

A herd of antelope, likely kudu or similar, is seen in a lush green savanna landscape. The animals are scattered across the frame, some looking towards the camera. The background is filled with dense green foliage and trees.

Opportunities in Wild Meat Value Chains for Africa's Prosperity: Perspectives from Southern Africa

Online webinar – 28 May 2026

Opening comments by Dr F Vorhies



Stellenbosch
UNIVERSITY
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UNIVERSITEIT

AWEI

African Wildlife
Economy Institute

1961

Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in modern African States

Report of
a Symposium organized by CCTA and IUCN
and held under the auspices of FAO and UNESCO
at Arusha, Tanganyika, September 1961

- Only by the planned utilization of wildlife as a renewable natural resource, either for protein or as a recreational attraction, can its conservation and development be economically justified in competition with agriculture, stock ranching, and other forms of land use.
- The African is a realist. The use of game as a source of food is not only more easily understood than the idea of conserving wild animals for aesthetic, scientific or sentimental reasons;—it also fulfils in many instances a strong instinct and a way of life and, if properly controlled, provides the most effective instrument of management.

1961

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILISATION
OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES IN UGANDA

by

J. H. BLOWER
Chief Game Warden
Box 4, Entebbe, Uganda

A. C. BROOKS
Game Biologist
Box 4, Entebbe, Uganda

The African is a realist; if he and his family are short of meat, no amount of conservation propaganda will bring him to think of the fat eland which he sees out on the plains other than in terms of food.

a) **Hippo cropping** scheme - In the Queen Elizabeth National Park and adjoining areas... we have a local African butcher who has been given a contract for the cropping of 360 hippo during the course of a year... it appears probable that the hippo population could continue to sustain an offtake of in the order of 1,000 animals a year indefinitely

b) **Uganda kob cropping** experiment - Orders are obtained from local butchers for from 20 to 25 animals at a time

c) **Bunyoro elephant cropping** scheme - It has therefore been decided to reduce the elephant population to an appropriate level by limited cropping in that area lying outside the boundaries of the Murchison Park.

Hunting bans in East Africa in the 1970s

1973 – **Tanzania** bans hunting, reopens in 1983

1977 – **Kenya** bans hunting of game animals

1979 – **Uganda** bans hunting, reintroduced in 2001

WILDLIFE (CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT) (PROHIBITION ON HUNTING OF GAME ANIMALS) REGULATIONS, 1977

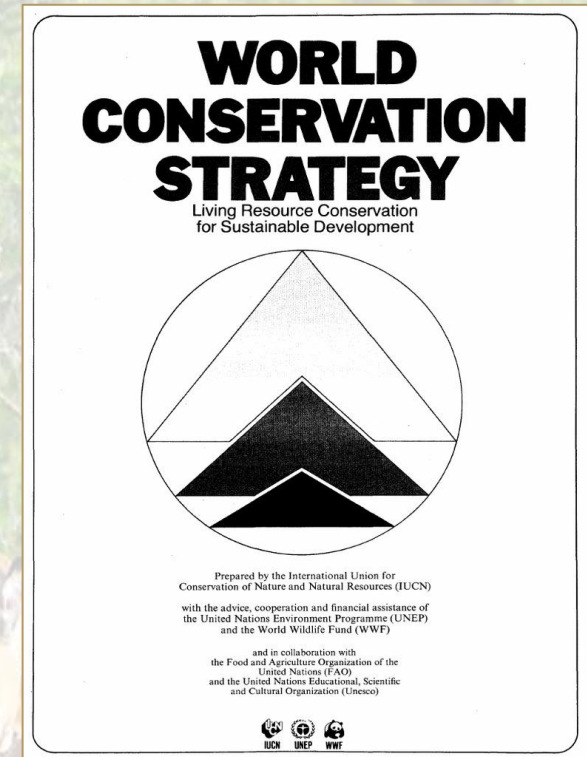
[L.N. 120 of 1977.]

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) (Prohibition on Hunting of Game Animals) Regulations, 1977.
2. Hunting of game animals is prohibited.
3. All current hunting licences are hereby cancelled with immediate effect.

