



# INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR GAME AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

*CIC – Conservation through the  
sustainable use of wildlife*

# CIC

## 2020/1

# MAGAZINE

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There are several links in the magazine to videos, audio files and photo albums.

Look for the video or audio link sign once you move over a picture.



*Video or audio link*

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# EDITORIAL – FROM CIC PRESIDENT

## VIDEO MESSAGE



*George Aman  
President of the CIC*

# NEW FOCUS: CIC DURING AND AFTER THE PANDEMIC

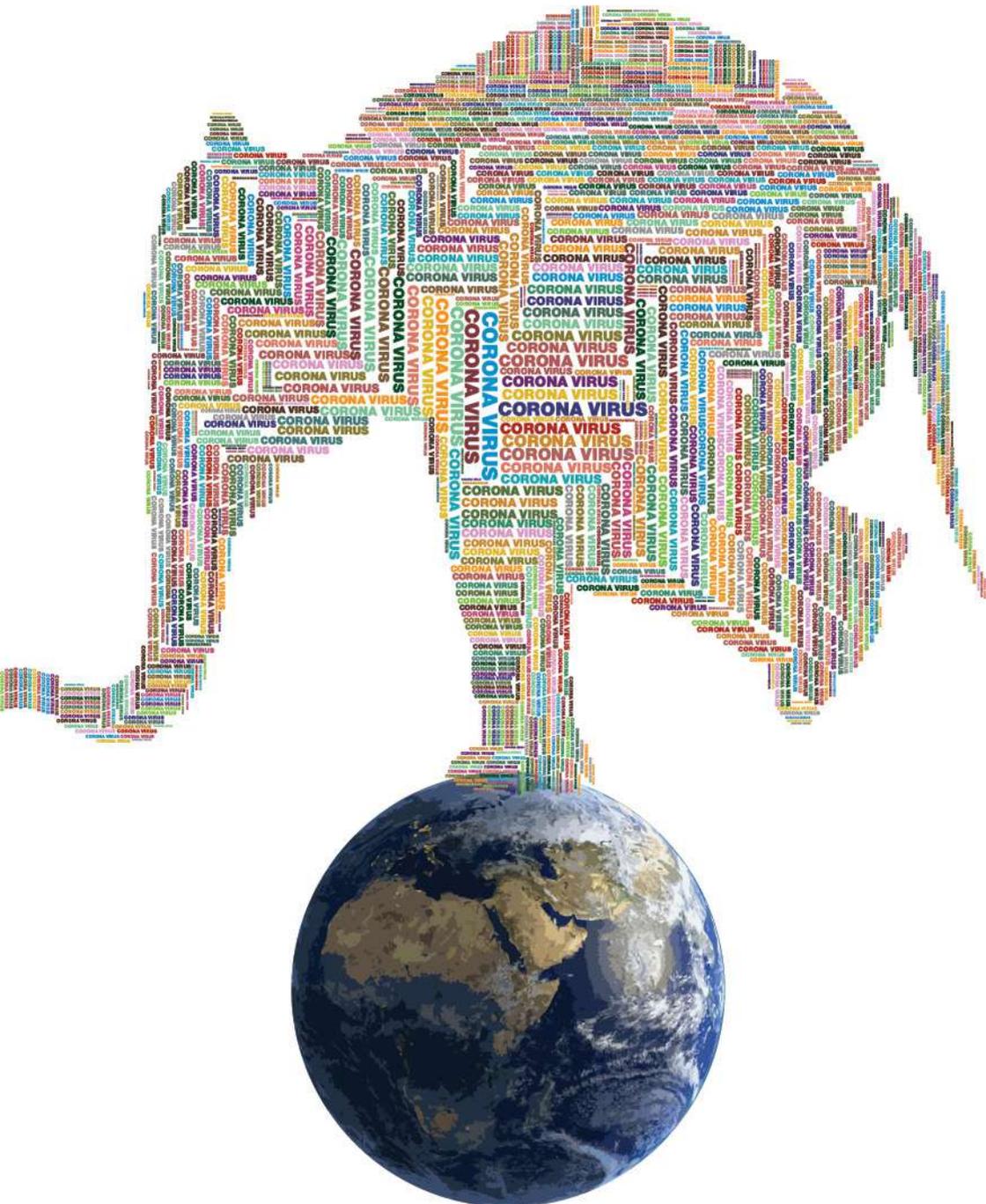
## COVID-19 – Highlighting the Facts for Wildlife and People

In this issue of the CIC magazine we take a closer look at the impacts that Covid-19 is having globally on wildlife and the people who depend on it for their survival and livelihoods. We are looking to present the facts, as part of balanced reporting on the ongoing pandemic. This article presents some of the general findings from a thorough search of the reporting and literature on Covid-19, wildlife and people.

The Covid-19 pandemic is having a devastating impact globally. However, as with any disaster, there are the opportunists who are looking to use the outbreak to further their agenda. There have already been a number of calls from organisations and individuals for a blanket ban on wildlife trade in the face of Covid-19. These are based on the initial suggestions that the pandemic had its origins in a Chinese wet market. People and organisations behind the push for a blanket ban claim that to limit the risk of a new pandemic, wildlife trade and consumption of wild foods (including game meat) should be banned once and for all. This is not something new, and has been continually pursued by a select group of people and organisations, without much thought to the wider consequences. Without looking at the finer details, the idea is easy to understand and something

which members of the general public can quickly get behind.

Within months, Covid-19 has managed to spread across the globe via its human carriers. China has since taken extreme measures to prevent another outbreak in the near future. This included the introduction of a complete ban on wildlife trade and consumption of wild foods. Some might argue that this should have been done a long time ago, and indeed there were people who were very happy with this news. These people are now calling for the same approach to be applied elsewhere in the world. To them, the virus can be seen as a blessing in disguise, allowing them to fast-track their own plans for change. This misguided enthusiasm, and flawed agenda may just spell disaster for both people and wildlife. Unfortunately, clickbait articles on wildlife “reclaiming” cities, how many



more animals are being seen, and how well they are doing without humans, only seem to be adding fuel to the fire. These sensationalist pieces are loaded with blanket statements, cherry-picked information and misused terms which will find their way into the thoughts of the general public, whose opinions tend to be shaped by such articles. This gives way to new, even greater misplaced sentiments regarding wildlife, hunting and conservation.

A popular means of conveying their message is by showing only the reasons why the current situation is good for wildlife. Rarely, if ever do they mention the drawbacks, or the direct or collateral damages of the current pandemic, and those associated with a trade ban on wildlife. They also omit the human factor. This is likely because it this does not help them to fulfil their agenda. They want a ban on wildlife trade and use, full stop.

Supporters of the ban look to draw on fear, claiming that wild meat and fur are certain to be the source of a new pandemic. Throwing a vague statement such as this, at a multi-layered and diverse issue is unlikely to be sustainable or even preferable.

For one, history has shown us that animals – whether domestic or wild – can be a source of and vector for disease. The avian flu is a recent event, which spread from poultry to human. Mosquitoes were proven to be able to transmit the Zika virus as well as the parasite that causes malaria in people. Going back even further to the Middle Ages, the presence of rats and their fleas

in people's homes resulted in the deadly plague in Europe. Today climate change, deforestation, the fragmentation of habitats and expanding agriculture may also give rise to new illnesses never seen before. Yet people are looking to those dependent upon wildlife for their survival to take the biggest hit and the most suffering.

It is crucial that in the case of a pandemic like what we are facing with Covid-19, we mitigate the effects first. We can then examine the causes and remedies and build these into future planning and development. We should not allow ourselves to be guided by any one extremist agenda. In such times we need to work together, not against each other.

In addition to the case-study articles in the CIC magazine, we have pieced together a list of our top-10 balanced and fact-based articles, positions or statements for those wishing to read more on the subject:



Stockholm Environment Institute  
*Wild meat consumption in the time of COVID-19: to ban or to regulate?*



International Union for Conservation of Nature  
*IUCN statement on the COVID-19 pandemic*



Reliefweb  
*COVID-19: should we worry about animals?*



Oxford Martin Programme on the Illegal Wildlife Trade  
*Position statement: managing wildlife trade in the context of COVID-19 and future zoonotic pandemics*



University of Oxford  
*The covid-19 response and wild meat: a call for local context*



Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research  
*COVID-19-led ban on wild meat could take protein off the table for millions of forest dwellers*



International Institute for Environment and Development  
*Despite COVID-19, using wild species may still be the best way to save them*



World Economic Forum  
*What we've got wrong about China's 'wet markets' and their link to COVID-19*



Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN  
*Joint Statement on COVID-19 Impacts on Food Security and Nutrition*



News-Medical.Net  
*COVID-19: Ban on eating wild meat deprives some forest communities*



UN Development Programme  
*The coronavirus threat to wildlife tourism and conservation*

# Postpone, don't Cancel Your Adventure – Show Solidarity

## CIC Solidarity with communities, professional hunters, trackers and outfitters

During these most uncertain times, the CIC stands with all those affected in one way or another by the global Covid-19 pandemic.

In particular, we stand with our partners, our friends and our communities; and with all those who are managing and conserving wildlife resources, and especially with those whose lives and livelihoods are dependent upon wildlife, including indigenous peoples, conservancies, professional hunters, trackers, hunting outfitters and wildlife tourism operators. As clients may not be able to travel for their booked hunts, photographic safaris or other nature engagements as originally planned, the consequences for many individuals and their families are grave. All are being impacted, and many



face an uncertain future. With people's livelihoods in danger and food security compromised, wildlife conservation may become a reduced priority for many governments while animal populations could face escalating risks from increased poaching and illegal trade.

We ask all hunters and other wildlife tourists to please contact their outfitters and operators, whether in Africa, Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific region and seek to postpone rather than cancel their bookings. This will give communities, tourist businesses, professional hunters, trackers and outfitters at least the feeling of not being left on their own, and provide them opportunity to plan ahead and see a possible way out of the current crisis.

*George Aman  
CIC President on behalf of the  
entire constituency of the CIC*

# COVID-19: A crisis for livelihoods and biodiversity or a moment in which a better future can be created?

COVID19 has created a global crisis of unprecedented health, social, environmental and economic dimensions, and as so often happens in a crisis, it is already evident that the poorest in society may bare the brunt. Business as usual has not just been interrupted – a new 'normal' will emerge. COVID19 is a 'wake-up call' concerning our destructive relationship with nature and it is clear the response must include a heightened focus on biodiversity conservation as a means to stop future zoonotic pandemics. Action is urgently required. Transformational steps must rapidly be undertaken to secure a better future for both humans and nature and it is vital that

such steps safe-guard nature whilst leading to socially just outcomes and the creation of economically resilient livelihoods.

This article discusses the impacts and implications of potential actions that could be under-taken in relation to biodiversity conservation with a particular, not exclusive, focus on sub-Saharan Africa.



## The Context:

Throughout Africa nature plays a key role in supporting economic and social activity and ensuring ecological and human health. More than 80% of rural African's – hundreds of millions – rely on nature for a significant component of their livelihoods and as insurance against economic shocks. In urban areas, millions more rely on affordable natural products purchased from what are known internationally as 'wet markets'. Nature based tourism underpins the formal economies of many African nations from Kenya to Botswana and beyond, with over 80% of visitors to Africa arriving for wildlife related tourism activities. 100,000's of formal jobs are dependent on tourism.

Worldwide, over a billion people rely directly on using and trading wildlife, by selling and consuming wild meat, fish, insects, medicines and plants, extracting timber and other forest products and a host of other activities. Many of these activities are well regulated, legal and sustainable, posing

no threat to biodiversity or human health. Indeed, when well managed and regulated, such activities are beneficial for conservation, as the well documented examples of regulated hunting in many Southern African countries bears testimony.

