



**CO-OPERATIVE AGREEMENT**

**BETWEEN THE**

**PREDATOR MANAGEMENT FORUM (WESTERN-CAPE)**

**AND THE**

**WESTERN CAPE NATURE CONSERVATION BOARD**  
**TRADING AS CAPENATURE**

**GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BUSHPIG, BLACK-BACKED JACKAL AND**  
**CARACAL THAT ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR AGRICULTURAL LOSSES WITHIN THE**  
**BOUNDARIES OF THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

**October 2012**

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## **1. Background**

Following a meeting held on September 16, 2011 between both MEC's Bredell and Van Rensburg, the Predator Management Forum ("PMF") and CapeNature, it was agreed that a co-operative agreement should be drafted to serve as a basis for the management of damage-causing bushpig, caracal and black-backed jackal (DCAs) within the Western Cape Province. The PMF and CapeNature agreed, as partners, to base the management of DCA's on holistic principles in order to promote food security and to conserve biodiversity. The holistic approach, in respect of the methods used to manage DCAs, is based on the following principles:

1. It must be humane;
2. it must be selective (target the individual responsible for the losses);
3. It must be ecologically acceptable;
4. It must be within the legal framework; and
5. It must be efficient and cost-effective.

The focus of an holistic approach to the management of DCAs is based on preventing or minimizing of losses by wild animals through the implementation of mitigation measures. (See Annexure 1).

The purpose of this agreement is to allow producers to manage bushpig, black-backed jackal and caracal more effectively. This agreement is based on the principles contained in the draft Norms & Standards for the Management of Damage-Causing Animals, as published in the General Notice Nr. 1084 of the Government Gazette Nr. 33806, dated November 26, 2010. The management of any other wild animals that may cause losses in the agricultural sector will be dealt with according to CapeNature policies. According to the above mentioned draft Norms and Standards, the definition for a damage-causing animal is:

**"damage-causing animal"** means a wild vertebrate animal that, when interacting with humans or interfering with human activities, and after implementation of reasonable mitigation management options, there is still substantial proof that it—

- (a) causes losses to stock or to other wild specimens;
- (b) causes damage to cultivated trees, crops, natural flora or other property;
- (c) presents a threat to human life; or
- (d) is present in such numbers that agricultural grazing is materially depleted;

This co-operative agreement will only deal with damage or losses caused by bushpig, black-backed jackal and caracal, so the definition for a damage-causing animal in terms of this agreement will be:

**"damage-causing animal"** means in respect of bushpig, caracal or black-backed jackal that, after implementation of reasonable mitigation management options, there is still proof that it is responsible for substantial agricultural losses.

During the discussions, a range of subjects were discussed, including the different mitigation measures that producers can implement to minimise losses (See 9.) The industry proposed different methods, according to the draft Norms and Standards, that they would like to implement through CapeNature's permit system. The following methods were agreed upon, as discussed under point 10.

- cage Traps
- "call-and-shoot" at night
- small stock protection collars
- approved leghold devices ("soft traps")
- hunting dogs (used as "sniffer" dogs)

- hunting with a helicopter in an experimental area

This co-operative agreement makes provision for the management of DCAs by the private landowner as the hunter, as well as co-operative management of DCAs through the District Agricultural Union (DAU) or Agricultural Union (AU). This document will make a distinction between the management of DCAs by a private landowner and the management of DCAs by a DAU/AU.

## **2. The Parties**

### **2.1 CapeNature**

The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board, trading as CapeNature, is the conservation authority mandated with biodiversity conservation in the Western Cape. CapeNature functions in terms of the Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act, Act 15 of 1998. In terms of Section 9(f) and (g) of this Act, CapeNature may work together with any organization to promote nature conservation and may enter into co-operation agreements in order to achieve the objects of the Board.

CapeNature's mandate with regards to the management of DCAs is as follows:

- a) the formulation, administration and application of legislation;
- b) the provision of information and training with reference to the management of DCA's;
- c) the prevention of unacceptable or unselective management methods; and
- d) the promotion and support of research into DCA's.

### **2.2 Predator Management Forum (PMF)**

The PMF represents the following agricultural organisations, Agri Wes-Kaap, Red Meat Producers Organisation, National Wool Growers and the Mohair Growers' Association. Experts in specific fields can be co-opted to assist in the responsible management of DCA's. These Forums is therefore also affiliated to the national body where all producers of large and small stock as well as game are represented.

The PMF must keep all Western Cape members informed and up-to-date regarding the content of this agreement.

