



agriculture, environmental affairs,
rural development and land reform

Department:
agriculture, environmental affairs,
rural development and land reform .
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

POLICY ON THE DONATION OF SURPLUS GAME FROM PROVINCIAL NATURE RESERVES IN THE NORTHERN CAPE

**THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND LAND REFORM**

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DEFINITIONS

Biodiversity	The variability among living organisms from all sources including, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part and also includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystem.
Biodiversity Economy	The biodiversity economy of South Africa encompasses the businesses and economic activities that either directly depend on biodiversity for their core business or that contribute to conservation of biodiversity through their activities.
Biological resource	Any resource consisting of – (a) a living or dead animal, plant or other organism of an indigenous species; (b) a derivative of such an animal, plant or other organism, or (c) any genetic material of such animal, plant or other organism.
Custodianship	In fulfilling the rights contained in section 24 of the Constitution, the state through its organs that implement legislation applicable to biodiversity, has an obligation to manage, conserve and sustain South Africa's biodiversity and its components and genetic resources. It is this obligation that the state holds in public trust as defined in law whereby wildlife is placed on the land and under the management of an individual while remaining the property of the state, and the offspring becomes the property of the recipient.
Culling	An operation executed by an official of, or other person designated by, the management authority of a protected area to kill a specific number of ungulates (primarily antelope species) in order to manage that species in accordance with the management plan of the protected area.
Donation	Within the prescripts of the Public Finance Management Act, No. 1 of 1999 pertained to the disposal of assets, is defined as the hand over, free of charge, of wild animals and products to an approved third party for the purposes of management, safekeeping, augmenting of stock, rearing, breeding and/or propagation, or other use of said animals and or products.
Land owner	Is defined as (a) the person registered in a deeds registry as the owner of the land, and includes the authorised representative of such person; (b) the bona fide purchaser of land, prior to the registration of the deed of transfer in his name, but after the contract of sale has been concluded, to the exclusion of the person contemplated in paragraph (a); (c) a person in control of land, including the management authority of a protected area but excluding the occupant of land if such occupant is not the authorised representative of the person contemplated in paragraph (a); (d) a person who has the right to use the land; or (e) a person or authority in control of communal land.
Local community	Any community of people living or having rights or interests in a distinct geographical area.

Protected area	A protected area defined in the Protected Areas Act in the National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act, No 57 of 2003.
Management plan	Is defined as (a) management plan referred to in section 41 of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003; (b) biodiversity management plan developed in terms of Section 43 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No.10 of 2004; (c) management plan developed in terms of any applicable norms and standards; (d) management plan developed in terms of any relevant provincial conservation legislation.
Nature reserve	An area (a) declared, or regarded as having been declared, in terms of section 23 as a nature reserve; or (b) an area which before or after the commencement of this Act was or is declared or designated in terms of provincial legislation for a purpose for which that area could in terms of section 23(2) be declared as a nature reserve, and includes an area declared in terms of section 23(1) as part of an area referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) above.
Wildlife	Refers to all non-domesticated, indigenous, terrestrial, mammal species and, in the context of this policy, means all wild animals kept or held for conservation, commercial or hunting purposes, and includes the meat, skin, carcass or any portion of the carcass of that animal.
Wild animal	Any animal other than a domestic or domesticated animal, rat and mouse. Therefore, means an animal that does not belong to a livestock species, or to a recognised domestic species.
Plains game	An informal, all-embracing, unscientific, and rather imprecise term encompassing common species of antelope occurring in open habitat such as grasslands and savannas. Examples include blesbok, eland, impala, kudu and springbok.
Previously disadvantaged individual (also known as historically disadvantaged individual)	A South African citizen – (a) who, due to the apartheid policy that was in place, had no voting rights in the national elections prior to the introduction of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1983 (Act No. 100 of 1983) or the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993) (“the interim Constitution”), and/or (b) who is a woman, and/or (c) who has a disability with the understanding that any person who received South African citizenship on or before the introduction of the interim Constitution, will not be deemed to be previously disadvantaged individual.
Wildlife product	Means any portion of or item originating from a wild animal, live or dead, including skins, claws, skeleton, tusks, and horns.
Standards of GRAP	Is defined by Section 89 of the Public Finance Management Act, No 1 of 1999 as the generally recognised accounting practice set by Accounting Standards Board.