## The Impact:

The immediate impact of COVID19 has led to a dramatic cessation of tourism and a disruption of rural economies and supply chains beyond

those associated with tourism alone. UNDP estimates that up to 50% of all jobs in the formal sector could be lost, thousands within the tourism sector have already been laid off. Beyond jobs, scarce cash income generated from sustainable use of natural resources used by communities to develop and maintain their social infrastructure has disappeared. For example, it is estimated that rural communities in Zambia are likely



to lose about US\$5 million from lost safari hunting revenue in, according to *Zambia Community Based Natural Resources Management* (CBNRM) Forum chairperson, **Rogers Lubilo**.

This loss of income removes rural communities ability to continue to employ community game guards as well as reducing incentives for people to tolerate wildlife. At the same time, local economies are beginning to buckle, leading to people becoming increasingly desperate to secure food and other necessities for their families. Poaching, both subsistence and commercial, could become increasingly attractive as a means of survival. As commercial poaching has always been illegal and underground, the potential is high that it will be one of the few forms of economic activity and trade that will be able to

flourish. Land that is currently managed for wildlife as the most economically viable form of land use, will be used for grazing or agriculture. Left unchecked, the likely result will be a loss of wildlife habitat and biodiversity coupled with increasing poverty.

## What next?

These already devastating impacts stand to be compounded further if the many emerging campaigns demanding cessation of wildlife use and trade – emanating from special interest groups primarily in the Western hemisphere – are successful. Given the dependency of the poor on wildlife products and trade, indiscriminate calls for trade bans will not only transfer the immediate costs of COVID19 directly onto societies' most vulnerable, they are also transfer



responsibility and costs onto these same people to prevent future pandemic outbreaks. Not only is this gross social injustice, it also threatens to undermine some of the most successful conservation approaches available and will not adequately address – indeed, it has the potential to exacerbate – the risk of future pandemics. Habitat destruction, industrial agriculture and domestic species play key roles in increasing zoonotic disease transmission from animals to humans, as people and their livestock come into closer proximity to wild species and pathogens. Wildlife trade bans could result in further habitat destruction and an expansion of industrial agriculture.

Indiscriminate restrictions on wildlife trade will devastate livelihoods, cause harm to human health and well-being



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and undermine human rights, without offering any significant benefits for biodiversity or health. An alternative, holistic approach must be the right path to follow. In recognition of this, CIC is one of 300 institutions and individuals who *signed a recent letter to the WHO and UNEP calling for such a holistic approach.* This letter fully acknowledges the 'urgent need to tackle wildlife trade that is illegal, unsustainable or carries major risks to health, biodiversity or animal welfare' and recognises that 'certain high-risk activities may rightfully necessitate targeted and/or time-bound bans, or severe restrictions (and rigorous enforcement)', noting that any bans must be accompanied by meaningful provision of suitable alternative livelihoods for people affected.

Rather than blanket bans, signatories are recommending that long-term solutions must tackle land conversion and industrial agriculture as well as biodiversity loss and that any actions must be undertaken in a socially just manner with due regard for human rights. Recommendations include identification, by experts, of activities where wildlife trade and use do pose high risks for disease

transmission and development of tailored, locally appropriate strategies and improved regulations and enforcement along the entire supply chain to reduce risks; and support to science and human-rights-based approaches to conservation within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), amongst others.

## Conclusion:

The response to COVID19 has already demonstrated that collective transformational action is possible. Such urgent action is required now if we are to safeguard nature, and deliver long-term benefits for human and natural health. This requires a paradigm shift in our relationship with nature. Such a paradigm shift must be based on inclusive, science and human rights based approaches to conservation and restoration of nature, not on misguided, populist demands for trade bans.

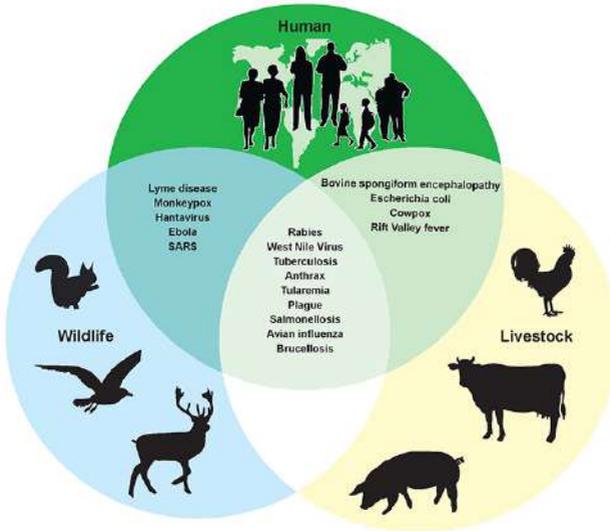
# COVID-19: Why Legal Wildlife Trade is more Important than Ever

When COVID-19 began to make headlines at the start of 2020, ‘wet markets’ especially one in Wuhan, People’s Republic of China became a central part of the discourse around the ongoing pandemic. This led to suggestions to ban wet markets, and to ban or severely restrict wildlife trade and consumption, whether for medicines or food. This was suggested as a means of reducing the risk of future pandemics.

In Europe, this went as far as the European Parliament considering an amendment to the motion for a resolution on an **‘EU coordinated action to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences’**. The amendment (AM 79) was presented by the *European United Left/Nordic Green Left group*. It read:

*“Highlights that the trading and farming of wild animals amplifies risks for public health, combining critical factors for the occurrence of zoonosis; calls on the Commission and on the EU Member States to advocate a global ban on wildlife markets and on the use of wildlife in traditional medicine; urges the Commission to present legal proposals to ban the import, the trade and the keeping and consumption of wildlife in the EU, in order to reduce the risk of future zoonosis outbreaks”*





Fortunately, on 16 April 2020, a majority of the Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) voted against this dangerous and worrying amendment.

There were a number of serious weaknesses and dangers to the proposed amendment, including:

- (1) absence of distinction between legal and illegal, or sustainable and unsustainable trade;
- (2) no recognition of the importance of wildlife markets as a source of protein and livelihoods;
- (3) the inclusion of farming of wild animals; and
- (4) a ban on keeping and consuming wildlife.

The amendment failed to consider that strict

harmonised rules in the EU already exist, such as the EU animal health and food safety regulations and the animal by-products regulations that set high standards on public health with regard to trade in wild animals both within the EU and animal products being imported from third countries into the EU, combining critical factors for the occurrence of zoonosis. In addition, wildlife trade is already well-regulated in the EU.

It should also be stressed that wildlife trafficking is already recognised as a priority under the EU, which led to more resources devoted to it at the EU and Member

State levels. The EU has implemented an action plan against Wildlife Trafficking.

Banning the legal trade and consumption of wildlife in the EU would have far reaching consequences for nature conservation within the EU and globally. It would have significant negative effects on activities such as hunting and fishing, which are well-regulated a national level.

While on the one hand we must reduce zoonotic pandemic risks, this should not be at the expense of securing a better future for humans and nature.

Indiscriminate and unwarranted bans and restrictions risk being inequitable and ineffective. Wet markets, wildlife trade and consumption, and disease risks are all complex subjects, which vary between countries and continents. For a start, not all wet markets sell wild meat. However, they do all provide invaluable food security. Yet, diseases are transmitted from livestock as well as wildlife, as was illustrated in the Avian influenza outbreaks.

Now, more than ever there is a need to tackle wildlife trade that is illegal, unsustainable or carries major risks to human health, biodiversity or animal welfare. This has always been the case. It remains central to conserving wildlife, preserving and restoring habitats, and sustaining human lives and livelihoods.

Millions of poorer households, especially in rural areas and in developing countries, are particularly dependent upon using wild resources for livelihoods and as insurance against economic shocks, whilst in urban areas millions more rely upon affordable products from wet markets for food security. Over a billion people worldwide, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities, rely on using and trading wildlife, by selling and consuming wild meat, fish, insects and plants. Many of these activities are legal, regulated and essential for livelihoods, and pose no significant threat to human health or biodiversity - indeed, when well regulated, wildlife trade can be beneficial for conservation. Indiscriminate restrictions risk unnecessarily exacerbating poverty and inequality without commensurate benefits.



The drivers and dynamics of wildlife trade and consumption are complex and varied. Even if wildlife trade bans focused only on food, it is important to note that zoonotic diseases also emerge from domestic species. Focusing on Asian markets also ignores the fact that billions of people, in both the Global North and South, consume wild meat. Furthermore, current proposals to ban all wildlife trade undermine both the spirit and efficacy of the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species* (CITES), which seeks to regulate international trade for the benefit of species conservation and enable trade that is legal, sustainable, and supportive of conservation and human livelihoods.

While CITES regulates the international trade in endangered species, there are many more issues surrounding wildlife use, trade, human rights and livelihoods that need to be considered at national and local levels. The *United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) is frequently referenced as a Convention upholding indigenous peoples and local communities' rights in the context of extractives, agriculture, or conservation.

The main premise for this is that the CBD has three objectives:

- (1) the conservation of biodiversity;
- (2) the sustainable use of biological resources; and
- (3) and the equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilisation of genetic resources.



The CBD articles are legally binding on its' 196 Parties (as of the time of writing), and it is therefore an important Convention to consider when making any decisions that might affect people's access to food, health and their livelihoods.

It would be more productive for Governments, Intergovernmental bodies and other stakeholders to work with CITES, CBD and other relevant multilateral agreements to align human health considerations with the objectives of the respective agreements.

Imposing a global ban on wildlife markets or indiscriminately restricting wildlife trade could further criminalise and impoverish countless people. Externally imposed bans can drive trade underground and result in it being linked with organised criminal activity, as occurred after the 2013-2016 Ebola outbreak.

Illegal trade would make regulations harder to enforce, with lower standards of hygiene and animal welfare, and higher

likelihood of zoonotic disease outbreak. Demand is likely to remain if a legal supply is suddenly removed, risking a rise in black market prices and increased incentives for poaching. This could accelerate the exploitation and extinction of species in the wild. The risks associated with indiscriminate trade restrictions highlight the need for targeted regulation and enforcement tailored to each specific situation, at the appropriate level. This will increase the likelihood of achieving desired outcomes for conservation, health and animal welfare, while reducing unintended consequences for people and wildlife.

In summary, indiscriminate restrictions on wildlife trade would devastate livelihoods, cause major harm to human health and well-being and undermine human rights, without significant benefits for biodiversity or health. We must continue to tackle and enforce bans on illegal wildlife trade, while promoting and enabling trade that is legal, sustainable, and supportive of wildlife and habitat conservation, as well as human livelihoods.

The CIC was a co-signatory, together with more than 140 organisations and 160 individuals, to an Open letter to *World Health Organisation and United Nations Environment Programme* on this subject. More details are available here: [Open Letter to WHO and UNEP](#)

Willem Wijnstekers  
(former Secretary-General of CITES)  
Prof. Dr. Dietrich Jelden  
(former Head of the German CITES  
Management Authority)  
Mark Ryan  
(CIC Deputy Director General)



# Words from our Partners and Members on the Impacts of COVID-19 on Wildlife and Livelihoods in their Regions

## DSC Working for Wildlife, Despite Global Pandemic

Hunters around the world have been asked to sit still—at home, not in the field. The world by necessity is under orders to sit still as a way to stem the coronavirus pandemic. But what will happen when hunting stopped for the time being? DSC and other conservation organizations know that vital revenue that funds wildlife ministries and programs and counter-poaching initiatives is not coming in, and won't be until hunting and travel are safe

once again. In the absence of vigilant anti-poaching teams searching for snares, doing aerial surveys, and the like, poaching syndicates will not sit still. Not at all. They will seize this golden opportunity to increase their illegal activity and maximize profits. Poachers have no respect for the



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age, size, or numbers of animals. If it moves, it will be taken, and conservation of these areas will be severely damaged unless hunters do something.

