

Game management in Portugal: an overview

João Carvalho
General secretary

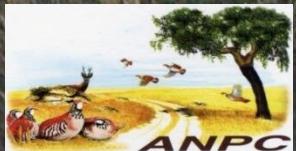


ASSOCIAÇÃO NACIONAL DE PROPRIETÁRIOS RURAIS
GESTÃO CINEGÉTICA E BIODIVERSIDADE
*National Landowners game management
and Biodiversity Organization*

Game management in Portugal: an overview

Summary

- Recent history of game management in Portugal
- Hunting and game management in numbers
- Game management in Portugal
- Hunting and conservation
- Wildlife Estates network



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Recent history of game management in Portugal

- 1974's revolution – abolishing of shooting estates and nationalization of the land
- Increase on hunters numbers
- Strong decrease of game populations (absence of game management)
- Strong decrease of non game populations



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Recent history of game management in Portugal

- 1986's Hunting act changes
- First shooting estates created in 1988
- Mid 90's: most of the land had returned to its previous owners
- Beginning of the 21st century

hunting estates covering up to
90% of the territory

- Game and non game populations recovering



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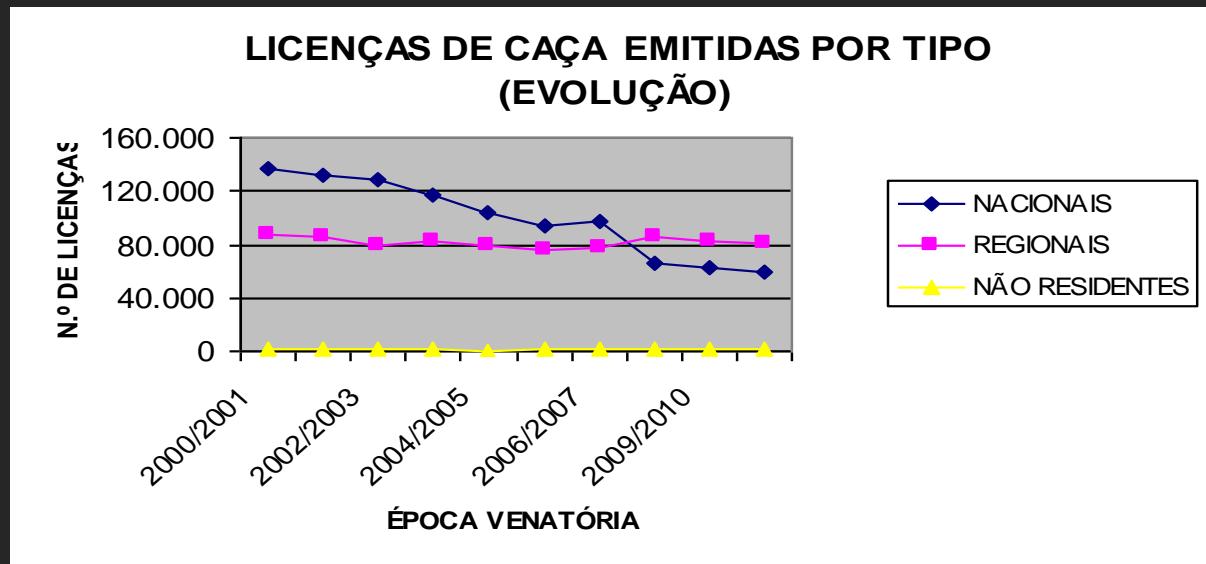
Hunting and game management in numbers

HUNTERS (2013):

- 286.941 hunting permits (2,6% population)
- 131.651 annual licences (1,2% population)

(+1.137 foreign hunters)

Decrease of more than 65% in 20 years
(350.000 hunters
3,5% population)