World Conservation Strategy (1980)

Living resource conservation has three specific objectives:

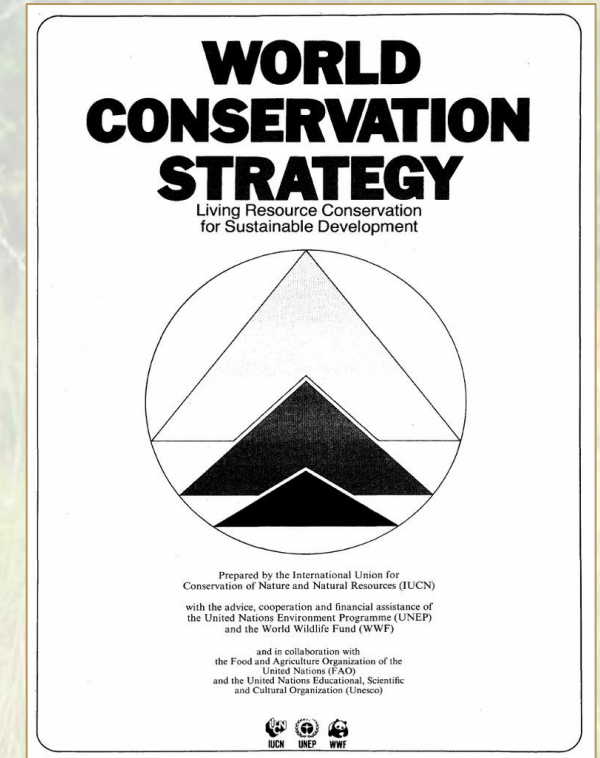
- *to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support systems...*
- *to preserve genetic diversity...*
- *to ensure the sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems (notably fish and other wildlife, forests and grazing lands), which support millions of rural communities as well as major industries*



- IUCN
- FAO
- UNEP
- UNESCO
- WWF

World Conservation Strategy (1980)

- Conservation is that aspect of management which ensures that utilization is sustainable
- Sustainable utilization is somewhat analogous to spending the interest while keeping the capital
- Many wild plants and animals of the land are an important renewable resource and source of food, particularly for rural communities in developing countries
- Wild animals and plants also provide a significant, and sometimes the only, source of income for rural communities
- Wildlife is a major resource base for recreation and tourism



CBD (1992)

Aware that conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are **critical to meeting the food, health, and other needs** of the growing world population

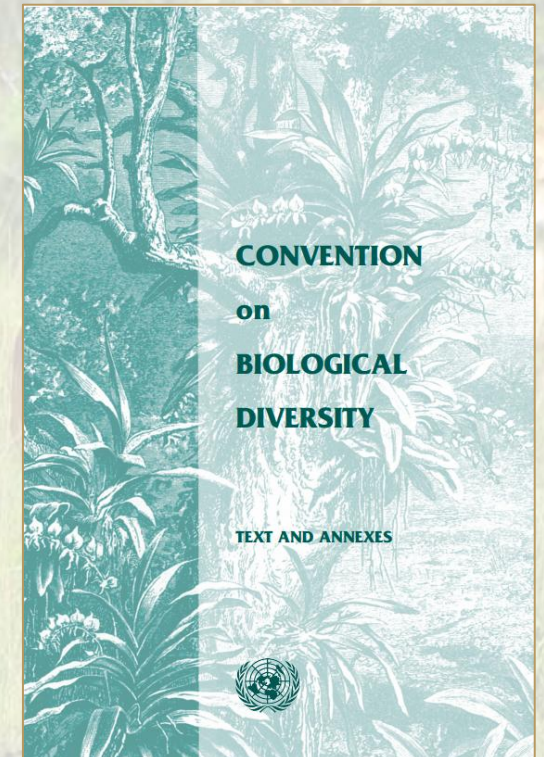
Encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in **developing methods for sustainable use** of biological resources

CBD/COP/DEC/15/23 (2022)

Collaborate with all relevant actors and stakeholders in order to promote the mainstreaming of the sustainable use of biodiversity, **in particular that of wild species**, into all relevant sectors

