

Session 1: Hunting & Habitat

Eugène Lapointe, Switzerland

President, IWMC World Conservation Trust

UNDERSTANDING THE THREAT TO SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

In our modern world most things have become politicized, and anything political has to be justified. This is certainly so with environmental issues, which have attracted organized groups advocating on every conceivable matter. Activities involving guns capture another set of campaigners, those who associate guns with crime. Hunters and sportsmen relish the interplay with wild nature and the wildlife that inhabits it. The fact that today we do not have to hunt to eat does not make hunting any less moral. Hunting and shooting can improve habitats, species survival and growth, and the development of rural areas.

The dangers of bans on hunting wildlife are evidenced by the case of African ivory. Elephant stocks are particularly healthy in countries that gave local people incentives to conserve elephants by maintaining their domestic ivory markets and stockpiling ivory. By contrast, law enforcement operatives are struggling in their efforts to contain poachers in countries that have tried to institute total bans. Animal rights activists devote their time to stopping things from happening. But in terms of good and bad, the greater virtue lies with the hunter.

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SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE USE - A CATALYST TO CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN NAMIBIA'S COMMUNAL CONSERVANCIES

In 1996 the Namibia Ministry of Environment and Tourism approved visionary legislation that empowers rural communities with the rights to benefit from wildlife if they form communal conservancies. Enactment of this legislation has inspired the formation of 55 conservancies, encompassing approximately 126,400 km² (15.3% of Namibia), and involving almost one eighth of Namibia's citizens in what has become an internationally known national conservation and development program. Rights over wildlife, combined with the rapid generation of benefits (money, meat, and employment) through wildlife utilization, have created strong incentives for rural communities to integrate wildlife and tourism development into their livelihood strategies. The strengthened community awareness of the value and benefits of wildlife has precipitated large-scale recovery of game populations, with such African mega-fauna as numerous plains game species, elephants, lion, and cheetah displaying increased range expansion and population trends.

During 2007, the Namibia conservancy movement generated almost US\$5.6 million in benefits for rural community members, with different forms of wildlife utilization being responsible for US\$2.2 million of this amount. Though less than 40% of the total benefits are from wildlife utilization, this paper illustrates why sustainable use of wildlife has been a catalyst to the conservancy movement and remains critically important to the sustainability of Namibia's communal conservancies.

Robert W. G. Jenkins AM, Australia

Species Management Specialist

RECREATIONAL HUNTING - A PRACTICAL AND SUCCESSFUL CONSERVATION TOOL

Loss of suitable habitat is generally regarded as the most serious factor threatening the conservation of global biodiversity. As national governments strive to achieve economic development, practical conservation strategies are required that enable natural landscapes to compete more effectively with other land uses such as agriculture and urbanization. Ethical and responsible hunting has proved to be an effective tool for managing and conserving populations of wild species on all continents. The involvement of local communities and foreign hunters creates positive incentives for conserving natural habitats and sustainable economic development. The manner in which some multilateral environmental agreements are implemented is becoming increasingly important for the hunting community. Examples are provided of decisions by the Conference of the Parties to CITES. The manner in which these are implemented by contracting governments directly affects, both positively and negatively, the effectiveness of hunting programs as sustainable conservation strategies.

Notwithstanding conservation milestones achieved by hunting programs, uncontrolled hunting has had some profoundly negative results, even to causing extinctions. Challenges remain for the hunting fraternity to further hunting as a conservation tool. The increasing influence of protectionist and animal rights NGOs is emphasized; advocates of sustainable use must combat their activities and achieve greater acceptance within the international community to apply hunting as a tool for conserving other iconic endangered species.

