

Petrus de WET

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- *Chairman - Predation Management Forum*
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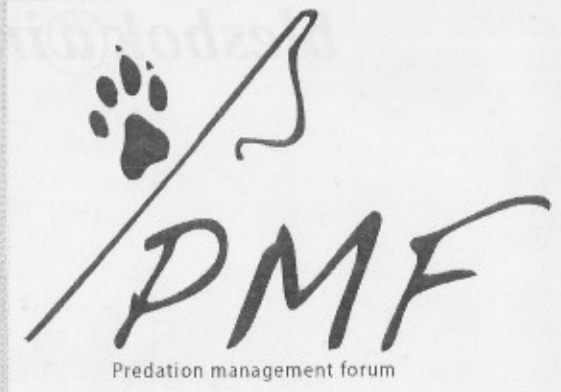
“Predation Management Forum”

SAMGA – 900 producers

NWGA – 10000 producers

RPO – 35000 producers

WRSA – 4600 producers



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*Mohair exports 95%
(R620m)*

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Wool exports 98% (R2bn)

USA (30%)

China (60%)

India (10%)

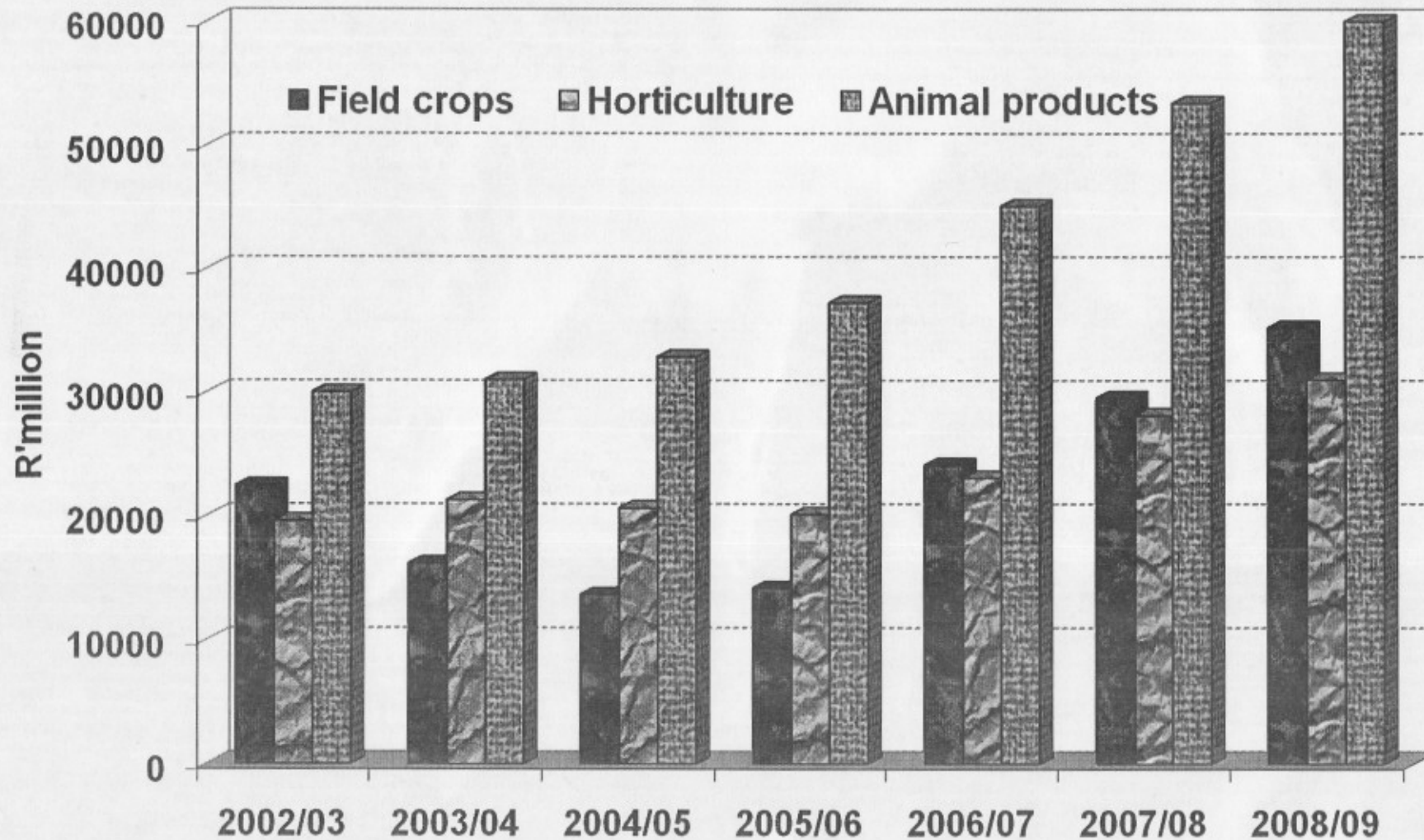
Red Meat (sheep / goat)

