



2008 / 2



© Irodenka

Conseil International de la Chasse et de la Conservation du Gibier  
Internationaler Rat zur Erhaltung des Wildes und der Jagd  
International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation

**Inside this issue:**

55 <sup>th</sup> General Assembly	1, 6
Markhor Award	1, 3
Protecting the Endangered Vultures	7
Edmond Blanc Awards	8
Literary Prizes	9
Hunting: a Tool for Sustainable Rural Development	12
Partridge Management Workshop	13
Lead Ammunition	14
Mushrooms & Markhor	15
CIC Ball	16
CIC Coordination Forum Meeting	17
Jubilee of the Russian Hunters Association	18
62 <sup>nd</sup> Forum of Iéna	19
The Future of the European Bison	19
Global Youth for Sustainable Use	20

## 55<sup>th</sup> General Assembly Sustainable Hunting Promotes Conservation

The 55<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the CIC – the World Forum for Conservation through Sustainable Hunting – closed with a positive and cohesive note in Marrakesh on the 25<sup>th</sup> of April. The meeting, held under the patronage of His Majesty the King Mohammed VI of Morocco, also marked the 80th anniversary of the organization and had attracted over 500 partici-



pants, a record number, representing 46 countries from around the world. Among those who attended were representatives from the FAO, the CITES, the CMS, the AEWA, the FACE, the IUCN as well as government delegations, national hunting organizations and scien-

tists. Central to the discussions was a critical review of trophy hunting, identified as a significant factor in rural development, provided it is carried out in a sustainable manner and with integrity and respect for local conditions. Many positive examples of recreational hunting were documented from around the world including Africa, Asia and Central America.

*(Continued on page 6)*

## Markhor Award

Five Community Based Conservation Organizations in Tanzania and the Niassa Reserve in Mozambique received the CIC Markhor Award for Outstanding Conservation Performance during the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Bonn, Germany.

The award ceremony took place on Tuesday, 27 May 2008, during the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on

Biological Diversity (CBD), held in Bonn, Germany. The recipients are the five Tanzanian Community Based Organizations, which represent the 29 villages within the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor in Tanzania, and the Sociedade de Gestão e Desenvolvimento da Reserva do Niassa (SRN) of Mozambique.

The SRN is Mozambique's largest conservation area, funded

*(Continued on page 3)*



*Painting by Bodo Meier*



## President's Message

Der Präsident macht auf drei bedeutende CIC-Veranstaltungen aufmerksam: 500 Teilnehmer aus nahezu 50 Nationen haben sich bei der Generalversammlung in Marrakech versammelt. Präsident Schramm dankt Ihnen für Ihre dauerhafte Unterstützung unserer Aktivitäten und für das Mandat, das Sie ihm nochmals gegeben haben. Durch einen einstimmigen Beschluss werden die Aktivitäten des CIC in Zukunft in drei Pfeiler eingeteilt: „Politik und Recht“, „Angewandte Wissenschaft“ und „Kultur“.

Der CIC Markhor Preis für herausragende Beiträge zum Artenschutz wurde erstmals an den Selous-Niassa Wildtierkorridor zwischen Tansania und Mosambik vergeben.

Es gab eine weitere interessante Veranstaltung in Bosnien-Herzegowina. Das CIC Koordinationsforum für Mittel- und Südost-Europa hatte seine Sitzung in Sarajevo am 5. Juni, um Jagd- und Wildhegefragen zu diskutieren. Der CIC trug dazu bei, die Mitglieder von geographisch und ethnisch verschiedenen Regionen zusammenzubringen.

Le Président attire l'attention sur trois événements importants du CIC : Le CIC a réussi à réunir plus de 500 personnalités venant de près de 50 nations à l'Assemblée générale de Marrakech. M. Schramm vous remercie pour votre soutien et pour le mandat que vous lui avez à nouveau accordé. Suite à une décision unanime, au niveau de l'organisation interne, le CIC a rationalisé ses activités sur la base de trois piliers : « Politique et droit », « Sciences appliquées » et « Culture ». Un mois plus tard le CIC a décerné, pour la première fois, le Prix Markhor pour la performance exceptionnelle dans le domaine de la conservation au projet du Corridor de Selous-Niassa entre la Tanzanie et le Mozambique.

Enfin, un autre événement important a eu lieu récemment en Bosnie-Herzégovine : le Forum de coordination du CIC pour l'Europe centrale et sud-est s'est réuni à Sarajevo les 5-6 juin pour aborder les questions de la chasse et de la faune. Le CIC a contribué à réunir des membres des différentes régions géographiques et ethniques.

## Dear Friends,



*Two prominent CIC events, our General Assembly as the "World Forum for Conservation through Sustainable Hunting" and the "Markhor Award Ceremony", play an important role in this issue of our Newsletter.*

*We are pushing in the right direction – never before has the CIC managed to assemble more than 500 people from almost 50 nations. Above all, I wish to thank you for your continuing support of our activities, and for the mandate you again have given me to assist in the CIC's progression. Internally, we have used our chance to streamline our activities based on the three pillars of "Policy and Law", "Applied Science" and "Culture". The decision of our General Assembly was unanimous. Now it is up to us, your elected officers and our management team, to implement this core decision. A detailed implementation proposal will be presented to the Council in November.*

*Externally, we have been able to demonstrate, for the first time in the history of the famous "Convention on Biological Diversity", that the hunting world, the advocates of sustainable use, could honour vital wildlife management cooperation in Africa. The Selous-Niassa wildlife corridor between Tanzania and Mozambique was the first to be honoured with the CIC Markhor Award for Outstanding Conservation Performance. This award, and the recognition of sustainable use as a core principle of conservation, is a real "First" and underlines the significance that the CIC places on better understanding of people through their common passion for nature and game-management,*

*particularly those who have a troubled history.*

*Talking about benefit for the people, I just returned recently from another exciting event in Bosnia Herzegovina. Our CIC Coordination Forum for Central and South Eastern Europe met in Sarajevo on 5 and 6 June to discuss hunting and wildlife issues of common interest in Central Europe and the Balkan area. No doubt, thanks to the integrative personality of Veljko Varicak – as officially acknowledged also by the EU – the CIC has successfully contributed to bring together members of geographically very distinct regions. It is exciting to list the countries that were represented: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (with its three representations of Moslems, Serbs and Croats), Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia. We had the opportunity to individually visit all three Presidents of the different political areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina and confirm our common interests. The CIC's mottos "Game does not know borders" and "Extend your hand to your neighbour" were a point in case: we, the hunting world, do not represent the majority of the population, but we can play an extraordinary influential role in integrating even former enemies by creating pro-active alliances.*

*Enjoy a healthy summer and a fabulous hunting season.*

*Dieter Schramm*

Dieter Schramm  
President of CIC

## CIC Markhor Award for Outstanding Conservation Performance

*(Continued from page 1)*

through sustainable hunting tourism. The Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor links the Niassa Reserve with Tanzania's Selous Game Reserve. This transboundary corridor creates a link for genetic exchange and migratory movements of elephants, antelopes, wild dogs and other wildlife between the two reserves. To help ensure the conservation of wildlife, the 29 villages on the Tanzania side of the corridor have embraced hunting tourism as princi-

pal source of income for the villages, thus creating a positive linkage between wildlife and human livelihoods. In this way, transboundary conservation of biodiversity is achieved while at the same time empowering the people who live with the wildlife to secure their own future and livelihood.

During the Award ceremony, held at German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection. Ursula Heinen, Parliamentary State Secretary, stressed



the importance of sustainable use of natural resources, which forms the second pillar of the Biodiversity Convention.

Dr. Sigurd Lehmann-Tolkmitt, Head of the German CIC Delegation, thanked Tanzania and Mozambique for their outstanding conservation ►►

Der CIC vergab am 27. Mai 2008 während der 9. UN Umweltkonferenz in Bonn das erstmalig den CIC Markhor Preis für besondere Beiträge zum Artenschutz an zwei afrikanische Naturschutzeinrichtungen. Preisträger sind der Selous-Niassa-Wildtier-Korridor, der 29 tansanische Dörfer umfasst und das Niassa-Wildreservat in Mosambik. Letzteres ist das größte Naturschutzgebiet Mosambiks und finanziert sich vor allem durch nachhaltigen Jagdtourismus. Der Selous-Niassa Wildtier-Korridor verbindet dieses Reservat mit dem tansanischen Selous Wildreservat. Der Markhor Preis wurde gestiftet, um internationale Artenschutzprojekte zu würdigen, die die Erhaltung der biologischen Vielfalt und ländlicher Existenz durch Umsetzung der nachhaltigen Nutzungsprinzipien verknüpfen.

### The Selous-Niassa Region



With an area of 154,000 km<sup>2</sup>, the Selous-Niassa miombo, woodland ecosystem of southern Tanzania and northern Mozambique forms part of one of the largest transboundary

eco-regions in Africa. To the North is the 48,000 km<sup>2</sup> Selous Game Reserve and to the South the 42,400 km<sup>2</sup> Niassa Game Reserve. The northern boundary of the Niassa Game Reserve coincides with the Ruvuma River which forms the international boundary between Tanzania and Mozambique. The two protected areas

are linked by a corridor, the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor, which is approximately 120 km in length and 50 km in width.

The Ruvuma River, and associated riverine habitats, have been described as one of southern Africa's least known and most pristine major river systems known to support significant populations of large mammals, especially elephants. The elephant population of the Selous-Niassa range are estimated to exceed 80,000 animals and constitutes one of the largest elephant populations in Africa. Other significant populations of large mammal species include Roosevelt's sable antelope and Nyasa wildebeest, both subspecies are endemic to the area. Black rhinos are still found in both Selous and Niassa but numbers are low, especially in

Niassa. Genetic exchange between the Niassa and Selous ecosystems is known to take place across the ecological corridor.

The two award recipients both recognize and value the contribution that hunting makes in terms of conservation and livelihood security. The 29 villages in Tanzania, represented by 5 Community Based Organizations, have established a Wildlife Management Area which allows them to manage wildlife resources for their own benefit. In Mozambique, the Niassa Reserve uses revenue from hunting to pay for conservation activities such as ecological monitoring and anti-poaching patrols. In both cases, the use of wildlife and biodiversity is directly related to the long term conservation and improvement of human livelihoods.



