ADDENDUM

Scientific Assessment on Livestock Predation in South Africa

CHAPTER 6

PAST AND CURRENT MANAGEMENT OF PREDATION ON LIVESTOCK

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<PAGE 7: *The following paragraph should be inserted* ***after Line 216*** *in* ***6.3. Predation management methods***>

Although communal livestock farmers in South Africa are known to largely make use of animal husbandry practices and disruptive deterrents versus lethal predator management, a recent survey found that ca.25% of communal livestock farmers surveyed across South Africa indicated they would use lethal methods such as traps and hunting to control depredation if they had the resources to do so (H. Hawkins & H. Muller, unpublished data). This was most pronounced in the low-income area of the Eastern Cape where 95% of livestock owners wished to use lethal methods. In the same study, tolerance to livestock loss was strongly negatively correlated with both the degree of livestock loss and income. The same low-income group remained "extremely angry" after a perceived depredation event and did not find the loss acceptable, despite 40% admitting they were unsure that the loss was due to a predator. Poverty, poor access to resources, employment and education are common problems on communal rangelands (Bennett *et al.* 2013). In South Africa, several governmental (e.g. Expanded Public Works Program) and non-governmental programs (e.g. Conservation South Africa's Meat Naturally Initiative; Meat Naturally Pty) are aimed at creating wealth and capacity in rural populations. However, as warned by Vetter (2013) an increase in wealth within communal areas can lead to unintended consequences such as entrenching inequity. It is also possible that the consequence of increased wealth within a communal area, even if equitable, may lead to increased killing of predators (H. Hawkins & H. Muller, unpublished data).

<PAGE 17: *The following reference should be added to the references in* ***L41*** *in* ***6.3.1.2. Human herders***>

In South Africa, herders are successfully used by most subsistence farmers (Webb & Mamabolo 2004; Constant *et al.* 2015; **Hawkins & Muller, unpublished data**), presumably because these farmers graze their stock in relatively small areas.

<PAGE 26: The following *reference should be added to the references in* ***L278*** *in* ***6.3.2.2. Night/Seasonal enclosures***>

Kraals have been and are still widely used by subsistence farmers to successfully protect their stock at night (Ogada *et al.* 2003), including in South Africa (Webb & Mamabolo 2004; Constant *et al.* 2015; **Hawkins & Muller, unpublished data**).

<PAGE 47: *The following references should be added to the list in* ***6.7. References***>

BENNETT, J.E, SALOMON, M, LETTY, B & SAMUELS, I. 2013. Aligning policy with the socio-ecological dynamics of rangeland commons. *Afr. J. Range For. Sci.* 30: iii–ix.

VETTER, S. 2013. Development and sustainable management of rangeland commons – aligning policy with the realities of South Africa's rural landscape. *Afr. J. Range For. Sci.* 30: 1-9.