R6.3bn

- *Local production R4.6bn*
- *Nam imports R360m*
- *Other imports R300m*

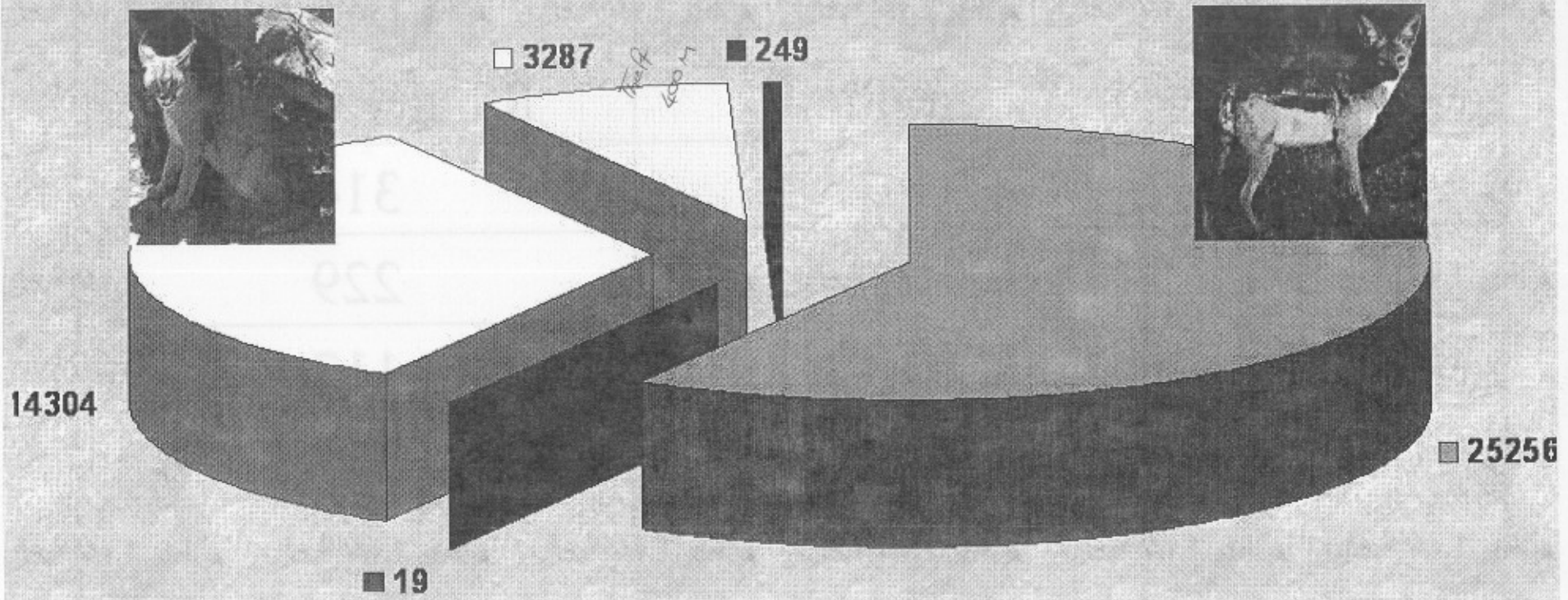
- *Goat meat R1bn*

Gross income from Agricultural products



Source: DoA

Causes of small livestock losses reported (EC survey)
 (surveyed = 1 642 066 ha) [43 115 animals lost from 679 728]



Small livestock = 43 115 [including 37 625 offspring]

■ BB jackal ■ Dogs □ Caracal □ Theft ■ Other

*R.1.16 09 100ms
136 2010*

Average farmer loses 6.35% per annum x R600

	Sheep numbers x million	Losses Rand x million
EC	8.3	314
FS	6	229
WC	3.1	117
NC	8.1	311
Mp	1.6	62
KZN	0.9	33
ZA total	29	1 108