Pour la première fois, le CIC a décerné le Prix Markhor pour la performance exceptionnelle dans le domaine de la conservation à deux organismes de conservation de la Tanzanie et du Mozambique. La cérémonie de remise du prix a eu lieu le mardi 27 mai 2008, à l'occasion de la 9<sup>e</sup> Conférence de la Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB) à Bonn en Allemagne. Les lauréats du prix sont des Organisations communautaires tanzaniennes, qui représentent 29 villages au sein du Corridor Selous-Niassa en Tanzanie, et la Sociedade de Gestão e Desenvolvimento da Reserva do Niassa (SRN) du Mozambique. Le SRN est la plus grande réserve naturelle du Mozambique, financée par le tourisme de chasse durable. Elle est reliée à la Réserve de gibier du Selous en Tanzanie par le Corridor de Selous-Niassa. Ce corridor transfrontalier sert à assurer l'échange génétique ainsi que les mouvements migratoires d'animaux. Le Prix Markhor est destiné à récompenser les projets de conservation d'intérêt multinational qui relient la conservation de la biodiversité et l'existence humaine par l'application des principes de l'utilisation durable.



► performance. He stressed that CIC feels strongly connected to conservation efforts in Africa and highlighted the importance of hunting principles that are guided by the sustainable use of natural resources. He pointed out that "in Germany, we have learned many lessons due to mistakes that have been made in the last 100 years". He added that, "German hunters can learn many lessons from the experience achieved by the people in Tanzania and Mozambique".

In his keynote speech, Robert Hepworth, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), underlined the efforts of the local communities of the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor and the Niassa Reserve in the conservation of nature

including migratory species through trans-boundary cooperation.

Ana Paula Samo Gudo Chichava, Deputy Minister for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs, Mozambique, welcomed



the Markhor Award as recognition of her country's efforts to meet international obligations, including the expansion of their protected areas to 15.5% of the land base.

CIC President, Dieter Schramm presented the CIC Markhor Award to Gilberto Vincente of Mozambique, and David Mgalla of Tanzania, and stressed the importance of peace in order to achieve conservation. "In many African countries, sustainable hunting and hunting tourism have increased populations of wildlife and

secured species diversity. Hunting bans have achieved the opposite." He called upon African governments to use revenue from hunting tourism to benefit the local people who live side by side with wildlife, and to reinvest in game conservation. "Only then will hunting really become sustainable!"

The Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ahmed Djoghlaif expressed his appreciation for the newly created award. "The CIC Markhor Award for Outstanding Conservation Performance is a unique award [...] which link the conservation of biodiversity and human livelihoods through the application of the principles of sustainable use including hunting."

For more information on both recipients:

[www.selous-niassa-corridor.org](http://www.selous-niassa-corridor.org)  
[www.niassa.com](http://www.niassa.com)

*Photos by Malte Dörter and Horst Niesters*



## About the Award

The CIC Markhor Award for Outstanding Conservation Performance has been established to honour conservation projects of multinational relevance that link the conservation of biodiversity and human livelihoods through the application of sustainable use principles. The prize is further intended to help promote the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, which have been developed to aid com-

munities and practitioners achieve sustainability. The Award will be given every two years during the occasion of the Conference of Parties of the CBD.

The name "Markhor" comes from Pakistan's threatened mountain goat species. Population numbers of the Markhor have multiplied 25 times in recent years as a direct result of sustainable hunting tourism. Income from hunting tourism provided benefits for the

local communities to conserve this threatened species. Funds are collected directly by the communities and are then used for species and habitat conservation and rural development.

Wildlife conservation projects are eligible to receive the CIC Markhor Award, and special consideration is given to those projects which focus on trans-boundary conservation and community-based natural resources management!

### Excerpts from the Statement from Ahmed Djoghlaif, CBD Executive Secretary, on the occasion of the 2008 CIC Markhor Award Ceremony



[...] I wish to express my enthusiasm and support for t h e

work, not only of the recipients of the 2008 CIC Markhor Award, but also that of the CIC itself.

Global biodiversity has both tremendous intrinsic and instrumental value for which substitutes cannot easily be found, if at all. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that at least 40 per cent of our global economy is based on the use of biological resources. In low-income countries, natural

capital constitutes about 26 per cent of their total wealth.

Consider also the role of biodiversity in cultural diversity. Nature shapes each one of its denizens. In certain communities, the environment underpins the very structure of social relations. However, as species disappear so too do social traditions and ecological knowledge. Indeed, those living in the Selous-Niassa Wildlife Corridor can tell us firsthand about the multifaceted value of nature in their lives.

The sustainable use of renewable biological resources is one of best ways to ensure the continued conservation of biolog-

ical diversity. Nature provides and sustains our very existence, and unless we value the benefits we derive from the use of biological resources, we risk losing them entirely – intrinsic value, cultural value. Indeed, the lessons derived from experiences of sustainable usage can be applied to all economic activities, including agriculture and livestock management, forestry, fisheries, and yes, even hunting and hunting tourism.

The CBD Secretariat is heartened and welcomes the efforts of organizations like the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation to work towards carrying out the objectives of the

Convention and supporting the goals of sustainable development.

A key to achieving long-lasting change, and one of the most important activities of the CBD, is to raise awareness of the significance and feasibility of sustainable use on the global scale. The CIC Markhor Award helps achieve this by recognizing projects and communities who have brought into the centre of their activities the Addis Ababa principles.

As the theme of COP 9 highlights, we truly are One Nature, One World, One Future. Indeed, the communities of Tanzania, Mozambique and Pakistan have inspired us all by living up to this motto.

### Excerpts from the Keynote Address by Robert Hepworth, Executive Secretary of the UNEP/CMS Secretariat, at the CIC Markhor Award Ceremony



[...] The Convention on Biological Diversity refers to t h e

Torghar project in Pakistan as the single best example of "best practises" of sustainable use. Thus I welcome the initiative of the CIC to use the Markhor as its flagship species for its new award to honour conservation projects that are community-based and that successfully use hunting as a tool for rural development.

Sustainable use projects are extremely difficult to implement successfully, and thus it is all the more important to recognise those examples that work and to share the lessons learnt. The project, which is being recognised today is noteworthy not only for

ticking all the Markhor Award boxes, but also because it is running in two countries and manages to make transboundary conservation work. This is a major achievement. The Convention on Migratory Species is on an every day basis involved in conserving species that cyclically and predictably cross national borders. International collaboration between range states is key to success; otherwise the efforts of a single country are unlikely to be effective and could, in fact, be in vain. But as you are no doubt aware, transboundary protected areas are anything but easy to set up and require dedication and stamina.

The two recipients of the CIC Markhor award conserve wildlife in Tanzania and Mozambique. Tanzania has been a member of

CMS since 1999 [...] Mozambique is just about to become a new member state of the Convention on Migratory Species! Thus the entire region of the Markhor award project will be covered by the Convention, which is excellent news, not least for migratory species.

Not unlike the Markhor project in Pakistan, both use hunting and sustainable use of wildlife for their own benefit and by doing so they conserve biodiversity in a crucial network of protected and unprotected areas [...].

[...] the initiative of local people in driving the vision of a transboundary conservation project from the bottom-up has been the key to success. Such efforts with a strong emphasis on transparency and best practises as defined in the recent European Charter

on Hunting and Biodiversity, which was co-authored by CIC, deserve international attention. I would like to urge Tanzania and Mozambique to support the Markhor award winners in their efforts at this critical early stage. Nature conservation without borders – this is what is required to protect wildlife for future generations. A great number of stakeholders, from the individual in an African village or here in Bonn right up to inter-governmental organisations such as the CIC and governments themselves are needed to ensure we reach our ambitious goals.

Read the full statements on the CIC Web site: [www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=344](http://www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=344)

## 55<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

Die 55. Generalversammlung des CIC ist am 25. April in Marrakesch in einer Stimmung der Zuversicht und Einigkeit zu Ende gegangen. Die Versammlung unter der Schirmherrschaft von König Mohammed VI von Marokko war auch die 80-Jahrfeier der Organisation, mit einer Rekordbeteiligung von über 500 Teilnehmer aus 48 Ländern. Vertreter von FAO, CITES, CMS, AEWA und IUCN sowie Regierungsdelegationen, nationale Jagdverbände und Wissenschaftler waren anwesend. Im Mittelpunkt der Beratungen stand die Jagd als Instrument für nachhaltige ländliche Entwicklung. Die Mitglieder nahmen einstimmig die neue Struktur des CIC an, die in drei Pfeiler eingeordnet wird: „Politik und Recht“, „Angewandte Wissenschaft“ und „Kultur“ und wählten Dieter Schramm erneut zum Präsidenten.

La 55<sup>e</sup> Assemblée générale du CIC a pris fin dans une atmosphère de confiance et d'unité à Marrakech le 25 avril 2008. Avec une participation record de plus de 500 personnes venues de 48 pays différents, cette rencontre a eu lieu sous le haut patronage du Roi Mohammed VI du Maroc et a aussi marqué le 80<sup>e</sup> anniversaire du CIC. Des représentants de la FAO, de la CITES, de la CMS, de l'AEWA, de la FACE ainsi que de l'IUCN, des délégations gouvernementales, des organisations nationales de la chasse et des scientifiques ont y participé. Un examen critique de la chasse comme outil du développement durable rural fut l'objet central des débats. Les membres ont approuvé à l'unanimité la nouvelle structure du CIC, qui se concentre sur trois pôles fondamentaux : la politique et le droit, les sciences appliquées et la culture.



## 55<sup>th</sup> CIC General Assembly Sustainable Hunting Promotes Conservation

*(Continued from page 1)*

Prior to the opening of the congress, two key international events took place, a symposium on "Hunting: a Tool for Sustainable Rural Development" on 21 April as well as a workshop on "The Future Management of the Red-legged Partridge in Spain and of the Barbary Partridge in Morocco", held on 22 April (see articles on page 12-13).

