



Nuusbrief / Newsletter

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Please send comments on white paper

The draft White Paper for Conservation and Sustainable use of South Africa's biodiversity is open for public comment.

By the direction of Magdel Boshoff, representative of the Department Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE), involved with policy development, you are requested to pay special attention to par. 10.5 (Policy Objectives), with specific attention to 1.6, 2.3, and 3.3.

For easy reference, I have scanned the appropriate pages:

10.5 Policy objectives and expected outcomes

- > 1.6 Create large, contiguous connected terrestrial conservation landscapes that enhance naturalness and wildness
- > 2.3 Strengthen arrangements to conserve biodiversity, both inside and outside of protected areas
- > 3.3 Conservation areas better integrated into broader ecological and social landscapes

The comment period is for 60 days (dated 8 July 2022, due by 8 September 2022), and comments must be submitted to whitepaper@dffe.gov.za.



10.5 POLICY OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES (TABLE 1)

GOAL 1: BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE IS TRANSFORMATIVE: gives effect to Section 24, the environmental right, and other human rights, facilitates redress, and promotes transformation.		
Policy Objective	Expected Output	Expected Outcome
1.1. Enable transformation of biodiversity conservation in an African context.	1. An understanding of biodiversity conservation which emphasises the constitutional imperatives within the environmental right, in line with the principles of Ubuntu. 2. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use plans and practices shifts from inputs to outcomes based approach, prioritising delivery on key elements. 3. Conservation and sustainable use approaches and practices that harm our standing, image and reputation ended or revised. 4. Conservation and sustainable use plans and practices respond strongly to global change, biodiversity relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals, and Africa Agenda 2063. 5. Biodiversity conservation secures ecologically sustainable use to drive transformative socio-economic development in South Africa.	1. Clear understanding of the intent and aspirations of South Africa, in promoting conservation in order to achieve protection of the environment for present and future generations. 2. The constitutional outcome of protecting the environment for present and future generations through promoting conservation becomes the guiding star for all biodiversity sector policy, legislation, regulation, and practice. 3. Effective conservation practice and resource allocation delivers identified outcomes. 4. Progressive conservation practice becomes a catalyst for growing a globally respected biodiversity sector that drives rural economic development. 5. South Africa is highly respected, greatly influences and leads African and global biodiversity agendas.
1.2. Enable sustainable use for ecological sustainability and inclusive socio-economic development.	1. An understanding of sustainable use that protects biodiversity and sustains livelihoods, and clarifies the responsibilities incumbent on use. 2. A framework for ecologically sustainable use enables transformative, inclusive, and responsible use of biological resources along the whole value chain.	1. Clear understanding of the intent and aspirations of South Africa, and the world, in terms of securing ecologically sustainable use to promote justifiable economic and social development. 2. Responsible sustainable use ensures ecological sustainability, inclusive and meaningful participation in the biodiversity economy, and catalyses rural socio-economic development. 3. The constitutional outcome of protecting the environment for present and future generations through securing ecologically sustainable use becomes the guiding star for all biodiversity sector policy, legislation, regulation, and practice.





