Hunting, Hunting Bans and Hunting Standards

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Trophy/safari/sport/conservation hunting is under fire

Most South Africans oppose trophy hunting!

A new, independent, and local IPSOS survey reveals 68% of South Africans oppose trophy hunting and 65% oppose canned lion hunting.

Phot: Waldo Swiegers

HUMANE SOCIETY
INTERNATIONAL
AFRICA

All things considered, do you support or oppose the trophy hunting of grizzly bears in British Columbia?

		BC Provincial Constituency				
		Boundary Similkameen	Cariboo North	Fraser Nicola	Kamloops North Thompson	Kootenay East
Support	20%	14%	28%	17%	10%	29%
Oppose	74%	79%	66%	78%	81%	65%
Not sure	7%	7%	6%	5%	9%	6%

Simplified *Understanding*

Commercial Bear Viewing Association

Insights West

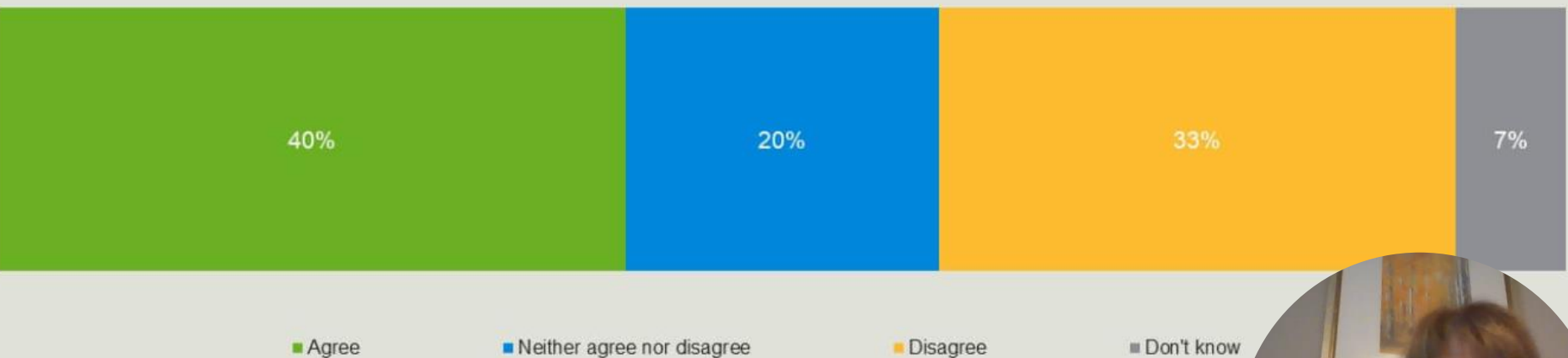**92% AGREE**

Survation, February 2022

1% DISAGREE

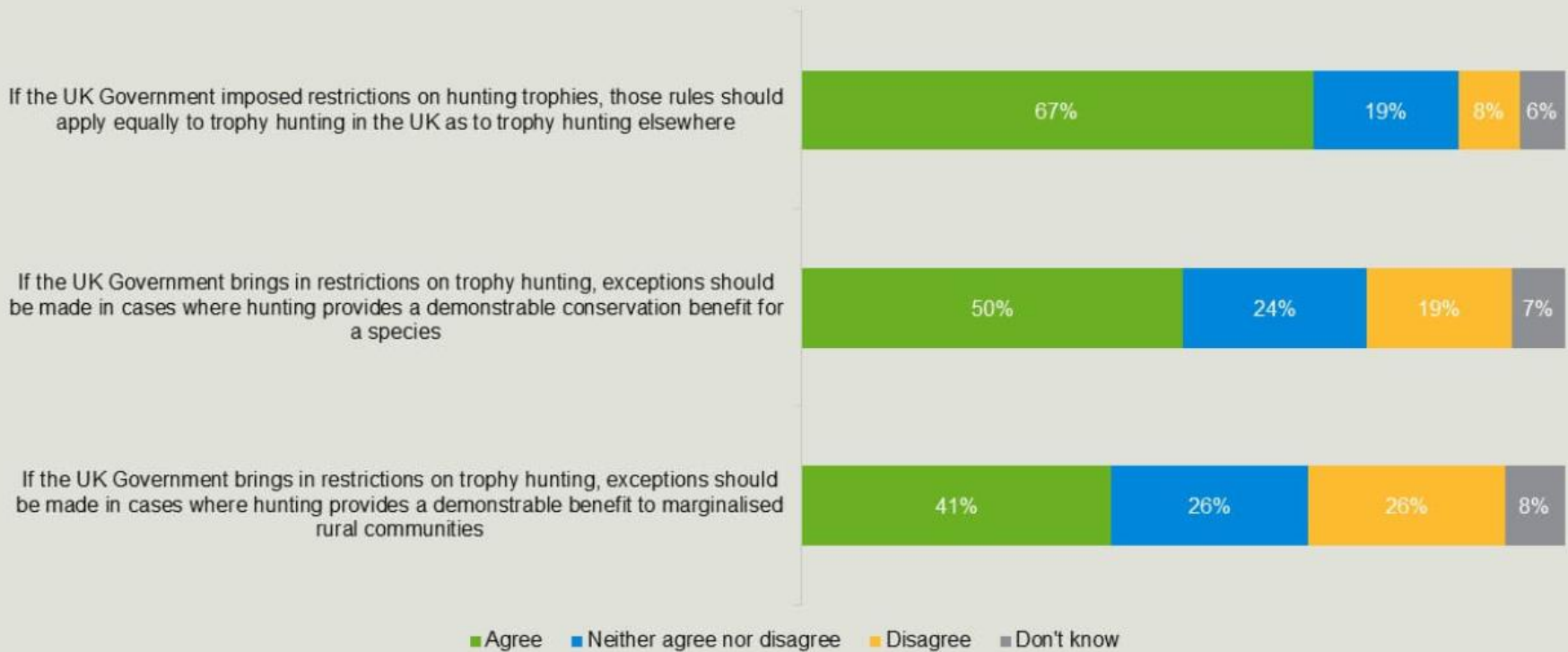**Conservative voters want a Trophy Hunting ban**

Q1) To what extent would you support, or oppose, a ban on trophy hunting if those bans were likely to…

Q2) Considering a potential UK import ban on hunting trophies, how important or unimportant do you think it is to consider the impacts on affected communities in the countries where the trophy hunting takes place, e.g. in rural Africa?

Q5) To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: It is acceptable for land to be used for trophy hunting if it provides demonstrable benefits to local communities and wildlife conservation in an area?

