

# International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation - CIC

- Founded in 1928
- International NGO
- Members in Europe, Africa, Asia, Americas
- 35 State Members
- 45 Association Members
- 1 600 individual members
- Headquarter in Budapest, Hungary



#### The world of hunters



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR GAME AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

#### CIC VISION

A world that values and supports sustainable hunting for the benefit of people and nature.

#### CIC MISSION

To promote - across the globe sustainable hunting to conserve wildlife and wild lands, support communities and preserve our hunting heritage.

CIC is a politically independent and globally active http://www.cic-wildlife.org/wp.cogfen/themas/victorine/images/logo.jpg advocacy working in the public interest. Our diverse membership includes states, corporates, universities and associations. Our core strength rests in dedicated hunter-conservationist members from all continents.

CIC advocates wildlife conservation across diverse landscapes through shared incentive-driven use. Our adaptive management approach is grounded in cutting-edge science.

CIC values traditional knowledge reflected in millennia of diverse hunting heritage. The members uphold and evolve the fundamentals of ethical hunting.

CIC aims that each generation bequeaths to its successor intact landscapes richer in wildlife.

Combat ... Promote ... Partner ... Sustain ...













Wildlife Conservation

CIC Headquarters H-2092 Budakesezi PO Box 82

Telephone: +36 23 453 832 Fax: +36 23 453 832 office@cic-wildlife.org www.cic-wildlife.org





#### INTERNATIONAL. COUNCIL FOR GAME AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

#### Our Four Global Initiatives

Combat ... Promote ...

Partner ...