Gerhard R. Damm, South Africa

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PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA AND INDICATORS OF SUSTAINABLE HUNTING: OUTLINE FOR ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION IN AFRICA

The CIC elaborated a matrix of principles, criteria and guidelines showing the ecological, economical and socio-cultural characteristics of hunting and its cooperation potential and links to other sectors of society. By assessing trophy hunting along accepted principles, criteria and indicators its sustainability, the conservation of the hunted species and its economic benefits can be clearly demonstrated. It is a simple method of measuring the impact of hunting activities with a structured evaluation system. It provides practical suggestions for decisionmakers and increases the understanding of the importance of recreational hunting as one cornerstone of biodiversity conservation.

The paper shows a detailed matrix for each sector (ecology, economy, socio-cultural) explaining

the principles with criteria and sub-criteria. It shows the interfaces and incorporates a grading system allowing hunting operators and interested hunters to self-assess a hunting area. This helps create an inexpensive and efficient basis for a possible expansion into a peer-driven certification system of policies, approaches and methods that most effectively and efficiently facilitate a triple bottom line approach. The method also highlights critical areas, especially those where potential progress depends on the cooperation of multiple stakeholders, thus clarifying responsibilities and outlining structures and processes for success. In its ultimate consequence, a resulting work on hunting and sustainable hunting tourism will assist in the adequate presentation of best practices in trophy hunting.

Sardar Naseer A. Tareen, Pakistan

Chairman, Sustainable Use Specialist Group-Central Asia (SUSG-CAsia)

CONSERVATION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE: A TORGHAR MODEL, PAKISTAN

The Sustainable Use Specialist Group for Central Asia (SUSG CAsia) is one of the several decentralized networks of regional SUSGs that function under the auspices of IUCN's Species Survival Commission (SSC). The overarching goal of the SUSG-Casia is sustainable management of the natural resources to improve the living conditions of rural poor communities who depend on these resources for subsistence and conserving biodiversity.

Balochistan is one of the most important wildlife regions in Pakistan, and contains a large number of species not found elsewhere in the country. Torghar (Black Mountain) is situated in the Qilla Saifullah District of Balochistan. It is inhabited by threatened species such as Straight-horned Markhor (*Capra falconeri jerdoni*) and Afghan Urial (*Ovis orientalis cycloceros*). As a result of poverty, population pressure and arms availability, their populations were in decline by the early 1980s when a project for conservation of Markhor and Urial was initiated. SUSG-Central Asia in collaboration with STEP undertook further steps through a GEF funded project in 2005. This paper explains how SUSG/STEP increased the ungulates' population, reduced poverty, enhanced commitment to conservation, ensured decentralized governance and provided alternative agro-livestock technology to reduce dependence on land for subsistence.

Peter Lindsey, South Africa

Mammal Research Institute, University of Pretoria, South Africa

THE CONSERVATION ROLE OF TROPHY HUNTING IN AFRICA: ACHIEVEMENTS AND NECESSARY INTERVENTIONS

In Africa, hunting plays a crucial role in conservation by providing financial incentives for the conservation of wildlife and habitats in the context of increasing human populations and competition for land. Hunting provides incentives for the retention of existing wildlife areas, and the development of wildlife-based land uses on private and increasingly communal land. It also facilitates the ecological rehabilitation of existing and new wildlife areas. By providing incentives for reintroductions, trophy hunting has been directly responsible for the recovery of several threatened species. However, there are several problems associated with trophy hunting, which compromise the conservation value of the industry, tarnish its reputation, or both. Key problems include, inter alia, failure to devolve sufficient revenues to communities, inappropriate leasing systems resulting in abuse of hunting areas, genetic manipulation of

trophy animals, and persecution of predators perceived to compete with hunters for prey. Partly as a result of these problems, the hunting industry suffers from weak public and in some cases political support.

A concerted effort is required from industry stakeholders to critically assess the conservation role of hunting, highlight achievements, identify and acknowledge problems, and to develop coordinated and inclusive solutions. Failure to address problems will result in continued questioning of the value and acceptability of hunting as a conservation tool.