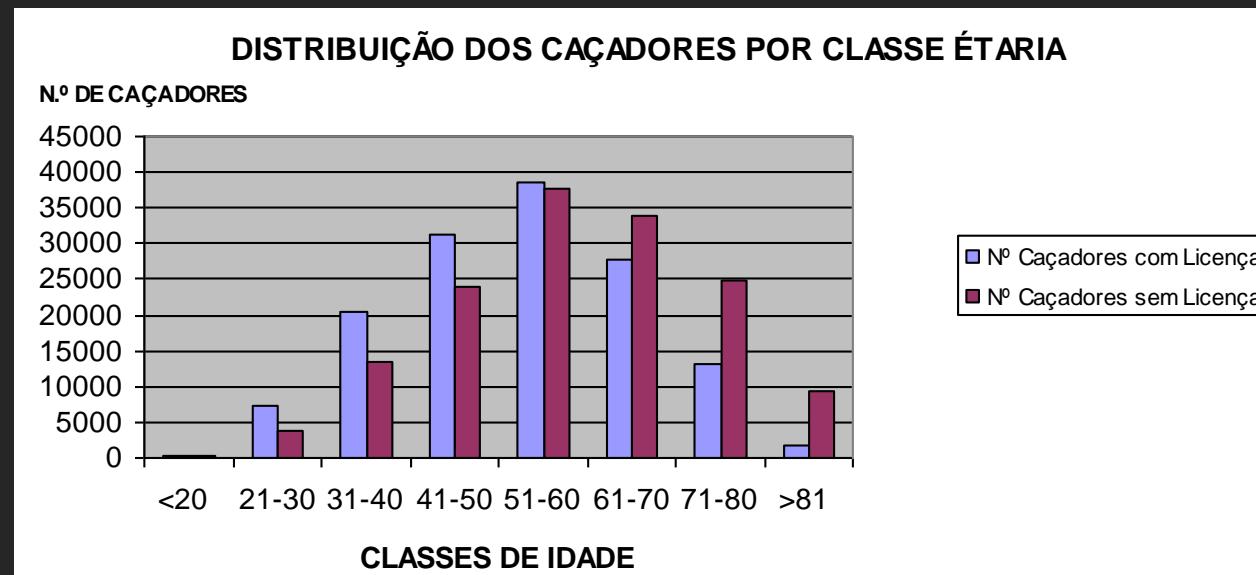
Hunting and game management in numbers

HUNTERS (2013):

- 3.608 new candidates annually

(70% approvals)

- Loss of more than 10.000 hunters each year



Hunting and game management in numbers

HUNTING ESTATES (2013):

- 4.472 Hunting estates

(7.082.200 ha | 79% territory | 90% hunting area)



TIPOS DE ZC							
ZCA		ZCT		ZCM		ZCN	
N.º	ÁREA(ha)	N.º	ÁREA(ha)	N.º	ÁREA(ha)	N.º	ÁREA(ha)
2.397	2.976.603	1.089	1.215.294	981	2.846.998	5	43.311



HUNTING GENERATES UP TO 350 MILLION EUROS A YEAR IN PORTUGAL

NATIONAL
HUNTERS
140.000

FOREIGN
HUNTERS

MEDIA
Livros, revistas,
imprensa
especializada, sítios
na Internet

ART
Dissecção, pintura,
escultura, literatura

TOURISM
Hotéis, restaurantes,
viagens, ecoturismo,
birdwatching

JOBS
Guardas, técnicos e
gestores,
trabalhadores rurais,
secretários,
mochileiros,
bateadores, etc.

PUBLIC SECTOR
Licenças, taxas,
alvarás, impostos.

RURAL AREAS
Compra de caça,
rendas a
proprietários e
agricultores, criação
de caça, etc.

INDUSTRY
Equipamentos
Armas, munições,
vestuário, Indústria
alimentar, etc.



Hunting and game management in numbers

JOBS:

- >7.000 permanent jobs
- >10.000 part time jobs



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Game management in Portugal

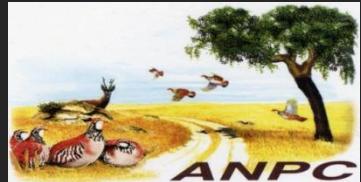
- Up to 70% of the Portuguese territory has severe restrictions for farming thus forestry, hunting and tourism (eco-tourism) are some of the few economically viable activities
- Hunting is already one of the main activities in some regions



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Mértola



Game management in Portugal

IMPORTANT ACTIONS INCLUDE

- **Food and water availability**

- **Habitat management**

(Game crops, vegetation management, cover, etc.)

- **Populations management**

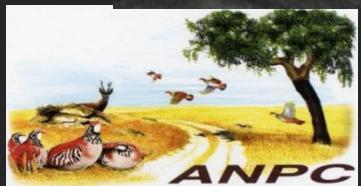
(monitoring, predator control , densities control and selective shooting)

- **Surveillance**





✓ WATER





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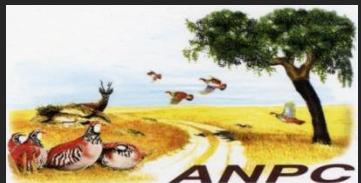
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SURVEILLANCE



DISTURBANCE
CONTROL





MULTIFUNCTIONAL LANDSCAPES SUSTAINABLE HUNTING AND CONSERVATION

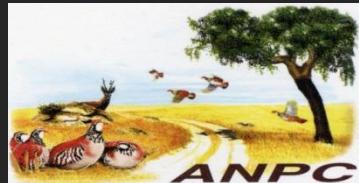




Preserving habitats and landscapes



Preserving endangered species





VALLIA – Valorização de habitats para o lince-ibérico



LIFE HABITAT LINCE ABUTRE



LIFE HABITAT LINCE ABUTRE



HUNTING



Biodiversity



HUNTING



Biodiversity

Game management

(habitats and populations)