The General Assembly was officially inaugurated in the presence of H.R.H. Prince Moulay Rachid. On behalf of the host organization Dr. Abdelhamid Lhafi, High Commissioner for Water, Forest and Combating Desertification, welcomed the participants and thanked the CIC for having chosen to return to the ancient imperial city of Marrakech, which has now hosted a CIC General Assembly for the second time. The main focus of the congress set on hunting as tool for sustainable development, reflected the High Commissariat's desire to undertake a debate on development, both as a necessity and as a priority in rural areas. "The aim is to develop a management model for the hunting sector, in which hunting, as a recreational activity, should constitute a driving force for local and regional development. It should help with the restructuring of the rural development dynamics, by generating alternative income, and by contributing, therefore, to a re-consideration of the role of space in the vision on sustainable development" – stated Dr. Lhafi.

Robert Hepworth, Executive Secretary of

CMS, conveyed in his message: "At CMS we believe that the cooperation with hunters is of great importance for the conservation of wildlife. (...) Amongst yourselves, you represent a critical mass of wildlife managers, a group with considerable influence on both policy and applied conservation. But such influence is tightly linked to great responsibility. As such, you have a critical role to play in the quest that lies ahead. But, hunting can only be a tool for conservation if there are tangible benefits to local people. Unfortunately, the success of conservation projects based on sustainable use is limited to date. I would like to congratulate CIC for pushing the policy agenda ahead, not least through yesterdays' symposium."

Stephen Nash, Chief of Capacity Building Unit of the CITES Secretariat elaborated on how CITES helps hunters: "CITES can be complex and challenging to understand. I am very pleased to announce that CITES and the CIC are together producing a CD-ROM on CITES for hunters that will explain the Convention as it applies to hunters and their trophies, and followers of falconry. We would be more than happy if this small CD-ROM would become part of any tourist hunter's travel equipment – to help with the preparations and organisation of the hunting trip! In such a way, our joint project would contribute to both, supporting sustainable hunting tourism and

ensuring an outstanding hunting experience, free of any complications connected to the transport of trophies."

### CIC concentrates on three core areas

During the Opening Session, Members unanimously approved a new structure for the CIC, which focuses on three core areas of activities: Policy and Law, Applied Science and Culture. This new structure will be the basis for focusing CIC's work around the globe and funding of the Commissions and Working Groups. The plan aims at improving the organization's functioning and to make the CIC fit for its purpose: to ensure the future of hunting worldwide.

### Election of Officers

During the working sessions, the different Commissions and Working Groups elected their officers for the next term. The General Assembly at its Closing Session elected the officers of the Executive Committee. Dieter Schramm, who has headed the CIC since 1999, was unanimously reconfirmed in open ballot for a further three-year term.

The conference closed with a visit to the Toubkal National Park, the first National Park of Morocco, situated in the central part of the High Atlas Mountains.

For more information about the General Assembly, Commission Working Groups reports and photos please visit the CIC website or contact the Administrative Office.

## CIC Calls for Efforts to Protect Endangered Vultures

**The CIC has adopted a resolution at its 55<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, regarding the conservation of Vultures. Globally, Vultures are experiencing dramatic population declines and this has been linked to a drug used in cattle farming.**

Vultures play an important ecological and sanitary role in tropical habitats. Through their natural feeding on carcasses of wild and domestic animals, they eliminate bacteria and viruses and represent a natural competitor to wild dogs, foxes and hyena.

Vulture populations across the Asian subcontinent have declined dramatically over the last 15 years and some species are now on the verge of extinction. The declines have recently been conclusively linked to the use of the non-steroidal, anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) diclofenac, which is used for cattle, and that inadvertently ends up in the vulture food-chain. Following the treatment of cattle with diclofenac in several African countries, recent initial observations indicate that vulture populations are also on the decline there.

Amongst others, feral dogs and rats have taken over the role in the food chain that was previously held by the vultures. The additional feeding opportunities result in an increase in the feral dog and rat population which leads to an increased risk for human infections by a number of diseases, such as rabies or bubonic plague.

The Indian Government has banned the use of diclofenac for use in animals. As well, captive breeding programs have been started to help rebuild the vulture populations, but until the source of the problem has been removed, these programs cannot succeed. Following the treatment of cattle with diclofenac in Tanzania, initial observations show that the vulture population are decreasing. This leads to an increase of predators, increasing risk of rabies, anthrax and threatening of man and the African wildlife heritage.

Alternative NSAID drugs exist, and have been proven to be safe and effective and do not pose a risk to wildlife.

In order to conserve wildlife on the Indian subcontinent and in Africa, supporting initiatives of other NGOs for the protection of birds and recognizing the responsibility for human welfare, the 55th CIC General Assembly informs concerned Governments of the dramatic decline of vulture populations caused by diclofenac on the Indian subcontinent and the threat in Eastern and Southern Africa and urges them to ban the production, licensing, commercialising and use of this drug in cattle farming as well as proposes that concerned governments follow-up on the ban of diclofenac for veterinary use through veterinary services and health authorities.



Griffon Vulture (*Gyps Fulvus*)

Der CIC hat eine Empfehlung über die Erhaltung von Geiern in Marrakesch angenommen. Geier spielen eine wichtige ökologische und hygienische Rolle in tropischen Lebensräumen. Sie ernähren sich vom Aas toter Wild- und Haustiere, dadurch beseitigen sie Bakterien und Viren und tragen zur Vorbeugung von menschlichen und tierischen Krankheiten bei. Die Geierpopulationen des asiatischen Subkontinents sind innerhalb der letzten 15 Jahre dramatisch zurückgegangen. Der Rückgang wurde in letzter Zeit mit dem Gebrauch des nicht-steroidalen Antirheumatikums (NSAID) diclofenac bei Vieh in Zusammenhang gebracht, welches über die Nahrungskette die Geier erreicht und tötet. Das gleiche Problem wurde in Afrika kürzlich beobachtet. Es existieren alternative NSAID Medikamente, die erwiesenermaßen sicher und wirksam sind und die kein Risiko für Wildtiere darstellen. Der CIC mahnt den Gebrauch dieses Medikaments bei der Viehhaltung zu verbieten und schlägt vor das Verbot von diclofenac in der Tiermedizin durch die Regierungen weiterzuerfolgen.

Le CIC a adopté une résolution à Marrakech, concernant la conservation des vautours qui jouent un rôle sanitaire et écologique important dans les habitats tropicaux. En se nourrissant des carcasses d'animaux sauvages et domestiques, les vautours éliminent les bactéries et les virus et représentent un concurrent naturel aux renards et hyènes. Les populations du sous-continent asiatique ont dramatiquement diminué au cours des 15 dernières années. Il a été récemment conclu que cette diminution était liée à l'utilisation chez le bétail du médicament anti-inflammatoire non stéroïdien diclofenac qui aboutissait par inadvertance dans la chaîne alimentaire des vautours. Récemment, le même problème a surgi en Afrique. Il existe des produits pharmaceutiques NSAID qui ne représentent pas de risque pour la faune sauvage et qui se sont avérés efficaces. Le CIC propose d'interdire l'utilisation du diclofenac dans l'élevage du bétail et propose aux gouvernements de régler l'interdiction du diclofenac en usage vétérinaire.

Die Verleihung der CIC Edmond Blanc Preise fand in Marrakesch statt. Die Jury ehrte den Jagdverband „La Perdrix“ für seine Leistungen in Wildtiererhaltung. Der Verband pachtet seit 1982 ein Gebiet mit über 6 000 ha vom Staat. Dank des strengen Wildhegesystems, mit Schwerpunkt auf Felsenhuhn und Schwarzwild, sind die Felsenhuhnpopulationen erheblich gestiegen. Die Auszeichnung wurde auch an den „Verband für Jäger und Fischer in Moskau“ verliehen. Der Verband verwaltet ein Jagdgebiet von 3 312 000 Hektar mit eigenen Ressourcen und nimmt aktiv am Programm „Studie über den Bestand der Zugvögel und seinen Veränderungstendenzen in Russland“ teil. Edmond Blanc Diplome erhielten die Nationale Wildtiermanagement-Datenbank von Ungarn, die vom Jagdwirtschaftlichen Institut der Szt. István Universität in Gödöllő geführt wird, und die „Amministrazione Provinciale“ von Arezzo für die Verwirklichung eines optimalen, selektiven Managementsystem, gemäß den Grundprinzipien des CIC.

Le Prix Edmond Blanc du CIC a été décerné à Marrakech. Le jury a honoré l'association de chasse « La Perdrix » pour ses efforts de conservation du gibier. Depuis 1982, elle loue un terrain de chasse de 6000 hectares de forêt méditerranéenne. En développant un système rigoureux de gestion du gibier qui se concentre principalement sur la perdrix gabra et le sanglier, les populations de perdrix ont considérablement augmenté. Le Prix a également été décerné à l'Association moscovite des Chasseurs et des Pêcheurs. L'association gère 3312 hectares de zones de chasse et participe activement au programme relatif à l'« Étude de la population d'oiseaux migrateurs et tendances de leurs changements en Russie ». Les Diplômes Edmond Blanc ont été décernés respectivement à La Base de données nationale de gestion du gibier de Hongrie, dirigée par l'Institut de Conservation de la Faune de l'Université St István à Gödöllő et à l'Amministrazione Provinciale d'Arezzo qui a atteint une gestion sélective optimale en Italie conformément aux principes du CIC.

## CIC Edmond Blanc Awards 2008

**The CIC annually awards outstanding efforts in wildlife conservation and game management that are based on the principles of sustainable use of wildlife.**

**This year, the Edmond Blanc Prize was awarded to two winners: the hunting association “La Perdrix” in Morocco, and the “Moscow Association of Hunters and Fishers”. The “National Game Management Database of Hungary” and the “Amministrazione Provinciale of Arezzo”, Italy received the Edmond Blanc Diploma.**

### Prize Winners

As in previous years, the prestigious Edmond Blanc Prizes were given at the Closing Session of the 55<sup>th</sup> CIC General Assembly, held on 25 April in Marrakech, Morocco.