Mary Zeiss Stange, USA

Professor of Women's Studies and Religion, Skidmore College, NY, USA

NATURE UNTAMED: THE INTERSECTION OF WOMEN'S HUNTING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Female hunters today are shattering one of Western culture's oldest and most firmly entrenched ideas: that women are essentially passive, nonviolent nurturers. They are thereby also helping to rewrite the script of environmentalism in the 21st Century. But the growth of female hunting raises questions: how exactly does nature relate to nurture? What might hunting – for sport as well as for sustenance – have to do with being green? Can one be a predator and a steward at the same time? And, as a predator species, do we have any other choice?

These questions take on an added poignancy in the African context where, on the one hand, environmental depredation has taken an especially heavy toll on women and children, while on the other, women have risen to the forefront of the environmental movement – witness, for example, Kenyan Wangari Maathai's 2004 Nobel Peace Prize. At the grassroots level stretching from Love Canal in New York to the Greenbelt movement in sub-Saharan Africa, women have become major leaders in environmental activism worldwide. The divide between hunter-conservationist and green-environmentalist that characterized the 20th-century debate is less pronounced among women as a group. They therefore offer new, constructive models for envisioning environmental preservation.

Ibrahim Soaré Njoya, Cameroon

Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Yaounde, Cameroon

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN CAMEROON

Cameroon in Central Africa covers only 1.6 % of the surface area of the African continent, but is often referred to as Africa in miniature. In terms of biodiversity, Cameroon occupies the fifth position in Africa behind South Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar and Tanzania, with over 9,000 vegetable species, 250 mammal species, 920 bird species, 210 reptiles, 552 fish species, and 1500 butterflies with a high degree of endemism. Sustainable use of this richness is challenging, with weak institutional organization and poor law enforcement systems.

As concerns wildlife utilization, more than 50 species are hunted annually through a system of quota hunting (traditional) for the benefit of the local population, together with modern trophy hunting for guided international participants. Quotas are set every year and shared among the different hunting zones. Hunters benefit endangered species by controlling predators. Hunting has to be controlled to ensure a regular census and the perpetuation of wildlife. Poaching, poor law enforcement systems and lack of regular census of animal population are also a threat to sustainable hunting, together with mining and grazing in hunting zones. Training and sensitization should be organized for stakeholders.

Michel Alexandre Czajkowski, France

Biologist, Consultant

WATERFOWL HUNTING AND WETLAND CONSERVATION: A EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVE

Hunting has always been an integral part of the cultures and traditions of European rural society. Today, there are over seven million hunters in Europe, a substantial proportion of whom hunt waterfowl (mainly ducks and geese) more or less regularly. It is generally accepted that sustainably managed hunting can contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, the preservation of rural life and local economies. This is explicitly recognized in the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity (Council of Europe, 2008), promoting principles and guidelines intended to ensure that hunting in Europe is practised in a sustainable manner, avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity while making a positive contribution to the conservation of species and habitats and the needs of society. Although it is less well documented than in the US (such as through the work of Ducks Unlimited), waterfowl hunters in Europe are also contributing directly and indirectly to the conservation, management and restoration of many wetland areas. In its Communication COM (95) 189 final to the Council and the European Parliament on Wise Use and Conservation of Wetlands, the European Commission states: "Rightly, hunting associations are becoming an important driving force for wetland conservation", and, further, that "The principle of using the waterfowl resource in a sustainable way can substantially contribute to wetland conservation". This paper illustrates this concept through 23 well documented case studies from France, recently collected and published by the Fédération Nationale des Chasseurs (FNC).

Session 2: Wildlife Management

William I. Morrill, USA

CWB, Principal Consultant, SRK Consulting, Nevada, USA

HUNTING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN A SENEGAL MINING PROJECT

In eastern Senegal, a company has chosen to expand its mining concession area. Many international lending institutions require adherence to the internationally established principles and guidelines created to benefit local communities and biodiversity. Companies are required to develop impact assessments (and mitigation plans) for both environmental and social resources. These requirements are briefly described in terms of the opportunity for sustainable development. Several mining operations that have developed sustainable utilization operations are also described.

