



Hunting & Sustainable Utilization Within Sabi Game Park, Mozambique, And The Benefits Thereof To The Local Mangalana Community.

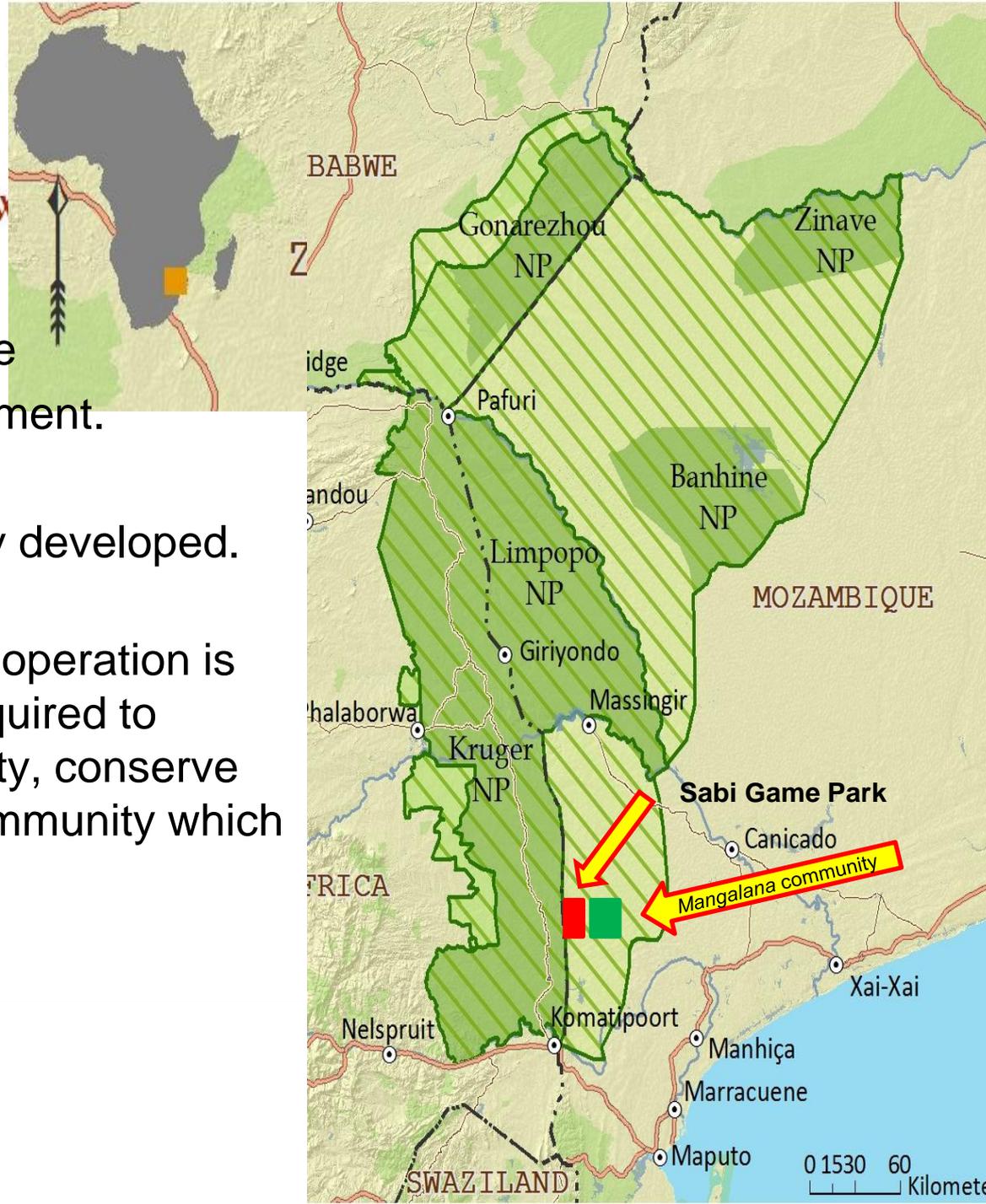


Sabi Game Park adjoins the Greater Kruger National Park. It is a privately owned hunting concession on long-term lease from the Mozambique government.

