9th International

Wildlife Ranching Symposium



Back to basics: "HUNT FOR FOOD" Wildlife Industry to regulate game meat



The inhumane reality of domestic meat production......

Irish calves died under horrific conditions while transported from Ireland to France breaching EU laws and not reflecting first world standards Global Meat News - May 2016



The South African

Current Contributions

- ✓ R20 billion GD contribut
- Decent bs: 000 at better s

So how safe are trophy meat

50 000 tons o Mat per

WHO
OWNS
THE GAME
MEAT

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aural land converted to sustainable my

land use model

esou ces for Africa's people



FACTS...

Focus on meat production

- Hunting growth of the second increase in a second in a second increase in a second in a secon
 - and not the hunt!
- Number of animals hunted locally declined by 33% from 2005 to 2015
- Trophy hunting with a 31% decline in the number of animals hunted from 2007 to 2013
- Foreign hunters visiting South Africa, from just over 16 000 foreign hunters in 2007 (before the economic crisis) to around 8 950 foreign hunters in 2014
- Global Industry Survey Global Meat News: 77% of respondents indicated that industry must emphasis and increase regulation on animal welfare

Perspectives in the Game industry

Based on the available data, it is estimated that the consumptive utilisation of game animals in South Africa is unlikely to exceed 70% of the annual offspring, which suggests a healthy population growth rate. Game numbers are constantly on the increase and so is the number of hectares dedicated to game ranching. However, this emphasises the need for future development in terms not only ensuring the growth of well-established consumptive markets (biltong and trophy hunting), but also the establishing of new consumptive market opportunities to ensure game ranching remains an economically viable land use option

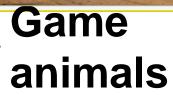
EXPORT SCOPE

- Germany is the largest consumer of venison importing about 20,000 MT per year at a wholesale price of \$12.20 to \$14.65
- Korea imported 4,941 MT of venison from New Zealand and Australia last year.
- One meat importer in <u>Singapore</u> is bringing whole frozen carcasses of venison per month (or 240 tonnes per year) at a price of \$5-8/kg
- Japan imports about 144 MT of venison chilled or frozen boneless. The wholesale price is 2,400 yen/kg.
- In addition to the markets identified above, the Halad market is the largest undeveloped market

Game Meat vs. Domesticated Meat



Domesticated animals



Legal guideline from before 1992	No legal guideline up to date
Product development and research	No product development and only limited research
Extensive marketing	No marketing
State subsidized i.e. food security	Not acknowledged as food-producing enterprise
High carbon footprint and low tolerance for global warming	Low carbon footprint (fewer human interventions-antibiotics, supplements), good tolerance for global warming
Inhumane transportation and slaughtering procedures	Animal humanely hunted in natural environment
Mainly feedlot supply to abattoirs	Free roaming animals
High production costs	Low production costs
69% of SA for grazing (red-meat production)	79% of SA for game farming (game-meat production)
Manipulated product- poor health, low income, high crime, harmful to environment	Natural product- increase health, high income low crime, enhance environment
Local red meat demand exceeds production – currently, SA imports >48% to meet demand	Game meat production could supplement the red-meat market



Industry planning for the future:

- 1. GDP Contribution
 - R75 to R100 billion per annum
- 2. Decent jobs
 - 250 000 decent jobs, Steady improvement in living standards
- 3. Food security
 - Produce from 150 000 to 250 000 tons of game meat per annum Facilitate the export of game meat with a target of R1 billion exports (FMD permitting)
- 4. Agrarian development, biodiversity and conservation
 From 20 to 30m ha for game ranching/From 20 to 30m head of game
 More species on all game ranches
- 5. Transformation initiative
 - Wildlife Lab proposal
 - Formalize and Legalize SA game meat
 - Network of meat processing facilities
 - Create opportunities in the supply chain for deracialised empowerment
 - Education and upliftment through skills development and training
 - Manage and build the game meat industry to its full potential

Wildlife Lab Initiative 2016

Baseline

- ✓ Currently 20 million ha marginal agricultural land used for semiextensive game ranching (20 million head of game - 6 more than cattle)
- √ R 2.300 billion embedded capital in land and animals
- √ 20% of red meat in SA is game meat produced without any game meat safety regulations
- √ 180 slaughter facilities unrecorded on >10 000 game ranches

Risks

- ✓ Draft Game Regulations not published as yet
- ✓ Significant private sector investment must be found to fund the initiative
- ✓ The game meat initiative will not develop any infrastructure owned or managed by government

Budget/Partnership for a R 490 million Investment

- ✓ Private Sector will contribute 72% of investment
- ✓ DTI/Treasury to cover 22%
- ✓ DAFF for GAMPO 6% = R6.5 million



Salient features of the Game Meat

Initiative - detailed 3ft. implementation plan developed for 2021

Summary statistics of additional Game Meat Production:

✓ Additional game meat (tons)	18.500
✓ Revenue (R'million)	2.141
✓GDP (R'million)	599
✓ Salaries and Wages (R'million)	300
✓Direct and indirect jobs (#)	
on farm and processing	2.500
✓Direct jobs (#) In processing	1.750

*By 2021, each of 110 processing facilities will create 1-20 direct jobs and generate R 14. m in revenue