In Senegal, the area between a National Park and the concession is undeveloped (and relatively uninhabited). In addition, the concession is surrounded by a zone of utilization in which Senegal is experimenting with private hunting concessions. SRK, on behalf of its client, is designing a program of community-based sustainable-use area between the National Park and including the mining concession, called a bio-conservancy. The development of a nationally approved,

community-involved sustainable use program (planned to include tourist hunting) will be an integral portion in the bio-conservancy development. In addition, using game ranching principles, the mining company is exploring the development of a limited-use area within the concession by re-introducing endemic free-ranging big game species. These developments hold important potential to use of hunting as a conservation tool.

Göran Ericsson, G. W. Neumann and H. Dettki, Sweden

Department of Wildlife, Fish and Environmental Studies, Faculty of Forest Science, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)

THE NON-IMPACT OF HUNTING ON MOOSE ALCES

Studies on moose Alces alces have suggested that interactions with humans may trigger anti-predator behaviours. We thus hypothesized that disturbances from small and big game hunting may have negative effects on moose movements, diurnal activity and activity range. Using location data from 64 moose equipped with GPS collars from three North Scandinavian populations (Low Alpine, Inland, Coastal) with different human density and spatial accessibility, we evaluated the impact of hunting on moose activity rhythms. On average, female moose in the low human population density (Low Alpine) area ($< 0.5/\text{km}^2$) displayed significantly lower movement rates during moose hunting season, but variation in movement rates among individuals was higher compared with female moose in regions with denser human populations ($6-24/\text{km}^2$). We found no evidence that reproductive status influenced female moose sensitivity to disturbance. As expected, females had smaller activity ranges and were less active nocturnally than males.

The high within-group variation suggests that current hunting disturbance levels do not alter moose population behaviour in general. Our data indicate that alterations in movement were related to rutting activity, not disturbance induced by hunting. In line with behavioural theory our study suggests that some individuals were more sensitive than the general population to hunting disturbance.

Nicholas J. Aebischer, UK

Deputy Director of Research & Stephen C. Tapper, Director of Policy and Public Affairs, Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, UK

DRIVEN GROUSE SHOOTING IN BRITAIN: A FORM OF UPLAND MANAGEMENT WITH WIDER CONSERVATION BENEFITS

The upland heather moors of Britain are home to the Red Grouse, an endemic race of gamebird that has traditionally been intensively managed for driven shooting. Typically, grouse moors employ gamekeepers to reduce predator densities, maintain grouse habitat (mainly through controlled heather burning) and organize the shooting, which is a major source of income for the estate. On moors without shooting, the land has been either heavily grazed by sheep or even afforested. Upland moors also host breeding waders such as Curlew, Golden Plover, Lapwing, Snipe and Dunlin, whose numbers are declining. Parts of the uplands have been designated as EU Special Protection Areas because of their wader abundance, and 79% of such areas are managed as grouse moors. Indeed, there are 2-5 times as many breeding waders on moors with grouse management than on ones without. Much of this difference can be explained by predation control: an eight-year experiment that manipulated predator levels on four moors found that wader breeding success tripled and the annual rate of change in

numbers of breeding pairs went from -28% to +38% with predator control compared to no predator control.

Driven grouse shooting thus provides an economic incentive for a type of management whose benefits extend beyond Red Grouse to other species of conservation concern.