The area is remote and poorly developed. Access is difficult.

Only a well-managed hunting operation is able to generate the funds required to manage this 28000 ha property, conserve its wildlife and support the community which border it.

Here are some of the facts.





Sabi Game Park is considered the 23 rd section of Kruger National Park

It adheres to the **Greater Kruger National Park Hunting Protocol.**

The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPA Act 53 of 2003) recognizes the access to biological resources in protected areas for traditional, subsistence and commercial purposes:

“to promote sustainable utilisation of protected areas for the benefit of people, in a manner that would preserve the ecological character of such areas.”

Section 17 further states that the purpose of a protected area is to provide for the sustainable use of natural and biological resources. Excess game is such a resource and hunting is regarded as a legitimate activity which is consistent with the sustainable management of wildlife.





In this regard a series of hunting protocols have been established for reserves and concessions which hunt within the GKNP area.

The utilisation of natural resources is governed by the underlying principles of ecological (and now genetic) sustainability, taking into consideration economic and social best practice.

Trophy hunting is conducted in these areas with the goals of providing the income to contribute to the management of the environment in a manner in line with each reserves objectives and the best sustainable practice possible and to support social initiatives of community development as identified.





In determining off take numbers, due regard is given to the population dynamics and general well-being of the particular species. All decisions must be based on accepted techniques and methodology and be in the realm of accepted conservation practice.

This will be based on recent, up to date and relevant data on the particular population.

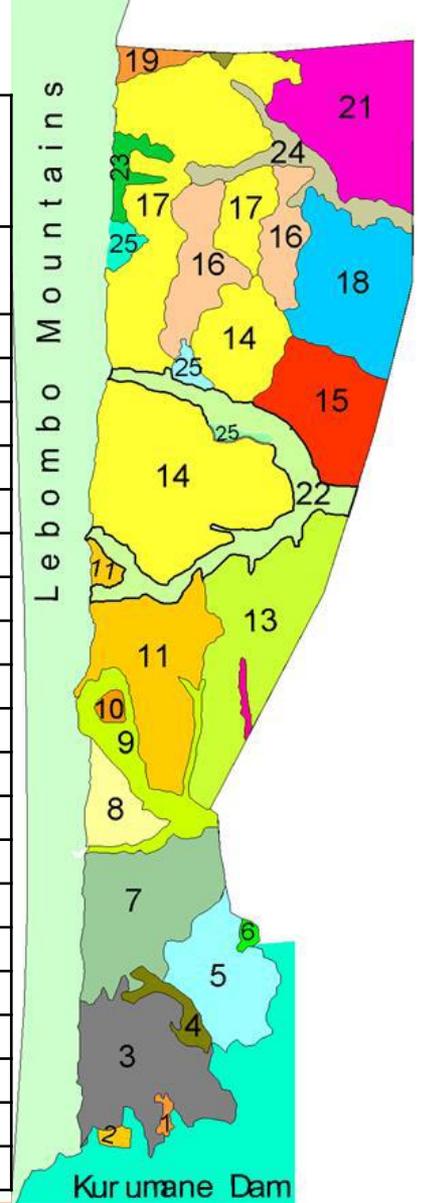
As far as possible the populations should be seen in the broader GKNP context and not merely on a farm or reserve basis.