## **3. Matters of Common Interest**

CapeNature and the PMF have reached consensus regarding the following:

- 3.1 CapeNature has the legal mandate and responsibility to conserve and manage biodiversity in the Western Cape;
- 3.2 Producers experience stock and crop losses as a result of bushpig, caracal and black-backed jackal;
- 3.3 In terms of the Common Law, every person have the right to protect his/her property, but the exercise of this right must take place within the existing legal framework;
- 3.4 CapeNature and the PMF must ensure that the management methods applied to manage DCA's should not be detrimental to biodiversity or agricultural products;
- 3.5 Management methods that are applied must be effective and selective;
- 3.6 The management of DCA's remains the responsibility of the producer and is an inherent part of the production process;

- 3.7 CapeNature and the PMF must ensure that the management methods applied to manage DCA's must conform to the existing legal framework, as well as existing norms and standards;
- 3.8 CapeNature and the PMF agree that management of DCA's in accordance with this agreement must take place in a responsible manner;
- 3.9 Producers undertake to collect data in terms of this agreement to inform future research towards the effectiveness of certain methods and management practices and CapeNature will assimilate the data and give feedback to the PMF.
- 3.10 This document forms the basis for the management of DCA's within the Western Cape Province.

#### **4. Common Objectives**

- 4.1 To apply management methods in such a manner that the balance between commercial agriculture (food security) and biodiversity is enhanced.
- 4.2 To ensure that landowners act in such a manner that:
- 4.2.1 non-target species are not negatively affected in the process; and
  - 4.2.2 the natural environment (soil, water, vegetation and naturally occurring wildlife) are not prejudiced in the process.
- 4.3 To promote the sustainable and economic utilisation of all resources.
- 4.4 To take decisions jointly in order to determine which management methods achieve the best results.

#### **5. Responsibilities of the Agricultural Union as permit holder:**

A permit to use certain prohibited hunting methods, as specified in section 29 and 33 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974, will be issued by CapeNature to a DAU/AU. The DAU/AU shall nominate a responsible person who will ensure that the application form (as attached in Annexure 2) is **fully completed** and submitted to CapeNature. CapeNature will then evaluate the application accordingly.

If the applicant does not plan to personally undertake the management action, he must authorise a nominated person to perform said management action by completing the document attached in Annexure 3. This document must be submitted along with the application for a permit and the details of said nominated person shall be listed on the permit that may be issued.

- 5.1 It is the DAU/AU's responsibility to identify all hunters who may hunt in terms of this agreement within the DAU/AU jurisdiction. The names and details of said hunters must be provided to all DAU/AU members in order to enable them to issue the relevant written permission (as per Annexure 3).
- 5.2 The area of jurisdiction of each DAU/AU must be clearly defined, and this must include the name of all farms that are located with said area of jurisdiction. The boundaries of the area within which the DAU/AU functions must be properly mapped in order to prevent confusion surrounding the area of responsibility.

- 5.3 The DAU/AU must obtain the written permission (as per annexure 3) from all landowners with the DAU/AU's area of jurisdiction authorising the management of DCA's on their properties within the legal framework and in accordance with agreed principles. This written permission shall remain valid until the property changes ownership or the written permission is revoked.
- 5.4 This written permission for the hunting of DCA's as listed in Annexure 3 complies with all legal requirements.
- 5.5 Each member of a DAU/AU, on provision of the written permission (as per Annexure 3), agrees to bind himself to co-operate with the DAU/AU and/or its authorised person(s). Any hunting in terms of said written permission is subject to prior notification of the landowner.
- 5.6 Members of a DAU/AU must, in said written permission, also confirm that they shall strive to:
- 5.6.1 ensure that non-target species are not harmed in the process;
  - 5.6.2 ensure that the environment is not negatively affected in the process;
  - 5.6.3 only use management methods detailed in this agreement; and
  - 5.6.4 report any instance of damage caused by a wild animal falling outside the purview of this agreement to CapeNature. Each incident of this nature will be dealt with according to CapeNature protocol and policies. In the case of damage caused by stray dogs, the matter must be reported to the local authority.
- 5.7 It is the DAU/AU's responsibility to ensure that the content of the information document (attached as Annexure 4) is comprehensively communicated to all DAU/AU members. The DAU/AU must also ensure that the completed information document and written permission is enclosed in all applications.
- 5.8 The Management of the DAU/AU or the elected representative will be responsible for all administration and includes:
- 5.8.1 the collation of all written permission and information documents as completed by DAU/AU members;
  - 5.8.2 the maintenance of a complete list of all details of each DAU/AU member; and
  - 5.8.3 the provision of all details of accredited hunters who can be used for DCA hunting.
- 5.9 Any contraventions must be reported to CapeNature without delay and CapeNature will evaluate such reports for further action.
- 5.10 The DAU/AU will compile information (with photographic evidence where possible) within the area of jurisdiction with special reference to;
- 5.10.1 number of stock lost or injured or euthanized as a result of DCA's, the gender and age of such stock lost, as well as a cost estimate of said stock losses;
  - 5.10.2 the identification of the DCA responsible for the losses, the number and species of DCA hunted and the estimated age, gender, mass and stomach content (where possible); and

