinger
Division 47 Environment and Climate Change
Section 4710 Biodiversity, Forests, Natural Resources
Programme "Implementing the Biodiversity Convention"
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Postfach 5180 / P.O. Box 5180
65726 Eschborn
Germany

The New African Indaba

Now in its 11th year, African Indaba will undergo a major revamp in order to making the eNewsletter more user-friendly and easier to access. We will also redesign our Website; this will include up-to-date links for subscribing and unsubscribing, a streamlined distribution system, ensuring that all our subscribers receive the newest issue of African Indaba without delay, and an easily accessible archive of articles from past issues. We encourage our readers to inform their colleagues and friends of African Indaba, the only free and non-commercial eNewsletter on African hunting and conservation matters.

We will send you email alerts to keep you updated

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Editors: Rolf D. Baldus (Germany), Vernon Booth (Zimbabwe), Gerhard R. Damm (South Africa), Ali Kaka (Kenya)

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