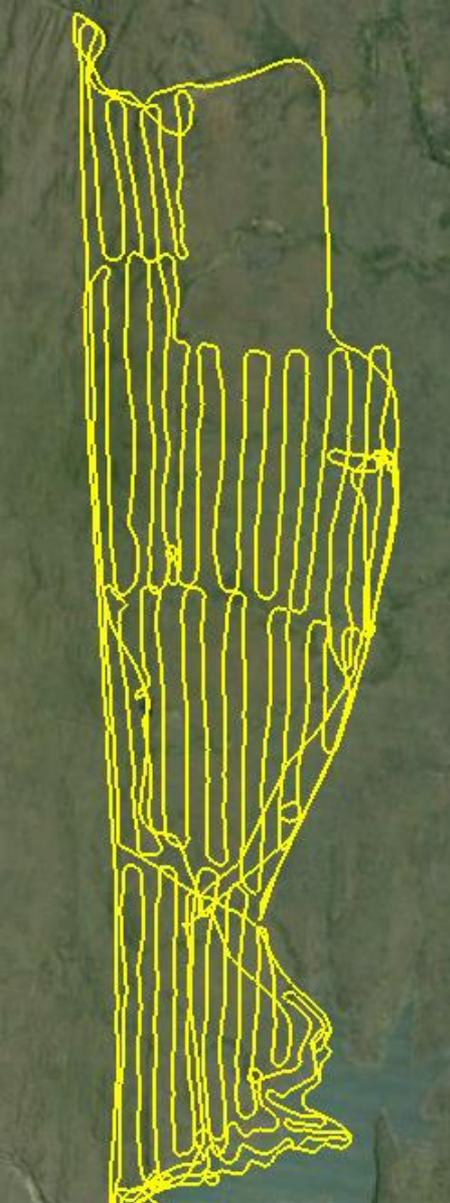


Detailed grass species and herb layer evaluations are conducted annually

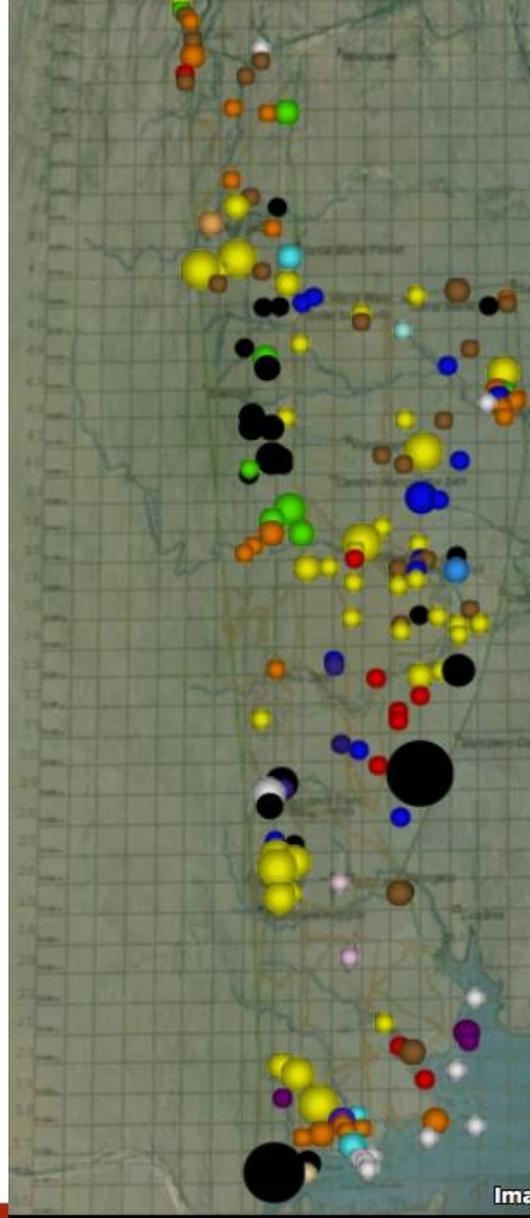
The moribund grass, dead material and soil cover and utilisation in the different vegetation units at SGP during September 2015.

Vegetation Unit	Sampling point	Moribund	Dead material	Soil cover	Utilisation
5	S47	0	3	5	2
7	S2	0	0	4	4
7	S38	0	2	5	1
7	S12	0	2	5	0
7	S7	0	0	4	
7	S45	0	3	6	0
7	S1	4	3	0	1
7	S11	0	3	6	1
11	S13	3	2	5	0
14	S35	0	2	5	0
15	S14	0	3	5	1
15	S31	0	3	6	0
15	S15	0	1	4	0
16	S40	0	2	4	0
16	S39	0	1	5	1
17	S41 S42	0	2	4	0
18	S16	0	0	4	2
18	S17	0	3	2	0
19	S43 S44	0	1	4	1
21	S19	0	3	3	1