5.10.3 where possible, the mapping (GPS position) of areas where stock losses took place, as well as locations where DCA's were successfully hunted.

5.11 Above-mentioned information must be submitted to CapeNature on a quarterly basis.

5.12 DAU/AU will decide which hunters may operate in their areas until the system of accredited hunters, as mentioned above, is implemented.

## **6. Responsibilities of the private landowner (See Annexure 11)**

If a permit has already been issued to a DAU/AU and a private landowner, who is a member of said DAU/AU, wishes to make use of a person not registered as a hunter for the DAU/AU, the following procedure applies.

6.1 A private landowner who wishes to hunt on his own property, but is not listed as an accredited hunter on the DAU/AU's permit, must apply for a separate permit from CapeNature. This private landowner is responsible for the completion and full submission of the relevant application.

6.2 A Private landowner wishing to make use of a hunter not listed in the DAU/AU's permit must apply for a separate permit from CapeNature. This private landowner is responsible for the completion and full submission of the relevant application. The private landowner is also responsible for the provision of the necessary details of such additional hunter as part of a complete application.

6.3 A private landowner who is the holder of a permit in terms of this agreement is responsible for complying with the conditions of said permit. The private landowner is thus responsible for the compilation of data (as per data collection forms attached as Annexure 5 – 7) and the provision of such data to CapeNature.

## **7. Duties of Permit Holder / Responsible Person (See Annexure 11)**

The appointed responsible person has a duty to ensure that all DCA management within his DAU/AU takes place in accordance with all legal requirements and within the framework of this agreement. The responsible person therefore has a duty to apply for a permit to use prohibited hunting methods and to ensure that this permit is renewed timeously. The responsible person must also ensure that he applies for the most appropriate methods for his specific situation. The responsible person must ensure that **applications must be complete at all times** and all forms (Annexure 2 and 3) must be supplied.

7.1 All potential DCA's on the property must be identified, where practically possible, so that the appropriate management measure can be planned and implemented.

7.2 If stock losses occur, a comprehensive carcass evaluation must be done to ascertain the cause of death (e.g. stillborn, hypothermia, disease, caught by predator, secondary predation, etc.). All stock losses and the cause thereof must be carefully recorded. In the case of damage caused by bushpig, a cost estimate of damage to crops and property must be attached.

7.3 Management measures shall be implemented in accordance with this agreement and as authorised by the permit. The responsible person has a duty to ensure that the implementation

and the use of management methods takes place in accordance with the permit. The responsible person is also responsible for the control of the relevant equipment.

7.4 The local SAPS and adjacent landowners must, where possible, be informed of all management actions, as well as where and when hunts will take place. This will ensure that the SAPS or CapeNature are not needlessly called out to respond to complaints of possible poaching or stock theft.

7.5 The permit holder must collect all the necessary data as agreed in this document and must supply this data to CapeNature in accordance with permit conditions. Renewal of permits is subject to the submission of said data.

## **8. Permit application procedures**

8.1 Permits issued in terms of this agreement will be issued by CapeNature after receipt and evaluation of a comprehensively completed application. The validity period of each permit will be indicated on the relevant permit.

### **8.2 First Permit Application**

The first application for a permit must contain the following information:

- (i) the full names, address and ID no. of the landowner(s);
- (ii) the name of the relevant property(ies);
- (iii) the number of stock lost, injured or euthanized as a result of caracal or black-backed jackal predation, the gender and age of such stock lost, an estimated value of stock lost or crops damaged by bushpig, as well as photographic evidence of damage where possible;
- (iv) the identification of the DCA responsible for the loss;
- (v) methods currently employed to mitigate losses;
- (vi) the planned management methods to be used;
- (vii) preferred validity period of permit;
- (viii) full names, addresses and ID no. of accredited persons who will perform the relevant management action;
- (ix) in the case of a person other than the landowner, the written permission as per Annexure 3 must be completed for every additional person involved as referred to in paragraph 7.2(viii);
- (x) in the case of more than one property or adjacent properties, the written permission as per Annexure 3 must be supplied for each additional property;
- (xi) the information document (as per Annexure 4) must be completed and signed by the landowner (in the case of persons other than the landowner, each additional person must complete and sign the form); and
- (xii) permits will be issued with a condition that all relevant data concerning DCA management must be collected.
- (xiii) After expiry of said permit, the permit document must be returned to CapeNature within 30 days for record purposes, along with all relevant data collected (as per Annexures 5-7).