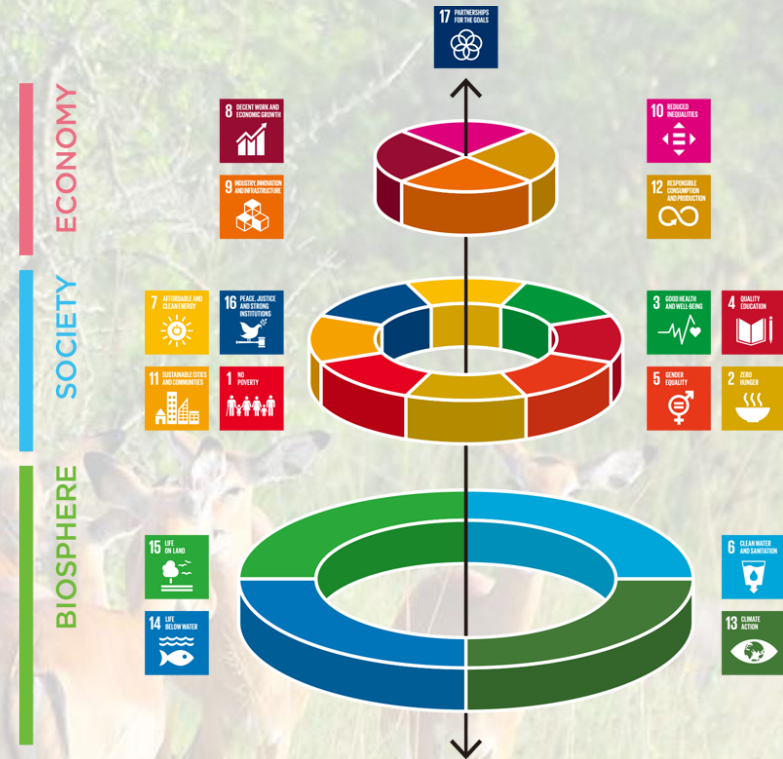


Convention on
Biological Diversity

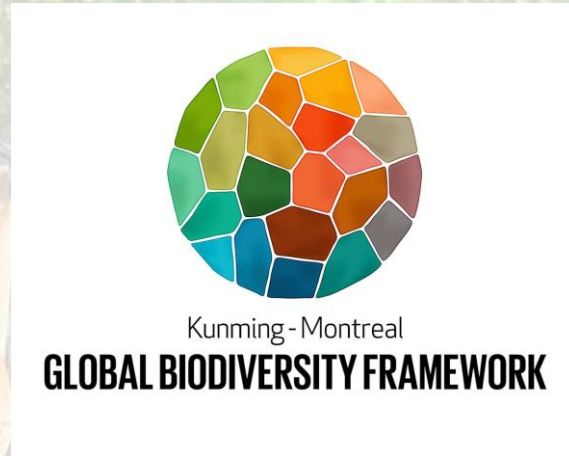


Sustainable Development Goals (2015)

- **SDG 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- **SDG 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems...



Key GBF Objectives and Targets for the Use of Wild Species



GOAL A Protect and Restore

GOAL B Prosper with Nature

GOAL C Share Benefits Fairly

GOAL D Invest and Collaborate

- Target 2 Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems
- Target 3 Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas
- **Target 5 Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species**
- **Target 9 Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People**
- Target 10 Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry
- Target 15 Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts
- Target 18 Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year
- Target 19 Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources

Target 5 - Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species

Ensure that the

- use,
- harvesting and
- trade

of wild species

is

- sustainable,
- safe and
- legal,

- preventing overexploitation,
- minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and
- reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over,
- applying the ecosystem approach,
- while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities



Target 9 Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People



Ensure that the

- management and
- use

of wild species
are sustainable,

thereby providing

- social,
- economic and
- environmental
benefits for people,
 - especially those in vulnerable situations and
 - those most dependent on biodiversity,