Aerial Game Count
Flight Path
Transect width
600 metres
Altitude
200 to 250 feet



Species & numbers counted

- Buffalo
- Kudu
- Blue Wildebeest
- Waterbuck
- Zebra
- Impala
- Reedbuck
- White Rhino
- Hippo
- Elephant
- Warthog
- Lion
- Giraffe
- Steinbok
- Sable
- Baboon



Specie	Count 2015	Hunting Quota	Percent of population
Buffalo	1 463		
Elephant	319		
Kudu	265		
Waterbuck	239		
Impala	487		
Reedbuck	72		
Lion Mature males	18		
Leopard	lots		
Hippo	136		
Sable	1		
Zebra	44		
Crocodile	lots		
Warthog	lots		
Nyala	lots		

Specie	Count 2015	Hunting Quota	Percent of population
Buffalo	1 463	25	
Elephant	319	3	
Kudu	265	5	
Waterbuck	239	8	
Impala	487	12	
Reedbuck	72	2	
Lion Mature males	18	2	
Leopard	lots	1	
Hippo	136	10	
Sable	1	-	
Zebra	44	1	
Crocodile	lots	5	
Warthog	lots	5	
Nyala	lots	-	

Specie	Count 2015	Hunting Quota	Percent of population
Buffalo	1 463	25	1.6%
Elephant	319	3	1.0%
Kudu	265	5	1.9%
Waterbuck	239	8	3.0%
Impala	487	12	2.4%
Reedbuck	72	2	2.7%
Lion Males	18	2	11.0%
Leopard	lots	1	-
Hippo	136	10	These offtake percentages are all within acceptable norms and must be approved by KNP & Moz authorities.
Sable	1	-	
Zebra	44	1	
Crocodile	lots	5	
Warthog	lots	5	
Nyala	lots	-	



Sabi Game Park Hunting packages	Duration of hunt	Price
1 x 1 Buffalo (management)	7 days	\$ 10 500
1 x 1 Buffalo (classic)	10 days	\$ 15 000
Double Buffalo	10 days	\$ 24 000
1 x 1 Leopard	14 days	\$ 28 000
1 x 1 Leopard/Buffalo	16 days	\$ 32 000
1 x 1 Elephant/Buffalo	18 days	\$ 36 600
1 x 1 Lion	21 days	\$ 46 000
1 x 1 Lion/Buffalo	21 days	\$ 52 500
1 x 1 Lion/Leopard/Buffalo	21 days	\$ 58 800
1 x 1 Classic Big 4	21 days	\$ 63 000

Species	Trophy Fees	License Fees	
Buffalo	\$ 7 500	\$ 1 200	20% of all license fees goes to the local Community. This will increase to 80% in the near future
Bushbuck	\$ 1 750	\$ 400	
Bushpig	\$ 500	\$ 250	
Common Duiker	\$ 500	\$ 250	
Elephant	\$ 20 000	\$ 10 000	
Sharpes Grysbok	\$ 500	\$ 250	
Hyena	\$ 2 500	\$ 1 000	
Impala	\$ 400	\$ 300	
Kudu	\$ 2 000	\$ 1 000	
Lion	\$ 25 000	\$ 4 000	
Leopard	\$ 15 000	\$ 2 300	
Nyala	\$ 3500	\$ 350	
Reedbuck	\$ 1 000	\$ 400	
Steenbok	\$ 500	\$ 250	
Warthog	\$ 350	\$ 250	
Waterbuck	\$ 2 500	\$ 700	
Zebra	\$ 1 500	\$ 1 000	

Additional Costs	Price
Observer Fee Per Day	\$ 350
Conservation / Community Fee Per Day	\$ 100
Hunting Card Per Hunter	\$ 250
Firearm Import Permit / Rifle	\$ 300
Transfer Airport / Camp / Return	\$ 600
Trophy Field Prep & Transfer to Exporter	\$ 650





Elephant Hunting Protocol

- No elephant may be hunted from breeding herds.
- The hunting of any collared elephant is prohibited.
- Look for the oldest elephant possible.
May not be one of KNP's iconic tuskers



Emphasis is placed on looking for the oldest elephant possible. Age takes preference over trophy size. Only 1.0 % of the total elephant population is hunted.