First applications for permits will be considered for the use of call-and-shoot, small stock protection collars, soft traps and "sniffer dogs". Such permits will be valid for a maximum period of one year.



### 8.3 Applications for renewal of permits

The renewal of a permit is subject to the holder's compliance with the permit conditions.

## 9. **Management measures that can be implemented without a permit**

Producers may manage caracal and black-backed jackal on their properties by means of cage traps or the hunting of these species during the day without a permit. In the case of bushpig, the producer may hunt bushpig throughout the year in accordance with the annual Hunting Notice. Such producer must, however, be in possession of a permit if he wishes to make use of hunting dogs as "sniffer" dogs or any other prohibited hunting method.

### **Mitigation Measures**

The following mitigation and management measures may be implemented without a permit.

#### 9.1 Enclosures—

- (i) kraal / corral;
- (ii) overnight shelters;
- (iii) camps;
- (iv) barriers; or
- (v) predator-proof fencing;

#### 9.2 collars—

- (i) Deadstop collar;
- (ii) King collar;
- (iii) bell collar;
- (iv) cellphone collar;
- (v) bell and scent collar;
- (vi) any other sheep protective collar; or
- (vii) smart technology collar;

#### 9.3 husbandry practices—

- (i) shepherd or herder; or
- (ii) stock protection animals, including but not limited to, guard dogs, alpacas, donkeys, ostriches or other wild animals;

#### 9.4 deterrent or repellent methods —

- (i) alarms;
- (ii) bells;
- (iii) scent;
- (iv) lights; or
- (v) noise;

#### 9.5 husbandry practices, including but not limited to, seasonal lambing co-ordination, sheep race selection and diversification, stock rotation; or

#### 9.6 Veldwagter movement sensor equipment.

#### 9.7 Monitoring cameras and other similar equipment.

## 10. **Management methods and applicable conditions**

In terms of section 29 en 33 of the Ordinance, below-mentioned hunting methods are listed as prohibited hunting methods, and no wild animals may be hunted by means of these methods. In order to qualify for a permit to make use of such methods, a person must comply with the relevant conditions.

### 10.1 Call-and-shoot at night

Only persons who have attended an accredited course and provide proof of attendance may apply for a permit.

Proof of attendance and competence must accompany the application.

Call-and-shoot operators must comply with the requirements of the Firearm Control Act.

The local SAPS as well as adjacent landowners must be informed prior to any hunt taking place.

If a person other than the landowner wishes to implement a prohibited management action, he must be in possession of written permission from the landowner, in accordance with Annexure 3 as well as a permit to make use of said prohibited hunting methods.

## 10.2 Cage Traps

The prohibition on the use of cage traps is suspended in terms of the annual Hunting Notice, and may therefore be used without a permit, subject to the following conditions.

- (i) A cage trap must, as far as possible, be set in shade.
- (ii) A cage trap must be checked at least once every 24 hours.
- (iii) Only approved cage traps may be used.
- (iv) The trapdoor of cage traps that are not in use must be closed.
- (v) Non-target animals must be released immediately; and
- (vi) the target animal must be euthanized as quickly as possible once the animal is discovered in a cage trap.

The landowner must ensure that—

- (i) the captured animal is not taunted or injured;
- (ii) the captured animal is not exposed to the elements or other disturbances;
- (iii) the captured animal is not exhibited;
- (iv) the captured animal is not kept in a cage for longer than 24 hours; or
- (v) the captured animal is not kept in captivity without a permit, unless under veterinary care.

Cage traps must comply with the following minimum requirements —

- (i) The cage trap must be species specific.
- (ii) The frame of the cage trap must be covered with meshed material to prevent the escape of the captured animal.
- (iii) The trapdoor of the cage trap must be fitted with a locking mechanism to prevent the escape of the captured animal.
- (iv) There may be no sharp edges or wires on the inside of the cage.
- (v) The frame of the trapdoor must be fitted with a stopper mechanism to prevent the door from falling out when the cage is picked up.
- (vi) The cage trap must be equipped with handles so that the cage can be easily moved and carried.