Rasmus C.F. Nielsen (Junior Project Adviser) & Bengt Kvitzau (Technical Adviser), Denmark

Wami- Mbiki Project, DHA

THE WAMI-MBIKI WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA IN TANZANIA: CHALLENGES AND LESSONS

Wami-Mbiki Society (WMS) Wildlife Management Area (WMA) consists of 24 villages that have ceded 2,400 km² to a "core wilderness area", retaining 500 km² as a livelihood zone and 1,000 km² as a buffer zone, notably forest reserve and grazing land. The 24 member villages surrounding the WMA have formed a Community Based Organization (CBO), with the mission "To sustainably manage the WMA, free of conflict, to maximize an equitable benefit sharing. This includes social services, education and economic benefits to its village members, derived from revenues from joint venture investments, business developments and income generating activities." To achieve its mission the WMS WMA has chosen to set the Core Area aside for joint ventures with private sector partners in photographic tourism, hunting tourism and forestry. The natural resources within the WMA represent considerable value, which under current regulations can be managed for community development.

WMAs were first mentioned in the 1998 Wildlife Policy of Tanzania as a new form of protected area where local communities "will have full mandate of managing and benefiting from their conservation efforts." The purpose of WMAs was to enable local communities to benefit from wildlife, thus providing the incentives to conserve wildlife on their village lands. The WMS was formally recognized as an AA (Authorized Association) in December 2006 with GMP and User Rights approved in March-April 2007. There are, though, many challenges organizationally, legally and economically before the full potential of the area can be managed for the benefit of the member communities.

Gerhard R. Damm, South Africa

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation CIC, Budapest, Hungary, Coordinator Commission Exhibitions & Trophies

EVALUATION OF BIO-INDICATORS - MEASURING AND RECORDING OF TROPHY DATA AS TOOLS IN ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Trophy hunting and trophy recording have a history going back tens of thousands of years. During the past few years, increasingly negative comments in connection with trophy hunting and a generally negative public perception of the trophy hunter have surfaced frequently. This paper highlights the urgent need for a critical analysis of trophy hunting and trophy recording systems. Trophy hunting in general, and sustainable global hunting tourism and resident recreational hunting in particular, need to find broad acceptance with non-hunters. These activities will face serious problems if they fail to establish themselves as conservation tools, if they are perceived as uncivilized and immoral, and if they are seen as biologically

wrong.

Trophy hunting has societal, economic and ecological implications within the matrix of sustainability. The measurable quality of antlers, horns and skulls can be used to judge the status of game populations, and the accurate collection of data is of considerable importance. Modern trophy evaluating systems must be judged on their biological relevance, comparability, practicability, objectivity and social acceptance. Two examples – the African Buffalo and the European Red Deer – provide information on how trophy recording systems may actually be detrimental to sustainability and genetic diversity. A “World Forum on Trophy Hunting” should show to the world that best practices in hunting and the recording of hunting trophies are key components of sustainable wildlife conservation.

Thomas A. Heberlein, USA

Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin-Madison, USA

HUNTER DECLINES IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA: CAUSES, CONCERNS AND PROPOSED RESEARCH

Hunters have traditionally been the driving force in wildlife management in North America and Europe. Today hunter numbers are declining in many places, with implications for wildlife support, management and societal benefits derived from wildlife. Since 1970 Italy has lost nearly a million hunters. French hunter numbers dropped by over 600,000 in the last 25 years. In Germany, hunter numbers increased after reunification and have been stable or growing slightly. Hunter numbers are increasing in Russia, although California lost more hunters in 15 years than the entire Russian Republic gained in the same period. Virginia lost almost 100,000 hunters in 11 years even though population increased by one million. Steep declines are observed in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

The changing age distribution of hunters portends further declines. This paper discusses the reasons for declines, the possible implications of such declines, and the data and analysis needed to document and understand this phenomenon. A long-term cross-disciplinary effort to monitor, assess and model human hunter populations is needed to sustain the current wildlife management system.

John Jackson III, USA

President of Conservation Force, Author

THE UNREALIZED POTENTIAL OF CONSERVATION HUNTING

The potential value of sustainable use is heightened when the use is the licensed, regulated hunting of a game species as part of a conservation strategy, that is, through strategic conservation hunting. Game animals have a survival advantage when that status is put to work for their perpetuation.