40%	20%	33%	7%

■ Agree   ■ Neither agree nor disagree   ■ Disagree   ■ Don't know

BASE: All respondents Unweighted Total: 2164

Q6) To what extent do you agree, or disagree, with the following statements?

Statement	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Don't know
If the UK Government imposed restrictions on hunting trophies, those rules should apply equally to trophy hunting in the UK as to trophy hunting elsewhere	67%	19%	8%	6%
If the UK Government brings in restrictions on trophy hunting, exceptions should be made in cases where hunting provides a demonstrable conservation benefit for a species	50%	24%	19%	7%
If the UK Government brings in restrictions on trophy hunting, exceptions should be made in cases where hunting provides a demonstrable benefit to marginalised rural communities	41%	26%	26%	8%

■ Agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Disagree ■ Don't know

8   BASE: Total Respondents Unweighted Total: 2164

These results provide more nuanced insights into the views of the UK public on this much-debated to
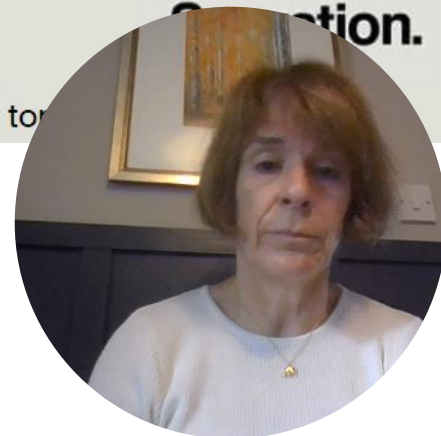
Best case scenarios – partial or "smart" bans (imports with restrictions)

- CECIL: imports only allowed if the country where the animal was killed "demonstrates... that any benefits of trophy hunting, including revenue from such taking, materially, directly and substantially benefits the conservation of that species."