## 10.3 Approved leghold devices (“soft trap”)

Only the “soft trap” type leghold devices, as described in the draft Norms and Standards may be used. The use of any other leghold device is illegal.

Soft traps may be used in conjunction with call-and-shoot and small stock protection collars.

Soft traps must carry clear identification that identifies the owner of the soft trap in order to be able to follow up any contraventions.

In order to qualify for the use of soft traps, the applicant must show that he has attended approved training.

Soft Traps may only be used in conjunction with bait/scent that lures the individual DCA to the soft trap and may not be set in the following locations, as per the current draft Norms and Standards, as mentioned above.

- (i) in any footpath, road or track
- (ii) in or near holes in fencelines
- (iii) directly alongside fencelines
- (iv) within 100m of any watering point or borehole
- (v) at any carcase other than that killed by the individual DCA
- (vi) in front of any den or shelter
- (vii) near natural prey killed by predators
- (viii) in an area where endangered wild animals occur.

A soft trap must comply with the following minimum requirements:

- (i) the size and type of soft trap must be target specific and selective towards trapping the individual DCA;
- (ii) the soft trap must have a screw capable of adjusting the tension of the pan, which must be set to at least 1.75kg in order to prevent the capture of non-target animals smaller than a caracal or a black-backed jackal;
- (iii) there must be a space of at least 5mm between the jaws of the soft trap when the jaws are closed;
- (iv) the chain that connects the soft trap to the drag iron must have two swivels and a steel spring to act as a shock absorber in order to minimise injury;
- (v) the chain must be attached to the centre of the underside of the soft trap; and
- (vi) the jaws of the soft trap may not be serrated or toothed, and must be covered with rubber or some similar material that will minimise injury to the captured animal.

#### 10.4 Hunting Dogs (sniffer dogs")

The use of hunting dogs will only be allowed in extraordinary circumstances where the implementation of other management methods has proven to be impractical. Hunting dogs must carry clear identification that identifies the owner of the dog in order to be able to follow up contraventions. Permits for the use of hunting dogs will only be considered if the applicant has complied with the following conditions —

- (i) Every owner of hunting dogs, as well as every dog handler, must have attended approved training;
- (ii) Every hunting dog must be micro-chipped and the number of the microchip, together with a photograph of each dog and the breed of the dog must accompany the permit application;
- (iii) Every hunting dog must be examined by a veterinarian at least once a year, and a certificate of health must be issued. The certificate must accompany the permit application;
- (iv) Only a maximum of six trained hunting dogs may take part in a hunt, but a maximum of twelve hunting dogs may be present at a hunt in order to allow for the training of the younger dogs;
- (v) Physical contact between the hunting dogs and the DCA must be avoided as far as possible.

#### 10.5 Small stock protection collars

Permit for the use of small stock protection collars will only be considered if the applicant has complied with the following—

- (i) Every permit holder must have attended approved training;
- (ii) Only approved small stock protection collars may be used;
- (iii) Warning notices must be placed at every entrance point to the property where small stock protection collars are applied for as long as the collars are in use;
- (iv) the carcass of any animal killed by these collars, as well as the carcass of the prey animal that did not survive the attack **must be removed immediately and incinerated, buried or destroyed**;
- (v) any contaminated wool or hairs of any prey animal that has been equipped with a small stock protection collar and survived an attack **must be sheared immediately and destroyed or buried**;
- (vi) When small stock protection collars are not in use, they **must be stored in a secure location** where unauthorised persons cannot gain access to the collars.

Only sodium monofluoroacetate (Compound 1080) may be used in small stock protection collars. This provision is proclaimed in Regulation No. R. 1488 of Government Gazette No. 18412 on 14 November 1997 in accordance with the Hazardous Substances Act, No. 15 van 1973.

The carcass of any animals killed during the use of small stock protection collars **must be buried at least 1 meter and covered with lime**.

#### 10.6 Hunting by means of Helicopter

This management method may only take place on an experimental basis for the purpose of research. This experiment will take place in a predetermined area. All data of stock losses and management methods implemented in the applicable area will be used to determine the experimental area. This process must form part of a registered research project under the auspices of a tertiary institution. The terms of reference for this project must be submitted to CapeNature for comment. A dedicated person must be present at all hunts to collect the necessary data.

Applications for the use of helicopter must also contain the following information:

- (i) the helicopter's registration number;
- (ii) the personal details of the pilot;
- (iii) the details of the hunter; and
- (iv) the pilot's pilot license.