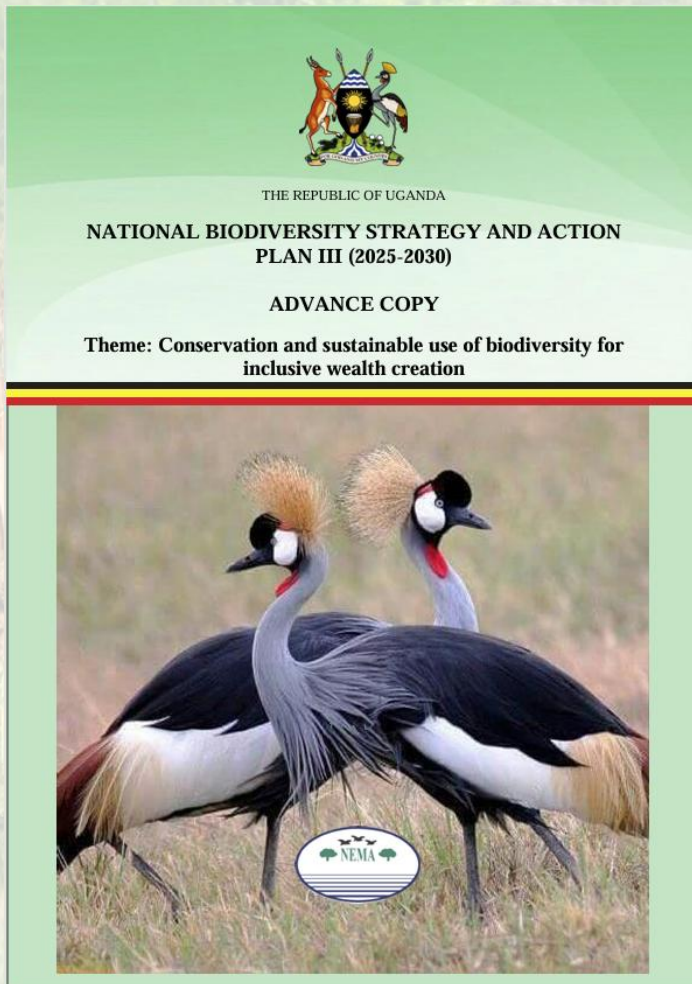
including through

- sustainable biodiversity-based
 - activities,
 - products and
 - services

that enhance biodiversity,
and

- protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

Conservation and sustainable use for inclusive wealth creation



1.1.13 Forests

Forests play a crucial role in human well-being and environmental health, providing essential goods such as medicines, edible fruits, and **game meat**, while also serving as a source of income...

2.5 Tourism

Wildlife resources yield direct benefits such as local and national income from tourism activities and are important sources **bush meat**, food, medicine, wildlife hunting, cropping and ranching.

3.1.5 Poaching

Poaching remains the most serious threat to wildlife population growth and species diversity in Uganda. Animals are poached for **meat**, wildlife products, and some species are also captured and traded live.

Conservation through use in South Africa

Increased population

- 1960s - 500,000 game animals
- 2020s – 20-26 million

Increased habitat

- 9,000-11,600 private wildlife ranches and reserves
- 17-21 million hectares
- 14–17% of the country
- Much larger than state protected areas