Buffalo Hunting Protocol

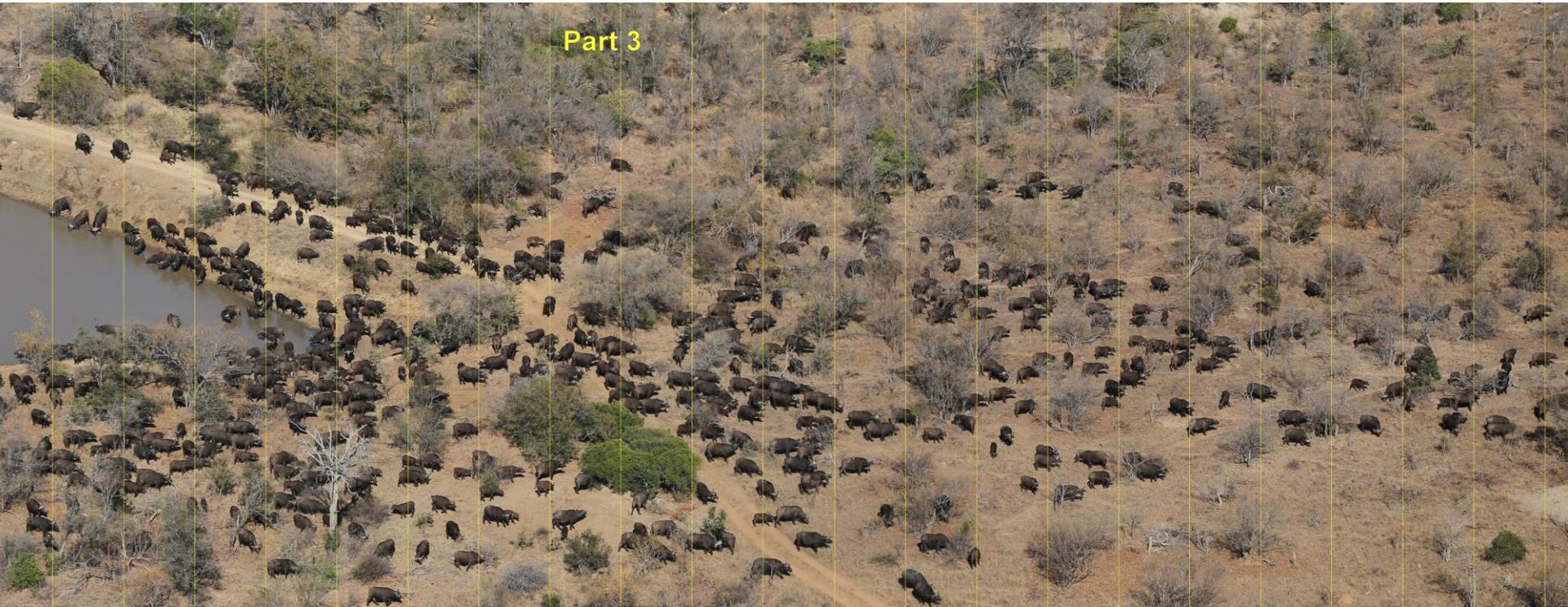
- The following categories of Buffalo bulls may be hunted:-

‘Classic buffalo bull’ - Unlimited spread, minimum of 12 years of age.