Permits that are issued for the use of helicopters will also be subject to the following conditions:

- (i) All adjacent landowners, as well as the local SAPS and conservation office, must be informed prior to the launch of any control operation.

### 11. **Collection of data**

#### 11.1 Data of confirmed DCA losses.

- (i) Date of loss
- (ii) Type of animal (goat, sheep, etc.)/type of crop
- (iii) Lamb or adult

- (iv) Male or female
- (v) Gravid (or not)
- (vi) Number of prey animals killed / percentage of crop damaged
- (vii) DCA responsible for losses
- (viii) Photo showing DCA feeding pattern/damage
- (ix) GPS coordinates (where available)

#### 11.2 Data – Hunting statistics

- (i) Date of hunt
- (ii) Name of hunter
- (iii) Property name
- (iv) Hunting method employed
- (v) DCA killed
- (vi) Number
- (vii) Male or female
- (viii) Estimated age (adult, old, young)
- (ix) Gravid (if gravid, state number of foetuses)
- (x) Mass
- (xi) Stomach content
- (xii) GPS coordinates of hunt location (where available)
- (xiii) Photo of DCA

Detailed statistics of non-target animals captured/killed must **also** be supplied.

## **Annexure 1**

### **Principles for the effective management of DCA's**

- a) The origin of the damage must be **understood**.
- b) The correct **attitude** must be maintained towards the animal responsible for the damage, and the management thereof.
- c) The damage must be thoroughly **evaluated**.
- d) The correct **mitigation measures** must be implemented to prevent or minimise damage.
- e) Mitigation measures must be **fair and cost-effective**.
- f) The management of DCA's must focus on the **reduction or prevention of damage** and not on the local extinction of the relevant species.
- g) The application of **adaptive management** and animal husbandry to reduce or prevent damage.
- h) After the application of mitigation measures, **selective management methods** can be implemented to remove the specific individual responsible for the damage from the system.

### **Correct approach to Damage Causing Wild Animals**

- a) **What animal** is responsible for the damage?
- b) **How much** damage can be ascribed to this individual?
- c) In **which areas** of the property does the most damage occur?
- d) During **which season** or **growth phase** does the most damage occur?
- e) Which **mitigation measures** can be implemented to prevent or reduce damage?
- f) Are the proposed management methods **ecologically acceptable** and **legal** in terms of applicable legislation?
- g) Are the proposed management methods **humane** and **ethically acceptable**?

## Annexure 2

1/2/1/6/3/1/ L

### WESTERN CAPE NATURE CONSERVATION BOARD

#### APPLICATION FOR A PERMIT TO HUNT WILD ANIMALS BY MEANS OF PROHIBITED HUNTING METHOD

Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance 19 of  
1974) (sections 29 and 33)

### WES-KAAPSE NATUURBEWARINGSRAAD

#### AANSOEK OM PERMIT OM WILDE DIERE DEUR MIDDEL VAN VERBODE JAGMETODE TE JAG

Ordonnansie op Natuurbewaring, 1974 (Ordonnansie 19  
van 1974) (artikels 29 en 33)

PLEASE USE CAPITAL LETTERS / GEBRUIK ASSEBLIEF HOOFLETTERS

Full name, postal and residential address of APPLICANT: | Volle naam, pos- en woonadres van AANSOEKER:

Municipal Area/ Munisipale area:	Postal Code / Poskode:
Farm Name / Plaasnaam:	
Ph No. / Tel. Nr.:	Fax:
Cell No. / Sel nr :	Email:
ID Number / Identiteitsnommer:	

#### DAMAGE & HUNT DETAILS / SKADE EN JAG BESONDERHEDE:

Co-Hunter(s) /Mede-Jagter(s):	Name / Name & ID No./nr.	
Damage / Skade:		Method(s) / Metode(s):
Validity date /Geldigheidsduur:		
Purpose of hunt / Doel van jag:	DCA Management	

Common name / Volksnaam	Scientific name / Wetenskaplike naam	Number / Getal
Bush Pig	<i>Potamochoerus porcus</i>	
Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	
Caracal	<i>Felis caracal</i>	

I, the applicant, hereby declare that all the information supplied herewith is correct.

Signature of applicant / Handtekening van aansoeker

Date / Datum

<http://www.capenature.com>

Annexure 3

**HUNTING PERMISSION AND DONATION LETTER.**

*In accordance with sections 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, no. 19 of 1974, I confirm as follows:*

I, the undersigned landowner: .....

Of the property(ies): .....

Postal address: ..... AU / DAU: .....

Telephone: ..... Cellphone: .....