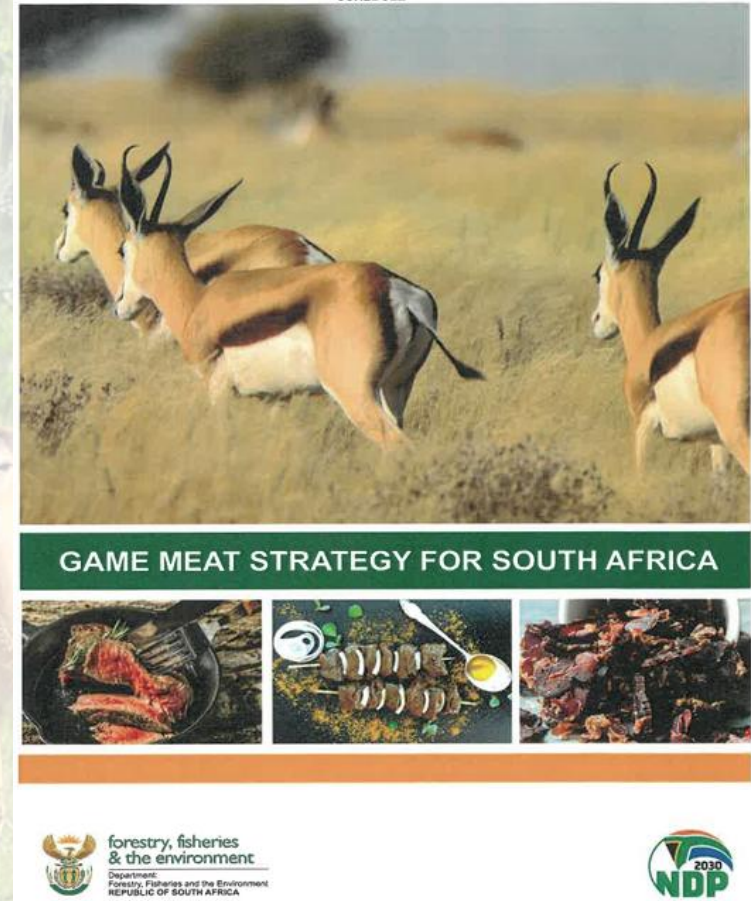
A 2014 offtake estimate

- Total off-take ~584,000 animals across:
 - Biltong hunting: ~277,000
 - Trophy hunting: ~130,000
 - Culling: ~176,000
- 60,000 tons of game meat annually

South Africa's diversified game meat industry

- **Primary production** - wildlife ranching and harvesting
- **Processing** - abattoirs, biltong, sausages, packaged game meat
- **Hunting-linked meat sales**
- **Exports** – e.g., Europe and Middle East
- **Associated wildlife economy activities** - tourism, breeding, taxidermy, live sales

- Annual value – USD 650 million
- Jobs – 104,000
- Growth potential – high
- Exports to Africa – new markets

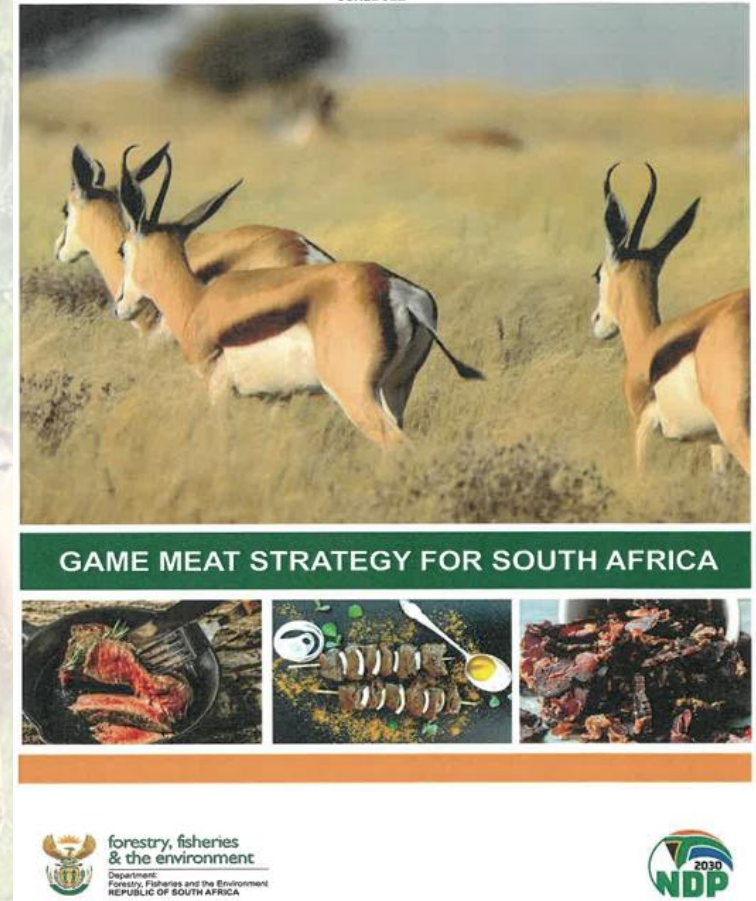


Unlocking Africa's game meat potential

The growing market of consumers who are

- health-conscious,
 - looking for sustainably sourced products that contribute to
 - biodiversity conservation,
 - community development and
 - pose less risk to the environment
- is evident.

The South African game meat industry is well-placed to service this growing market domestically, regionally, and internationally.



What about Kenya? Tanzania? Uganda?

Wild Steak (Peppercorn, Mushroom & Brandy Sauce)

UGX 69,000

Antelope tenderloin, marinated overnight, grilled to perfection, drizzled with peppercorn, mushroom and brandy sauce; served with sweet potato fries & salad

Can we Unlock Uganda's game meat industry?

Let's meet up at The Lawns in Kampala to explore possibilities...

The Lawns

WILD GAME AND BBQ RESTAURANT