- HoL "Conservation Amendment" - imports only allowed if come from an area/operation where there is

1) A nationally established framework for managing the harvesting of animal trophies

2) evidence of compliance with regulations

3) adaptive management in place

4) Evidence of conservation and community benefits

Conserving Ecosystems by Ceasing the Importation of Large (CECIL) Animal Trophies Act S 1918

Please support! CECIL Act S 1918

This bill amends the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to apply the Act's prohibitions on importing or exporting species listed as threatened or endangered to species

Hunting Trophies (Import Prohibition) Bill

AMENDMENTS
TO BE MOVED
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

Clause

THE EARL

Clause 1, page 1, line 2, at begin

Getting ahead of the game – being proactive rather than reactive

Monitoring of wildlife use required for all sorts of reasons – for conservation monitoring, revenue monitoring, natural capital accounts etc etc

Required by governments, by landowners/managers, by import countries, etc

Some kind of standard, or common set of issues against which we collect data and monitor performance

Could be just as applicable to tourism or to hunting (or any other use)

BUT: Monitoring of hunting specifically required NDF and import criteria
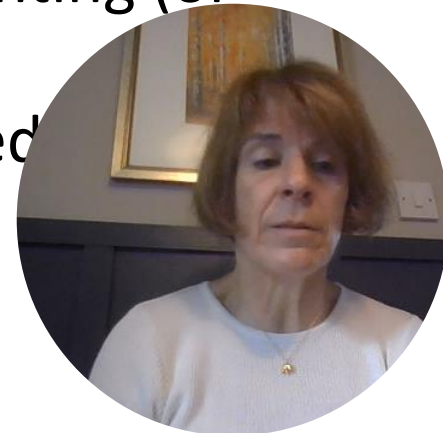
Global hunting guidelines

IUCN 2012

- Biological sustainability

- Net conservation benefit

- Socio-economic cultural benefit

- Adaptive management

- Accountable and effective governance

Africa level guidelines

African Hunting Charter (in development)

- Conserve wildlife and habitat

- Incentivise wildlife based land use

- Support communities

- Maintain hunting as an African heritage

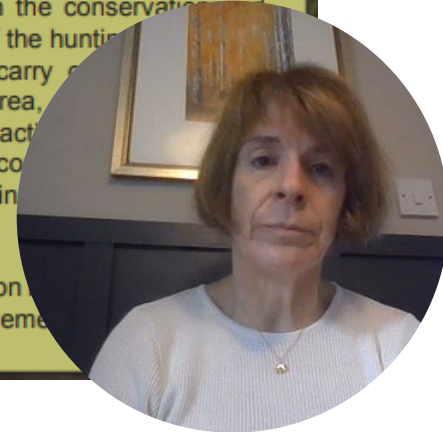- Good governance and best practice
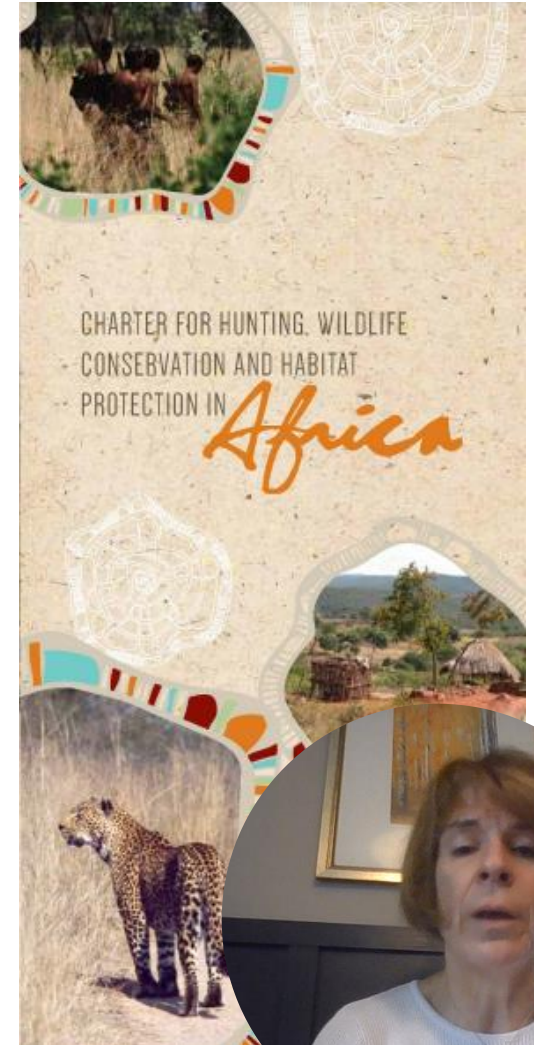
Country level guidelines