1.5. Promote participation and influence of previously disadvantaged individuals in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Perspectives, approaches, and women and youth needs, and aspirations inculcate and pervade the philosophy and approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.2. A shift from the current militarised, fortress, command and control, neo-protectionist based on prioritising the biophysical and economic aspects over the social and societal components of nature, and ecosystem services.3. A baseline of the current status of women and youth in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use enables strong transformative trajectory.4. Mechanisms and tools adequately, effectively, and efficiently include and empower women and youth in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The broad values of ecosystem services are realised and enhanced for women and young South Africans.2. The integrity and importance a gender sensitive and responsive approach, and female and youth perspective of nature as a key component social cohesion and society, is restituted and restored.3. Women and youth are empowered as equal and influential participants, leading transformation of the biodiversity sector.4. Inclusive conservation model that is cognisant of traditional rights, women, and youth.5. Lead globally to inculcate a gender sensitive and responsive approach to conservation, that forefronts social cohesion and societal integrity, and to champion this into multilateral engagements and agreements.
1.6. Create large, contiguous, connected terrestrial conservation landscapes that enhance naturalness and wildness	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Massive, well-functioning conservation areas with enhanced wild sense of place, with free-roaming wildlife and their habitats, and including communal and private lands.2. Protected area expansion through creating larger contiguous areas by dropping fences and creating corridors, reducing management interventions.3. Human wildlife co-existence enhances human well-being.4. Transfrontier planning increase scaling with neighbouring countries, leveraging regional socio-economic development.5. African countries to partner for synergistic approach for empowerment and ownership of the wildlife sector by Africa	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Increased wildness, naturalness, and well-being of fauna.2. Enhanced sense of place and wildness of natural areas.3. Sufficient, representative, and cohesive area protected.4. Communities in traditional authority areas embrace nature and wildlife in the manner envisaged by "Living in harmony with wildlife".5. South Africa a destination of choice for international tourists to drive step-change in bio-economy.6. South Africa leads in bringing Africa together behind an African approach to protection of the environment, and securing beneficiation from ecosystem services.
1.7. Ensure protected areas as effective drivers of inclusive socio-economic development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. A Strategy and Action Plan for State and other protected areas to promote conservation scaling and enhance socio-economic outcomes.2. National Protected Area Expansion Strategy enhances rationalisation and linkages.3. Institutional arrangements for State protected areas promote consolidating governance and operational costs.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Expanded area under protection and conservation.2. Improved governance and management of protected areas.3. Step-change in biodiversity economy driven by State protected areas.

2.3. Strengthen arrangements to conserve biodiversity, both inside and outside of protected areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">6. Integrated conservation planning framework across spheres of government to create common purpose, priorities, tools and indicators for effective and efficient resource use.1. New and updated mechanisms such as legislation, regulations, planning controls, guidelines, incentives, and protected area designations, give priority to components of biodiversity requiring urgent protective measures;2. Integrated legislation, regulations and procedures eliminate duplication, avoid conflicting interpretations and implementation, and provide uniform legal coverage for the protection of threatened species, habitats, and the regulation of international and domestic trade.3. Appropriate measures and tools developed and implemented to prevent, avoid, mitigate and/or manage human-wildlife conflict arising from biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.4. Appropriate measures and tools developed and implemented to prevent, avoid, mitigate and/or manage conflict and impacts arising from use of natural resources on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Integrated approach to conservation of biodiversity, with coherence across tools.2. Priority biodiversity components afforded bespoke protective measures.3. Ecological integrity and resilience enhanced across protected and non-protected areas.4. Evidence-base promotes communication and collaborative win-win outcomes.5. Improved human-biodiversity co-existence promotes living in harmony with nature.6. Human perception and benefit of living with wildlife improves in priority areas.7. Reduced threats from natural resource use to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
2.4. Identify and implement resource mobilisation, with innovative financial solutions to fund transformation and promote financial sustainability.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Integrated resource mobilisation strategy developed and implemented.2. Innovative international funding opportunities contribute to conservation area expansion.3. The financial incentives provided for in the Rates Act and Income Tax Act promoted and widely implemented.4. Innovative mechanisms and tools to value ecosystem services, and restoration benefits, including offset, subsidy, and compensation schemes.5. Fiscal instruments to promote biodiversity conservation and growing the biodiversity economy developed, including subsidies, compensation schemes, and implemented when needed	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The challenge of transforming the biodiversity sector is no longer postponed because of argument of lack of funding.2. Innovative environmental fiscal tools promote sustainable conservation and support nature positive goals and targets.3. South Africa is a global leader in innovative solutions to sustainable biodiversity conservation.