Wildlife Lab 100 feet

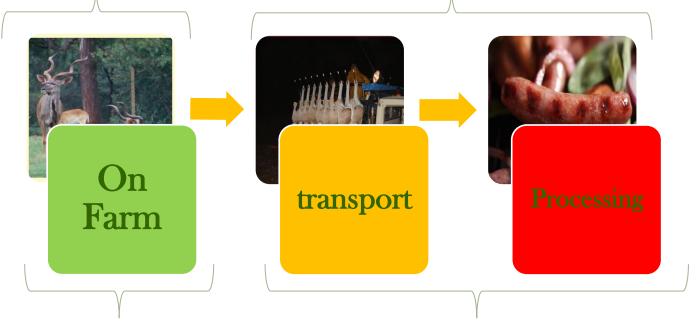
- Game Meat Regulations to be gazetted
 - → Minister to publish for public comments publication
- Conclude the SA Game Meat Project Office (GAMPO)
 - → MOU-DAFF and WRSA, business plan and budget with appointed project management
- → Notice of Interest (NOI)
 - → Producers, processors, retailers SMME`s, % income for quality research fund, Academic Institutions
- Macro business case developed
 - → National infrastructure, cold chain transport, curios outlets, tourists markets, export
- Training Requirements
 - → Basic meat hygiene, 1&2 meat inspection, "blokman", curio training, furniture/clothes product
- Support entities identified
 - → Canning plants, business planning, taxidermy, curio initiatives
- → Local Market awareness
 - → Poster developed, school initiatives, quick health snacks, slimming, body building, health
- National Agricultural marketing Council
 - → Funds, new markets, international campaigns i.e. emergency food UN
- → Facilitate the new processing facilities
 - → Assistance -architects, builders and consultants. Skills program. Competent SMME`s identified
- → 2030 projection of processing facilities for 1 June 2021
 - → Potential areas for growth and development. Expertise from current producers/experts ,MOU`s



View from the Processing Perspective:

Indirect in the supply chain

Direct jobs in the Game Meat initiative



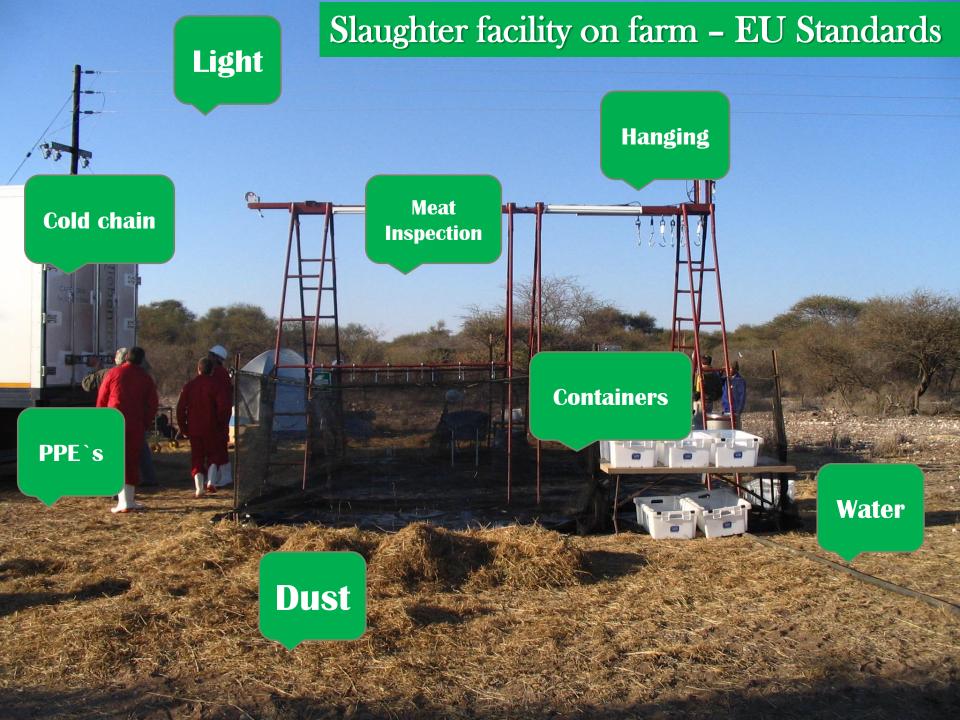
Direct in the supply chain

Indirect jobs in the Game Meat initiative

View from the Farm Perspective:







Chilling and transport of PDGC from farm to processing plant







Bush animals hunted for meat	Game animals hunted for meat	
Customary biodiversity used for protein food	Customary biodiversity used for protein food	
Economic gain as main objective	Economic gain as main objective	
Mostly illegal	Mostly Illegal	
Preferred taste and meal, for deli-varieties	Preferred taste and meal, for deli-varieties	
Animals most productive and resilient when managed	Animals most productive and resilient when managed	
African animals adopted to African ecosystems	African animals adopted to African ecosystems	
Resource with no ownership of animals or land	Resource owned by private ranchers on privately owned land	
Depleted and shrinking populations	High growth and increased populations	

Solutions to the Challenge = Ownership

Meat production - Bush and Game animals:

- 1. Ownership will ensure sustained numbers
- 2. Develop private wildlife production systems
- 3. Implement harvesting systems
- 4. Full utilization (with innovation) of everything that comes from the wild/bush
- 5. Allow/create true potential in terms of commercial value



Special gratitude:

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