ID Number: ..... E-mail address: .....

Hereby grant permission to: ..... of

Address: .....

.....

.....

.....

ID Number: .....

To hunt bushpig (*Potamochoerus porcus*), caracal (*Felis caracal*) and/or Black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*)

On my property: (1) ..... (..... Ha)

(farm name(s))

(2) ..... (..... Ha)

(3) ..... (..... Ha)

During the period from ...../...../20..... to ...../...../20.....

I declare that the above-mentioned hunter may remove the carcasses of the above-mentioned animals from my property.

I hereby undertake to cooperate with the above-mentioned AU/DAU, of which I am a member, to manage the above-mentioned wild animals on my properties as agreed.

Signed: .....

(Landowner)

Date: .....

***This document must be retained by the person to whom it was issued for a period of at least two months from the date on which it was issued, or for as long as said person is in possession of the carcase of wild animal, whichever period is the longest.***



## Annexure 4

**Information document: Co-operative Agreement between the PMF and CapeNature concerning the management of bushpig, caracal and black-backed jackal in the Western Cape**

I, ..... of  
(full name and surname)

the farm .....  
(postal address and farm name)

hereby confirm on ..... that I take notice of the content of this Co-operative  
(date)

**Agreement and that I understand the implications thereof. I further understand that:**

- I must be in possession of a permit to implement the following management actions on my property:
  - Call-and-shoot at night;
  - Small stock protection collars;
  - soft traps;
  - hunting dogs; and
  - hunting with a helicopter.
- in terms of Section 39 and 41 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, I must give **written** permission to each person that hunts on my property and that the details of such persons must be **reflected** on my permit before any hunt can take place.
- any data that I collect for a permit application or for compliance with a permit condition, must be thorough and accurate.
- the permit has an expiry date and that the onus resets upon me to return the permit to CapeNature within 30 days of the expiry thereof, along with all data collected during the performance of the management actions.
- I may renew the permit, but that the renewal of this permit is subject to compliance with the conditions of the hunting permit.
- the permit is not transferable, and only the persons listed on the permit may perform the relevant management actions.

I undertake to act within the framework of the Cooperative Agreement and also to bring the content of this Agreement to the attention of any hunter/person that I authorise in writing to conduct any management actions on my property.

**Signature of applicant:** \_\_\_\_\_







## **Annexure 8**



### **HUNTING AND FEEDING BEHAVIOUR OF CARACAL:**

- **Bite wounds on both sides of the trachea of the prey**
- **Claw marks sometimes found on side and shoulders of prey**
- **Catches mostly lambs, but also adult sheep**
- **Feeds of rump, but also shoulder and breast**
- **Rarely drags prey, but will carry small lambs away**
- **Seldom kills more than one prey animal at a time**
- **Often covers prey with grass or leaves and will return to carcase to feed**
- **Does not touch internal organs of prey**
- **Plucks hair, wool or feather prior to feeding**



**Do carcase inspection by skinning the throat area and inspecting the bite marks**

## Annexure 9



### **HUNTING AND FEEDING BEHAVIOUR OF BLACK-BACKED JACKAL:**

- Upper canine between eye and ear of prey
- Lower canine in the trachea
- Prey on lambs, but also on adult sheep
- Tears open abdomen at the loins
- Carcase has a hollowed out appearance
- Feed on internal organs, liver, heart, etc.
- Chews on ends of ribs
- Sometimes drags carcass to and fro
- Seldom returns to carcass



**Do carcass inspection by skinning the throat area and inspecting the bite marks**



**Annexure 10**

Data collection by means of a Photo



(Photo supplied by J.I. Crous)

## Annexure 11

### Functions of DAU/AU

Each DAU/AU shall, in conjunction with their members, execute the following functions.