The jury, chaired by Dr. Nicolas Franco, honoured the hunting association “La Perdrix” for their efforts in game conservation. The Association was established in 1978 and since 1982 it rents from the state a land of 6 000 hectares of Mediterranean forest. Before the association obtained the rental rights, the area had been over-exploited by hunters and poachers coming from the nearby big cities. The Association developed a rigorous game manage-

ment system, focusing mainly on the Barbary Partridge and the wild boar. The measurements have included improving water supply, management of forest plots and carnivore populations. Thanks to strict hunting regulations, partridge populations have increased significantly. The local communities in the surrounding area are also benefiting: the association employs six full-time gamekeepers and annually provides 1,500-2,000 days of temporary employment.



The Prize was also awarded to the “Moscow Association of Hunters and Fishers”. The Association was incorporated in 1944 and is one of the largest public associations of Russia's hunters and fishers. The association manages 3,312 thousand hectares of hunting areas, using its own resources and at its own expense. The association unites more than 116 thousand members and employs 570 professionals. The Association is an active participant of the program “Study of the Population of Migrating Birds and Trends of their Changes in Russia”. [See related article on page 18]

### Diploma Winners

The National Game Management Database of Hungary is run by the Institute of Wildlife Conservation of the Szt.



István University in Gödöllő. The Database provides game management data for regional planning and for strategic decisions such as the quota system. Use of the database has benefitted both the hunters and the public, and improved the acceptance of the sustainable use of wildlife resources by demonstrating the principles of adaptive management.



The Amministrazione Provinciale of Arezzo has succeeded in reaching an optimal selective management of Bovides and Cervides according to the fundamental principles of CIC. The excellent results regarding fauna density and well-balanced culling have helped the establishment of a decent cohabitation between hunters with bloodhounds and selective hunters, offering therefore an example of harmony between different users of wildlife resources.

*Kristóf Hecker,  
Conservation Officer*

*Photos by Horst Niesters*



## Literary Prize Winners 2008

The 2008 Literary Prizes were awarded during the 55<sup>th</sup> CIC General Assembly in three categories: Cultural, Literary and Technical Prizes.



The Cultural Prize was awarded to Prof. Sándor Faragó, Hungary, for his book "Magyar Vadász Enciklopédia" (Hungarian Hunting Encyclopaedia). It is the first publication of its kind that gives a comprehensive summary of knowledge and information on hunting in Hungary. The book presents information on a wide variety of subjects including: the history of hunting in Hungary; information on Hungarian wildlife such as anatomy, ecology and habitat; information on the written and unwritten rules and the different methods of hunting; as well as information on trophies and trophy measurement. The book provides a good overview of the organizational structure of hunting in Hungary along with maps of hunting grounds around the country.



The Literary Prize was given to Maurice Von der Mühl, Switzerland, for his book "Comment l'esprit vint aux homes - Essai sur la chasse en préhistoire" (Spiritual development of man - Essay on hunting in prehistoric ages). This very readable book reveals the roots of our common passion for hunting based on an analysis of prehistoric findings. He describes the living conditions and the thinking of human and animals as well as the hunter's psychology. It is interesting to note that the aims of the ancient hunter are not so dissimilar to the aims of the CIC.

Hunting in prehistoric times was a tool to survive, nowadays recreational activity, but in many regions of the world it is still the only tool for sustainable development. Hunting accompanied humankind all over its development, and played a crucial role in the evolution of our practical intelligence.

The Prize was presented to Nicolas de Buman on behalf of the author.



The Technical Prize was awarded for the book "Wildbret-Hygiene" (Venison Hygiene), written by Prof. Dr. Rudolf Winkelmayr, Dr. Peter Paulsen, Dr. Peter Lebersorger and Hans-Friedemann Zedka, Austria. This book represents the most up-to-date publication on the hygienic aspects of processing game meat. It highlights the latest legal framework on international (EU) and national (Austria) level, data on microbiological issues and different considerations relating to disease affecting wildlife.

The process is described from the taking of the game through to the preparation of the venison: how to examine the game on its health condition before taking; how to hunt and consideration of animal welfare, the impact of the hunting method on the venison; and finally how to gralloch the taken game.

The Prize was presented to Martin Sturzeis on behalf of the authors.



Der CIC Literaturpreis wurde während der 55. CIC Generalversammlung in Marrakesch verliehen. Der Kulturpreis ging an Prof. Sándor Faragó, Ungarn für sein Buch "Magyar Vadász Enciklopédia" (Ungarische Jagd-Enzyklopädie). Es handelt sich um die erste Veröffentlichung dieser Art, die eine verständliche Übersicht über Wissen und Informationen bezüglich der Jagd in Ungarn vermittelt. Der Literaturpreis ging an Maurice Von der Mühl, Schweiz, für sein Buch "Comment l'esprit vint aux homes - Essai sur la chasse en préhistoire" (Spirituelle Entwicklung der Menschheit - Essay über die Jagd in der Urgeschichte). Dieses sehr lesenswerte Buch offenbart die Wurzeln unserer allgemeinen Begeisterung für die Jagd, ausgehend von einer Analyse urgeschichtlicher Funde. Der Technische Preis ist dem Buch "Wildbret-Hygiene" verliehen worden, dass von Prof. Dr. Rudolf Winkelmayr, Dr. Peter Paulsen, Dr. Peter Lebersorger und Hans-Friedemann Zedka, Österreich geschrieben worden ist. Dieses Buch ist die aktuellste Veröffentlichungen bezüglich hygienischer Aspekte bei der Behandlung von Wildfleisch.

Le Prix culturel a été décerné au Professeur hongrois Sándor Faragó, pour son livre « Encyclopédie de la chasse hongroise », un aperçu complet de la chasse en Hongrie dont l'histoire, la faune, les règles, les trophées et les cartes. L'auteur suisse Maurice Von der Mühl, a été récompensé par le Prix littéraire pour son oeuvre « Comment l'esprit vint aux hommes - Essai sur la chasse en préhistoire ». Le livre aborde les questions de la chasse d'un point de vue anthropologique. Le Prix technique a été décerné pour le livre « Hygiène de venaison », écrit par les autrichiens Rudolf Winkelmayr, Peter Paulsen, Peter Lebersorger et Hans-Friedemann Zedka, concernant les aspects hygiéniques alimentaires de la venaison ainsi que le cadre légal international et autrichien.

Photos by Horst Niesters



# 55<sup>th</sup> CIC General Ass

22-26 Ap



*Opening ceremony*



*Dr. Abdeladim Lhafi, High Commissioner, takes over the photos of Horst Niesters, exhibited in Marrakech in honour of HM King Mohammed VI, host of the General Assembly in 1992.*



*President Schramm thanks Abdellah Saidi, Regional Director for Water and Forest Management in Marrakech, for the warm-hearted hospitality*



*Commission meeting*



*Olivier Rolin Jacquemyns, Head of the Belgian Delegation and Bernard Lozé, Vice-President with Moroccan falconers*

Special thanks to Horst Niesters, Jan-Maarten van Vredenburg, Beatrix Irodenka for the photos of the General Assembly. For more pictures visit our website: [www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=140](http://www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=140)  
A DVD with the photos of the General Assembly is available from the Administrative Office.

# Assembly in Marrakech April 2008



*Excursion to the Toubkal National Park in the High Atlas Mountains*



*Prof. Sándor Faragó, Count József Károlyi, Tibor Lebocky, Dieter Schramm, Prof. András Náhlik and Dr. Imrich Suba*



*Pélage de Coniac, Olivier Chavane de Dalmassy and Robert Bordeaux-Groult from the French Delegation*



*Members and guests of the Italian Delegation enjoy the Moroccan gastronomy*



*Dr. Rolf D. Baldus and Joachim A. Wadsack, organisers of the pre-congress symposium*



*Closing session*

**See you in Paris on 29 April – 3 May 2009!**

## Symposium on "Hunting: a Tool for Sustainable Rural Development"

Unter dem Titel „Die Jagd: ein Instrument für nachhaltige ländliche Entwicklung“ wurde in Marrakesch ein Vorkongress Symposium mit Rednern aus Algerien, Benin, Deutschland, Frankreich, Kazachstan, Marokko, Namibia, Tansania und Tunesien. Ziel des Symposiums war es, aufzuzeigen, wie nachhaltige Jagd und Jagdtourismus Landbesitzern beträchtliche Einkünfte im Rahmen der ländlichen Entwicklung und Armutslinderung verschaffen und dass die Jagd ein starkes wirtschaftliches Instrument für die Bewahrung des Wildes und der Biodiversität ist. Der Hohe Kommissar für Wasser, Wald und Desertifikationsbekämpfung, Dr. Lhafi, stellte die Grundsatzfragen: Wie kann man ein Gleichgewicht zwischen Naturnutzung und ihrer Regenerierung halten? Und wie kann gewährleistet werden, dass der Nutzen der Jagd die Menschen in ländlichen Gegenden erreicht? Der britische Professor Jon Hutton, (IUCN SUSG) vertrat die These, der einseitige Schutzstandpunkt der europäisch und amerikanisch dominierten Schutzorganisationen ohne Rücksicht auf die Bedürfnisse der einheimischen Bevölkerung bedeute "eine Fortsetzung des Kolonialismus mit den Mitteln des 21. Jahrhunderts." In Anbetracht der künftigen Herausforderungen betonte Moujahed Achouri (FAO), dass Jäger eine ausgewogene Balance zwischen Ernte und Zuwachs hinsichtlich der Wildtiere benötigen und gewährleisten müssen, dass die Anwendung von nachhaltigen Nutzungsprinzipien die ärmere ländliche Bevölkerung begünstigt.