Species	A kind of animal that does not normally interbreed with individuals of another kind, and includes any sub-species, variety, geographic race, strain, hybrid or geographically separate population.
Sustainability	The use of a biological resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline; would not disrupt the ecological integrity of the ecosystem in which it occurs; would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people.
Translocation	The process of capturing a specimen of a listed threatened or protected animal species at a particular location, the conveying or transporting of such specimen and the release of the specimen in another location. In the context of this policy, it will include all wildlife.

INTRODUCTION

The wildlife Industry value chain is centred on game and wildlife farming/ranching activities that relate to the stocking, trading, breeding, and hunting of game, and all the services and goods required to support this value chain. The key drivers of this value chain include domestic hunters, international hunters and a growing retail market demand for wildlife products such as game meat and taxidermy products. This sector is therefore characterized by an interesting combination of agriculture, eco-tourism and conservation characteristics.

The wildlife economy drives rural development and prosperity through the sustainable use of wildlife assets, the socio-economic benefits of ecotourism, co-managed conservation areas and related ancillary services to game farms and protected areas. The game breeding and hunting industry has the potential to contribute to job creation, food security and the growing demand for alternative forms of protein supply for domestic and international consumption.

Sustainable hunting as one of the most successful and economically viable approaches to the long-term conservation of wildlife populations including some of the most threatened species. The contribution of the hunting industry to the economy of the Northern Cape is significant. Research conducted on the profile and economic impact of hunting indicates that the Northern Cape is an important role player within the hunting industry, placing it in second place after Limpopo as a preferred hunting destination in South Africa.

The rural based wildlife economy of the Northern Cape has shown considerable growth over the years with well-established and well-developed game breeding and hunting industries. However, the industry remains highly untransformed with the majority of black people remaining at the periphery of this important industry. The inconsistent application of policies aimed at facilitating transformation along national standards has

resulted in previously disadvantaged individuals continually experiencing insufficient access and ownership to land, deficient infrastructure development support and skills transfer; and an inability to wildlife ownership.

The Northern Cape Department of Agriculture Environmental Affairs Rural Development and Land Affairs (DAEARDLR) is mandated with the conservation of biodiversity, including the management of provincial nature reserves which host a diversity of habitats and species. The department in its endeavours to ensure the long-term survival and sustainable use of these species is required, from time to time, to reduce surplus game in provincial nature reserves to meet these reserves' ecological management objectives. The department in line with relevant national policy imperatives have taken a conscious decision to establish a game donation scheme/program whereby surplus game will be donated to black persons that have historically largely been excluded from the game farming industry.

The aim of the DAEARDLR game donation scheme/program is to redress the historic exclusion of black people from the game farming industry by creating opportunities where black game farmers can establish their own wildlife enterprises. This is achieved through mechanisms for the transparent and equitable supply of founder herds of game to black applicants thereby supporting them to establish viable wildlife enterprises, whilst also raising awareness for conservation, protected area management and sustainable utilisation principles in the wildlife industry.

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT OF THE POLICY

Biodiversity

South Africa has, since November 1995, been a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This convention aims for (a) the conservation of biological diversity, (b) the sustainable use of biological resources; and (c) the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

South Africa has also been a signatory to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) since July 1975. This convention has the purpose of regulating the international trade of endangered species to conserve them. Species are differentiated into the various Appendices according to the level/ status of threat which determines the type and level of international trade which is allowable. CITES has a crucial role to play in the biodiversity economy of South Africa as it dictates, through the gazetted CITES list regulations, the international trade in a number of our biological resources in the bioprospecting and wildlife sub-sectors.