Namibia Conservation Hunting

- Legal framework with clear checks and balances

- Adaptive management

- Biological sustainability

- Conservation benefit

- Community/human development benefit

- HWC mitigation

CONSERVATION HUNTING HAS THE FOLLOWING VERIFIABLE PREREQUISITES AND OUTCOMES:
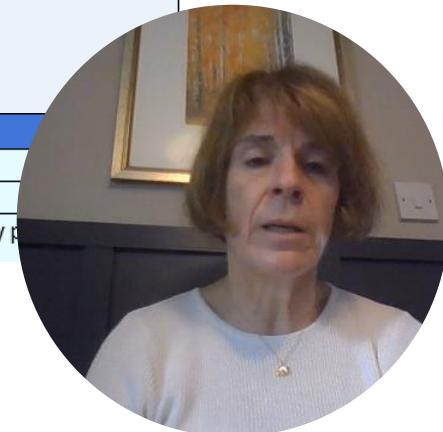
1. It is governed by a national legal framework with clear systems of controls and reporting requirements.
2. It meets all CITES and IUCN species conservation criteria.
3. It targets only free-roaming, indigenous species in natural habitats large enough to ensure healthy population dynamics.
4. Wildlife population trends in the greater landscape are closely monitored and offtakes are adapted as needed to ensure the population health of all targeted species.
5. Offtakes are sustainable, based on species-specific, scientifically-accepted annual quotas for the hunted population.
6. It promotes the natural diversity of all indigenous fauna and flora in the hunting area.
7. It safeguards wildlife habitat (the hunting area) against destructive land uses.
8. A major portion of generated income goes back to the land holders and is spent on the conservation and human development needs of the hunti[ng]
9. It employs local people to carry [out] activities in the hunting area, [...] monitoring and anti-poaching act[...]
10. It mitigates human-wildlife co[nflict] communities if these occur in[...] hunting area.

Through these criteria, conservation [...] incentives to adopt wildlife manageme[nt]

Wildlife uses/enterprises beyond hunting

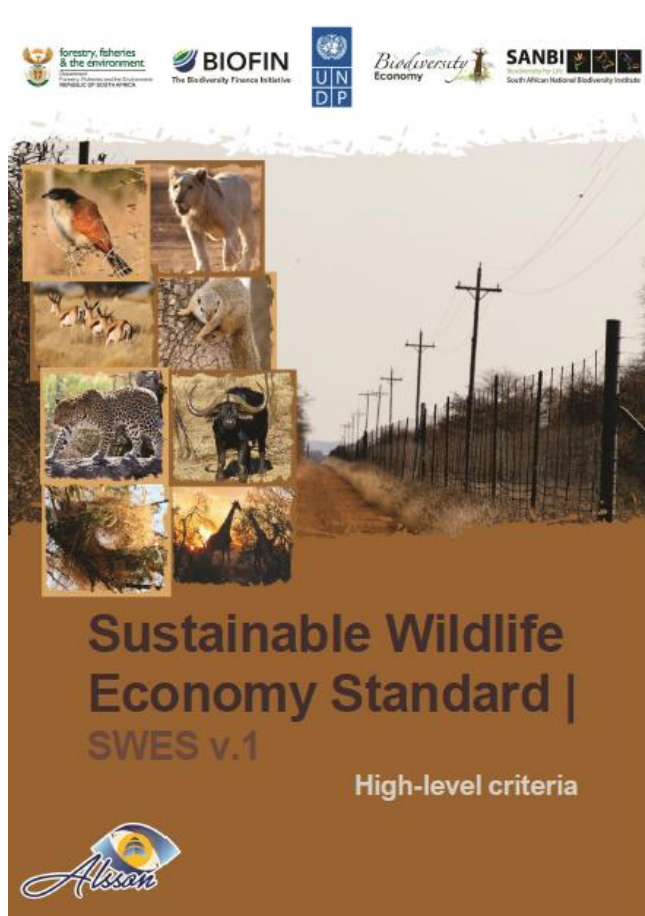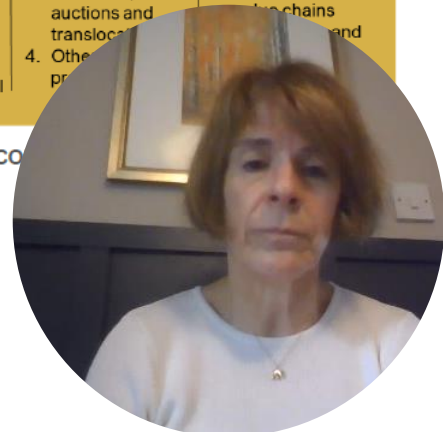| SUSTAINABILITY DIMENSIONS AND PRINCIPLES				
Welfare	**Health**	**Ecological**	**Social**	**Economic**
1 Animals are provided with, or have access to, species-specific and appropriate nutrition, feed, and water which encourages natural behaviours and promotes health	People coming into contact with / working with wild species and their products (including in production facilities, markets, slaughterhouses etc) understand and practice good personal health and hygiene measures and biosecurity	There is a current formal / informal system (e.g., species or area management plan) in place which considers and governs the scale and rate of use of the target species in its harvest range	The use (harvesting, processing, sale etc) of the species does not involve any harmful discrimination (e.g., gender-based, race-based or any other barriers) to effective participation and leadership	There is a formal/informal business plan in place which specifies the likely market for the product/output of the species use; the cost recovery strategy and expectations for long term sustainable economic viability
2 The physical environment allows for species-specific comfortable resting places, free and normal movement, substrates and apparatus, thermal regulation, and adequate shelter	Facilities (incl. vehicles and equipment) handling wild species and/or their products (particularly food) have appropriate biosecurity, hygiene, food safety and sanitation measures in place to monitor, minimise and mitigate the risk of disease or hazards and cross-contamination/transmission	The species use is aligned with international national, regional, and/or local plans for sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of biodiversity (eg NBSAPs, Species Action Plans etc)	Local communities and indigenous people with legal or customary access and /or use rights are able to maintain control over the species use to the extent necessary to protect their rights, traditional knowledge and customary uses including in the cases of names "trademarked" by the use	There is an enabling environment (policy, legislation, incentives etc) supporting the species use and no external factors (e.g. pressure groups, travel bans) undermining its financial viability
3. The catching, maintaining, breeding, raising, transporting, handling (and where relevant, killing) of wild species is carried out in a way that promotes positive physical and psychological welfare and	Activities involving any interactions with wild species and products are planned, organised and performed in a manner that enables health and safety risks to be identified and appropriate avoidance, minimisation and mitigation measures put in place	The species use does not adversely affect the conservation status of the target species in its harvest range. This includes population, structure and distribution and genetic diversity	Agreements with local communities and indigenous people are based on Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), appropriate and adequate knowledge of target resource tenure, access rights, management	There is a competitive market for the outputs/products of the species use
CROSS CUTTING PRINCIPLES				
1 Wild species use operations and practices are compliant with applicable local, regional, national, and international legal regulations				
2 Wild species use operations and practices take note of, and apply, existing authoritative best practice guidance where relevant				
3 Wild species use operations and practices are subject to regular monitoring (of the disease/health, species population and of the impacts of any involved in the use) to facilitate adaptive management				