In fact, hunters can do something—something very crucial. DSC and DSCF have created the Hunters CARE program is a rapid-response fund that will quickly disburse resources to hunting operators with existing anti-poaching operations. The grant application for Hunters CARE can be found at top of the [DSC website \(www.biggame.org\)](http://www.biggame.org).

Additionally, the DSC Foundation is leading a campaign in support of Hunters CARE by seeking donations and guaranteeing a 100 percent pass-through. This effort will allow DSC members and the concerned public to direct donations into needed anti-poaching operations. For more information, please visit the [DSCF website \(www.dscf.org\)](http://www.dscf.org).

In addition to this new program, DSC has been in constant communication with critical range state ministries and wildlife management authorities to offer advice and support, in partnership with respective professional hunter and operator associations around the globe. As always, we continue to work on important conservation issues with our international partner organizations.

Unilaterally, and with our partners, we have engaged with U.S. leadership and wildlife agencies with recommendations and support to allow outdoor access to all state lands and for hunting seasons to remain open during the pandemic.





Just as important, DSC is keeping a careful eye on legislation and litigation in the works. Opportunists from anti-hunting groups are using this time to mount initiatives to intensify already heated rhetoric in state houses and the U.S. Congress. Lawsuits continue to be filed and propelled against federal and state agencies to block importation, land use, wildlife trade, and similar. Do they think no one is looking? We are, and DSC remains busy defending hunting and hunters' rights in the U.S., Canada and other parts of the world.

In a more positive light, DSC is continuing with planning of its 2021 Convention and Sporting Expo, this year entitled Reflections. The convention will be held January 7-10, 2021, in downtown Dallas. We are planning to make it a celebration of solidarity and recovery for the industry. This show is one that hunters and exhibitors will not want to miss.

Our supporters can remain assured that the critical work of DSC is continuing, and our committed staff is adapting to these new circumstances. Despite this current challenge, our focus will remain on the future, and the full recovery of the hunting industry at home and abroad. DSC remains steadfastly devoted to our mission and will continue to be a driving force for conservation, education, and advocacy.



**DSC** Convention & Sporting Expo  
**REFLECTIONS**  
JAN 7 - 10, 2021  
Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center



**CONSERVATION | EDUCATION | ADVOCACY**

# COVID-19 will change the future of travel and tourism – Namibia

We received this contribution from one of our members, the Namibia Professional Hunting Association (NAPHA) when we invited them to contribute a piece to our magazine, and to tell our readers around the world about the situation in Namibia in relation to wildlife, livelihoods and local communities in times of COVID-19 and after. What is the current situation in Namibia, and could the solutions be when the pandemic is over?

Our ship is rocking precariously in stormy seas with hunting and tourism being tossed around like a tomato in a green salad. From severe droughts, corruption, to skyrocketing exchange rates, world markets crashing and everything else in between, the world has just folded like a game of dominos. The hunting and tourism community are clutching to the wreckage, like the Titanic hitting an iceberg...it is in smithereens!

Namibia and its people are resilient. It is the way life is in Africa. Droughts are something we deal with relatively regularly. The drought of 2019 was the worst in 130 years of recorded history, and was also preceded by a number of years of drought, depending on which area you are in. It took a devastating toll on everybody and everything. The country was sinking, and sinking fast. At the end of last year, the first pregnant gun metal grey clouds appeared on the horizon and hopes were raised. Morale lifted after the first pearls dropped. Rivers ran their course, some even flooded, and most of our dams are full. The grasses are in flower and



those animals that survived the drought boast shiny coats and new additions to their families. However, the uneven distribution of rain has left a number of areas stranded, especially in the South and North Western parts of the country.

Hunting operators returned from international hunting conventions filled with elation at the success of their marketing endeavours. Sustainable utilization would resume. This euphoria was short lived. COVID-19 rose from the deep like a monster in a Jules Verne novel leaving Namibia to trade one state of emergency for another.

Covid-19 will change the future of travel and tourism. Countries like Namibia, for which tourism accounts for a large part of the GDP, are already feeling the effects.

The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) would like to share this emotional video of the Namibia Professional Hunting Association (NAPHA) with you and kindly asks you: If you have booked a trip, please do not cancel – postpone. If you have planned a trip – book it. Transfer your deposits.

Your money secures income, employment and the survival of whole families. It secures the protection of habitats, of wild animals and reduces poaching.

Your contribution makes a difference.



Almost half of Namibia's population is clambering for a piece of the wreckage. With significant job losses, exchange rate implications, and countless other challenges, this wreckage, I believe, will form the skeleton of a new ship. It will and must be built better and stronger than before.

It reminded me that no matter how many times a spider's web got wrecked, they did what needed to be done and wove another, it's their nature. The hunting web is as resilient as the hunting

community who provide the support beams from which outfitters from all over the world can start to strengthen and rebuild this web. The centre of this web is conservation - the protection of ecosystems. Animals' lives and people's livelihoods depend on it being secure. As we begin to weave, let us all remember that *"we are all for one and one for all"*.

# Coronavirus and Wildlife, Problem or Opportunity?

Since COVID entered our lives many things have changed, our daily routine has been affected, and our habits have completely changed.



Confinement has allowed all wildlife to more move freely without any restriction and complete freedom. With roads lacking traffic, the streets lacking pedestrians, and people confined to their homes, COVID-19 has created a haven for all fauna.

In places where birds had not been seen for a very long time, there has been a resurgence of many species that, broadly speaking, had never been there.

But do not let this bucolic image not deceive us. In our farms and estates there will probably be even more visits than usual given this exceptional situation that allows them to move freely. It is very important that wildlife population control is not neglected, due to the



*Sika deer cross an empty road due to coronavirus in Nara, Japan - Getty*

damage that it can cause within our properties and crops. With the health of the animals in mind, the fauna can be infected due to the increases in their living spaces, complicating the animal welfare situation even further.

From our point of view, COVID-19 should not halt management activities when the balance that we as managers have

long maintained could be irreparably disrupted. It is our job to continue taking care of the countryside and the fauna that lives in it, maintaining the win-win situation as before.

Meanwhile, the reduction and cessation of many industrial activities has allowed a considerable improvement in the physical environment. Cleaner waters, a reduction in emissions and noise have allowed our properties to improve, which is an opportunity to carry out quality management of our properties. Let's not forget the importance of biodiversity in future measures that they take in the EU that can benefit owners in their maintenance and preservation of our natural world.

Be that as it may, the countryside never rests and regardless of the situation, our work as landowners can never stop, because nature will not stop for us.

# Acting with foresight



*These are difficult times if you like to hunt abroad. Now it is especially important to keep calm says the CEO of Blaser Safaris, Rainer Schwarz.*

*How is Blaser Safaris dealing with the travel restrictions and the current stop of hunting abroad?*

*I would like to think that we are pragmatic. We are in contact with our customers in order to advise them regarding their already planned hunting trips. Of course, we can only do that as far as the relevant information is available. We communicate regularly with our partners, the outfitters, anyway, and receive more reliable information. That is particularly important today, when rapidly changing news, which is often contradicting, quickly tends to unsettle us all.*

*How is situation for the outfitters?*

*For many of them it will be a very difficult year, especially when hunting is the main source of income. Numerous outfitters have to rethink their business model in order to ensure that they will have a livelihood in the future.*

*And what are the consequences for the game?*

*The effects could be dramatic. If, for example, the income provided by the hunters is missing in Africa, we can expect a rise in poaching very soon. That would be especially deplorable as there have been enormous efforts in the last years to protect the game.*

*What can we expect in Europe?*

*Here, we have at least the prospect that the borders might reopen in the second half of the year and with that the possibility to hunt abroad again. Then, we can cautiously start to dream about our next hunting experience. After all, hunting is our passion and we would like to pursue it as soon as possible again.*



# Covid 19 – An update from New Zealand

Due to rigorous containment measures by the New Zealand Government and an adherence to these measures by the New Zealand populace, we are well placed as a nation to have the Covid-19 pandemic under control by mid-2020.

New Zealand has united as a country to beat this pandemic, with a view to being rid of the virus as soon as possible so we can get back to our normal way of life. For us, this includes the outdoors, National Parks, pristine mountains and rivers, our game animals and the hunting of them on a recreational and commercial basis.

Unfortunately, the timing of the virus (which reached New Zealand in late February) could not have been worse for our guided hunting industry. Late February is the start of our hunting season and many outfitters were 3-4 weeks into their 2020 programmes when our borders were closed. Clients already in New Zealand were sent home and no further clients could travel to the country.

As of early May our borders are still closed, but internal travel has started to free up. The first positive step towards

normality was on April 28, as we moved from level 4, our highest alert level (self isolation) down to level 3, which allows regional travel movement and some industries, such as construction, to get back to work.

Unfortunately, the alert level has little significance to the New Zealand tourism industry. With our borders closed, tourism, including guided hunting, has ceased and will not start again until our borders reopen.

Since 2014, New Zealand has experienced a tourism boom; in 2019 our country received over 3.8 million tourists. To put that in perspective, the population is only 4.5 million. Agriculture and tourism are the backbone of our country, with 1 in 11 people employed in the tourism industry, which was projected to be worth \$39 billion to the economy by 2025.

These numbers seem impressive; but no one saw Covid-19 coming. When we did see it, New Zealand did everything we could to minimise the impact, care for the health of our citizens and get our country through this pandemic as quickly as possible; for this we have received international praise.



Covid-19 really has 'thrown a spanner in the work.' It hasn't just 'upset the apple cart' - it's flipped it upside down entirely. While the Government has rolled out a 12 week compensation package to help businesses, we are getting to the back end of that period now. A huge lay off of staff is inevitable for the tourism industry, and unemployment is expected to reach 10%. Before the virus, unemployment was at an 11 year low of 3.9%.

All members of the [New Zealand Professional Hunting Guides Association](#) (NZPHGA) have been hit hard by the impacts of Covid-19. 2020 is now the season that never happened, and we are all looking forward to a busy season next year. Our members have had to roll this season's bookings over into 2021, which disrupted the full, and healthy, bookings of many members. Condensing two seasons into one will provide challenges, but also opportunities, particularly for experienced guides who will be sought after by outfitters.

Hunters are tough people. Success comes from time in the field, and requires determination, adaptability, and the ability to think quickly. This is no

different for hunting outfitters. While one week of hunting is often tough enough, our members hunt anywhere from a 3-6 months per season, and in all conditions. We are tough people, and this industry is not for the weak, the self doubters or those who are not prepared to back themselves in times of adversity.

Many New Zealand hunting operations are well diversified and exist alongside farming or other businesses, such as construction. These operations will pop through the other side of the Covid-19 wave without being pushed around too much. It's those that are solely reliant on hunting or tourism that will suffer the most. Some of our members will have to put their hunting operations on hold and turn to other means of income until our borders reopen.

Those who will come through this the best will be operators with high equity levels in their hunting businesses. They will be using this time to rebuild, upgrade their current operations and even grow, so they can 'slingshot' themselves out the other side of this pandemic.

If you want to read more on what NZPHGA is doing during these times, the full article is available [here](#).

*Chris McCarthy print media officer New Zealand Professional Hunting Guides Assn.*

# What Waits for us Hunters after COVID-19?

COVID-19 has an impact on all parts of society, the economy and the environment. It is making us brutally aware of just how volatile our existence as humans in this world is despite our technological and scientific know-how.

The reduction of international trade, the interruption of international cargo, the locking down of country borders, the prescribed curfews and restrictions of movement – all result in concrete actions and plans, which point towards a trend



away from globalization towards more localization. Self-sufficiency has again become a target for many. I myself have for example built a chicken coop in my garden which houses 10 laying hens and I am now growing vegetables for my family's own consumption. Like during the 2008 banking crisis, there are voices out there which are calling for a new, greener economy. It is suggested to use the opportunity of the current COVID-19

crisis as a turning point. The question is of course, what position will the sustainable use of wildlife take in such a new green economy?

