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# TOURIST SAFARI HUNTING

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BART O'GARA, PH.D. JAMES G . T EER, P H.D . BERTRAND DES CLERS

Tourist safari hunting is the most efficient, effective, self-funding tool to conserve wildlife, promote biodiversity and to provide immediate benefits to rural people in remote a reas .

**IT PROVIDES\_JMMEDIATE TANGIBLE BENEFITS TO RURAL PEOPLE**

\*Is a source of high pay employment providing dignity and self-determination;

\*Is a source of basic public services (medicine, bore holes, etc.) where governments can't otherwise provide them;

\*Stimulates secondary industries and employment while preserving traditional culture;

\*Converts wildlife from a liability to an asset--from being intolerable pests and nuisances to "game animal" status;

\*Converts wildlife habitat to a higher revenue producing land use;

\*Promotes bottom up development and human well-being;

\*Is a major source of revenue wherever it exists;

\*Has the potential to generate more income for land owners from a given number of wild animals than wildlife cropping, ranching and viewing tourism;

\*Provides the highest revenue per tourist of any ecotourism activity;

\*Often occurs in remote areas where no other means are available to improve human well­ being and the quality and duration of human life;

\*Can occur even where other land uses are impractical or im possible.

**IT.f.ROVIDES THE HIGHEST LEVEL CONSERVATION BENEFITS**

\*Gives animals their highest lawful, posit iv e, economic value in the remote bush

\*Reduces poaching through physical presence, reporting, funding and by creating an atmo­ sphere of local intolerance;

\*Creates wildlife and habitat conservation incentives locally and nationally,

\*Provides badly needed funding, locally and nationally;

\*Stimulates management directed at supporting the population until the age it is of trophy quality;

\*Provides means of having game scouts in remote locations at no cost to governing authorities;

\*Provides a primary rationale for conservation.

**IT HAS NO DETRIMENT AL BIOLOGICAL IMPACT**

\*It is insignificant in animal take, and, therefore, of low risk to the population;

One Lakeway Center, 3900 North Causeway Boulevard, Suite 1045, Mecairie, Louisiana 70002-1746 USA Telephone: (504) 837-1233 • Telecopier : (504) 837-1145 • E-mail:JJW-NO@worldnet.att.net

\*It is low in habitat disturbance because of the low volume of tourist hunters and their desire for a natural experience;

\*It is self-limiting as tourists lose interest automatically when trophy quality decreases ;

\*To maintain trophy quality, quotas are set far lower than real sustainable yield , resulting in a far greater margin of safety;

\*It is focused on a small, select segment of surplus adult males past breeding prime

-Example: In Zimbabwe, only 150 elephants per year are removed from a population of 80,000 animals (.2 of 1%); there is scientific evidence that removal of the old bulls enhances breeding by allowing more vigorous males to participate.

-Example: In Mongolia, only 20 argali rams are removed annually from a population of 20,000 individuals (0.1 of 1%);

-Example : In Khyrgyzstan, only 16 argali rams are taken annually from a population estimated at 7,500 (.21 of 1%);

\*It is easy to monitor, regulate and to manage adaptively;

\*It is a legal activity and positive value for wildlife;

\*It occurs where little or no other management and conservation incentive would exist but for it, outside of parks and protected areas.

**TOURISTHUNTINGIS\_AN EXCEPTLO\_NAL CONSERVATION TOOL**

\*It is the principal conservation tool beyond the boarders of protected areas where most wildlife and habitat still exist and the need is greatest (Parks are limited to 5% of habitat);

\*It is self-funding and self-sufficient--tourist hunters pay their own way;

\*Tourist hunters spend prodigious amounts, by far the highest tourist spending per tourist and per animal;

\*Requires no government capital investment or donor agency support;

\*It is one of the most highly taxed, licensed and intensively regulated activities in the world because of the revenue it generates and low cost of monitoring due to its low volume;

\*Quotas are set to maintain competitive trophy quality, which is far less than the level of sustainable offtake;

\*It is efficient and the most cost effective method of financing conservation ;

\*It is a special category of sustainable use that can be put to immediate use .