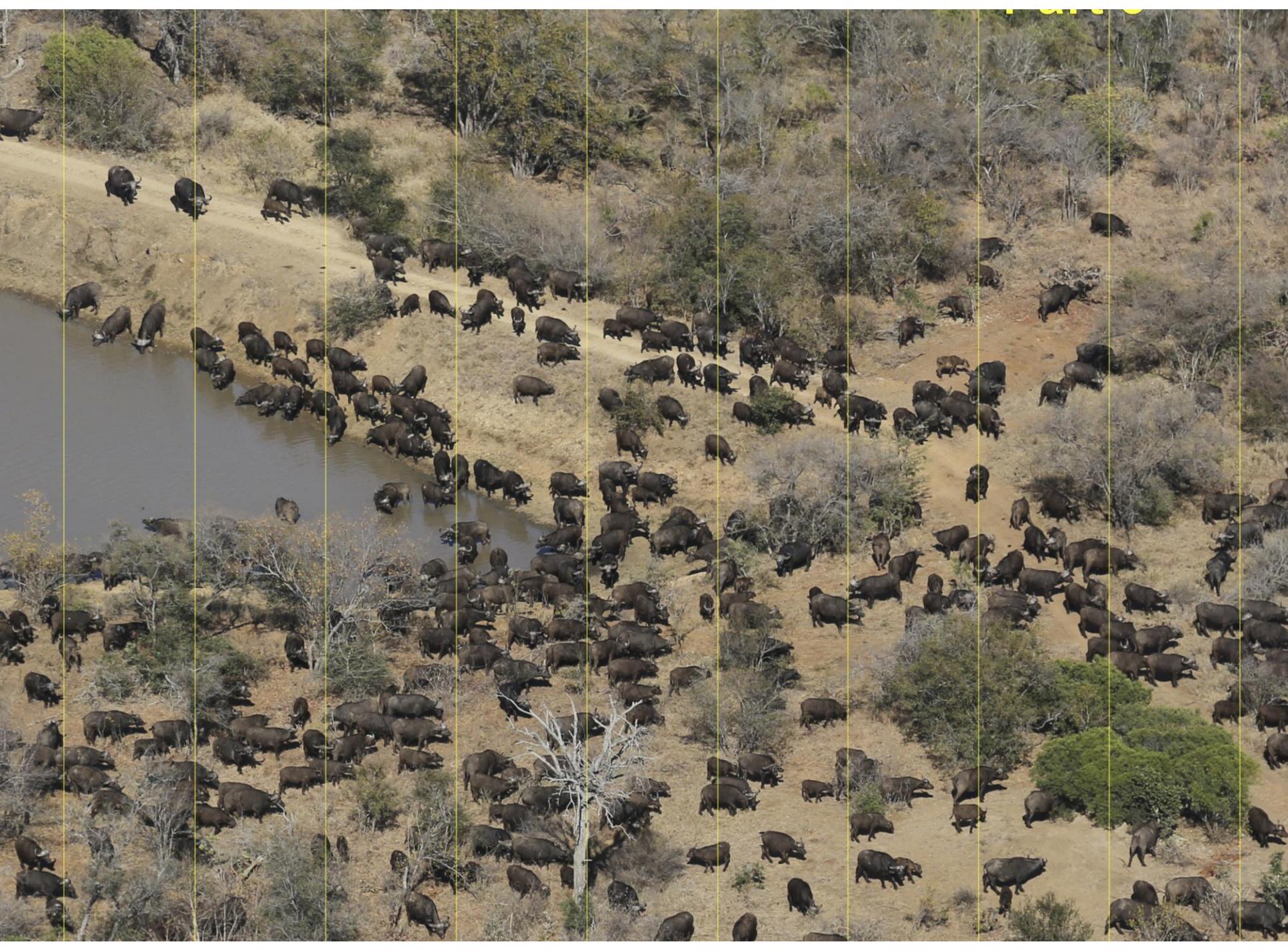
Management buffalo bull – sub 36” (Rowland Ward) spread, no age restriction, not a scrum cap or broken horn bull



To ensure best sustainable practice the areas principle trophy species buffalo are now being evaluated through aerial photography.



Series of high resolution photos are taken from slow-flying fixed-wing aircraft. The images are then stitched together to produce a large photo of the whole herd. Such is the quality of these photos that it is possible to zoom in so as to be able to age and trophy assess all the sexually mature bulls in the herd.









Helped by the thin vertical yellow lines the whole image is systematically searched so all the sexually mature bulls can be ID'd, aged and trophy assessed.