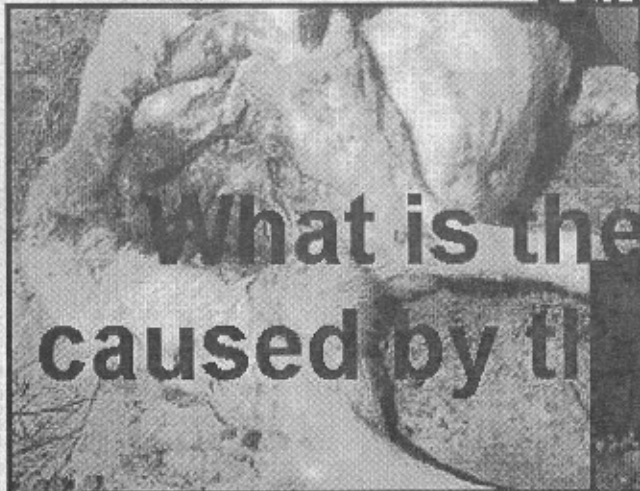
(Credit NWGA/Petrus de Wet, 2009)

Canis-Caracal Programme



What is the extent of the damage caused by the caracals to livestock?

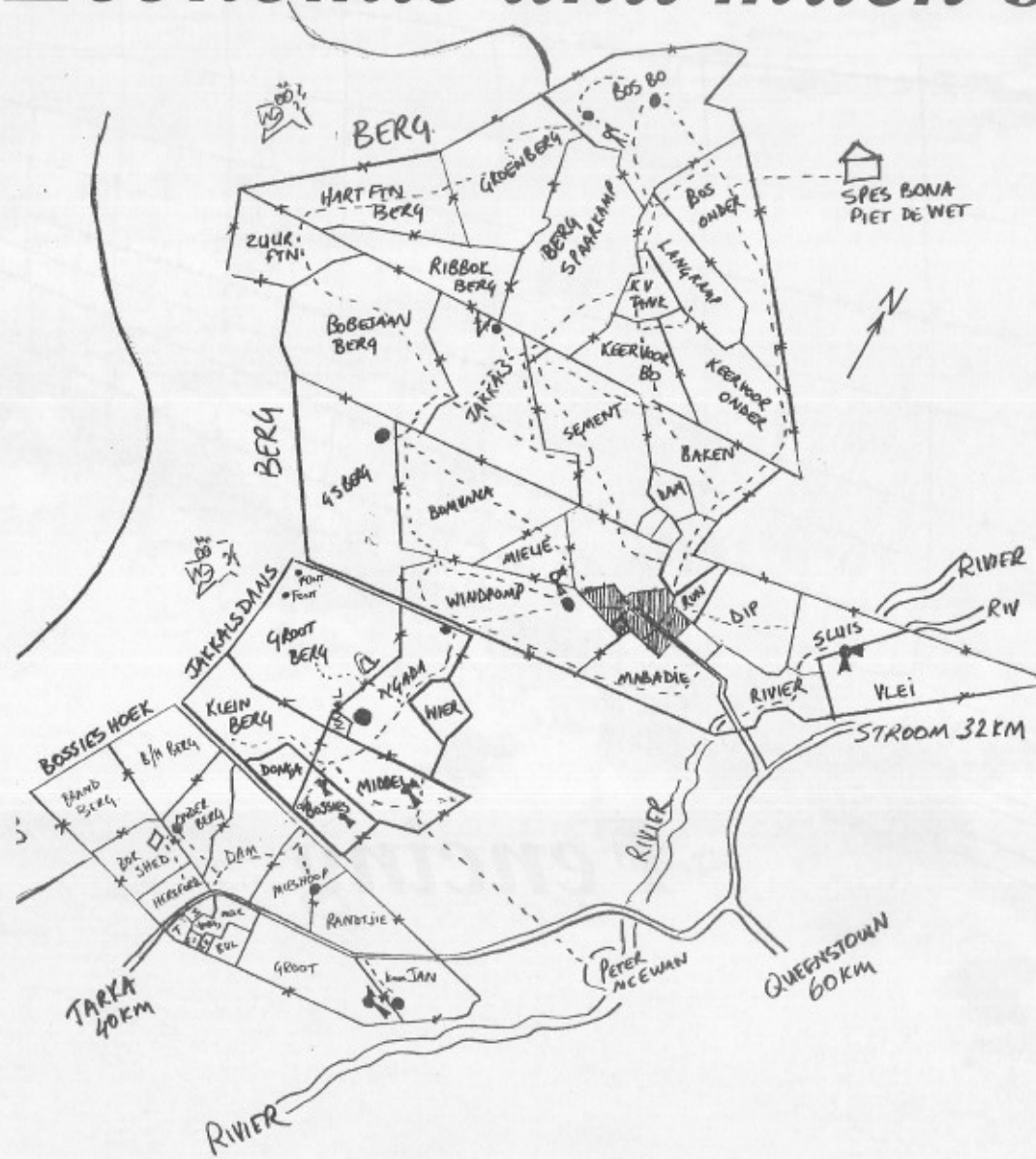
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What is the impact ?