Un symposium pré-congrès a été organisé à Marrakech, intitulé « La chasse : outil de développement rural durable ». Les intervenants sont venus d'Algérie, de Bénin, d'Allemagne, de France, du Kazachstan, du Maroc, de Namibie, de Tanzanie et de Tunisie. Le symposium avait pour but de démontrer comment la chasse durable et le tourisme cynégétique génèrent des revenus considérables pour les propriétaires fonciers dans le cadre du développement ▶

The above was the motto of the one-day Pre-Congress Symposium organized by the Tropical Game Commission and the Agri-environmental Measures Working Group in Cooperation with the High Commissariat for Water, Forest and Desertification Control of Morocco (HCEFLCD) and the FAO. Symposium Speakers came from as far as Algeria, Benin, Germany, France, Kazachstan, Morocco, Namibia, Tanzania and Tunisia.

The aim of the symposium was to show how sustainable hunting and hunting tourism create considerable income for landowners within the framework of rural development and poverty alleviation and to show that hunting is a powerful economic tool for wildlife and biodiversity conservation.

The High Commissioner of the HCEFLCD, Dr. Lhafi, laid the groundwork for the symposium by raising the questions: How can we maintain a balance between the use of wildlife and its regeneration? And how can we make sure that benefits from hunting reach the people in the rural areas?

Prof. Jon Hutton (UK), Chair of the IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SUSG), argued that a one-sided protectionist stance of European and American-dominated conservation organisations does not consider the needs of indigenous populations. This approach represents what Hutton called a "continuation of colonialism by 21st-century methods." He added that "none of the anti-poaching campaigns in

Africa have prevented illegal use, but merely served to drive it underground. Experience shows only one solution: the value of wildlife must be enhanced. (...) The higher the direct profit from the use of wild natural resources, the more rural people are willing to contribute to conservation of these resources." He commented that the principle of sustainable use is enshrined in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as one of its three pillars. However, he noted that "a sustainable use agenda has never been developed", and so the symposium should deliver a message to the CBD: consider sustainable use of wildlife, especially hunting, in decisions related to the conservation of biodiversity.

Speakers from North Africa, Abdelhamid Karem (Tunisia); Dr. Boucekkine Wahida (Algeria); Frédéric Lacroix, Chakib Kerrouri, Ali al Mansouri, Abdellah Saidi and Peter Müller (Morocco) presented information showing that hunting can have a posi-

tive impact on public lands.

Drawing on over two decades of experience, development consultant Dr. Rolf D. Baldus stressed that the sustainable use of game makes sense in all possible combinations: photo tourism, hunting safaris, licensed hunting and the leasing of hunting concessions. With regards to sustainable hunting tourism, he clarified: "It yields the highest returns for the lowest off-take rates. It requires less investment, takes up less land and has a significantly lower ecological footprint than any other form of tourism!"

Hunting tourism was also shown to be a potent revenue source and thus a powerful tool for habitat and wildlife conservation. Revenues ploughed back into conservation can be shared with rural people. An example from Namibia, presented by Diethelm Metzger, President of the Namibian Professional Hunters Association (NAPHA), showed that high percentage of land in Namibia is used for wildlife management and



Moujahed Achouri (FAO), Dieter Schramm, Dr. Abdeladim Lhafi (HCEFLCD) and Prof. Jon Hutton (IUCN)

hunting tourism. The population increase of the most popular game animals – like kudu or zebra – has been especially significant. On farms, the income from hunting has increased, growing at a rate of 12 percent a year, and is the second most important resource for the rural communities.

Philippe Chardonnet, Director of the International Foundation for the Conservation of Wildlife (IGF), pointed out that hunting tourism contributes to rural development also in South Africa by using marginal areas, where agriculture and tourism are not an option for some reason. He concluded that hunting tourism is a powerful tool in sustainable development but cannot solve all the problems in itself.

Djafarou Tiomoko, Director of the Pendjari Biosphere Reserve in Benin, noted that, on the border zone of the biosphere reserve, hunting is

allowed. This has resulted in 30 percent of hunting generated income, which is directly spent on the needs of the local population. Over 300 jobs have been created in the past six years, while at the same time poaching incidents are decreasing and the pressure from illegal agricultural activities is reduced. The net result is that the biosphere reserve is better protected with hunting, than without.

Aline Kühl, representative of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), showed the case of the migratory saiga antelope in Kazakhstan, Russia and Uzbekistan. Saiga poaching is shown to be driven by the need for income and a lack of alternative livelihood options, despite positive attitudes towards the species and its conservation. The transboundary nature of its populations and the relatively low trophy value of the species are likely to create obsta-

cles for conservation initiatives.

Richard Burge, UK Commissioner for Rural Communities, pointed out that often people are excluded from the conservation concept. The whole ecosystem ideology reflects on people being potential political actors, playing a role in balancing ecosystems like any other species. The practice of hunting is key to that relationship and common across the world.

Summarizing the challenges faced, Moujahed Achouri, of the FAO, noted that the hunters need a balanced relationship between consumption and production in regards to wildlife and must ensure that the application of sustainable use principle benefit the rural poor.

*Dr. Rolf D. Baldus  
President  
Tropical Game  
Commission*

## Reared or Wild? Workshop on Partridge Management

On the first day of the General Assembly before the Opening Ceremony a workshop was held organised by the CIC Small Game Commission. The event opened by His Grace the Duke of Westminster was attended by over 200 interested participants.

The speakers presented best practices, financing and conflicts between economics and conservation. The focus was throughout on the two polarised systems of partridge management: rearing for release and habitat improvement. Problems have emerged with both systems. On one

hand, rearing has become unsustainable due to effects on wild birds and disease, whilst, on the other hand, producing an economically significant density of wild birds in the wild has become too expensive. Predation control, the provision of grain and water, cover for adults and brood-rearing areas, are all essential. Although expensive for the landowner, this management for wild partridges benefits not only the target species but also produces many things of value to governments, not least much improved biodiversity and sustainability. In the

UK, the subsidy system known as Higher-Level Stewardship is able to contribute 50% of wild partridge management and the workshop concluded in agreeing to seek a similar system in Spain.

*Dick Potts  
President  
Small Game Commission*



► rural et du soulagement de la pauvreté et de démontrer que la chasse est un outil économique puissant pour la conservation de la faune et de la biodiversité. Monsieur le Haut Commissaire Lhafi, a ouvert le débat en posant les questions : Comment peut-on soutenir l'équilibre entre l'utilisation de la faune et sa régénération ? Comment peut-on assurer que les avantages de la chasse bénéficient les gens des zones rurales ? Le Prof. Jon Hutton (Royaume-Uni, SUSG UICN), présenta la thèse selon laquelle le point de vue unilatéral des organisations de protection dominées par les européens et les américains ne prend pas en considération les besoins des populations locales. Selon le professeur Hutton cette approche est une « continuation du colonialisme avec des moyens propres au 21e siècle ». En tant que résumé des défis, Moujahed Achouri (FAO) a fait mention que les chasseurs ont besoin d'un rapport équilibré

Am ersten Tag der Generalversammlung wurde ein Workshop durch die CIC Niederwildkommission organisiert, der von S.G. dem Herzog von Westminster eingeleitet und von 200 Teilnehmern besucht wurde. Im Mittelpunkt standen die zwei verschiedenen Systeme der Rebhuhnhege: die Zucht für späteres Aussetzen sowie die Lebensraumverbesserung.

L'atelier sur « La gestion future de la perdrix rouge en Espagne et de la perdrix gabra au Maroc » organisé par la Commission petit gibier du CIC et présidé par le Duc de Westminster a attiré plus de 200 participants lors de l'Assemblée générale à Marrakech. L'atelier a étudié les systèmes polarisés de la gestion de perdrix : l'élevage pour les lâchers et l'amélioration de l'habitat.

## Global Initiatives

Der CIC greift die Bleischrot-Frage seit längerer Zeit progressiv auf. Vorerst wurde die Einstellung der Nutzung von Bleischrot in Feuchtgebieten angegangen. Diese Untersuchungen und Erfahrungen machen jedoch deutlich, dass der Fokus erweitert werden muss, z.B. auf die Nutzung von Blei in Büchsenmunition, die bereits auf internationaler Ebene diskutiert wird. Auf der 55. CIC GV veranstalteten wir eine entsprechende Diskussion mit vielen interessierten CIC Mitgliedern. Teilnehmer unterstützten eine CIC-Strategie für die Einstellung von Bleimunition, Bedenken wurden aber laut, dass bislang noch nicht genügend über nicht-toxische Munition bekannt ist. Es gab verschiedene widersprüchliche Argumente und wir müssen diese Probleme lösen. Neue Beweise erscheinen monatlich und der Diskussionsbereich ist von Wildhege nun auch auf Lebensmittel- und Gesundheitsaspekte erweitert. Es besteht kein Zweifel, dass das Problem bei terrestrischen Vogelarten heute das gleiche ist wie vor einigen Jahren beim Wasserwild und die Aufnahmerate wächst beständig. Die höchste Bleiaufnahme beim Fasan wurde 2006, die bei Rebhuhnarten gerade in diesem Jahr registriert. Auf der Konferenz Aufnahme verbrauchter Bleimunition: Auswirkungen auf Wildtiere und Menschen erinnerte Professor Ian Newton daran, dass „durch die Einstellung der Nutzung von Bleischrot in Feuchtgebieten die Mortalität bei Wasservögeln stark abnahm. Andere Nutzungsarten von Blei in Munition blieben jedoch unvermindert...“ Gleichzeitig wurde gezeigt, dass niedrige Bleikonzentration beim Menschen, im Gegensatz zu früheren Ergebnissen, keineswegs harmlos ist. Prof. Newton zeigte zwei Wege zur Reduzierung der Bleimunition: 1) Behörden überzeugen, entsprechende Gesetzgebung oder Regelungen schaffen, und 2) Jäger über die Fragen der menschlichen Gesundheit informieren und zur Mitwirkung bei entsprechenden Wildfragen auffordern. Auf beiden Wegen werden die Jäger im Rampenlicht stehen.

## Latest Developments with Lead Ammunition More Reasons for Hunters' Action

During recent years the CIC has been increasingly focused on the issue of lead shot for hunting. The first priority has been to help with phasing out the use of lead shot in wetlands; due to the clear evidence that waterfowl ingest lead shot and consequently suffer a substantial risk of lead intoxication and mortality. However, research and practical experience now reveal a need to widen the focus to other taxa and ecosystems, just as the use of lead in rifle bullets has also come on the international agenda.