3.3. Conservation areas better integrated into broader ecological and social landscapes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. A comprehensive prioritised plan of action to strengthen South Africa's conservation area system, expansion mechanisms, appropriate levels of control, effective management plans, and identified funding streams.4. Effective participation of local communities and other interested and affected parties in decisions on revised or new protected areas, and their management.5. Landowners and communities participate in biodiversity stewardship initiatives, such as the declaration of protected areas and the establishment of other effective area-based conservation mechanisms (OECMs), including biodiversity agreements, biodiversity management agreements, conservation servitudes and conservancies.1. Strategies, guidelines, mechanisms and incentives integrate protected areas within the broader ecological and social landscape, and encourages conservation in adjacent private and communal buffer zones.2. Activities in buffer zones adjacent to protected and conservation areas are compatible with and complement the area objectives.3. Community-based biodiversity conservation initiatives included into land-use planning and local sustainable development strategies.4. Partnerships and co-management arrangements between conservation agencies, community organisations, NGOs, and private entrepreneurs optimise biodiversity use within and outside of protected and conservation areas.5. Communities residing in or adjacent to protected and conservation areas capacitated to participate in area management through training and education, and recognizing local expertise and traditional institutions.6. National Human-wildlife Coexistence Strategy promotes human-wildlife co-existence through bespoke practice revisions and innovative implementation of legislation, empowering and capacitating local communities, and an integrated, systems approach to human-wildlife conflict.7. Net benefit flows to people in and beyond protected and conservation areas improved, through profiling protected and conservation areas for economic development, promoting access and local value chains and social development, and innovative beneficiation agreements.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Ensure a diversity of categories of protection, ranging from strict protection through to controlled and sustainable resource harvesting.5. Increased ecological integrity and resilience.6. Strong partnerships across State, private and community stakeholders enhance conservation and sustainable use outcomes.1. Areas adjacent to protected and conservation areas increase area viability.2. Connectivity, scaling and ecological processes protected and enhanced.3. Nature based/compatible sustainable development in buffer areas adjacent to protected areas is promoted.4. Wildlife shifts from conflict to co-existence, with community benefits.5. Equitable and fair socio-economic development outside protected and conservation areas.6. Protected and conservation area persistence and expansion is promoted, and enhances sustainable land reform.7. Conservation compatible land-use halts and reverses degradation outside protected areas.8. Protected and conservation areas provide access and benefit flows to communities, redressing past injustices, reducing dis-services, and promoting support for protected and conservation area persistence over alternative land-uses.
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THANK YOU, AgriSETA



The impact of predation losses is not only felt in the wool industry, but in the livestock and wildlife industries as well. PMSA would like to thank AgriSETA for its support of the extensive predation training programme of the National Wool Growers' Association to train livestock producers, farmworkers, and professional predation management specialists. The financial contribution of the RPO towards this programme is also sincerely recognised and appreciated.

Where are all the monitor farms?

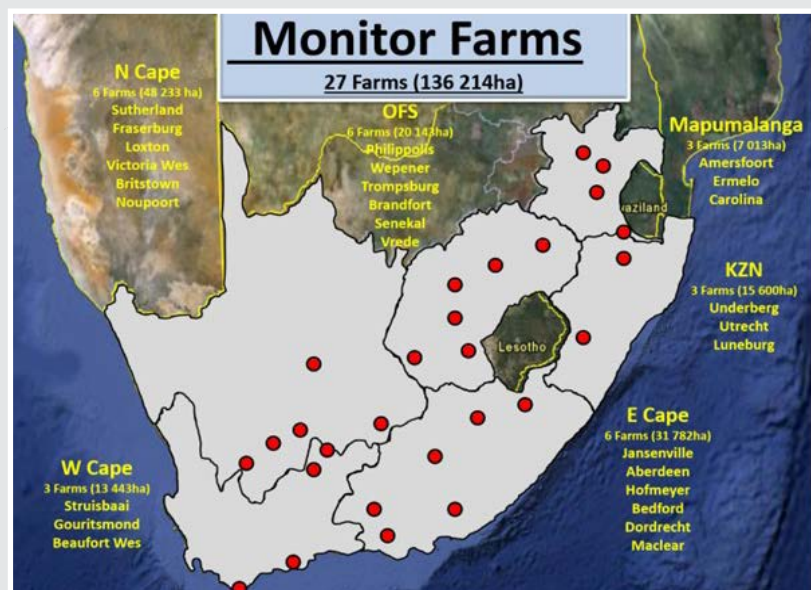
Since 2008, predation specialist Niël Viljoen has been using monitor farms to assess management tools in support of predation management training in South Africa. The 27 monitor farms are situated across six of South Africa's provinces, covering a total area of 136 214 hectares. It includes areas of different rainfall, vegetation, and ecosystems, providing a diverse platform for developing, initiating, and experimenting with sustainable management strategies for the commercial livestock and wildlife industries.