Land unit rather than enterprise/activity based

FIGURE 1: STRUCTURE OF THE SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE ECONOMY STANDARD

Protected/conserved area based

Common principles across all standards/guidance that could be used for monitoring and reporting

Principle	Evidence/Data
Good governance	Governance arrangements (clarity of roles and responsibilities)
	Revenue distribution mechanism (transparency and fairness)
	Compliance with laws regulations (local to international)
Effective and adaptive management	Management plan for site and activity
	Quota setting and monitoring (process, scientific underpinning, compliance
	Visitor management
Conservation benefit	Trends in wildlife population (hunted and non hunted species)
	Trends in land area and condition
	Trends in ecosystem service (water, carbon, etc) provision
	Threat trends
	Contribution to conservation authority budgets
Socio-economic benefit	Community perceptions (good/bad)
	Income generated and distribution of that income
	Local enterprises created/supported
	Jobs created/maintained and for who (women, men,
	Rights strengthened/maintained (and for who)
	Cultural values strengthened/maintained (and for who)

ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

- ECOLOGICAL
- population trends
- Ecosystem condition
- Habitat extent
- etc

- SOCIOECONOMIC
- Jobs
- Income
- GDP contributions
- etc

- GOOD GOVERNANCE
- Regulatory compliance
- Corruption
- etc

Points to consider

- What are the different issues/factors that require monitoring?
- Answer depends on who is demanding the info (eg national governments, importing government, NGOs, communities, private sector)
- And for what purpose (national policy and planning, site/area management, NDF processes, trophy export/import enhancement findings etc)?
- *How* would these be monitored – what is already monitored and what is not, who would collect the missing data and how, what kinds of data/evidence would be deemed to be acceptable etc?
- Who should do the monitoring/verification? (answer likely dep who is demanding it and who is seen as credible/unbiased

THANK YOU

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