Unfortunately, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, the Endangered Species Act and politics all too often prove to be insurmountable obstacles. Examples include the cheetah, black-faced impala and black rhino here in Namibia, the lion in Botswana, argali in China, polar bear in the Arctic and the markhor in Pakistan. It is time for responsibility and accountability.

Ron Thomson, South Africa

*Retired Game Warden and National Parks Board Director,
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THE NEED FOR A PARADIGM SHIFT IN GLOBAL THINKING ABOUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA

First World wildlife management practices worked well in Africa during the colonial period. They do not work now. The commercial poaching pandemic that swept through Africa in the wake of decolonization is manifestation of that fact. The poaching of elephants and rhinos for their tusks and horns has been reduced, but not stopped, by CITES international trade bans. Poaching is now centred round taking animals illegally for meat by the grass roots of Africa's rural societies. It is uncontrollable by CITES. Poverty is the principal proximate cause of Africa's commercial poaching. The black market and corruption are the ultimate causes.

In all syndromes with proximate and ultimate causes the only way to solve the problem is to remove its proximate cause. When that has been achieved the ultimate causes become of no consequence. To stop commercial poaching in Africa, therefore, poverty must be removed from the equation. The CITES trade bans tackle only the ultimate causes of poaching and cannot stop commercial poaching. The world needs to reassess its approach to solving Africa's commercial poaching problem or risk substantial loss of Africa's wild wildlife within decades. A solution is offered. It is called "The African Wildlife Initiative Programme". Hunting is a major part of it.

Session 3: Economic Impact

Mark Damian Duda, USA

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THE IMPORTANCE OF HUNTING AND THE SHOOTING SPORTS ON STATE, NATIONAL AND GLOBAL ECONOMIES

There are many reasons hunting and sport shooting participation is important to the global economy. In America alone, 12.5 million Americans of 16 years and older hunted in 2006 (USFWS-US Census 2007), and almost 19 million participate in the shooting sports in any given year (NSGA 2007). This large constituency infuses billions of dollars into the economy each year and sportsmen's money is integral to game management, species protection, habitat conservation and the US economy as a whole.

Responsive Management has completed extensive research to estimate expenditures related to the economic impact of hunting and sport shooting in several individual states and nationally. This paper will present research from the National Survey on Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation, Responsive Management's own extensive research, and several international studies on hunting and shooting sports expenditures and the impact these activities have on individual state, national and global economies.

Graham Child, South Africa

Freelance Consultant, Fish Hoek, South Africa

ECOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ATTRIBUTES OF WILDLIFE THAT ADD VALUE FOR SOCIETY THROUGH HUNTING

Wildlife has special economic and ecological attributes that allow it a comparative advantage over conventional domestic stock husbandry as a form of land use, especially in areas that are marginal for conventional agriculture. Increasing the return per unit area or unit of standing ungulate biomass enhances rural productivity which is environmentally friendly by reducing the ecological energy required to give the same yield. Wild animals will realize this potential, however, only if there is an enabling institutional framework in place, guiding their use in favour of the landholders on whose land the animals occur.

This paper describes the core attributes that enable wild animals to out-perform their domesticated counterparts, and outlines the institutional arrangements that need to be in place for the potential to be realized. It also highlights the importance of trophy hunting as a marketing technique for using wildlife to enhance environmentally friendly land use and combat poverty in some of the most disadvantaged regions in most African countries.

Rob Southwick, USA

President, Southwick Associates, Inc., USA

EXPENDITURES, ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND CONSERVATION CONTRIBUTIONS OF HUNTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

To maintain support for conservation, wildlife management agencies need to communicate the economic importance of hunting. In 2007, wildlife agencies in the United States teamed together to measure and report the economics of hunting. Southwick Associates conducted this research. This project examined and reported the total expenditures (\$24.7 billion) made by the 14 million hunters in the United States, and the resulting economic impacts. The amount spent for 43 specific hunting equipment and travel-related items is reported, as are the jobs (593,000), tax revenues (\$9.2 billion), income (\$21 billion) and total economic impact (\$66 billion) that resulted from hunters' expenditures. The total funds provided by hunters for conservation are also reported.