With the beginning of the crisis, when many people started to engage in hamster-like purchases to fill their pantry shelves with non-perishable food stuff, I began counting the ammunition that I had in store at home, because if there was to be a food shortage, I could still turn to hunting for game meat. With fresh meat likely to be a valuable commodity in the case of a food shortage, I could use it to trade for other necessary kinds of food. While this might seem a slightly far-fetched thought, it was reassuring for me. This brings me to the subject of this article – hunting and wildlife.

In Europe e.g., many sources are reporting the appearance of game in areas where game has not been reported for decades. Some game species, which have become shy or even nocturnal as a result of anthropogenic disturbances, including hunting, are sighted again during broad daylight. Some might say that this is wonderful, but the undisturbed game is also feeding undisturbed in agricultural fields, causing immense damages. Hunting in some countries is restricted due to prescribed, general curfews or even through hunting moratoria, declared in part due to the uncertain connections between the spread of virus diseases and wildlife trade. If a government authority is restricting hunting activities, the responsibility for compensating farmers for wildlife damages in the agricultural sector moves from the hunter to the



relevant government authority. There are likely to be legal quarrels on this issue after COVID-19.

We were in the midst of the spread of the African swine fever in Europe, depleting the wild boar populations in many countries. Many professional hunters are still out in the fields and forests trying to monitor the development of the disease. The culling of wild boar populations is likely to have been reduced in intensity, which could speed-up the spread of the disease. Yet, one will have to assess the situation after the COVID-19 crisis. Established lines of defence against the disease will probably need to be modified.

If hunting can start again after the crisis, we hunters will be under pressure to make up for lost time in fulfilling the prescribed hunting quotas. We might prioritise forms of hunting which quickly bring down the numbers of game populations, such as driven hunts. With this comes

the risk of more mistakes being made in selecting the correct animals to harvest and reduces the likely income from hunting tourism.

It is clear that the experienced collapse of hunting tourism and other forms of wildlife tourism world-wide as such is going to result in huge financial damages and losses of jobs within the sector. Some



outfitters and hunting tour operators might have to close down completely. This has unforeseeable consequences. Already, there are reports that poaching has increased due to reduced anti-poaching measures. Employees of outfitters, who lost their jobs might be forced to engage in poaching to earn income for their families.

It is also clear that outfitters need to rethink the structure of their businesses, diversify their activities and production profile, in order to be less dependent on just tourism.

We as the hunting community need to assist. The CIC has already called upon its members not to cancel booked hunts, but to postpone them in order to assist outfitters to at least have a planning horizon for the future. The CIC has also initiated and is coordinating a joint letter with the *Dallas Safari Club* to the CITES national management authorities mainly in Southern Africa, advising them, how they could legally increase their CITES export permits in 2021 if needed, thus partly compensating for any unused export quotas in 2020.

The CIC also calls upon its state members to consider means of easing the economic burden felt by individuals, companies and organisations in the wake of COVID-19, including in the wildlife tourism sector, in order to prevent its collapse

and avoid the depletion of wildlife populations. As one planned initiative, the *Hungarian Government* has decided to prioritize the scheduled **“One with Nature” World Hunting and Nature Exhibition** in September/October 2021 as a means of helping reignite tourism in Hungary after the crisis.

If anything, this crisis highlights the necessary role that hunting plays in wildlife conservation globally, and in the control and sustainable management of wildlife populations. We need to show our solidarity with one another during these times of crises and build a more robust system for the future of both wildlife and hunting.

Any proposed bans on wildlife trade, which we examine further in *“COVID-19: Why Legal Wildlife Trade is more Important than Ever”*, will undoubtedly endanger the very essence of wildlife conservation through sustainable use.

We must remain alert, united and informed going forward. This requires close attention by the CIC and all hunters now and after the crisis.

*Tamás Marghescu*  
CIC Director General



We want to hear from you!

Behind the catchy headlines, the “clickbait” articles, and the scientific statements and positions, there are real lives being heavily impacted by the pandemic, whether it’s people or wildlife.

In this magazine, we’ve given you an overview of some of the issues surrounding Covid-19. Now, we want to hear more from you! If you have stories you want to tell on how Covid-19 has affected you, and hunting and wildlife management in particular, send them to [office@cic-wildlife.org](mailto:office@cic-wildlife.org).

# CIC IN RETROSPECT: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

## Major Conservation Meetings Postponed

Many of those involved in biodiversity conservation had been calling 2020 the “*super-year for biodiversity*”. The term had been used extensively throughout 2019.

In addition to the *Thirteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* (CMS CoP 13) which took place in February 2020, the *fifteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD CoP 15), due to take place in October 2020 was seen as the landmark conference for biodiversity. A new global framework for biodiversity for 2021–2030 and beyond was set to be discussed and agreed on by 196 governments. There was also to *World Conservation Congress of the International Union for Conservation of Nature* (IUCN WCC) scheduled for June 2020.

However, the Covid-19 pandemic has greatly changed things. The new plans for the latter two events are as follows:

- CBD CoP 15 in Kunming, China postponed (new date TBC)
- IUCN WCC in Marseille, France postponed to 7–15 January 2021



The postponement also affects the *CIC Markhor Award*, which traditionally has been a highlight of previous CBD CoPs over the past decade.

As a result, the CIC will extend the deadline for applications and kindly asks you to help us in finding potential candidates.

The final deadline for nominations and information on the award ceremony will be announced as soon as we receive further details.



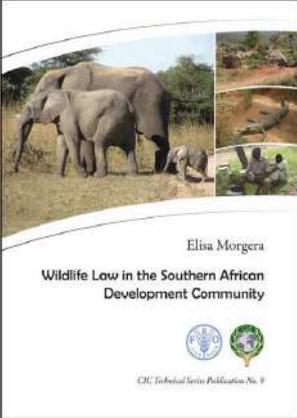
# CIC-FAO publications



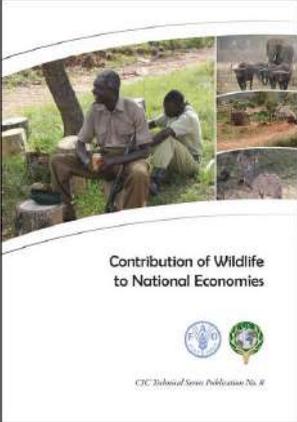
Following a long history of collaboration, the *United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation* (FAO) and the *International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation* (CIC) signed a “*Memorandum of Understanding*” in 2010.

The cooperation between the two organisations was strengthened through their active participation in the *Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management* (CPW), a voluntary partnership of 14 international organizations with substantive mandates and programmes to promote the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources. The CPW was established in March, 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand.

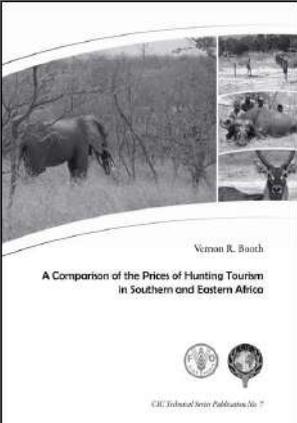
*Wildlife Law in the Southern African Development Community*



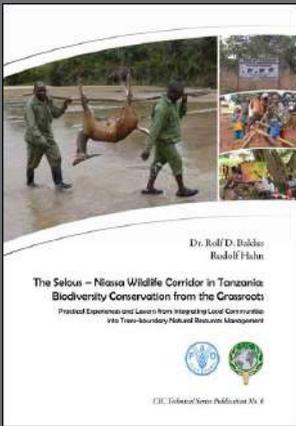
*Contribution of Wildlife to National Economies*



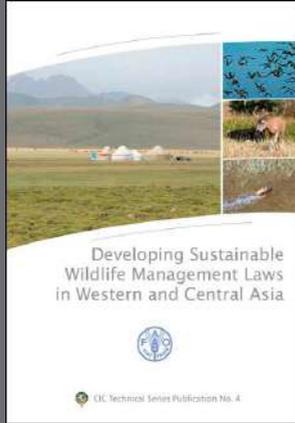
One of the results of this cooperation is a series of technical papers dealing with different aspects of wildlife conservation through sustainable use all over the globe. Topics covered in these papers include: how the sustainable management of wildlife resources contributes to biodiversity conservation, food safety and nutrition, animal and human health, as well as human and economic development.



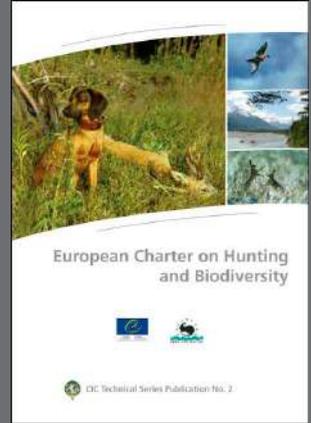
*A Comparison of the Prices of Hunting Tourism in Southern and Eastern Africa*



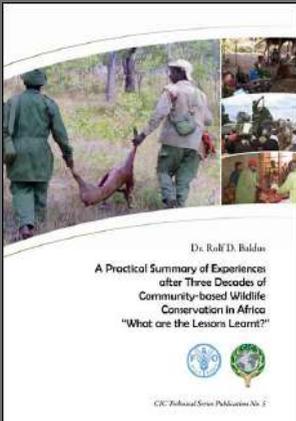
*The Selous – Niassa Wildlife Corridor in Tanzania: Biodiversity Conservation from the Grassroots  
Practical Experiences and Lessons from Integrating Local Communities into Trans-boundary Natural Resources Management*



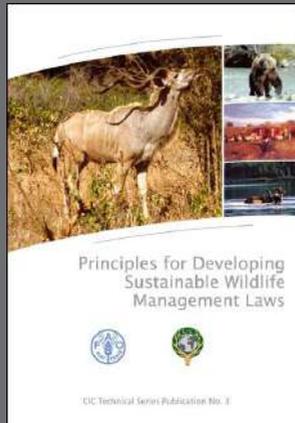
*Developing Sustainable Wildlife Management Laws in Western and Central Asia*



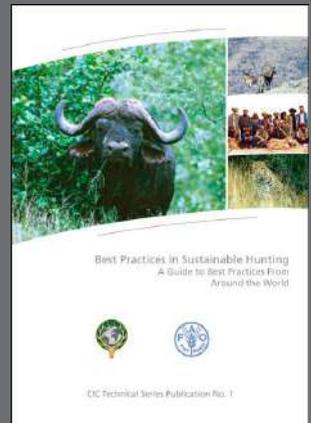
*European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity*



*A Practical Summary of Experiences after Three Decades of Community-based Wildlife Conservation in Africa "What are the Lessons Learnt?"*



*Principles for Developing Sustainable Wildlife Management Laws*



*Best Practices in Sustainable Hunting: A Guide to Best Practices From Around the World*



# HUNTERS AND BIODIVERSITY

## – sketching biodiversity through cartoons –

*The “CIC Hunting in Art prize” was established with the aim to reward an artist, museum or cultural organisation, which promotes the values of hunting.*

The “2020 CIC Hunting in Art prize” will aim to showcase the contribution of hunters to biodiversity through the lens of comics.

**We want to show the world how much hunters do  
for nature and biodiversity.**

Please send your art piece to [office@cic-wildlife.org](mailto:office@cic-wildlife.org)  
(A4 size, min. 150dpi resolution).

**Deadline for submissions: 16 August 2020**

For more details on participation please visit the CIC website:  
[http://bit.ly/hunting\\_in\\_art2020](http://bit.ly/hunting_in_art2020)  
([www.cic-wildlife.org/2019/10/14/2020-cic-hunting-in-art-prize](http://www.cic-wildlife.org/2019/10/14/2020-cic-hunting-in-art-prize))

*International Council for Game  
and Wildlife Conservation*  
H-2092 Budakeszi, P.O. BOX 82, Hungary  
Phone: +36 23 453 830, Fax: +36 23 453 832  
E-mail: [office@cic-wildlife.org](mailto:office@cic-wildlife.org)  
[www.cic-wildlife.org](http://www.cic-wildlife.org)

**Help us to promote  
We are seeking hu  
Please**



1<sup>st</sup> prize: 700 EUR • 2<sup>nd</sup> prize: 500 EUR • 3<sup>rd</sup> prize: 300 EUR

Share our values and support wildlife conservation through your art.  
Humorous submissions, consisting of drawings / illustrations only.  
Do not use written text in any comic strip / cartoon.  
Let your humour convey the message!