- The institution and maintenance of a proper communication system and network with all members.
- Obtain all relevant information concerning the management of DCA's from members.
- Where possible, identify all potential DCA's per property, in order to properly plan and execute management actions.
- Only implement management measures as agreed in this document and the DAU/AU will be responsible for the internal management, use and control of DCA management equipment.
- Based on information gathered from members, quantify and evaluate the problem in order to determine the manpower and equipment necessary, with specific reference to:
  - Trackers and monitoring personnel that are trained in tracking and the implementation of management methods that can be employed;
  - Accredited call-and-shoot operators who are trained in night-hunting and calling of DCA's; and
  - The provision of training by specialist operators that complies with standards laid down (by CapeNature amongst others).
- In cases where hunters wish to make use of trained dogs ("sniffer dogs") to hunt bushpig that have caused damage, such hunt must take place in accordance with the provisions of the Animal Protection Act (Act 71 of 1962) and the National Norms and Standards. The handler of the dogs will be responsible for complying with all legal requirements.
- Call-and-shoot operators must comply with the provisions of the Firearm Control Act (Act 60 of 2000).
- The responsible DAU/AU or applicable authority will, dependent on the nature of the case, arrange for the provision of specialist equipment should this be required.
- Arrange for the provision of suitable vehicles for use in DCA management or the compensation of members who make their private vehicles available for DCA management.
- The responsible DAU/AU or relevant authority will manage, issue and control all equipment that will be used for DCA management in their area of jurisdiction. This implies that all equipment must be clearly marked and numbered accordingly in order to facilitate the management and control of the equipment throughout the area. Only approved equipment that complies with the legal requirements shall therefore be made available.
- Soft traps must bear clear markings identifying the DAU/AU or landowner's ownership thereof in order to facilitate the follow-up of any contraventions.
- The DAU/AU shall also be responsible for the maintenance, repair and management of equipment that will be used for DCA management. This equipment must bear clear identification to ensure the control and management thereof.



- The DAU/AU shall keep detailed records (date, time and place, and GPS reading (where possible)) of the implementation of all management measures and the result of the implementation of such actions.
- If problems are experienced with any wild animals other than bushpig, caracal and black-backed jackal, such incidents must be reported to CapeNature, who will deal with each incident according to policy and protocol, in conjunction with the relevant DAU/AU.
- The DAU/AU shall continually inform relevant members regarding any management actions taking place on their properties, including where and when the management actions will take place on their properties.
- The local SAPS and adjacent landowners must, where possible, be kept informed regarding all management actions and where and when such hunts will take place.

#### **Administrative Responsibilities of the DAU/AU:**

- A permit issued by CapeNature in terms of this Agreement will be valid for the period stipulated on the permit.
- All administration shall be dealt with under the direct control of the Management of the DAU/AU or his duly appointed delegate and will include the following:
  - Written permission forms that must be completed by members;
  - Comprehensive list of all details of each member;
  - Record keeping of all correspondence and information sent and received;
  - Processing of all information and filing thereof;
  - Compilation of annual reports and the filing thereof;
  - Keeping of minutes of all Management and Members' meetings;
  - Financial record keeping, reporting and financial statements; and
  - Details of accredited hunters that are employed for DCA's management.
- Any contraventions must be reported to CapeNature, who will evaluate such reports for further action.
- The DAU/AU shall collect information within its area of jurisdiction, with specific reference to:
  - Number of stock killed, injured or euthanized as a result of DCA's, the age and gender of such stock lost as well as a cost estimate of stock lost;
  - The identification of the individual DCA responsible for the damage, number and species of DCA's hunted, their estimated age, gender, mass and stomach content (where possible); and
  - Where possible, the mapping (GPS positions) of places where stock losses occurred as well as where DCA's were hunted.
- Above-mentioned information must be provided to CapeNature on a quarterly basis.

### **Operational activities within the DAU/AU**

- An analysis of the topography of participating properties must be done in order to determine the following:
  - Possible predator access routes;
  - Vehicle access routes; and
  - Type of vehicle required.
- Decisions will be taken in conjunction with CapeNature in order to determine the most suitable management methods that will deliver the best results.
- The DAU/AU must consult with SAPS offices within their area of jurisdiction to inform them regarding the management of DCA's in terms of this Agreement.
- As complaints are received, these complaints will be dealt with in order of receipt.
- Monitoring should be done under suitable weather conditions and areas must be monitored systematically for all possible information.
- The responsible person(s) must, at all times, be in possession of a certified copy of the CapeNature permit while conducting management actions.
- If any stock or other wild animals are accidentally injured or killed during DCA management actions, this must be reported to the responsible person immediately. The responsible person will then liaise with CapeNature. In the case of non-target wild animals, the following steps must be taken:
  - The wellbeing of the non-target wild animals must enjoy first priority. To reduce stress on the wild animal, no persons or animals must be allowed in close proximity to the captured wild animal.
  - If the non-target wild animal is not injured and can be released, it should be released immediately.
  - In the case of a leopard that has been accidentally caught, CapeNature must be immediately consulted for further instructions.
  - The responsible person of the DAU/AU is responsible for keeping comprehensive written records of all non-target species captured.
- The responsible person of the relevant DAU/AU reserves the right to report other persons or hunters that make themselves guilty of misconduct in terms of the Agreement. CapeNature reserves the right to institute criminal charges should this be applicable.