Through the CIC newsletter we have informed members about these developments and at the 55<sup>th</sup> CIC General Assembly in Marrakech we hosted round-table discussions in which we were reassured of the need to follow the situation and keep members updated. The workshop covered the present status of knowledge on intoxication problems with lead shot and an overview of the ballistic aspects of shot-gunning and the various non-toxic shots available (see Table next page). Attendees unanimously supported a CIC policy of seeking to

Today there can be no doubt the problem in game-birds is similar to that in waterfowl a few years back.

phase-out lead ammunition but there was genuine concern that not enough was known about non-toxic shot. We heard several contradictory arguments and there is an urgent need to resolve the issues, with many of those present offering to help. Of greatest concern are the ballistics and lethality features of non-toxic materials such as iron (sometimes known as soft steel). A simple measure to compensate for the lower specific gravity of lighter non-toxic metals is to increase the shot size by 0.5 mm. Overall the evidence shows that efficiency is related to the shooters performance more than to the equipment used.

The situation is changing rapidly however with new evidence now appearing almost monthly and the scope of discussion is broadened from wildlife management to include also food and health aspects. This makes game-birds central to the discussions.

Thirty years ago, many hunters thought that the results about lead ingestion in game-birds were reassuring; the problem was less severe than in waterfowl and the problem had existed for at least 133 years, so went the argument, it could not be all that alarming. Unfortunately we now know these views were misguided.

The first reports of the problem appeared in England as long ago as 1875, when two pheasants were found with the typical signs of ingested lead poisoning; one had ingested 13 lead shot, the other 4. A further similar case was reported in 1882 and then nothing for 40 years, until Tegetmeier reported he had "frequently" found pellets of shot in the gizzards of pheasants. The issue died away again and as late as March 1955, when the results of the fluoroscopy of 21,000 quarry species in the USA were announced, no lead ingestion was reported. The fact that 5.3% of female pheasants carried lead shot (compared to 27.34% of males (legal quarry)) was all attributed to illegal shooting.

Today there can be no doubt the problem in game-birds is similar to that in waterfowl a few years back, before the bans on use of lead in wetlands, and that ingestion rates are climbing. The highest level of ingested lead in pheasants was reported in 2006; the highest levels in red-legged and chukar partridges have just been reported in 2008. In all three species and the grey



© Bentley

### A comparison of some alternatives to lead shot

	iron	lead	tin	zinc	bismuth	tungsten plastic matrix	tungsten+nickel+iron 'Hevi-shot'
Toxic to waterfowl?	no	yes	no	yes	no	no	no
App. shot material weight g/cm <sup>3</sup>	7.8	11.4	7.3	7.3	9.6	10.5	12
Hardness	hard	soft	soft	hard	soft	soft	hard
Stability on impact	stable	stable	stable	stable	fragments if not stabilized with tin	stable	stable
Price EURO	0.6	0.5	1.8	1.8	>2.0	>2.0	>3.0

partridge the percentage of birds that have been exposed to ingested lead shot is 5-25%, or 2-4 times the percentage of gizzards that contain ingested lead shot. The variability is high for several reasons. For example levels are higher where soils are fine or chalky, where lead is mistaken for grit, or the ground is rocky, where lead is likely to remain on the surface.

Against this background, a very important conference has just (12-15 May) taken place entitled "Ingestion of Spent Lead Ammunition: Implications for Wildlife & Humans". Almost 500 people attended this meeting held under the auspices of the Peregrine Fund, Boise, Idaho. Almost 60 papers will be published in book form before year end. There are many new findings. In his summing up Professor Ian Newton,

Chairman of the UK's Royal Society for the Protection of Birds recalled the issue that had brought everyone together "The banning of the use of lead in ammunition over wetlands has greatly reduced the huge mortalities in waterfowl and others which were formerly so apparent. We can assume that this measure has reduced lead consumption by people and also by some scavengers such as bald eagles. However other uses of lead in ammunition have continued unabated..."

Meanwhile, as papers at the Conference presentations revealed, low levels of lead that were formerly considered benign in people, have been shown to have adverse effects. Exposure to lead shot in game birds and lead bullet fragments in venison has also been shown to be widespread with serious

concern about people who consume a lot of game meat and for species, such as the California condor, exposed to bullet fragments when feeding on deer carcasses. Professor Newton concluded there were two ways of reducing the use of lead ammunition: 1. convincing the authorities to introduce appropriate legislation or regulation and 2. informing hunters about the human health problems, asking for their help on wildlife issues and hoping they would appreciate the advantages of switching to non-toxic ammunition. Either way this puts the spotlight fairly and squarely on hunters.

*Dick Potts*  
President

*Small Game Commission*

*Niels Kanstrup*  
President

*Migratory Birds Commission*

## Mushrooms & Markhor: Sustainable Use in Operation Side event held during the CBD 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties

On the surface, the idea of a workshop covering the topics of fungi collection, Markhor goats from Pakistan, European Commission policy developments and academic research on the governance and natural resources may not seem to

make much sense – that is unless you are talking about the sustainable use of wild living resources!

Every two years, 190 governments meet as the Conference of Parties (COP) the governing body of the Convention of Biological Diversity

(CBD), otherwise known as the Rio Convention. During this year's 9<sup>th</sup> COP, the CIC co-organised a side-event to highlight recent global developments regarding the application of the principles of sustainable use.

Within the framework ►►



Durant les dernières années le CIC s'est concentré sur les questions relatives à la grenaille de plomb. La priorité était le retrait progressif de son utilisation dans les zones humides. Cependant, la recherche a présenté un résultat qui a révélé le besoin d'élargir l'attention, juste au moment où l'utilisation du plomb dans les balles de fusil est sur les agendas internationaux. Au cours des débats à Marrakech, l'intérêt des membres du CIC était bien visible, le retrait progressif de la grenaille de plomb est soutenu mais avec une préoccupation concernant la connaissance insuffisante des grenailles non toxiques. Les raisonnements contradictoires nécessitent la recherche de réponses à de nombreuses questions. De nouvelles informations surgissant presque mensuellement, les débats à présent incluent les aspects alimentaires et sanitaires. Aujourd'hui, il n'y a aucun doute sur le fait que le problème du gibier à plumes est similaire à celui des oiseaux d'eau et le taux d'intoxication augmente. Un niveau élevé de plomb ingéré par les faisans a été signalé en 2006 ainsi que par les perdrix rouges et les choukars en 2008. Lors de la conférence « Ingestion de la grenaille de plomb : implications pour la faune et les êtres humains » le Prof. Newton a rappelé : « L'interdiction de la grenaille de plomb a réduit les mortalités des gibiers d'eau. Cependant, l'autre utilisation de grenaille de plomb continue... » Le Prof. Newton a passé en revue deux méthodes pour réduire l'utilisation de grenaille de plomb : (1) convaincre les autorités d'introduire une législation appropriée et (2) informer les chasseurs concernant les problèmes sanitaires humains, leur demandant de l'assistance au niveau de la faune. De toute façon, les chasseurs sont sur la sellette.

Auf der Umweltkonferenz in Bonn hat der CIC eine Veranstaltung „Vorteile für Mensch und Wildtier: nachhaltige Nutzung in der Umsetzung“ organisiert. Diese Veranstaltung wurde von der Europäischen Spezialistengruppe für Nachhaltige Nutzung der IUCN (ESUSG) und dem Europäischen Rat für die Erhaltung von Pilzen mit-organisiert. Die Veranstaltung zeigte Präsentationen über vier Projekte: Nutzung natürlicher Ressourcen in Europa auf nationaler Ebene, Sammeln von wilden Pilzen, Markhor Erhaltung in Pakistan, die Europäische Charta über Jagd und Biodiversität.

Cette année, à la Conférence des parties de la Convention sur la diversité biologique, à Bonn en Allemagne, le CIC a co-sponsorisé une session parallèle intitulé « Avantages pour les gens et la faune : l'utilisation durable mise en œuvre ». Cette session parallèle était co-organisé par le Groupe européen de spécialistes de l'utilisation durable (ESUSG) et le Conseil européen pour la conservation des champignons. Les exposés ont élaboré les divers points de vue sur quatre sujets principaux : l'utilisation nationale des ressources naturelles à travers l'Europe, la collecte des champignons sauvages, la conservation de Markhor au Pakistan, la Charte européenne de la chasse et de la biodiversité.

► of the CBD, sustainable use is firmly established within the second of the three pillars, which make up the core provisions of the CBD. During the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Parties, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2004), the Convention adopted the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (AAPG) as the primary tool for implementing sustainability. The Addis Principles represent the next step of taking the idea of "sustainability" from a broad concept through a process to develop practical tools that can be implemented on the ground, by resource managers and users.

The side-event was organized by the CIC, the European Sustainable Use Specialist Group (ESUSG) and the European Council for the Conservation of Fungi (ECCF). Entitled "Benefits for People & Wildlife: Sustainable Use In Operation", the event featured presentations on four different projects and initiatives that successfully demonstrate how sustainability is being put into practice in different parts of the world.

Presentations showcased the following initiatives:

Use Nationally of Wild Resources across Europe

(UNWIRE): A 2007 research case study showing that millions European citizens are spending billions of Euros on hunting, angling, bird-watching and gathering plant materials and linking governance factors to conservation benefit, presented by Prof. Robert Kenward.

Collection of Wild Fungi: a report on a long term Swiss study which demonstrates that mushroom picking and disturbance of the forest floor has very limited impact, thus pointing the way to more widespread enjoyment of a resource that could motivate conservation of biodiversity woodlands, presented by Dr. Beatrice Senn-Irlet

Markhor Conservation in Pakistan: updates from the Torghar Project whose design is based on the principles of sustainable use, local tribe involvement and conservation biology where populations of Sulaiman Markhor (*Capra falconeri jerdoni*) have increased after more than 20 years from a critical level to a stable populations thanks to sustainable hunting tourism and community conservation efforts, presented by Sadar Naseer Tareen;

European Charter on Hunting & Biodiversity: an

overview of the Bern Convention's new Charter that merges the Addis Ababa and Malawi Ecosystem Approach principles to guide governments and hunters, jointed presented by Carolina Lasen Diaz and Kai Wollscheid.