# WILDLIFE WATCH

## Trophy Measuring and COVID-19

Similar to many other walks of life, COVID-19 has caused severe disruption to trophy measurement around the world. In light of this, we decided to investigate the impact of the pandemic, and the different approaches that are being taken in various countries. We asked our Senior Trophy Judges to share how trophy measuring activities have been affected by the measures in place.

**Tony Dalby-Welsh** reported that the lockdown that started in mid-March in the UK has effectively brought a standstill to any form of recreational hunting. Without clients, only professional hunters have had the ability to manage quarry species. As a result, the main source of trophies in the UK has been closed off. That said, there are still plenty of trophies that would have been presented for evaluation at one or more of the Game Fairs around the country, had they not been cancelled. These are increasingly being sent to CCMs by courier or post, some even as large as Fallow. He notes that the buck season for roe deer is thankfully long (seven months) in the UK and hopes that some hunters will therefore get out before the season comes to an end.

Similarly, the activities of the *Belgian CIC Commission for the Evaluation of hunting Trophies* (CBCICET) have stopped. They typically organize about fifteen

measurement sessions every year from February to June, where more than 450 trophies are measured and subsequently displayed at trophy exhibitions organized by each local Hunting Council. As **Alain Ranson** reports, this modus operandi has allowed the CBCICET to obtain excellent monitoring of the qualitative and quantitative development of the different wild populations, something unprecedented for more than 50 years. Due to the breakout of the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdown imposed by the Belgian federal government, all non-essential movements and all gatherings are strictly prohibited, therefore directly impacting the missions of the CBCICET and forcing them to cease. Nonetheless, he notes that the situation has improved lately, and that in the best-case scenario, the measuring sessions will start again at the end of the summer, just before the opening of the driven hunt season.



In Finland, **Esa Hinkkanen** shared that almost all trophy exhibitions are cancelled and have moved to next year. Only one is still being planned, which might be organized for the end of August. Regardless of the situation, he says that trophies are timeless: four years ago, they evaluated a Eurasian Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus tarandus*) which was hunted in Finland in 1890. Therefore, one year of delay in measuring will not have major consequences.

**Larry Taaffe** says that under the current restrictions in Ireland, there has been a minimal impact at this time, due to the season for trophy animals having finished on 31 December 2019. This means that most, if not all, trophies should have already been evaluated by now. Owing to travel restriction within the country, he expects that any trophies not presented so far will turn up when the pace of life returns to normal.

Finally, in one of the European countries most affected by the novel virus, the *Italian Biometric Wildlife Academy* (ABIF) had to adjust their activities as well. As **Enzo Benzi** notes, ABIF normally organizes around forty national commissions every year, in which at least three CCMs and one STJ participate, as assessments made by a single measurer are not allowed and authorized in Italy. While the 2020 season started as usual, it ended in February, with ABIF's decision to suspend "sine die" the evaluations which were 7 out of 15 authorized up to that moment. To keep the interest of the CCMs, the Italian STJs are engaging via email and sharing interesting content until the commissions can be resumed.

The CIC TES stands in solidarity with those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. We hope that life can resume as normal in the near future, which will also enable us to restart our trophy measuring activities!

The TEB strongly encourages all hunters to have their trophies evaluated by a Certified CIC Measurer in order to enhance research possibilities and encourage a more wholesome approach to the evaluation, regardless of the trophy's potential to reach a medal limit.

## Our Network

The start of this year has been a busy one for the CIC Trophy Evaluation System. In January and February alone, we organised five events in three different countries! The CIC TES kicked off the year with three training courses, out of which two were held in Padenghe sul Garda, Italy and one in Skopje, North Macedonia. These resulted in the certification of 90 Certified CIC Measurers (CCMs)!

In between trainings, we organised the 5th Annual CIC International Evaluation at the CIC Headquarters, where a group of STJs has evaluated many strong gold medal trophies from across Europe. Finally, we participated at the annual FeHoVa with a presentation about TES and a trophy measuring demonstration.

The CIC TES would like to congratulate all those who successfully completed their certification! Furthermore, the success of all of these events depends on the commitment our STJs have for the CIC TES by volunteering to serve as mentors at these important sessions; a big thank you to

Tony Dalby-Walsh (UK)	Dušan Krajniak (SK)
Fritz Heje Hansen (DK)	Imrich Šuba (SK)
Dr. Nicolo Amosso (IT)	Norbert Bleier (HU)
Enzo Berzieri (IT)	Miloslav Vach (CZ)
Giovani Persona (IT)	Vladimír Diviš (CZ)
Larry Taaffe (UK)	Josef Feuereisel (CZ)
Aleksandar Čeranić (ME)	and Jan Jeniš (CZ).

We extend our gratitude to Imre Kovács (HU)  
who represented TES at FeHoVa!



*Presentation of CIC Trophy Evaluation System at FeHoVa*

The TES in numbers:

CCMs/STJs: 786 • Countries in the TES: 30

Measurements in the TED: 17103

**Did you know?**

**With 137 CCMs and STJs, Italy is the country with highest number of CIC Measurers!**



*North Macedonian training CCMs*



*Some of the trophies at the 5th CIC International Trophy Evaluation*

*Participants of the second training measuring a red deer in Italy*



*STJ team at the 5th Annual CIC International Evaluation (Left to right: Jan Jeniš (CZ), Josef Feureisel (CZ), Miloslav Vach (CZ), Vladimír Diviš (CZ), Norbert Bleier (HU) and Imrich Šuba (SK))*



*CCMs from the second training in Italy this year*



*Participants measuring a fallow deer in Italy*



*STJs measuring a red deer trophy for the CIC International Gold Medal*

*Nicolò Amosso teaching how to measure a chamois trophy at a training in Italy*

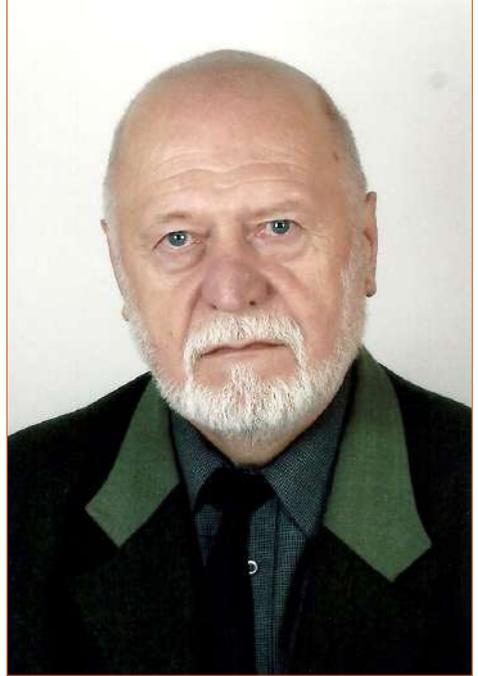


# In the Spotlight

## How did you get involved with trophy evaluation?

*I first started admiring hunting trophies as a forestry student. As I was interested in their evaluation, one of the professors taught me how to do it. I then attended regional trophy exhibitions and helped the measurers with evaluations. I visited all national exhibitions held in the Czech Republic after the Second World War (Brno 1965, Brno 1971, České Budějovice 1976, Nitra 1980, Brno 1985, Nitra 1990). In 1995, I was the co-founder of a hunting exhibition in Lysá nad Labem, where I continued attending as a measurer in the following years. In 2010, I was the initiator, and subsequently the patron, of the worldwide exhibition in Brno (100 years since the exhibition in Vienna). To use the CIC measurement system, I have completed a number of training courses on trophy evaluation since 2001, and was appointed as an STJ in 2019. From 2013 to 2018, I was the chairman of the national commission. In the Czech Republic, National hunting exhibitions take place every 5 years, where I usually evaluate 50 to 100 trophies in the commissions.*

*As an emeritus university teacher, I dedicated a lot of time to the Artemis Hunting Museum in Uhlířské Janovice. I am building the museum from my own resources without state subsidies. Besides measuring for the CIC, I've been also the Safari Club International Official Measurer since 2010.*



Miloslav Vach  
Czech Republic  
2019-STJ-004

## What role does trophy evaluation play in the management of wildlife in Czech Republic?

*Evaluation of hunting trophies is an important tool for monitoring the quality of wildlife populations. Having data on the evaluation of trophies from 1937 (since the CIC method for evaluating trophies was created) to the present, allows for comparison of the quality of game in the past and today. In the Czech Republic, wildlife breeding is a part of country's renewable natural resources. Trophy exhibitions are held every year in all regions of the Czech Republic to present the quality of game, which draws the attention a lot of hunters and the general public.*

How do you see hunting, and trophy measuring, as part of nature conservation in Czech Republic?

*Those who keep game must accept nature's management as a whole. Hunters engage every day in the conservation of nature and wildlife habitats, which benefits not only game species, but other animals too. Hunting is needed for maintaining wildlife populations (e.g. large ungulates and suids) at optimal levels, and within ecological and social carrying capacities. This is carried out according to selective principles, and one important factor is the quality of the trophy (horns, antlers). The evaluation of hunting trophies is an indicator of the quality of the environment and the work of hunters.*



“Like” us  
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outside of the  
CIC Magazine!

Do you know a member of the STJ/CCM network who should be in the spotlight? Would you like your event highlighted in our events section? Please send STJ/CCM nominations/event details to [L.milatovic@cic-wildlife.org](mailto:L.milatovic@cic-wildlife.org)

If you have any questions about the above information, or the CIC TES in general, please contact Luna Milatović, CIC Conservation Officer, at [L.milatovic@cic-wildlife.org](mailto:L.milatovic@cic-wildlife.org).

# CIC GOES DIGITAL

Dear Friends of the Hunting Auction,

We sincerely regret that the General Assembly in Riga had to be cancelled, which also meant that the traditional Hunting Auction could not take place as usual.

Despite the adverse circumstances, we have received wonderful and attractive donations from our loyal members. We would like to give many thanks for your willingness to donate!

Now, we are thinking about how and when we should organise the Hunting Auction. Several scenarios are possible, but we must adapt to the situation and act according to the developments of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In any case, we will start the Silent Auction online at the beginning of summer, and all members will be informed in good time on when this will go ahead.

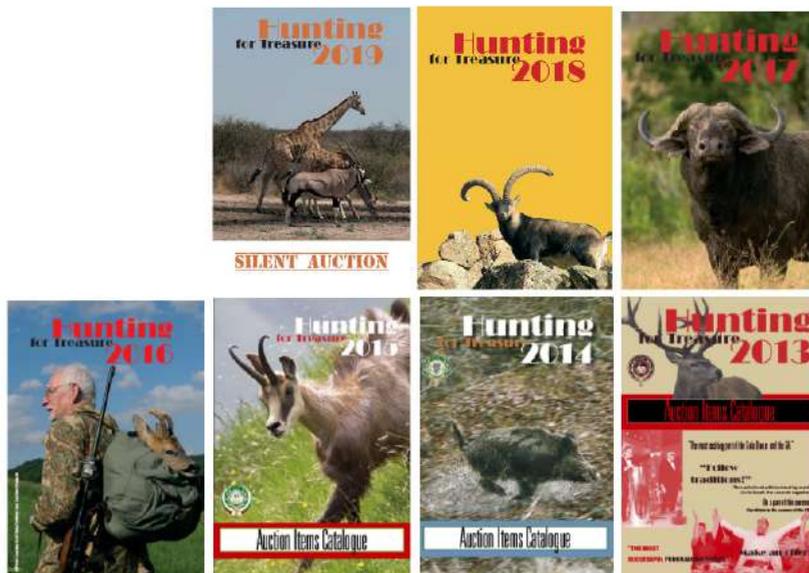
Of course, we would also like to organize a Live Auction. The date and place have yet to be decided, and we are currently in the process of investigating and testing the technical options for online participation for those who will not be able to attend the Live Auction.