These results are now used in the USA to maintain support for hunting - especially from people who otherwise may not be supportive of hunting. The presentation focuses on results and applications.

George Pangeti, Zimbabwe

Safari Club International Foundation Conservation Programs Coordinator for Africa

EDUCATION AND INCENTIVES AS A MEANS OF MITIGATING THE CHALLENGES OF COMMUNITY CONSERVATION IN ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe has allocated over 13 percent of its land to wildlife conservation and management. Local indigenous communities had value systems benefiting conservation, but colonialism denied locals access to their former traditional hunting areas. Conflict arose when wildlife

from newly created protected areas strayed into areas of human habitation no longer benefiting from wildlife. Incentives for living with wildlife had been removed. In areas where wildlife was replaced with domestic stock, conflicts arose as a result of predation. Wildlife authorities sought to create tolerance, with nature conservation treated as a form of land use similar to any other agricultural commodity. People living with wildlife became the guarantors of its survival in their communities through incentives to look after it. Incentives were developed in many forms, including the provision of protein to communities, and sale of wildlife products as curios. Safari hunting brought the greatest amount of income to land owners.

New legislation ensured hunting is sustainable and economically viable. Challenges remain, including conflict between humans and wildlife, but Zimbabwe is introducing more direct financial benefits from hunting to local communities. There is also the negative influence of international organizations that do not support hunting. This paper highlights successes in wildlife management through enabling legislation and the sharing of benefits. It also highlights the challenges that need to be addressed if hunting is to be sustained in Zimbabwe. Suggestions are given on how hunting can enhance wildlife conservation in the southern Africa region.

Nic Boyns et al, UK

Public & Corporate Economic Consultants (PACEC)

THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF SPORT SHOOTING IN THE UK

The size and scale of shooting in the United Kingdom was estimated using 2,000 survey responses from eighteen different provider and participant groups, including the police. It was found that 480,000 shooters take 15m pheasants, 3m partridges, 1m ducks and 300,000 grouse over land made available by 61,000 providers. The economic contribution of the sector to the UK economy used the same surveys with input-output analysis. It was found that there was a total of £2,200 million spent, giving rise to £1,600 million Gross Value Added in the UK and 70,000 Full Time Equivalent Jobs supported in the UK. The conservation and habitat management activities arising from live quarry shooting were assessed using survey research amongst providers. It was found that two thirds of rural UK (15 million hectares) is shot over and 2 million hectares are actively managed at a cost of £250 million, supporting 12,000 Full Time Equivalent Jobs

The environmental benefits and costs associated with shooting were assessed using contingent valuation through a representative survey of 600 adults. There was equal willingness to pay to fund the benefits (increases in wildlife and creation and maintenance of woodland) as to control the negatives (wounded and dead birds, lead shot, noise and overstocking).

Barbara V. Crown, USA

Editor and Publisher of The Hunting Report, serving the hunter who travels

THREATS TO THE ECONOMIC & ECOLOGICAL BENEFITS OF HUNTING: CHALLENGES THAT DISCOURAGE INTERNATIONAL HUNTERS

International hunting faces many challenges, from habitat loss to anti-hunters, to hunting closures and game population declines. The hunting community and the conservation programs we support have survived these challenges and can continue to do so. What has the power to destroy us, however, is a growing lack of confidence caused by multiplying uncertainties that are making hunters think long and hard before deciding to hunt abroad. The causes of

these uncertainties have developed and grown over the last several years and include airlines refusing to take firearms and trophies, government restrictions that cause customs agents to pull firearms from transit, and airport security personnel who confiscate ammunition. Just as affecting are increasing trophy shipment delays and confiscations due to overly complicated requirements that do little to enforce the spirit of wildlife regulations, and also the prosecution of hunters for simple errors committed by a third party on trophy import-export forms.