As seemingly divergent as they are, each of the initiatives listed above all demonstrate one thing: positive conservation benefits can be gained through direct application of the Addis Ababa Principles. Further, it is clear that sustainable use principles are directly applicable at multiple scales and over multiple types of wild living resources and that, when applied in appropriate ways, sustainable use has immediate conservation benefits for both people and wild living resources.

CIC will continue to exercise leadership in promoting sustainable use and achieving the goals of the Convention of Biological Diversity by working with our partners to demonstrate the possibilities and positive conservation results that are achievable through the sustainable use of wild living resources.

*David Erickson*  
Programs Officer

## Regional and County News

### CIC Ball in Vienna – Success for the third time!

There is a saying in Vienna that "if something happens for the third time, it is an institution". It is now the case for the CIC Ball, which was held on 29 May 2008 at the Liechtenstein Palace, Vienna.

The patron country was represented by H. E. Dr.

Oscar Knapp, the Ambassador of Switzerland. The joyful event lasted until the early morning amidst the beautiful, baroque garden cloaked by the sounds of hunting horn and modern dancing music. A lottery was organised during the night, and the

first prize was a Kettner rifle.

The 4<sup>th</sup> CIC Ball has already been planned for May 2009, for sure, it will be another great feast!

*Martin Sturzeis*  
Deputy Head of Austrian  
Delegation





## CIC Coordination Forum Meeting Marks New Milestone in Regional Cooperation

Government representatives as well as presidents and representatives of hunting associations gathered together for the annual meeting of the CIC Coordination Forum for Central and South Eastern Europe, under the chairmanship of its President Veljko Varicak, Slovenia, which was held 5 June 2008 in Sarajevo.

The Coordination Forum, which was established in 1999 upon the initiative of Mr. Veljko Varicak, founder and President up to date, aims to bring together all of the stakeholders in the region to discuss and coordinate transboundary hunting and conservation issues, as well as to encourage peace and stability in the region through constructive engagement over the common passion of wildlife conservation. Attending the meeting were over 70 participants, including Delegations from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia.

The Forum was hosted for the first time by the Council of Hunting Associations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is made up of the Associations of different ethnic groups, namely: the Hunters Association of Bosnia-Herzegovina, President Hidajet Halilovic; Hunters Association of Herceg-Bosne, President Ilija Vrljic; and the Hunters Association of Republike Srpske, President Vukašin Vojinovic. The Bosnia and Herzegovina Council represents over 50,000

hunters, and with the Chairmanship of the Council rotating among the associations annually.

On the agenda for the Coordination Forum Meeting were three main items, including discussion of national laws and policies in the region, status and management of wolf populations and discussions on the CIC Trophy Measurement System.

Regarding the first topic, Delegations reported on the history, status and current developments of laws and policies pertaining to hunting and wildlife conservation in the region. Participants noted that there was a clear need to harmonize regulations for improved transboundary conservation. Participants also noted the need to bring national laws in line with European as well as International standards.

Regarding the status of wolf (*Canis lupus*) populations it was stated that in some countries the species is strictly protected, while in others it is considered as game animal. A number of management approaches were presented, however, the Forum unanimously

resolved that the basis for any conservation must be the principles of sustainable use.

Lastly, Delegates discussed about the CIC Trophy Measurement System. There was a clear commitment by all to ensure that the System is regarded as the property of the CIC. Further, that the system is updated and improved while still providing for historical continuity within the records system and being mindful that some countries have used the CIC system as the basis for their respective trophy regulations within their hunting laws.

Closing the meeting, CIC Coordination Forum President, Veljko Varicak, thanked the Delegations and participants for their efforts and invited all to attend the next Coordination Forum meeting where the topic will be the "Introduction and Re-introduction of Game," to be held in Belgrade, Serbia in June of 2009.

*Kristóf Hecker,  
Conservation Officer*

*David Erickson  
Programs Officer*



*The presidents of the three hunters associations of Bosnia and Herzegovina*



*Veljko Varicak, President of the CIC Coordination Forum*

Mehr als 70 Repräsentanten von Regierungen und Jagdverbänden versammelten sich in Sarajevo am 5. Juni 2008 unter dem Vorsitz von Veljko Varicak zum jährlichen Treffen des CIC Koordinationsforums für Mittel- und Südost-Europa. Das Forum hat das Ziel, alle Beteiligten der Region zusammenzubringen, um grenzüberschreitende Fragen zu Jagd und Wildtieren zu diskutieren und zu koordinieren, sowie sich für Frieden und Stabilität in der Region durch die gemeinsame Passion für die Erhaltung der Wildtiere einzusetzen. Das Forum tagte zum ersten Mal auf Einladung des Rates der Jagdverbände in Bosnien-Herzegowina, der aus den Verbänden der verschiedenen ethnischen Gruppen besteht und über 50,000 Jäger vertritt. Die Delegierten berichteten über Neues aus Gesetzgebung, den Status der Wolfspopulationen und das CIC Trophäenvermessungssystem.

Plus de 70 représentants de gouvernements et d'associations se sont réunis le 5 juin 2008 à Sarajevo pour la réunion annuelle du Forum de coordination de l'Europe centrale et du sud-est, sous la présidence de Veljko Varicak – avec pour but de coordonner les activités cynégétiques et la conservation transfrontalière et ainsi encourager la paix et la stabilité dans la région. Le Forum a été accueilli pour la première fois par le Conseil des associations de chasse de Bosnie-Herzégovine, composées de trois Associations de différents groupes ethniques, représentant plus de 50,000 chasseurs. Les délégations ont revu les lois et les politiques sur la chasse et la conservation de la faune dans la région, le statut des populations du loup et le Système de mensuration des trophées du CIC.

## 50-year Jubilee of the Russian Association of Hunters and Fishermen

Im Dezember 2008 feiert der Verband Russischer Jäger und Angler (Rosohotrybolovsoyuz) sein 50. Jubiläum. Als eine der größten öffentlichen Organisationen Russlands umfasst der Verband 75 regionale Vereine mit insgesamt über 1,5 Millionen Jäger und Angler. Der Verband ist seit 1989 Mitglied des CIC.

Die Hauptziele des Verbandes sind:

1. Jäger und Angler für die aktive Teilnahme in Wildhege und Fischereiwirtschaft aufgrund des Nachhaltigkeitsprinzips zu vereinen;
2. Die Bestände von Wildtieren und Vögeln zu erhalten und sie vor illegaler Nutzung zu schützen;
3. Förderung von Jagd und Angeln, Jagdhundezucht und Trophäenvermessung zu fördern;
4. Konferenzen, Seminare, Ausstellungen und Wettbewerbe zu organisieren;
5. Mit der Jugend zu arbeiten und andere Nonprofit-Organisationen zu unterstützen;
6. In nationalen und internationalen Wildhegeprogrammen teilzunehmen.

En décembre 2008, l'Association russe des chasseurs et des pêcheurs (Rosohotrybolovsoyuz) fêtera son 50e anniversaire. C'est une des plus grandes associations publiques en Russie, qui comprend 75 unions régionales des chasseurs et des pêcheurs. Comptant plus de 1.5 million de chasseurs et de pêcheurs, Rosohotrybolovsoyuz est membre du CIC depuis 1989.

Les objectifs principaux de l'Associations sont :

1. Unir les chasseurs et les pêcheurs pour une participation active dans le domaine de la gestion du gibier et de la pêche basée sur les principes de l'utilisation durable,
2. Conserver les populations de la faune sauvage, et les protéger de l'utilisation illégale,
3. Développer la chasse et la pêche de loisir, l'élevage des chiens de chasse et la mensuration des trophées,
4. Organiser des conférences, séminaires, expositions et compétitions,
5. Travailler avec les jeunes et soutenir leurs activités charitables à but non lucratif,
6. Participer aux programmes nationaux et internationaux de gestion de la faune.

In December 2008, the Russian Association of Hunters and Fishermen (Rosohotrybolovsoyuz) will celebrate its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary. This is one of the biggest public organizations in Russia, which comprises 75 regional public unions of hunters and fishermen. Virtually in all towns and regional centers of Russia there are departments of these unions. The Association counts more than 1.5 million hunters and fishermen, which means 70% of all hunters in Russia.

The Association dates back to 1958 when several dozen hunting unions were integrated, under governmental decree, into one organization that eventually received the name of Rosohotrybolovsoyuz. At that time, the primary activities of the organization included shooting, hunting and dog breeding, and the overall number of game farms and fish hatcheries were few in number.

Currently, game farms and fisheries within the Association number more than 2250 with an overall territory exceeding 211 million hectares. The number of hunting and fishing areas situated within Russia is over 4000.

The main goals and objectives of the Association are:

- to unite hunters and fishermen for active participation in game management and fisheries based on the principles of sustainable use of natural resources;
- to conserve and increase populations of wildlife and birds, and protect them from illegal use;
- to develop recreational hunting and fishing, dog

breeding and trophy evaluation;

- to organize conferences, seminars, exhibitions and competitions;
- to work with youth and support other non-profit charities;
- to participate in national and international wildlife management programs with other ecological organizations.

Rosohotrybolovsoyuz has been an association member of the CIC since 1989 and the current Russian Head of Delegation is Eduard Benderskiy, who is also the President of the association. The Russian Delegation is currently in the process of preparing information and material about the Association, including trophies of typical Russian game animals, for the CIC Museum in Palarikovo, Slovakia.

The anniversary of the only Museum of Hunting and Fishing in Moscow, which was established and has been financed by the Hunters' Association, was celebrated in April 2008. Being a member of the Union of Russian Museums, the Museum of Hunting and Fishing works with youth, teaching them to love nature and to understand the necessity to conserve wildlife. There are different types of displays at the Museum: traditional exhibitions including films about hunting and fishing for pupils and students, weekly game management classes for youth, trophy classes for students and specialists. The Museum also participates in other exhibitions where it shows its best exhibit items.