We are sure that all will be able to overcome the technical hurdles and we sincerely hope that many of you will bid, and even participate online. We will send you the final date and all the necessary information in time.

Take care and stay healthy!

*Best regards  
Your Hunting Auction Team*

**Hunting**  
**for Treasure**  
**2020** **Online?**



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR GAME AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  
ICGC - Conservation through the sustainable use of wildlife

Welcome, Juan Carlos Alvarez Logout

- Home
- My Profile
- Phonebook
- Hunting Auction
  - Auction Home
  - Auction Rules
  - Auction News
    - Hunting News
    - Hunting Reports
    - Donation Forms
    - Auction Brochures
    - Advertisement
    - Links
  - Live Auction Items
    - Silent Auction Items
      - European hunts
      - African, American, Asian Hunts, Holidays
      - Game, Accessories, Art Pieces
- My bids
- News
- User Manual

### Live Auction Items

Sort By: Auction  
 Subcat: Hunting for Treasure 2019 - LIVE AUCTION

 <b>101 - Stalking and highseat</b> <small>Current bid: €4,300.00                      Bidder: Other member</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>	 <b>103 - 2 days driven hunt on big game and 2 half days hunt on ducks</b> <small>Starting bid: €4,000.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>	 <b>109 - Chamois hunt</b> <small>Starting bid: €1,800.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>	 <b>115 - Red stag in rut season</b> <small>Starting bid: €3,000.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>
 <b>118 - Wolf hunting, individual, high seat</b> <small>Starting bid: €3,000.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>	 <b>201 - Dove shooting Argentina</b> <small>Starting bid: €4,000.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>	 <b>205 - Plains Game Namibia Safari</b> <small>Starting bid: €2,000.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>	 <b>206 - 5 day Gazelle and bird shooting safaris</b> <small>Starting bid: €5,000.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>
 <b>306 - Rifle R8 Success Silence, Kaliber .308 Win., LL47 cm, HQ 7</b> <small>Starting bid: €6,000.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>	 <b>310 - Farlach Boromik 9,3 x 64 Mauser 1898</b> <small>Starting bid: €17,000.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>	 <b>126 - Participation at young Opinion's Global Youth for Sustainable Use (GYSU) 2019 event</b> <small>Starting bid: €100.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>	 <b>122 - Stalking and high seat</b> <small>Starting bid: €3,000.00                      Bidder: --</small> <a href="#">VIEW</a>

# Membership Platform

## News announcements to members

We are proud to present a newly developed **Membership Platform**, which includes improvements and expansions to the administrative and user sides of the site (<http://membership.cic-wildlife.org/>), as well as an on-line payment system. The expanded CIC Membership Platform allows access to individual profiles (with the possibility to update contact information), an online version of the [Phonebook](#), and the [Auction page](#) to all CIC members. All information is confidential, and available to members under personalized login details.

The new Membership Platform also provides all Head of Delegations and Working Groups individual access to the information related to their Delegation and members. This includes the most essential features for the Secretariat of Delegations.

The CIC has tried to improve its internal communication with its members, and introduced a new communication tool in the Membership system. This new feature allows the CIC to share important, internal news with members via direct, personalised messages. A personalised message goes out every time important news is published in the Membership and Hunting Auction websites. If you don't wish to receive any membership and/or auction related news, please go to your profile and untick the box(es). If you wish to receive the news again, just visit your profile and re-tick the box(es).

*(\*Please note that by unticking the box(es), you will not be receiving any news from the system, and the CIC cannot be held responsible if a member misses any important updates.)*

We encourage our members to use the new, online tools, and hope that they find it more effective and practical than the previously used channels and methods of communication. If you have any questions regarding new functions, or use of the Membership Platform, please contact us at [membership@cic-wildlife.org](mailto:membership@cic-wildlife.org).

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR  
GAME AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION  
ICGWC - Conservation through the sustainable use of wildlife

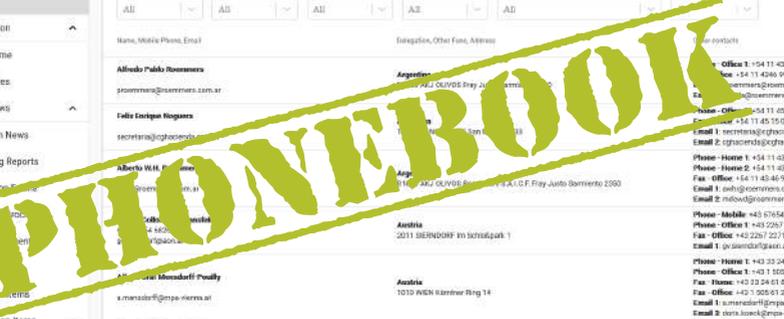
Welcome, Juan Carranza Alhambra LOGOUT

- Home
- My Profile
- Phonebook**
- Hunting Auction
- Auction Home
- Auction Rules
- Auction News
- Auction News
- Hunting Reports
- Donations
- Links
- Live Auction Items
- Silent Auction Items
- European hunts
- African, American, Asian Hunts, Holidays
- Guns, Accessories, Art Pieces
- My bids
- News
- User Manual

### Phonebook

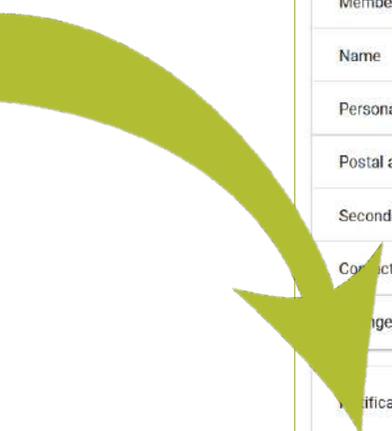
Filter last name letter:  Filter membership type:  Filter delegation:  Filter expertise:  Head of delegation and Executive Committee:  Filter member functions:

Name, Mobile Phone, Email	Delegation, Other Funs, Address	Contact details
<b>Allardo Pablo Romeros</b> p.romeros@romeros.com.ar	Argentina CALLE OLIVOS Pray...	Phone - Office 1: +54 11 4244 9203 Phone - Office 2: +54 11 4244 9515 Email 1: p.romeros@romeros.com.ar Email 2: p.romeros@romeros.com.ar
<b>Felix Enrique Rogeros</b> secretaria@igbceceba.com.ar	Argentina CALLE OLIVOS Pray...	Phone - Office 1: +54 11 45 15 01 14 Phone - Office 2: +54 11 45 15 01 14 117 Email 1: secretaria@igbceceba.com.ar Email 2: felix@igbceceba.com.ar
<b>Aberto W.H. ...</b> green@... .ar	Argentina CALLE OLIVOS Pray...	Phone - Home 1: +54 11 43 40 98 18 Phone - Home 2: +54 11 43 40 98 17 Fax - Office: +54 11 43 40 98 18 Email 1: aberto@green.com.ar Email 2: felix@igbceceba.com.ar
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<b>H.E. Majid Al Mussonir, Executive Director Emirates Falconers' Club</b> sahmud@aod.ae	UAE (United Arab Emirates) Abu Dhabi Environment Agency P.O.Box. 45165	Phone - Office: +971 26877171 Fax - Office: +971 26870038 Email 1: cshahmud@aod.ae Email 2: thami.perri@yahoo.com Email 3: thami.perri@yahoo.com
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### Edit Member

Membership data
Name
Personal details
Postal address
Secondary address
Contact information
Change Password
Notifications
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification about News <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification about Auctions
<span style="margin-right: 20px;">CANCEL</span> <span style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 5px 15px; border-radius: 3px; cursor: pointer;">SAVE</span>



# Cyberbullying of Hunters

by Aleksandra Matulewska and Dariusz Gwiazdowicz

Cyberbullying, as opposed to traditional type of bullying, seems to be a much more permanent form of humiliation, degradation, threatening due to the fact that everything that is posted on the Internet remains there for a longer time and social media enable tracing and tracking victims on an unprecedented scale.

The preliminary analysis of profiles of the most aggressive authors of entries against hunters indicate that the majority of them are females, who are relatively young as they are usually between 14 and 26 years old. They live in cities usually above 200 000 inhabitants. On many occasions they even do not realize what may be the consequences of their outbursts of Internet aggression. They do not check the truthfulness of information found on the Internet. They actually assume that the posts found there are based on facts (cf. the theory of naïve realism presented by Feigenson

During the *5<sup>th</sup> Women and Sustainable Hunting Conference* in Poland in November 2019, **Mrs. Aleksandra Matulewska**, AMU Professor Dr. Hab. PhD, gave an interesting presentation, which focused on cyberbullying and its effect on the community of hunters in Poland. The presentation was briefly described in the *2019/2 CIC Magazine* and was posted on the *CIC Facebook* page. Since then, we have received many enquiries about the presentation and relevant studies so we asked Mrs. Matulewska to provide us with more information. She was happy to share her work in the *CIC Magazine* for which we are very thankful.





The research paper  
“Cyberbullying in Poland” is  
available online



2014:115). Their perception skills are also very limited. Hunters in Poland have been involved in protecting and restoring to their natural environments such species endangered with extinction as the European bison, beavers, moose, Western capercaillie, peregrine falcon. However, people, brought up far from nature in the idealized urban world, very frequently resort to cyberbullying to stigmatize the community of hunters who is perceived by them as a community of ruthless and bloodthirsty killers only. Such people with no or very limited merit-based knowledge are easily manipulated.

What is more, it frequently happens that hunting and poaching are treated as one and the same activity despite the fact that the former must be carried out within the scope of law and hunting

This article was written using extracts from two papers on the phenomenon of cyberbullying, written by Aleksandra Matulewska and Dariusz Gwiazdowicz. Their research aimed to reveal the reasons for cyberaggression directed at hunters in Poland.

1. Aleksandra Matulewska & Dariusz J. Gwiazdowicz (2020) *Cyberbullying in Poland: a case study of aggressive messages with emojis targeted at the community of hunters in urbanized society*. In: *Social Semiotics*, 30:3, 379-395, DOI: 10.1080/10350330.2020.1731194

2. Aleksandra Matulewska & Dariusz J. Gwiazdowicz (2020) “I would kill the Director and Teachers in the School” Cyberbullying of Hunters in Poland. In: *International Journal for the Semiotics of Law* (forthcoming).

management, and the latter one is a crime and has nothing to do with sustainable wildlife management rules and preserving biodiversity.

The anthropomorphising of animal world and nature in general leads to limiting some activities such as hunting to stereotypical killing of innocent animals. The more distant people become with respect to nature, the more limited environmental knowledge they have and the more stereotypically they perceive various environment related phenomena.