Northern Cape (48 233 ha)

1. Sutherland
2. Fraserburg
3. Loxton
4. Victoria West
5. Britstown
6. Noupoot

Free State (20 143 ha)

7. Philippolis
8. Wepener
9. Trompsburg
10. Brandfort
11. Senekal
12. Vrede



Mpumalanga (7 013 ha)

- 13. Amersfoort
- 14. Ermelo
- 15. Carolina

KwaZulu-Natal (15 600 ha)

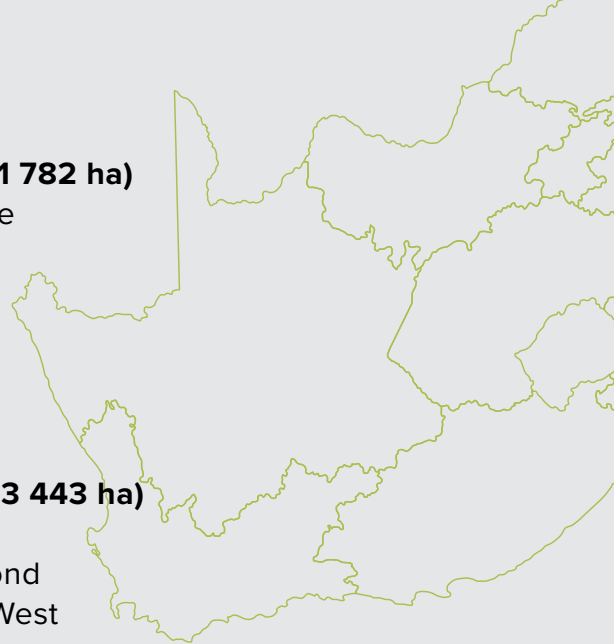
- 16. Underberg
- 17. Utrecht
- 18. Luneburg

Eastern Cape (31 782 ha)

- 19. Jansenville
- 20. Aberdeen
- 21. Hofmeyer
- 22. Bedford
- 23. Dordrecht
- 24. Maclear

Western Cape (13 443 ha)

- 25. Struisbaai
- 26. Gouritsmond
- 27. Beaufort West



Bestuursprogram vir die beheer van rooijakkals

Ons kry verskeie navrae in verband met bogenoemde. Besoek asseblief die PMSA webtuiste en bekyk en oorweeg die beste praktyke en bestuursplanne in die Predasiebestuurshandleiding

https://www.pmfsa.co.za/images/news/Manual_Afrikaans.pdf



Afrikaanse en Engelse weergawes van die handleiding is by die PMSA Sekretariaat beskikbaar.



Word deel van geakkrediteerde predasiespesialiskorps



Meer as 40 probleemdierjagters in die Oos-Kaap is uitgenooi om aansoek te doen vir akkreditasie-evaluering onder die Roep-en-Skiet assessering vir erkenning van vorige opleiding (gevorderd).

PMSA poog sedert 2017 om 'n sisteem in plek te stel wat produsente sal beskerm teen dienste van swendel- en ongekwalifiseerde jagters. Daardeur kan boere die gerusstelling hê dat professionele probleemdierbestuurders wat op plase jag, voldoende opgelei, vaardig en toegerus is om die diens te lewer. PMSA het 'n akkreditasiestelsel ontwikkel wat deur die Departement van Bosbou, Visserye en die Omgewing (DFFE) erken word, wat 'n persoon as bevoeg verklaar en permituitreiking vergemaklik. Hierdie permitte word benodig om beheerde metodes van predasiebestuur (bv. Roep-en-Skiet) professioneel te mag beoefen.

In die Oos-Kaap het die departement 'n toegewing gemaak teenoor jagters wat die assessering deurloop het. 'n Spesiale permit wat vir een jaar geldig is, magtig een jagter om oor vyf munisipale distrikte met een permit te jag. Die sisteem is tot voordeel van die provinsie en die jagter, en stel die boer gerus dat professionele predasiespesialiste goed opgelei en vaardig is en die regte toerusting vir die taak het.

Vir diegene wat belangstel in die Roep-en-Skiet Assessering, kan 'n registrasievorm op die PMSA-webtuiste verkry word. Die assessering ressorteer onder die South African Qualifications Authority-geakkrediteerde kursusse, gelykstaande aan 'n NQF 5-kwalifikasie. Doen navraag by die PMSA Sekretariaat by 041 365 5030 of nwga@nwga.co.za.





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“Noem dit en ons vang dit!”

Jakkals uit die bos gesels!!!

Weskaap Predasie Bestuursforum (WK PMF), in samwerking met provinsiale departement van Landbou (WCDoA) en die Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) het 'n predasie inligtingsdag in Prins Albert gehou waar relevante rolspelers en 'n groot gros boere die tema van die dag, "Jakkals uit die Bos gesels", figuurlik losgepraat het.