The South African Government has recently raised the notion of South Africa becoming a developmental state as a means for achieving economic transformation. This is also consistent with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, which, in section 195(1) (c), states that "Public administration must be

development-oriented.” A development state is one where government has the capacity to deploy its authority, credibility and legitimacy in a binding manner to design and implement development policies and programmes for promoting development, growth and transformation, as well as for expanding human capabilities. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2011 highlights key components of socio-economic goals, the long-term growth, and structural transformation of the economy as key components of a developmental state.

Section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa advocates for an environment that is protected through reasonable legislative and other measures that secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development. The National Development Plan highlights for consideration in the environment and the biodiversity sector (a) the implementation of sustainable development, (b) the development of appropriate responses to the challenges of climate change and (c) to pursue and explore the concept of green jobs and promote the green economy.

These issues in the National Development Plan have implications for social and economic development as reflected in the NBES. The 1997 White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa’s Biological Diversity provides the vision and principles for the sustainable use of the country’s resources, where humans and the natural environment co-exist in harmony and people derive lasting benefits from the conservation and sustainable use of the country’s rich biodiversity. This vision is legitimised in three pieces of legislation, that is;

- a) National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA),
- b) National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 of 2004) (NEM: BA) and;
- c) National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEM: PAA).

The wildlife sector is governed primarily by the NEM: BA with the objectives as follows:

- i. within the framework of the NEMA, to provide for -
 - the management and conservation of biological diversity within the Republic and of the components of such biodiversity;
 - the use of indigenous biological resources in a sustainable manner; and
 - the fair and equitable sharing among stakeholders of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources
- ii. to give effect to ratified international agreements relating to biodiversity which are binding on the Republic;
- iii. to provide for co-operative governance in biodiversity management and conservation; and
- iv. to provide for a South African National Biodiversity Institute to assist in achieving the objectives of this Act.

To achieve the objectives of NEM:BA, the Department of Environmental Affairs promulgated the Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) Regulations, 2007. The purpose of these regulations, amongst others, is to:

- i. further regulate the permit system set out in Chapter 7 of the NEM: BA in so far as that system applies to restricted activities involving specimens of listed Threatened or Protected species;
- ii. provide for the registration of captive breeding operations, commercial exhibition facilities, wildlife farms, nurseries, scientific institutions, sanctuaries and rehabilitation facilities and wildlife traders;
- iii. provide for the regulation of the carrying out of a specific restricted activity, namely hunting;
- iv. provide for the prohibition of specific restricted activities involving specific listed Threatened or Protected species; and
- v. provide for the protection of wild populations of listed Threatened or Protected Species.

The NEM: PAA provides for, inter alia, the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representing South Africa's biodiversity, natural landscapes and seascapes; for the establishment of a national register of all national, provincial and local protected areas; for the management of these areas in line with national norms and standards; for intergovernmental cooperation and public consultation in matters concerning protected areas; and for the governance and functioning of South African National Parks.

Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act, 2009 (Act No. 9 of 2009) is the provincial legislation which provides for the sustainable utilization of biodiversity and the issuance of permits and authorizations applicable to the culling, capture, transportation, handling and holding of wildlife.

Other Line Function Legislation

The wildlife sector has to function within other specific legislative guidelines housed within several National Departments and also within several specific line functions. Other promulgated legislation that affects the sector includes the following Acts:

- a) Agricultural Product Standards Act, 1990 (Act No. 119 of 1990)
- b) Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act No. 35 of 1984)
- c) Animal Improvement Act, 1998 (Act No. 62 of 1998)
- d) Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No. 6 of 2002)
- e) Animals Protection Act, 1962 (Act No 71 of 1962)
- f) Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No. 43 of 1983)
- g) Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989)
- h) Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No. 31 of 1963)
- i) Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000)
- j) Marketing of Agricultural Products Act, 1996 (Act No. 47 of 1996)
- k) Meat Safety Act, 2000 (Act No. 40 of 2000)

- l) Perishable Products Export Control Act, 1983 (Act No. 9 of 1983)
- m) South African Abattoir Corporation Act, 1992 (Act No. 120 of 1992)
- n) Tourism Act, 1993 (Act No. 72 of 1993)
- o) Veterinary and Para-veterinary Professions Act, 1982 (Act No. 19 of 1982)

Financial

Government policies for economic transformation such as the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003), guiding principles of government such as the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (as amended by Act No. 29 of 1999), Treasury Regulation etc. are also important to this policy.

In terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999), as amended, the following sections are relevant for wildlife donation and custodianship:

- a) **Section 38:** "The accounting officer for a department, is responsible for the management, including the safeguarding and maintenance of the assets and for the management of the liabilities, of the department"
- b) **Section 40:** "the accounting officer for a department must keep full and proper records of the financial affairs of the department in accordance with any prescribed norms and standards"
- c) **Section 42:** "when assets or liabilities of a department are transferred to another department or other institution in terms of legislation or following a reorganization of functions, the accounting officer for the transferring department must-
 - i. draw up an inventory of such assets and liabilities; and
 - ii. provide the accounting officer for the receiving department or other institution with substantiating records, including personnel records of staff to be transferred"
- d) "Both the accounting officer for the transferring department and the accounting officer for the receiving department or other institution must sign the inventory when the transfer takes place"
- e) "The accounting officer for the transferring department must file a copy of the signed inventory with the relevant treasury and the Auditor-General within 14 days of the transfer"
- f) **Section 45:** "an official in a department, trading entity or constitutional institution is responsible for the management, including the safeguarding, of the assets and the management of the liabilities within that official's area of responsibility"
- g) **Section 10** (Asset Management) of the Treasury Regulations for Departments, [and] Constitutional, Institutions, Public entities, Parliament and Provincial Legislatures issued in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999;

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

PURPOSE

This policy is established to provide guidelines and procedures to ensure the implementation of a reasonable, fair, evidence-based, open and transparent process for the donation of surplus game from provincial nature reserves in the Northern Cape.

The purpose of the policy on the donation of surplus game from provincial nature reserves is to:

1. set out the principles and criteria applying to the donation of surplus game from provincial nature reserves
2. specify the application and assessment procedures applicable;
3. ensure consistency in decision-making when considering applications for the donation of surplus game from provincial nature reserves
4. guide and streamline the transfer of surplus game from provincial nature reserves to previously disadvantaged individuals, communities and qualifying BBBEE enterprises
5. promote the transformation of the wildlife industry and the implementation of the national biodiversity empowerment strategy
6. state the conditions that underpin the donation and custodianship of wildlife (inclusive of wildlife products) by provincial authorities and conservation entities;
7. provide mechanisms for the transparent and equitable supply of viable nucleus populations of game to applicants; and
8. ensure that the donation of wildlife is undertaken in accordance to the prescribed legislation and regulations

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the game donation policy are to:

1. ensure the sound ecological management of provincial nature reserves;
2. contribute to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity on privately owned land;
3. ensure the entry and active participation of previously disadvantaged individuals, local communities and qualifying broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) enterprises in the mainstream wildlife economy;
4. redress the historic exclusion of black persons from the game farming industry;
5. contribute to the national target for wildlife ownership by previously disadvantaged individuals thereby advancing the national transformation agenda;
6. ensure that there is an increased number of previously disadvantaged individuals who own, manage and control sustainable wildlife enterprises with an improved participation by designated groups, namely: women, youth, farmworkers and people living with disabilities, throughout the respective sectors' value chains; and
7. assist in building the eco-tourism potential in the province.

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This policy shall be applicable to the donation of surplus game from provincial nature reserves managed by the Department of Agriculture Environmental Affairs Rural Development and Land Reform within the borders of the Northern Cape Province.

AUTHORITY OF POLICY

This policy is approved under the authority of the Head of Department Agriculture Environmental Affairs Rural Development and Land Reform.

PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

Principles

The disposal method applied in this policy is the donation of surplus game. The donation of surplus game is only applicable where DAEARDLR have applied population management tools (e.g. veld condition, stocking rates and game counts, predator simulation, specific species management plans, etc.) to determine the need and desirability to take off surplus game on the provincial nature reserves under its management. As an alternative of applying a management method such as culling to reduce the population size of the game species, such game in the form of a founder herd is donated to qualifying recipients.