Conservation through the sustainable use of wildlife















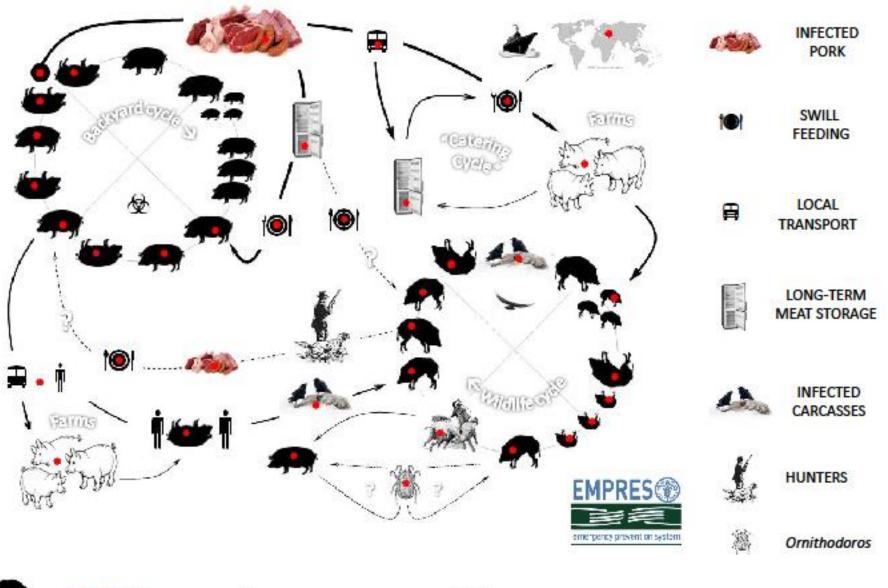














WILD BOAR

BACKYARD PIGS



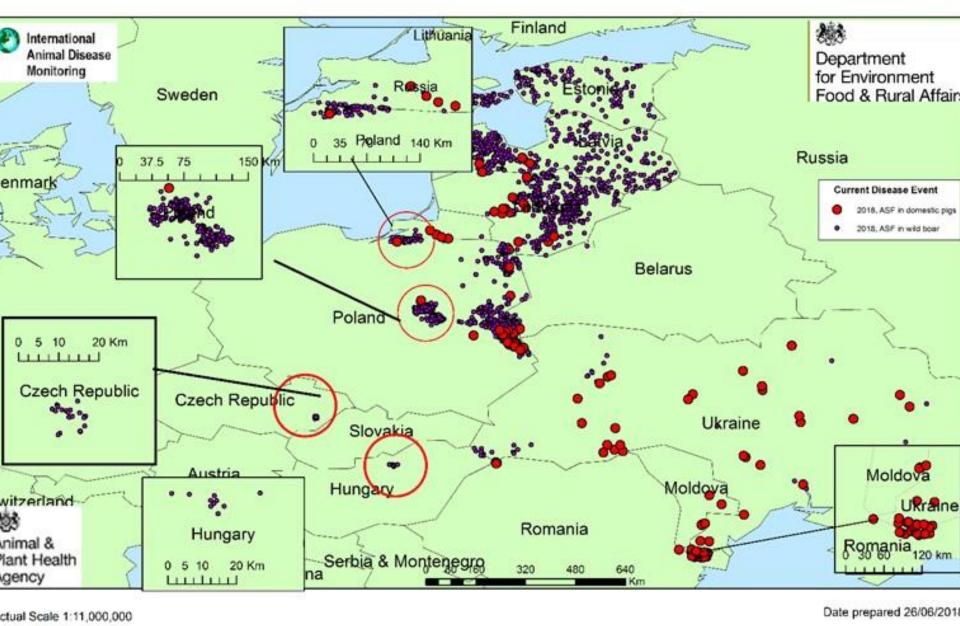
FREE-RANGE PIGS



**PIG FARMS** 

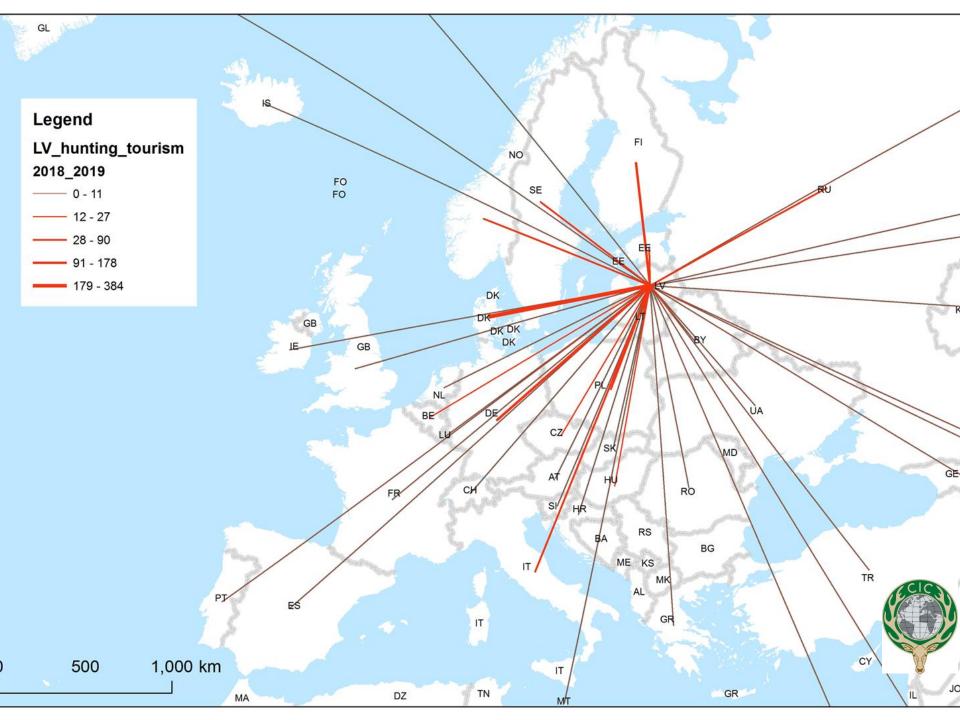


INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT



ASF in domestic pigs and wild boar since January 2018 [Insets: Czech Republic, Kaliningrad, Poland, Romania & Hungary]









## Germany

- Red deer: 76.400 = 4.740 t meat = 21 Mio €
- Fallow deer: 70.000 = 2.195 t meat = 11 Mio €
- Roe deer: 1.200.000 = 13.000 t meat = 65 Mio €
- Wild boar: 644.000 = 25.400 t meat = 100 Mio €