There is no denying the fact that verbal aggression acceptance may lead to the escalation of anger. That may have disastrous consequences in the form of acts of physical violence, aggression and other undesirable actions. They may include violent protests, leading to scaring decision-makers who may be prompted to make decisions which are not best in a given situation. In Poland the actions include destroying the property, setting deathly

traps (a bomb planted on a hunting stand) and using fake news to defame some people or groups. It seems that the increasing aggression on the Internet directed at hunters is due to the tacit consent to such activity. It is supported by activists and some celebrities with a passive attitude of hunters. As a consequence, the phenomenon is escalating, there are protests and actions blocking hunting. In recent years, the first symptoms of ecoterrorism directed against hunters have been noted. It has included undercutting the hunting stands in such a way that they would overturn when hunters would be on top of them, digging in beams with nails to pierce the tires and cause the hunter's car to collide. However, the climax of this escalation occurred at the end of last year. As reported in *Gazeta Pomorska* of December 28, 2019, a mortar shell with attached wires had been installed on one of the hunting stands. Tossing explosives at hunting facilities is proof of the direction in which the form of aggression





being analyzed can develop. Its purpose is to intimidate hunters and make them abandon their statutory obligations. The aggression has also been triggered by Covid-19 pandemic. One of the reasons was the ban on visiting forests to increase social distancing. The other case referred to one of the top officials of the *Polish Hunting Association* who fell victim of cyberbullying after he had been diagnosed with the disease and one of

the Popular Polish newspapers published a malicious and misleading article about him. As a consequence the threats of setting his house on fire were sent to him.

The phenomena described above should stimulate the entire community to unequivocally oppose the aggression on the Internet and encourage to take effective actions aimed at its



*Prof. UAM dr hab. Aleksandra Matulewska graduated from Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland, Faculty of Modern Languages and Literature, (MA in linguistics and information science in 2000, PhD in general linguistics in 2005, doctor habilitated in applied linguistics in 2014). She is a translator, a member of the Association of Polish Translators and Interpreters (STP) and an expert member of the Polish Society of Sworn and Specialized Translators TEPIIS. She has been teaching legal translation and interpreting since 2003 at the graduate and postgraduate studies. She has lectured at workshops organized by the Translation Unit of the European Parliament in Luxemburg, STP and TEPIIS in Warsaw. So far she has published 4 monographs on legal translation, one coursebook and over 80 papers on specialised translation. She has also participated in over 100 conferences and workshops delivering speeches.*

elimination. It should be borne in mind that there is research proving that the marginalization of verbal aggression and its escalation may have dire consequences. Verbal aggression frequently transforms into bullying, bullying into various acts of physical aggression and in extreme circumstances the acts may lead to lynch or even genocide. Thus, counteracting cyberbullying is extremely important.

The image of hunters may be changed, though at this stage it requires a long-lasting actions. First of all, it seems necessary to make the public well acquainted with the difference between hunting and poaching. Apart from that there is a need to target groups that may take advantage of sustainable hunting for some reason. One should also realize that we live in the information age which is domineered by cyber-communication.

*Prof. dr hab. Dariusz Gwiazdowicz graduated from Poznań University of Life Sciences. in Poznań, Poland, Faculty of Forestry, (MA in forestry in 1991, PhD in forestry in 1999, doctor habilitated in forestry in 2007, full professorship in 2011). He cooperates with numerous universities worldwide. He has published as the author or a co-author over 10 books and 300 papers so far. He is also an editor of several books. His research interests include forestry, mites, parasites, hunting, GMO and biology. He has participated in many conferences worldwide delivering speeches.*



# NEWS FROM Q1 2020

## The UK Trophy Consultation

### What is it and where do we stand?



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

The Government of the United Kingdom (UK) are currently considering the introduction of a total ban on the movement of hunting trophies.

This past February, the UK finished conducting a public consultation on the current controls that govern the import

and export of trophies. The aim of the consultation was to gather evidence on whether trophies are beneficial, or detrimental, to wildlife conservation and human livelihoods.

Based on the outcome of this consultation, policymakers in the UK will be choosing from a number of future policy options. One of the policies that may be implemented is the introduction of further restrictions, or a total ban, on the import and export of trophies.

In order to demonstrate the wide-ranging negative impacts that such a move would have, the CIC was among countless other sustainable use organisations and individuals that submitted responses to DEFRA. Outlined in the CIC response were real life examples that demonstrate the value of trophies, and trophy hunting, as a tool to support wildlife conservation and livelihoods.

**Let Africa Speak -  
Open Letter to DEFRA**  
Subject: Involving Range Country  
Governments as part of Consultation  
on Proposed Ban on the Import and  
Export of Legally Hunted Wildlife

On 11 October 2019, the CIC sent out an open letter calling for the UK Government to involve range country Governments as part of their consultations on a proposed ban on the import of legally hunted wildlife. The letter was addressed to the Rt. Hon. Theresa Villiers MP (Secretary of State at the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) and the Rt. Hon. Zacharias Goldsmith MP (Minister of State at the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) and at the Department for International Development Affairs.

The decision to issue this letter came after the CIC learned of the UK Government's plans to conduct an urgent consultation on a potential ban on the importation of legally hunted wildlife. There were concerns about the



SOUTHERN  
TOWNS

# What is the UK trophy consultation?

The consultation was first launched by the UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) in November, 2019. The decision to hold a consultation came after a series of discussions on the topic of trophy hunting in the UK, including debates in the House of Commons and Westminster Hall.

While it was recognised that the importation ban was proposed with the intention of benefiting wildlife, without the proper consultation with those who manage the wildlife in question, these actions have the possibility to do more harm than good.

The open letter also gave mention to the controversy that surrounds the use of hunting as a conservation tool, with Zac Goldsmith MP describing the hunting of "endangered animals" as "morally indefensible". On this note, the CIC brought up the 133 scientists that supported hunting in a letter published in Science magazine. While

some admitted that they themselves were uncomfortable with hunting, they recognised the scientific evidence showing the benefits of hunting to wildlife and livelihoods. The authors advised Governments not to take actions that would undermine the existing well-managed hunting programs. In the words of Zac Goldsmith MP: "By placing a higher value on animals alive rather than dead, we will begin to turn back the clock on extinction." This is the principle of modern day, well-regulated trophy hunting works. It underpins a practice of sustainable use of wildlife.

<sup>1</sup> Theresa Villiers is no longer a Member, but was most recently the Conservative MP for Chipping Barnet, and left the Commons on 6 November 2019.



Rt. Hon. Theresa Villiers MP

© Commons Commission, <https://photos.parliament.uk/parliamentary>



Rt. Hon. Zacharias Goldsmith MP

© Commons Commission, <https://photos.parliament.uk/parliamentary>

It was recommended that Government Officials from these countries, as well as members of rural communities who live on the front line with wildlife, should be invited to visit the UK so that they can share information about their conservation and livelihood programs and their success. Due to the amount of misinformation on this topic, evidenced by the 3% hunting explained in the mouse, getting first-hand contributions from these individuals was presented as the best way to get accurate information.

The CIC also urged the UK Government to visit these countries to witness for themselves the important role that hunting plays in wildlife and habitat conservation, and to poaching efforts, empowering communities and engaging them in the conservation of wildlife.



discussions, particularly when the issue at hand can significantly impact a nation's wildlife and its peoples' livelihoods.

entry consultations part of

and livelihood ramifications a ban. Despite the best intentions proponents of this ban, it was that it had the potential to cause damage to wildlife populations, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

UK Government was urged to engage with the relevant Ministries and departments responsible for wildlife management in the countries that manage the wildlife that would be heavily affected by any potential importation ban. Given the socio-economic and ecological importance of hunting for many South African Development States (SADC), it was suggested that such consultations should involve at least the Governments of Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY  
ARDS A COMMON FUTURE

# INTERNATIONAL HUNTING – AN ESSENTIAL PART

## PAKISTAN

2541

200



1986

2005

Afghan Urial population

USD 2,7 million\*  
for communities



Hunting fees are used to employ 80 game guards



<100

3500

1986

2012

Markhor population

\*rounded figure



## TANZANIA



## MONGOLIA

1541

724



2010



2014

Argali population



13  
Tons

of game

## REVENUE

16,3  
hunting

photographic tou

4,7



in million US

For reference  
[www.bit.ly/be](http://www.bit.ly/be)

# T OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

## ANIA

USD 1,8 million (2013-2015)



on anti-poaching



meat

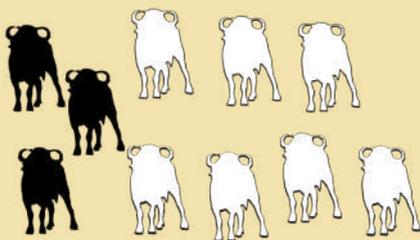
2014/15



s, please visit: [benefit\\_hunting](#)

## KENYA

70% decline in wildlife numbers after hunting ban

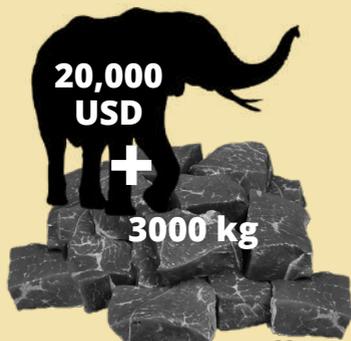


## MOZAMBIQUE & NAMIBIA

20% of revenues to communities



## NAMIBIA



63

## BOTSWANA

REVENUE 2006-2009



Hunting ban introduced in 2014, 12 months after ban:



2012 2014  
Human wildlife conflict incidents



USD 610.000 LOST



200 lost jobs

The CIC was actively involved in these discussions at DEFRA, in which they sought to get the opinions of the stakeholders involved.

Despite the evidence from those speaking in favour of trophy hunting, DEFRA decided to launch the consultation in order to re-evaluate the UK's current approach towards trophies, citing concerns over the conservation and livelihood benefits associated with trophy hunting and the trophy trade.

Some have argued that this was a largely political move in the run up to the national election in December, as certain segments of the UK public appear to be strongly in favour of a ban on trophy hunting.





*Photo by Rolf D. Baldus, Village game scouts in Ngarambe Village with poachers they caught*

## The potential impact of a ban on trophies

Currently, the movement of trophies in and out of the UK is enforced by *CITES* and the *EU Wildlife Trade Regulations*. Governing bodies such as *CITES* are responsible for determining the best possible approach towards imports and exports – this is done using the most recent wildlife science.

Implementing further restrictions on trophies, without considering the scientific evidence, will negatively impact hunting programmes around the world, which will be to the detriment of wildlife populations and rural communities.

In terms of conservation benefits, regulated hunting helps to secure wildlife areas from being converted in to agricultural land, thereby preventing a loss in biodiversity. In addition, hunting revenues are necessary in order to finance wildlife management, as well as anti-poaching efforts. Countless rural communities also benefit from hunting initiatives, which helps drive job generation and wealth creation. Other socio-economic benefits include the distribution of meat from hunts, as well as the funding of community projects, such as the building of schools and hospitals.

While some of these issues may not seem relevant to all of us, it is also important to note that a total ban on all hunting trophies would include non-CITES listed species, such as roe deer, red deer, fallow deer, muntjac, or sika. Therefore, any hunter that goes to the UK, or countries that benefit from UK hunters, would be affected by such a ban.

## What we should expect going forward

While the overall sentiment coming out of the UK suggests that restrictions on trophies may be introduced, what should not be discounted is the strong response from the sustainable use community.

This includes a significant contribution from CIC members, who were responsible for dozens of submissions that were sent to DEFRA. In order to facilitate our members in these submissions, the CIC distributed consultation guidance documents, that assisted our members in drafting accurate and science based responses.

In addition, the CIC encouraged the UK government to involve the countries, governments and stakeholders that would be affected by such a ban in their decision-making process. Those with the most to lose would be countries that depend on the sustainable use of wildlife to support their wildlife and people. It should be noted that DEFRA have responded to and acknowledged receipt of a letter from the CIC, which looked to

disprove the common misconception that communities in hunting areas receive only 3% of hunting revenues. It is hoped this indicates that this clarification will be taken into consideration during DEFRA's processing of consultation submissions.

In their response, it was also suggested that all evidence will be taken into account before any final decision is made. The methodology that will be used, and the expected timeline for results, has not been officially released, despite direct inquiries by the CIC. We will continue to monitor the developments.