Given the above context, the following principles will apply:

- a) game offtakes from provincial nature reserves will be determined based on adequate monitoring and scientific assessment of numbers in relation to carrying capacity or other conservation strategies and animals to be donated will come from this allocation;
- b) achieving conservation program and protected area objectives remains paramount; game donation should contribute to and not threaten conservation programs or protected area objectives;
- c) the donation of game should not compromise the sound management of DAEARDLR financial resources;
- d) wherever possible and financially feasible, game offtakes from provincial nature reserves should be done through live capture to maximise the opportunities to contribute to the objectives of the national biodiversity economy strategy;
- e) DAEARDLR will develop partnerships with other government structures and private enterprises to assist in the implementation and financing of the policy; and
- f) recipients of donated game have an obligation to manage and utilise such animals so that the numbers increase and contribute to the development of sustainable businesses based on wildlife utilisation, and this obligation must be captured in written agreements.

Criteria

To achieve government's transformation objectives, priority for donation will be given to, previously disadvantaged individuals, communities and qualifying businesses or legal entities. Politicians holding public office as well as public servants are not eligible for game donation under this policy.

In identifying recipients, the following criteria will apply; recipients must:

1. be South African citizens residing in the Northern Cape;
2. be "black" as defined in the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003);
3. have more than 51% ownership in the game management business venture or property;
4. provide proof of having access, through ownership or a long-term tenure agreement, to land suitable for wildlife ranching and/or farming with sufficient grazing as per carrying capacity of the land and the expansion of the herd;
5. provide proof that the land in question are improved with physical game management/ranching infrastructure, security infrastructure, adequate fencing and have natural resource management infrastructure (e.g. veld fire belts, etc.)
6. provide proof of relevant regulatory compliance, such as a certificate of adequate enclosure, environmental authorizations, etc.;
7. in the event that applicants already own game, provide a health certificate issued by the local state veterinarian with particular emphasis on the Bovine tuberculosis, Brucellosis and foot and mouth disease status of the existing herd; and
8. where applicants farm with livestock on the property, make provision for the management of domestic stock that may pose a disease risk to game or even, outcompete such wildlife.

The following will serve as an added advantage:

1. proof of animal husbandry and veld management skills and entrepreneurial abilities;
2. willingness to participate in capacity building/training programs and wildlife economy forums;
3. willingness to participate in the wildlife economy and conservation stewardship programs and identifying with the programs' objectives;
4. being located within the priority biodiversity economy nodes in the Northern Cape as identified by DAEARDLR and the Department of Forestry Fisheries and Environment (DFFE).

APPLICATION PROCEDURE/PROCESS

Call for Applications

A call for applications for game donations will be placed in local newspapers as and when the DAEARDLR through its game management system identify the need to take off game from its provincial nature reserves.

Submission of Applications

Applications must be submitted to: The Chairperson, Northern Cape Game Donation Committee, Private Bag X6102, Kimberley 8300.

Applications must be made on the prescribed application forms and must contain all relevant supporting documentation.

E-mailed applications will be accepted (at the e-mail address that will be provided in the newspaper advertisements) provided that all appendices are certified and the declaration by the applicant is commissioned by a commissioner of oaths before being scanned and submitted to the DAEARDLR.

If the application is completed by a third party (such as a consultant or legal representative), then this third party's details must also be provided in the application documents.

PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS

Applications Register

All applications will be routed via the DAEARDLR registry and captured in the game donation applications register.

Pre-screening

All applications received within the prescribed deadline will be pre-screened for completeness.

Incomplete applications and applications not containing the required signature(s) shall not be considered by the DAEARDLR.

Additional information may be requested at any time during the application process if incomplete information was submitted or if new information requiring further investigations or information comes to light during consultation with the relevant authority(ies) or the site visit(s).

Evaluation

A desktop evaluation of applications will be conducted according to the DAEARDLR criteria for game donation to determine if the applicants qualify.

Key considerations during the desktop assessment will be verification of HDI status and property ownership as well as a determination of the long-term, legally binding protection of the property to ensure its ecological sustainability.