Total value: 197 million Euro



Source: www.jagdverband.de - 2015

### France

- Red deer: 58 000 = 3596 t meat = 16 Mio €
- Fallow deer: 1 120 = 45 t meat = 0,2 Mio €
- Roe deer: 553.000 = 6.100 t meat = 24 № 6
- Wild boar: 551.000 = 21.489 t meat = 95 Mio €

#### Total value: 135 million Euro





## **African Swine Fever**

# Speech of Commissioner Andriukaitis in the ASF TAIEX workshop on wildlife/Sofia, 8-9 March 2018

The question is: can we eradicate ASF? And if yes: how and when? My reply is clear: yes we can eradicate it but in order to be successful we need transparency, collaboration and coordinated efforts from all parties: neighbouring countries, politicians, farmers, veterinarians, travellers, the general public and, because of the role of the wild boar in its spread – one of the most important players in this fight – hunters.

Hunters are uniquely placed to make the difference and determine the outcome of this battle – for better or worse – as they may contribute to increasing or reducing the spread of the disease.

This point cannot be over-stated and needs to be repeated again and again. Your role is crucial in this battle.



#### **Role of hunters**

#### Hunters are key players in wild boar management!

- Active surveillance: hunting wild boar for testing for ASF in selected areas
- Passive surveillance: finding wild boar carcasses for testing & destruction
- Targeted hunting of females: in selected areas
- Awareness to prevent spreading the disease

## **Hunting associations**

International level – CIC, FACE





National level – Hunting Associations





Regional level – Local Hunting. Ass.



Local level – Hunting clubs





#### The world of hunters

Local – regional – national – international



#### How can hunters be involved?

Conservation – Active role in wildlife management

Surveillance - Observe population changes and mortality

 Health – Participation in disease surveillance and management programmes











#### Can be downloaded

at: www.sva.se

## REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE TRAINING COURSE ON THE SURVEILLANCE OF WILDLIFE DISEASES AND THE ROLE OF HUNTERS



## Recommendations from the course on the role of hunters

## COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HUNTERS AND NATIONAL VETERINARY AUTHORITIES

- Establish continuous communication with veterinary authorities concerning wildlife disease issues
- Timely inform veterinary authorities if unusual health events such as unusual mortality occur in wildlife
- Include hunters in national expert groups on wildlife diseases – before outbreaks!
- Consult hunters when a veterinary authority produces information material concerning wildlife diseases.
- Veterinary authorities to communicate with hunting associations concerning the dissemination of information on wildlife diseases.

# Recommendations from the course on the role of hunters

## COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HUNTERS AND INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY AUTHORITIES

- The hunting associations to nominate a contact person responsible for wildlife diseases.
- Establish communication between national hunting associations and the OIE Focal points for Wildlife.
- Enhance the cooperation between OIE and CIC based on the existing agreement between the organizations.
- Veterinary authorities to consult and involve CIC and FACE when issues involving hunting and wildlife disease control measures are discussed.

## Recommendations from the course on the role of hunters

#### THE ROLE OF HUNTERS IN THE SURVEILLANCE OF ASF

- Hunting associations shall appoint a person responsible for wildlife disease issues.
- Hunters should be constantly involved in the design and implementation of surveillance before, during and after an outbreak of ASF in a country.
- Hunters should be recognised and supported for their participation in the surveillance activities.
- Hunting association should be informed by the veterinary authorities when the risk for introduction of ASF changes.
- Hunting associations should inform the hunters and especially the wildlife disease contact person when the risk for introduction of ASF changes.
- National hunting association should collaborate with veterinary authorities in the preparation of contingency plans, which should foresee the role of hunters.
- Participation in the organisation and implementation of simulation exercises.

### CIC - Recommendations

- 1: Establish national and international networks for communication between hunters and authorities
- 2: Plan and conduct a training course for hunters regarding ASF, based on experiences from Europe. Financed by the EU.
- 3: CIC can take on the responsibility to arrange such a course