No one of these challenges is insurmountable by itself. But all together, they create a dense cloud of uncertainty that may cause hunters to hunt closer to home. This is a development that requires the attention and action of the international hunting community if we are to survive.

Teofilo de Luis Rodriguez, Spain

Congress Deputy for Madrid - G.P. Popular (GP)

HUNTING IN SPAIN

Spain has widely varying terrain and an abundance of game of various sorts, feathered and furred, small and large. There are very large tracts of land that are not built on. There is also a tradition of hunting that extends long into the country's history. Shotgun permits and hunting permit sales each run into seven figures, and it is believed a million people are involved in hunting and fishing, sometimes for subsistence purposes. There is a long history of breeding and keeping specialist hunting dogs, and now there are many nationally-managed parks set aside as wilderness for hunting. There are now far-reaching changes taking place in agricultural practice which may have a bearing on land use and in turn affect hunting.

This paper briefly lays out a set of calculations of the monetary value of various aspects that relate to the primary and secondary spending which takes place around the broad spectrum of Spanish hunting activity. Included are values as divergent as sale of hunting accessories, insurance fees, permit sales and the veterinary fees for hunting dogs.

Göran Ericsson, Sweden

Professor, Department of Wildlife, Fish, and Environmental Studies, Faculty of Forest Science, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU)

POSITIVE AND STABLE ATTITUDES TOWARDS HUNTING IN SWEDEN: IMPLICATIONS FOR CONSERVATION

Conventional wisdom suggests that attitudes toward hunting are becoming more negative. This guess seems to be consistent with media reports, political actions, hunting participation and general social change. We see in the news media there are people protesting against hunting. Fox hunting in England has been opposed and laws successfully passed to ban it. In the USA there have been highly publicized referenda opposing hunting. However, there are very few longitudinal data series to verify this. Sweden is one exception.

This paper reports a replication of a mail survey conducted in 1980 which asked Swedes about their attitudes toward hunting and about wildlife. In 2001 and 2008 parts of the survey were replicated, with additional questions, to see whether there is any evidence of increases in negative attitudes toward hunting, or whether support for hunting is stable or increasing. The general attitude towards hunting changed significantly from 1980 to 2001, and moved from 72% being positive to 81% being positive. This was verified in the 2008 survey, which produced an 82% positive response. This paper discusses some of the potential driving forces behind the increased public acceptance of hunting. Discussed are urbanization, conditional approval tied to utilitarian values and the rebounding wildlife populations.

Marina Lamprecht, Namibia

Executive Committee Member, Namibia Professional Hunting Association

TROPHY HUNTING IN NAMIBIA FROM THE 1960S TO THE PRESENT DAY

Namibia has become one of the most popular trophy hunting destinations in Southern Africa. This is due in part to its political stability and diversity, a well-developed infrastructure, the ease with which hunting rifles may be temporarily imported into the country, and the friendliness and warm hospitality of the people. The key component, however, is Namibia's land-use and game-management policies, which have created great and healthy populations of game and which enable three basic types of sustainable trophy hunting. As well, Namibian hunting professionals are recognized as among the best trained and most ethical in the world. This is largely due to the high certification standards set by Namibia's Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the self-policing work of the Namibian Professional Hunting Association.

Despite Namibia's success in positioning itself as a model for sustainable, fair-chase trophy hunting, the industry there and worldwide is now being severely affected by the global economic contraction. A longer-term threat is the gradual attrition in numbers of recreational hunters in much of Europe and the USA. This paper concludes that ethical, fair chase and selective trophy hunting has proved to be a successful conservation tool as well as the most lucrative form of commercial and communal land utilization in Namibia, with obvious ecological as well as economic benefits.