Addisioneel tot die organiseerders het boere van verskillende landbouverenigings, Universiteit van Stellenbosch, Cape Nature en Noordkaap natuurbewaring die dag insiggewend gevind met interessante sprekers en onderwerpe.

Voorsitter Thomas Barry het die Predasiebestuursforum aan die gehoor bekend gestel en die aksies uitgelug waarmee die forum besig is. Danielle de Toit van EWT se voorlegging was op boere gespits waar ongedierte-metodes en die Wet uitgespel is.

'n Bo-verwagte opkoms met nog 'n paar inligtingsdae vir die res van die jaar, word beplan.

JAKKALS UIT DIE BOS GESELS

Part 1: Why Are We Here?			
1	9.15	Welkom en Bid & background of day	Cobus Theron & Japie Kritzinger
2	9.30	Boere & Ongediertes: Metodes en die Wet	Danielle du Toit
10.15 TEA BREAK			
Part 2: What Do We Know?			
3	10.30	Carnivore Conflict in Limpopo: Case Studies and Lessons Learned	Derek van der Merwe
4	11.00	Sustainable Land Management: An Introduction to a Novel Resource Platform	Bonnie Schumann
5	11.45	Die PMF: Wie is hulle en wat doen hulle	Thomas Barry
12.30 LUNCH BREAK			
6	13.15	Cape Nature and their role in Predation Management	Theresa van der Westhuizen
7	14.00	Livestock Management and Avoiding Predator Loss	Tommie Calldo
14.45 TEA BREAK			
Part 3: Moving Forward			
8	15.15	Leopards of the Cape	Dr Chavoux Luyt
9	15.45	Apex Predators: Cheetahs in the Karoo	Derek van der Merwe
16.30 CLOSE OF DAY			






Camera traps to determine population density



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CENTRE (PMC)

Indago, the journal of the National Museum, produced a special predation issue that is available from the National Museum's library. The electronic version can be accessed through this link: <https://nationalmuseumpublications.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/INDAGO-37-Web-size.pdf>. 


“Trialling a simple camera trap-based method to estimate black-backed jackal population density” describes the use of camera traps for estimating population density of black-backed jackal. This concludes the first volume (or Part 1) of this special predation issue.

A thorough understanding of the status and dynamics of a population of wild animals is essential if any form of population management is to be implemented. We often know neither how many predators of a specific species are in an area at any given time, nor their population dynamics or their historic or current population trends.

Estimating population densities of predators is difficult because most predator species are secretive, are active mainly at night, are highly mobile, and occur at relatively low densities. With cryptic species such as the black-backed jackal, where individuals are also not easily identifiable, it is especially difficult. For this reason, the study aimed to determine whether it would be possible to use camera traps to develop a repeatable method to monitor black-backed jackal population densities. The camera trap data were used with two population estimation models that do not require the identification of individual animals. They were the random encounter model (REM) and the generalised random encounter model (REM).

This method was used to estimate black-backed jackal population density in a protected area in Mpumalanga. The most plausible population estimates were generated by combining estimates based on camera trap data with GPS velocity estimates (how fast the animal moves, according to GPS tracking data). The black-backed jackal population was estimated to be between 10 (based on gREM estimates) and 50 (based on REM estimates) in the predominantly grassland vegetation type of the protected area covering 4 267 hectares.

Although this method may present a relatively simple and practical way of estimating black-backed jackal population density, the authors recommend that the method be further tested in different landscapes. If it is found to work across a variety of landscapes, black-backed jackal populations can be monitored consistently, which may provide a basis for managing predators.

For further details, contact the Predation Management Centre at the University of the Free State at +27 51 401 2210 or PredationMC@ufs.ac.za, or visit the website <https://www.ufs.ac.za/pmc>. 



Deel u bestuurs- praktyk met ons!

Daar is menige boere wat predatore doeltreffend bestuur en daarom wil ons graag sulke suksesstories aanhoor en deel met medeboere. U geslaagde bestuurspraktyk sal in die maandelikse PMF- nuusbriëf verskyn en ook op die webtuiste geplaas word. Skakel Bonita Francis by (041) 365 5030 of per e-pos by nwga@nwga.co.za.



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