- *1990 ZA produced 103 m kg wool*
- *2010 ZA produce 48 m kg*
- *1990 ZA produced 10.1 m kg*
- *2010 ZA produce 2.6 m kg*
- *USA study – every 1000 sheep lost 19 jobs lost*
- *ZA estimate – every 1000 sheep lost 5 jobs and 25 dependants (farm level)*

Economic unit much bigger





Lack of support !

agriculture

Department:

Agriculture

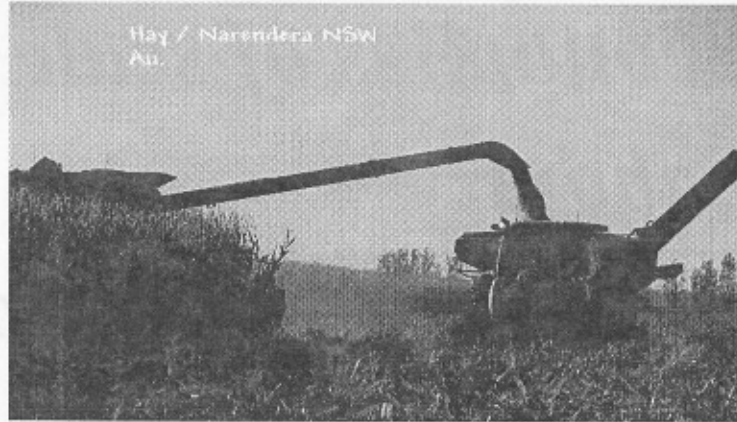
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Why huge losses?

- *Fencing*
- *Economies of scale*
- *Labour*
- *No support from DoA / DoE*
- *Absent landlords, exotic species, problems with hunt packs, disbanding oranje jag etc.*

Whose responsibility is what ?

- *Dept. of Agriculture =
Food security*



- *Dept. Environment
and Water Affairs =
Biodiversity.*



PROBLEME WAT TANS IN DIE VRYSTAAT MET DIE BEHEER VAN PROBLEMDIERE ONDERVIND WORD

PROBLEMDIERBEHEERBELEID
"n Dokument, "Nasionale Beleid en Strategie vir Probleemdierbeheer in Suid-Afrika" is in 1993 deur die provinsies aanvaar as werkbare riglyne ten opsigte van probleem-dierbeheer in Suid-Afrika. Hierdie dokument is verouderd en moet hersien word.

DIE AANWENDING VAN GIESKIETERS
Volgens die "nuwe" Vuurwapenwet word gieskieters geklassifiseer as "vuurwapen" waarvoor die gebruiker daarvan oor 'n vuurwapenlisensie moet beskik. As gevolg van hierdie wetgewing kan die provinsies nie meer gieskieters in reënig gebruik daarvan uitreik nie. Die gevolg is dat gieskieters, wat 'n reënig gebruik van vuurwapens rooijakkals is, nie meer deur boere aangewend kan word.

ONTBINDING VAN "ORANJIEJAG"

"Oranjejag" was 'n jagorganisasie wat deur die Staat gesubsidieer is om probleme in die Vrystaat te behel. Hierdie organisasie is opgelei in Julie 1993 om 'n opleiding funksies is deur die provinsies oorgeneem. Boere is opgelei om 'n opleiding probleem-dierbeheer te doen.

VERPREIDINGS-OMHEININGS VAN DIE ROOIJAKKALS

Albei hoofspesies het hul verspreidingsgebiede afgelope paar jaar in die Vrystaat vergroot as gevolg daarvan dat daar nie meer jag op hulle gemaak word nie. Dit kan nou rooikatte en rooijakkalse in areas voor waar daar voorheen nooit van hulle gesees word nie.

DELTREFFENDE OMHEININGS
Boere gesubsidieer om jakkalswerende omheining te stig. Die subsidies het in die boere het weens die gewenstige omheiningmateriaal, nie die omheining te vervang nie. Dit is 'n probleem omdat die "ou" omheining in 'n tyd en beheer dit nie meer doen.

Uniform policies between provinces (Provincial & local)



***DEAT and
dept Agriculture work
together:***

Agriculture

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