# HUNT

MAGAZINE  
A WORLD OF HUNTING



VOLUME ONE - ISSUE II

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# “Building Alliances”

It was the CIC’s motto during their attendance at this year’s Dallas Safari Club Convention in Dallas, United States



For decades, Dallas Safari Club’s annual convention, which took place Jan. 9-12, 2020 at the Kay Bailey Hutchison Convention Center and Omni Hotel Dallas, United States, not only set the standard for sporting enthusiasts from around the world, but organized seminars to cover everything from field medicine and deer genetics, to anti-poaching efforts in Africa and around the world. This year’s Conservation, titled “*Heritage*,” welcomed more than 30,000 outdoors-men and women, and raised millions of dollars to benefit wildlife conservation, as well as the DSC and Dallas Ecological Foundation’s education programs. The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) was represented by **George Aman**, President of the CIC, and **Tamás Marghescu**, Director General of the CIC.

The CIC has a close working relation with DSC, and the CIC's presence at the Convention further strengthened the CIC's goals; representing hunters worldwide and building alliances, one of the top priorities of the organization.

George Aman was invited to speak at the reception of *Congressional Sportsmen Foundation*, organized at the Dallas Safari Club Convention, where he expressed his gratitude to Dallas Safari Club for providing the CIC with a platform at the Convention to network

with the American constituency. One of the most significant constraints of the hunting community is the inability to make available the required financial resources for intensified communications from hunters to the public. He highlighted in this context the *"1 euro per hunter"* initiative of the CIC, which was launched last year. The threats to hunting are global in nature. The President underlined that communication and international cooperation are the keys to succeed in the battle hunters are facing nowadays.



In the framework of the Convention, the CIC, together with DSC, organized the first *National Journalism Symposium on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wildlife Resources*. The aim of the one day event was to bring together journalists, writers, and photographers from various backgrounds to discuss how to best communicate wildlife conservation issues and hunting as a tool for conservation to a non-hunting audience.

The main theme was how media biases influence the success of conservation, for better or worse. Whether through hunting or non-hunting media, the implementation and ultimate success of conservation projects is often lessened because of the frequent inability of hunting and non-hunting organizations to collaborate or even communicate effectively for the greater good of wildlife. Participants discussed some of these instances, including current events, and put forth some suggestions. Throughout the symposium participants discussed examples of how negative media and emotion based journalism has caused real world consequences that is not in the best interest of conservation, and what a path forward looks like to start fostering more constructive conversations amongst these organizations, and hunters. Much focus was also placed on the implications that public opinion and media campaigns in the 'west' can have on the rest of the world, how that could be positive or negative, and how hunters might improve that strategy in our their own pursuits. One of the outcomes of the meeting was that success stories should be told by credible sources,

and that messages should not only be tailored down to audiences, but also to communication channels. This is particularly true in the United States, where social media has taken over the printed media, and influencers form the public's opinion.

# NATIONAL JOURNALISM SYMPOSIUM

8 JANUARY 2020

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wildlife Resources



Dallas, Texas, United States  
8 January 2020



MODERN HUNTSMAN

# Zambia Agrees to Pay Hunting Fees to Rural Communities



Communities in Zambia will receive the ZMK19.8 million (about EUR 970 000) in hunting fees that was owed to those living in hunting areas.

Zambia's Minister for Tourism and Art, **Hon. Ronald Chitotela**, confirmed that the *Zambian Government* will release these funds in statement made at the Ministry on 20 February 2020. Six traditional chiefs, including **Senior Chief Luembe**, were also in attendance during this announcement.





Hon. Chitotela spoke of the importance of community involvement in the conservation of wildlife, and highlighted the role that communities play in protecting animals from threats such as poaching.

Senior Chief Luembe also underlined the activities of traditional leaders, who are involved in managing encroachments, poaching and fishing rights.

On the topic of motivation, **Chieftainess Msoro** said that this move by the Government of Zambia will provide incentives for community scouts, which in turn will increase tourism earnings and development. It was mentioned that these scouts have been fulfilling their conservation duties for the past 19 months without payment.

The International Council for Game and *Wildlife Conservation* (CIC) would like to congratulate its State member, the Republic of Zambia for agreeing to release these funds to their rural communities. Providing incentives for communities to conduct conservation activities is a foundational principle of sustainable use, and supporting these frontline workers should be a top priority for all countries that employ sustainable use as part of their wildlife management strategy.

# Sustaining All Life on Earth – World Wildlife Day

On 3 March we joined our wildlife conservation colleagues in celebrating the *United Nations World Wildlife Day*.

The theme this year was *“Sustaining all life on Earth,”* with the aim of highlighting the importance of plant and animal species as components of global biodiversity, and how these species can support people coexisting with wildlife.

The sustainable use of biodiversity is also a major focus for this year’s World Wildlife Day. Sustainable use is widely recognised as a means of achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), including Goal 14 (Life Below Water), 15 (Life On Land), 1 (No Poverty), and 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns).

**George Aman**, President of the CIC, stated, *“The UN World Wildlife Day is a great opportunity for people and organisations around the world to come together and unite in their passion for wildlife. I believe that this year’s*





*focus on sustainable use is particularly significant. With biodiversity at threat in all areas of the world, it is essential that wildlife is used sustainably for the benefit of global conservation efforts and as a means to support livelihoods.”*

As an organisation that advocates for wildlife conservation through the principles of sustainable use, the CIC would like to underline the importance of this year’s theme. When sustainable use is conducted responsibly, it is an invaluable tool with countless applications that can be utilised in global wildlife management policy.

With the fifteenth meeting of the *Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP15)* taking place in October, 2020 (meeting postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic, *see article*) where new biodiversity targets for the next decade are due to be decided upon, it is hoped that sustainable use plays a key role in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.





# 21<sup>st</sup> Session of the CIC Coordination Forum for Central and Eastern Europe

The 21<sup>st</sup> Session of the CIC Coordination Forum for Central and Eastern Europe took place in Skopje, North Macedonia, on 26 February 2020.

The meeting was well-attended, with some 30 participants including CIC Honorary President, Bernard Lozé and CIC Director General, Tamás Marghescu who greeted participants on behalf of CIC President, George Aman.



The meeting began with a welcome speech from the President of the *Hunting Federation of Macedonia*, **Mr. Vlatko Aleksovski**, followed by a welcome from the President of the CIC Coordination Forum for Central and Eastern Europe, **Mr. Vasil Vasilev**.

Participants from Central and Eastern Europe presented the latest state of hunting in their countries, contemporary challenges facing hunting, and the organisation of hunting movements in the region.

Some of the main challenges included the destruction of habitats through intensive agriculture, forestry and urbanisation; changing climates; and the illegal capture and killing of wild game.

*African swine fever was the focal topic of the day. The meeting allowed participants to present an update on the situation in their respective countries. Ultimately, the discussions centred around disease prevention and control, and some of the mistakes and lessons that could be learned from past experiences.*



# African Swine Fever Border Fence in Denmark

In December, 2019, images were published online which show a red deer that died as a result of a fence that was erected in Denmark, on the border with Germany. The 70km-long fence was erected to limit the risk of *African Swine Fever* (ASF) arriving in Denmark.

In response to this and similar incidents, the Danish Minister of the Environment, Ms. Lea Wermelin, tasked the *Danish Nature Agency* to find out how safety measures for animals could be improved. After a review, it was decided that the upper 60 cm portion of the fence should be supplemented with a net with smaller holes – this was so that the legs of jumping animals would not be caught.



## Animal welfare and Hunting

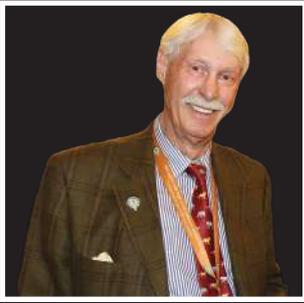
Animal welfare is a top priority for hunters and the CIC. Not only do hunters have a duty to prevent the suffering of hunted species, they also have a wider responsibility to care for all forms of wildlife.

Hunters commonly carry out activities specifically for the purposes of animal welfare. They assist in the necessary culling of wildlife populations in order to prevent unnecessary crashes in species numbers. Hunters are also involved in surveying and monitoring wildlife, particularly those susceptible to wildlife diseases (e.g. Chronic wasting disease, African swine fever). The active management of game populations, through activities such as feeding, helps to maintain animal health and prevents starvation.

The CIC has worked to address animal welfare concerns in recent years. A recent example of this was the CIC's involvement in the establishment of an **ASF Task Force**, led by the *European Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the European Union* (FACE). The Task Force played a crucial role in persuading the Belgian government to take the necessary steps to limit the spread of the virus following the outbreak in 2018, including erection of fencing. The use of fences to prevent the spread of ASF is not new, with the Czech Republic having successfully used fencing as a means of containing the spread of ASF in the country in 2017.



Read the full article on the [CIC website](#).



Stefan Bertele

It is with great sadness that we are announcing the passing of CIC member, **Stefan Bertele**.

**Emmanuel La Roche**, Head of the Swiss CIC Delegation and a personal friend of Mr. Bertele, wrote the following obituary following his passing.

*"I have the sad duty to inform you that the CIC and myself have lost a very valuable, faithful and cheerful comrade.*

*Stefan Bertele first joined the CIC in 1973, and was therefore one of our longest standing members. As long as he was in good health, he was actively involved in CIC activities, with his last involvement being the General Assembly in Montreux, 2017. For him, the General Assembly in Tehran, 1974, was a particular highlight that he was able to experience.*

## In Memoriam

*But my friendship with the deceased is much older. I knew him for 50 years, and though we never hunted together, we shared many CIC stories.*

*Stefan will be greatly missed by the Swiss delegation and especially me."*

*Emmanuel La Roche  
Head of the Swiss CIC  
Delegation*



Maître Giovanni Bana

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the passing away of **Maître Giovanni Bana**. Maître Bana, former Head of the Italian CIC Delegation, a life-long warrior for the causes of nature conservation and hunting as a conservation tool, a unique and passionate character finally lost his fight against COVID – 19.

The CIC is deeply thanking Maître Bana for his continuous support to the CIC, as member, Head of Delegation, lawyer and fatherly friend to many CIC members. We convey our sincerest condolences to his family and friends. May he rest in peace and continue hunting in the eternal hunting grounds.



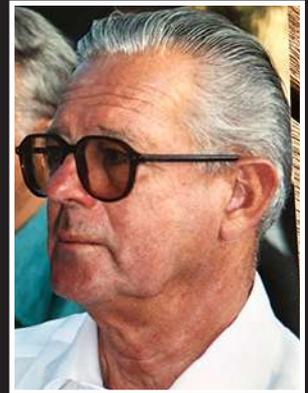
Baron Friedrich „Fritz“  
Mayr Melnhof

**Baron Friedrich „Fritz“ Mayr Melnhof**, born 1924, passed away on his „Glanegg“ estate on 14 April 2020.

Driven by his entrepreneurial spirit, political understanding, generosity and caring for others, he was one of the leaders in rebuilding Austria after WW2. In his work, he combined the love for his vast family and his commitment to society, holding the position of Finanzlandesrat (Minister of Finance) for the state of Salzburg for two terms, and was Salzburg's Landesjägermeister (head of hunting) for 30 years. Fritz openly displayed his love and commitment

to conservation as a very active member of the CIC for many years. His positive approach towards life and its challenges, his way of handling his position as center and head of a big Christian family and his achievements in politics, as estate-owner and as industrialist make him a towering role-model for all of us.

The CIC would like to pay its respects and give our thanks and condolences to the Mayr-Melnhof family.



Hubert de Boccard

**Mr. Hubert de Boccard**, one of the longest standing members of the CIC, passed away at the age of 96. He became a member during the CIC General Assembly in Athens, 1979. Not only was he involved in the work and the activities of the CIC as a member, he also took an active role within the organisation when he was elected as Treasurer of the CIC. His wife, **Mrs. Marie-France de Boccard**, is also a long-standing member of the organization.

The CIC would like to extend its deepest condolences to the family and friends of Mr. de Boccard, and would like to thank him for his years of service at the CIC.

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