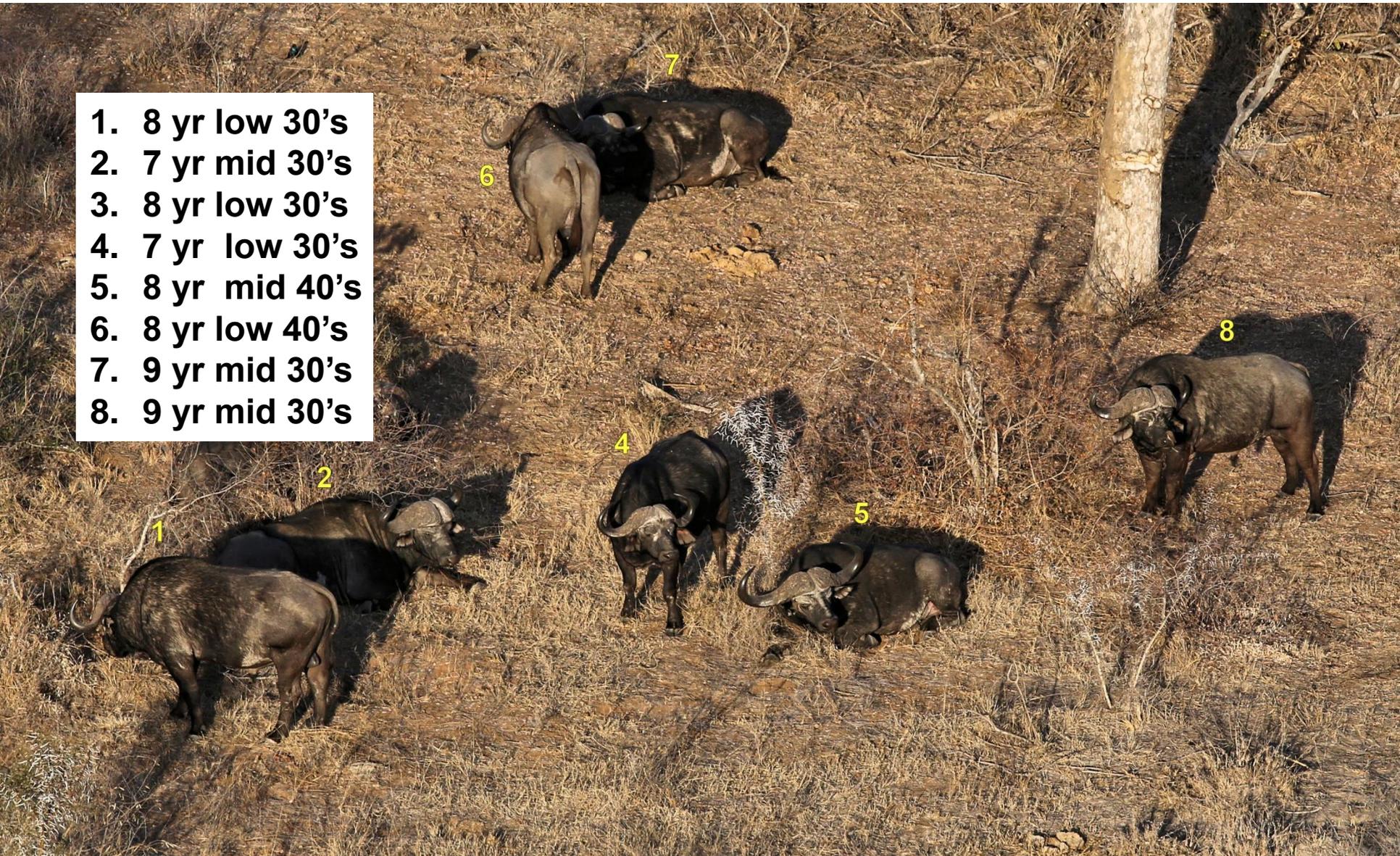
Such is the quality of the photos that even small bachelor herds can be photographed





1. 9 mid 30's
2. 13 yr Scrumcap
3. 10 yr mid 30's

1. 8 yr low 30's
2. 7 yr mid 30's
3. 8 yr low 30's
4. 7 yr low 30's
5. 8 yr mid 40's
6. 8 yr low 40's
7. 9 yr mid 30's
8. 9 yr mid 30's





7

9 yr high 30's

**Careful attention is given to the age of all trophy buffalo hunted.
Bulls considered trophy's must be 12 years of age or older**



Management bull



**Trophy buffalo must
be 12 yrs old or older**





Very selective trophy hunting has resulted in the areas average buffalo trophy size increasing by 2 inches over the past 6 years.