The Russian Association

of Hunters and Fishermen will organize different activities throughout the year 2008 including more than 100 national, regional and multiregional events all over Russia. Competitions in amateur hunting, shooting and fishing, exhibitions of dogs, field training of dogs with game animals and photo competitions are being held during the jubilee year.

The First Russian national championship in hunting biathlon was organized in March in Novosibirsk, with the participation of teams from regional unions of hunters and fishermen.

From March to September, several fishing championships will be held in Russia, and in the third quarter of 2008 laika competitions will also take place. As well, during the summer of 2008 and under the framework of the "Interregional Program for Youth", hunting and conservation activities for children will be held. The third national congress of hunters, with theoretical and practical conferences, seminars and workshops will take place in November 2008 in Moscow.

Regional unions of hunters and fishermen, delegates from hunting organizations of foreign countries, members of international organizations, representatives from government will participate in the festive activities devoted to the jubilee of Rosohotrybolovsoyuz.

*Eduard Benderskiy  
President of the Russian  
Association of Hunters and  
Fishermen*

## 62<sup>nd</sup> Forum of Iéna in France

**Under the patronage of the French Economic and Social Council the 62<sup>nd</sup> Forum of Iéna was held in Paris on 29 May 2008 under the theme "Hunting – Active Participant of Sustainable Development in France and Europe".**

The forum discussed about hunting ethics, the public acceptance of hunting as well as the role of sustainable use and development.

Among the speakers was CIC President Dieter Schramm. In his speech entitled "Hunting – A Tool for Global Sustainable Development" he proposed some solutions to the dilemma "what must be done against the still existing distorted views of certain animal protectionists and other anti-use

power groups?" The main highlights of his presentation were the following:

- Misbehaviour amongst hunters cannot be tolerated. Hunters have to be transparent and honest in applying their ethics,
  - Hunters must be the ones who understand and proactively use the terms "en vogue" such as ecology, biological diversity, sustainability,
  - Involvement in such issues as climate change and its effects on wildlife, and habitat
  - Awareness need to be raised among politicians and the public regarding the true meaning of international agreements such as the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines and the European Charter on Hunting.
- "Why do we not speak

loudly and make it clear: without sustainable hunting no conservation?" Hunters represent only 1% of the total population in Europe. They must create alliances with other nature users such as fishermen, farmers, foresters and even tourists, as only blocks of voters are capable of influencing politicians and public opinion.

The objective of this Forum was to elaborate a strategic plan to promote hunting on the mid- and long term as accepted by the international community. A declaration on "Hunting and Sustainable Development" was laid down at the end of the event.

*Dieter Schramm  
CIC President*

Das 62. Forum Iéna wurde unter der Schirmherrschaft des Französischen Ökonomischen und Sozialen Rates am 29. Mai 2008 in Paris unter dem Motto „Die Jagd – wichtiger Bestandteil der nachhaltigen Nutzung in Frankreich und Europa“ abgehalten. Das Ziel dieses Forums ist die Ausarbeitung eines strategischen Planes, um Jagd mittel- und langfristig zu fördern. Eine Erklärung über „Jagd und nachhaltige Entwicklung“ wurde abgegeben. Präsident Schramm hielt eine Rede unter dem Motto „ohne nachhaltige Jagd gibt es keine Erhaltung“.

Le 62<sup>e</sup> Forum d'Iéna a eu lieu sous le patronage du Conseil économique et social à Paris le 29 mai 2008 autour du thème « Chasse, acteur du développement durable pour la France et pour l'Europe ». L'objectif du Forum était d'élaborer un plan stratégique pour promouvoir la chasse à moyen et long terme. Une déclaration sur la « Chasse et développement durable » a été faite lors de l'événement. Le Président Schramm a tenu un discours en accentuant « pas de conservation sans chasse durable ».

## The Future of the European Bison

The game reserve of the hunting-castle in Springe, Germany have been home to the Wisent (European Bison, *Bison bonasus*) for 80 years, and has been the prime location for breeding programmes for Europe's largest mammal, which became extinct in the wild early last century. In March 2008, on the occasion of the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary, a symposium on the future of the European Bison was organized by the Director of Springe, CIC-member Joachim Menzel. The German delegation has, in the past, supported genetic research in the Wisent Reserve in Springe, and the President of the Tropical Game Commission, Dr. Rolf D. Baldus, presented a paper at the conference.



Dr. Baldus compared the rescue of the Wisent to the White Rhino in South Africa. Both were extinct in the wild a hundred years ago and recovery started with breeding from small, captive populations of less than 50 animals. Today, there are only 3,000 European Bisons as compared to 15,000 White Rhinos. The *Bison bonasus* is still the subject of costly breeding programmes and continues to be endangered, whereas the white Rhino

occupies all available habitats in South Africa and is no longer endangered. On the contrary, the Rhino is a major rural income earner for game ranches and reserves through tourism, hunting and trade of live animals.

Dr. Baldus called for a paradigm change with regard to Wisent conservation and for a move from mere protection to hunting in suitable areas. Rather than being only a cost, the animals would thus become an asset and this would serve as an incentive for landowners to return the Wisent to the wild, in particular in its former Eastern range. Dr. Baldus offered the technical expertise of CIC on how such hunting could be conducted and managed.

Auf einem Symposium über die Zukunft des europäischen Wisents im März 2008 verglich Dr. Rolf Baldus die Rettung des Wisents mit dem Breitmaulnashorn in Südafrika, das in der Wildnis ausgestorben war und dessen Population durch Zucht in Gefangenschaft wiederaufgebaut wurde. Jetzt ist die Art gesichert und wurde zur Hauptquelle für Einnahmen aus Tourismus und Jagd. Dr. Baldus forderte Anreize für Landbesitzer, um Wisente in die Wildnis zurückkehren zu lassen.

En mars 2008, lors d'un colloque sur l'avenir du bison européen, Dr. Baldus a comparé le sauvetage du bison à celui du rhino blanc en Afrique du sud qui avait disparu de la nature et a été réinstauré par l'élevage à partir de populations captives insignifiantes. À présent, il n'est plus menacé et est devenu une source de revenu par le biais du tourisme et de la chasse. Dr. Baldus a réclamé le retour du bison dans la nature.

## Upcoming Events

Der 4. Jahrestreffen der „Globalen Jugend für nachhaltige Nutzung“ findet vom 30. Oktober bis 2. November 2008 in Spanien statt. Das Motto dieses Jahr lautet: Sicherheit auf der Jagd. Ziel des Treffens ist u.a.: Informationen über Jagd und Wildhege in Spanien, Bewusstsein über die Bedeutung von Sicherheit bei der Jagd zu wecken und Rückmeldungen aus verschiedenen Ländern über ihre entsprechenden Sicherheitsmaßnahmen zu sammeln, Möglichkeit für YO-Mitglieder zu Diskussion und Kontaktaufbau, sowie die Bekanntmachung potenzieller Mitglieder mit dem CIC.

La 4<sup>e</sup> réunion intitulée « La jeunesse mondiale pour l'utilisation durable » aura lieu en Espagne du 30 octobre au 2 novembre 2008. Lors de ce forum annuel, les membres jeunes du CIC auront la possibilité de se rencontrer, d'échanger leurs idées et faire la connaissance de nouveaux membres potentiels. Le thème principal de cette année sera la « Sécurité dans la chasse! ». Le programme inclura des exposés sur la chasse et la gestion de la faune en Espagne, la sensibilisation concernant l'importance de la sécurité quand on tire/chasse, et enfin la comparaison des mesures de sécurité dans les différents pays membres du CIC. Délai des inscriptions : le 5 septembre.

## Global Youth for Sustainable Use Safety in Hunting

As announced during the YO Working Group session at the 55<sup>th</sup> General Assembly in Marrakech, the 4<sup>th</sup> annual Global Youth for Sustainable Use event will take place in Spain from Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> October to Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2008. This year's motto will be: Safety in Hunting!

In view of this motto, the purpose of this meeting will be:

- to give the participants an introduction into hunting and wildlife management in Spain,
- to raise awareness among young hunters regarding the importance of safety while being out for shooting/hunting and to collect feedback from the different participating countries about their respective safety measures,
- to give the YO members

an opportunity to meet, discuss and establish a strong network,

- to introduce potential members to the CIC: provide them with an overview about what CIC stands for and to assess their membership qualification.

Transport will be provided from Madrid airport to Ciudad Real, Villanueva de los Infantes. We will be staying at the Hospedería Real de Quevedo hotel, close to Natural Parks, which will provide for a beautiful setting. The location is famous because the writer Francisco de Quevedo died there.

After a lunch with the Spanish Delegation, there will be a compulsory shooting training at Felguera and a presentation about CIC. Next day, there will be a symposium about Spanish hunting and safety, where the partici-

pants will exchange ideas about safety, which later they will have to present and explain. During the symposium, the members will have a meeting to continue to implement the "strategy document" (created during the last GYSU in Sweden and presented at the last GA). Good and efficient work will be rewarded – hence, there will be a wild boar hunt at La Lóbrega, organized by Joaquin Monteagudo.

As usual, registrations are recorded on a first come first served basis and the deadline is 5<sup>th</sup> September.

YO is grateful to the Spanish family of Fernandez de Arévalo for inviting us to their areas and to the Spanish Delegation for their help in organizing this event.

*Raquel Reguera*  
CIC YO Vice-President

## Further Upcoming Events in 2008

### Date

28-30 August

15-19 September

5-14 October

7-8 November

1-5 December

### Event

International Symposium on Wildboar

AEWA 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties

IUCN World Conservation Congress

CIC Symposium on Fenced Areas and Game Farming

CMS 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties

### Venue

Sopron, Hungary

Antananarivo, Madagascar

Barcelona, Spain

Sopron, Hungary

Rome, Italy

## CIC Shop

Check out the new items in the online CIC Shop and place your order at [www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=8](http://www.cic-wildlife.org/?id=8)



### CIC Administrative Office

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)