All qualifying applications will then be subject to a detailed site evaluation of the relevant property to determine amongst others (1) the suitability of the habitat for the species and number of animals applied for, (2) the suitability of the physical infrastructure to manage the game populations sustainably, and (3) the extent to which capacity and expertise are available for management of the game to be donated.

GOVERNANCE

Game Donation Committee

The DAEARDLR Game Donation Committee will be the focal point for all game donations and will be appointed in writing by the HOD.

The functions of the DAEARDLR Game Donation Committee are to:

- provide an overall coordination mechanism for the implementation of the DAEARDLR game donation scheme/program
- assess all applications for donation of game against the criteria as set out in the game donation policy
- determine and specify the conditions under which game donations should be made to applicants
- make recommendations to the HOD on the number and type of game to be donated to applicants

Expert Panel

The DAEARDLR Game Donation Committee will be supported by an expert panel, that will be responsible for the technical review of applications for a game donation.

The Expert Panel will comprise of an internal DAEARDLR structure representative of all divisions/directorates with a responsibility for finance and sustainable management of wildlife in provincial nature reserves. Representatives from relevant sector departments/conservation entities e.g. SANParks, DFFE, etc. may be co-opted as required.

The Expert Panel will be responsible for:

- the technical evaluation of all applications for game donations in accordance with the principles and criteria applicable to game donations from DAEARDLR;
- sharing scientific and management information pertaining to specific to game donation applications;
- advising the DAEARDLR Game Donation Committee on the interpretation and implementation of the criteria for game donation; and
- advising the DAEARDLR Game Donation Committee on the outcome of the technical review process.

APPROVAL PROCESS

The approval of successful applications will be done by the Head of Department upon consideration of the written recommendations of the DAEARDLR Game Donation Committee.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Any disputes that may be the result of an unsuccessful application must, within fourteen calendar days of the date of issuance of such notice, be addressed to The Head of Department, Department of Agriculture Environmental Affairs Rural Development and Land Reform, Private Bag X6102, Kimberley 8300.

In the event that the dispute cannot be resolved amicably, the unsuccessful applicant may in writing address an appeal to: The Member of the Executive Council for Agriculture Environmental Affairs Rural Development and Land Reform, Private Bag X6102, Kimberley 8300.

CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT

All game donations will be made subject to the beneficiary entering into a contractual agreement with DAEARDLR.

Except for all the standard legal requirements generally contained in a contractual agreement, the following aspects must be included in the contractual agreement with the beneficiary:

- details of the wildlife (species, numbers, age, sex ratios) donated;
- the roles and responsibilities of each party to the contract; and
- the rights and obligations of each party to the contract.

NON-COMPLIANCE

Non-compliance with the provisions of the policy and applicable biodiversity legislation following a wildlife donation may result in the cancellation of the game donation agreement and the confiscation of the wildlife donated.

In the event of non-compliance with the provisions of the policy and applicable biodiversity legislation the beneficiary will be liable to pay the costs incurred by DAEARDLR including but not limited to veterinary services, capture and translocation of the wildlife.

INCEPTION DATE

This policy will take effect on the date of approval by the Head of Department: Agriculture Environmental Affairs Rural Development and Land Reform.

REVIEW

This policy may be reviewed every three (3) years. However, the HoD of DAEARDLR may approve and attach, as addendums or appendices, any alterations or additions to this policy, as may be deemed appropriate in the event that legislative amendments require such.

ENQUIRIES

Enquiries regarding the content and implementation of this policy can be directed to: The Director, Biodiversity Management, Department of Agriculture Environmental Affairs Rural development and Land Reform, Private Bag X6102, Kimberley 8300.

GENERAL

Whilst this policy document attempts to be as inclusive and comprehensive as possible, nothing contained herein shall preclude the DAEARDLR from exercising any of its rights or performing any of its functions in terms of legislation, policy, procedural developments, etc.

APPROVAL

Policy dated and signed at Kimberley on this 28th day of September 2022.



HEAD OF DEPARTMENT