Lion Hunting Protocol

Only male lions of 6 years and older may be hunted.

All reasonable steps should be taken to gain knowledge of the males with pride affiliations and their ages, thereby ensuring that pride males under the age of 8 years are not selected.

Males should not be hunted in the presence of females.



Old displaced males are the ones sought after as trophies





Leopard Hunting Protocol

Only adult male leopard may be hunted, recommended minimum of 7 years old.

Leopard may only be hunted during hours of daylight – ie. 30 minutes before sunrise and 30 minutes after sunset, unless it can be proven that the most sustainable animal to be hunted only feeds on the bait during hours of darkness.





Only 7 year or older leopards are hunted.



2015 Hunting Income

USD 760 000

Direct 2015 Sabi Game Park running expenses \$ 400 000
of which \$ 70 000 was spent on anti-poaching.

2015 Social responsibility expenses paid to local community
(school, community housing, new boreholes etc.) \$ 167 670

Management and PH's fees \$ 190 000

Total Expenses \$ 757 670



Community support is essential to combat the scourge of rhino poaching.



In partnership with SAWC & WWF Sabi Game Park supports and trains a community anti-poaching programme

- ❑ Purpose is to involve the community in resource protection through appreciation of the value of wildlife.
- ❑ 21 Community Scouts have been trained and employed.
- ❑ Long term strategy is to properly train, empower and re-enforce community intelligence system, and acceptance to control all illegal crimes.
- ❑ Some degree of success with limited challenges to completely change behaviour and attitudes of the rangers
- ❑ Form of employment of the local people and contribute to better livelihoods



A result of this initiative when combined with a dedicated anti-poaching effort, rhino poaching incidents have decreased by 33%



Employment opportunities for local community members.

41 people from the Mangalane community are employed permanently by Sabi Game Park as general workers.

In addition 21 village police who work for the community reporting any activities along the Sabie Game Park fence and in the community are also employed.

Salaries paid to employees from the local community amount to \$ 184 000 annually. This amount is included in the running expenses



One of the new community boreholes funded by Sabi Game Park



WWF, SAWC & Sabi Game Park Food for Conservation Programme

- ❑ Heavy drought the previous season has devastated the livelihoods of the majority of local people
- ❑ Peoples livelihood have perviously been dependent on illegal use of wildlife and natural resources for survive
- ❑ A food for conservation programme was initiated to provide some relief from the stress of hunger and starvation
- ❑ People work to receive food parcels;
- ❑ 427 households or 1800 people benefit from this programme.
- ❑ The proceeds from a carefully managed hunting program contribute towards making all this possible.



WWF, SAWC & Sabi Game Park small grants support for agriculture & enterprise development.

- ❑ To assist local farmers to venture into some farming business
- ❑ Seed money to assist those that want to start vegetable gardens, cattle rearing etc
- ❑ To empower women with skills and capital to start small businesses



Benefits of the WWF, SAWC & Sabi Game Park partnership support to the Mangalane community

- ❑ Local communities are increasing becoming more aware of the collective value of wildlife resources
- ❑ Local communities are now collaborating with law enforcement to combat wildlife crimes
- ❑ Community attitudes has greatly improved towards Sabie Game Park as well as towards law enforcement teams
- ❑ There is increased participation of women in community meetings.





Only when the local community realizes the value of wildlife will they support its conservation.

And in this regard, a well controlled, carefully monitored and sustainable hunting operation (in conjunction with community governance support) is enabling the Mangalane community to realise the economics benefits of wildlife conservation as a whole in the Sabi Game Park area of Mozambique.





Thanks for you attention and support.

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