ENVIRONMENTAL

SUSTAINABILITY OF
MEDITERRANEAN
ECOSYSTEMS

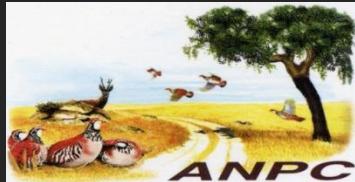
SOCIAL

ECONOMICAL



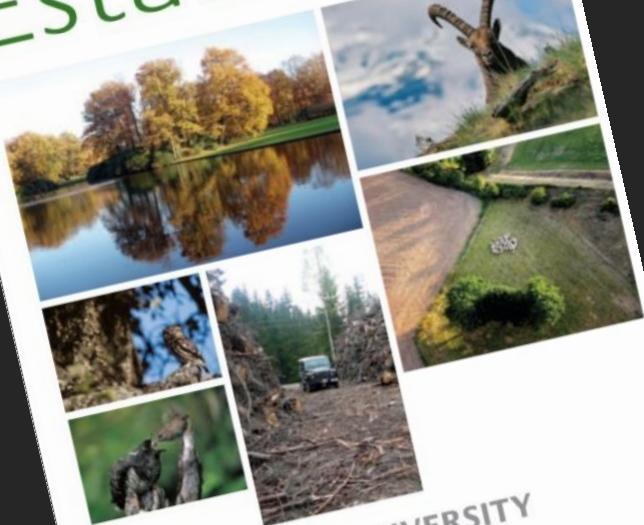


WE ACT FOR BIODIVERSITY

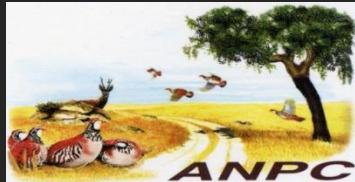


**ASSOCIAÇÃO NACIONAL DE PROPRIETÁRIOS RURAIS
GESTÃO CINEGÉTICA E BIODIVERSIDADE**

Wildlife Estates



WE ACT FOR BIODIVERSITY



Foreword

COMMISSIONER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT



Mankind has been managing nature and shaping the landscape in Europe for thousands of years. What we call "nature" today is the product of constant interaction between man and his surrounding environment. Many of the most valuable landscapes of the EU – and my home country Slovenia is a beautiful example – are the result of management practices which have often been carried out by land owners and their families for many centuries.

Managing nature also means managing biodiversity. The whole of society relies on the natural world for countless services it delivers for free, such as water filtration and storage, carbon sequestration and beautiful landscapes, to mention but a few. If we want to safeguard those services, then it is vital to protect the natural assets and the biodiversity that provide them.

Land managers can – and should – assist policy makers in reaching the ambitious targets set for nature and biodiversity conservation. For generations they have been the stewards of the land and its wildlife, and in many cases their management choices have helped create balanced and healthy ecosystems that are now designated as Natura 2000 sites.

We should make use of their experience and work together with the people living on and from the land. Only by recognizing that we share a common interest will we be able to establish the most effective policies to preserve nature in Europe. I welcome the Wildlife Estates label and the ten commitments which aim to encourage the simple principles of good management, and which should lead to sustainable hunting practices on wildlife estates, on Natura 2000 sites and in the wider countryside.

The guidelines are a valuable contribution to the EU biodiversity objectives set out in the Commission Communication 'Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020' which was adopted in May. The strategy emphasizes that achieving the EU and global 2020 biodiversity targets will require the full engagement and commitment of a wide variety of stakeholders, including through partnerships involving all relevant public and private actors, and this label is a good example to facilitate the efforts that many proactive estate managers make to find a delicate balance between environmental, economic and social principles of sustainable management.

In essence, I believe the Wildlife Estates label can be an important example of responsible practices of land and biodiversity management on numerous private estates across Europe.

Janez Potočnik
Janez POTOČNIK



Partners:

RISE

The Rural Investment Support for Europe, the RISE Foundation is a unique, independent, public-utility, philanthropic foundation for the promotion of rural conservation and renewal, the advancement of private property and the cooperation between private landowners and rural communities in Europe and beyond.

The focus of the RISE activities is determined by its Board in the light of the size of the available capital and contributions and of the specific destination that individual donors may determine, and will be outlined in the activity reports. The Foundation develops its activities by focusing on innovative pilot projects. It emphasizes the support for sustainable development of Europe's private agriculture, the promotion of land, and biodiversity and environmental preservation and protection. In accordance with the RISE statute, the bulk of the Foundation's resources are devoted to projects in Europe, but a significant share is set apart for rural and sub-urban projects in the Developing Countries, as a token of solidarity.

The RISE foundation has the following missions:

- Remove the barriers – structural, cultural and economic – that hold the countryside back.
- Promote economic cooperation, synergy and social integration.
- Stimulate positive developments through innovative pilot projects.
- Use the best research to speed up innovations.
- Mobilise resources and develop financial vehicles.
- Uphold the interests of landowners and rural people.
- Contribute to a better understanding between town and country and a more motivated rural population.

CIC

The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) is a politically independent advisory body, internationally active on a non-profit basis. The CIC's global community advocates sustainable hunting through its knowledge, networks and valued traditions to benefit people and conserve nature.

CIC is present in over 80 countries and is active in various fields such as the conservation and management of migratory birds, big game, tropical game and deals with environmental issues as well as promotes cultural inheritance. Membership consists of individuals, organisations engaged in hunting as well as governments mostly represented by the Ministry responsible for wildlife management. The CIC has gained global recognition as a unique and valuable advisor through its scientific expertise on nature and wildlife conservation issues.

BIRDLIFE INTERNATIONAL

BirdLife International is the world's largest partnership of conservation organisations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainability in the use of natural resources.

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Birdlife International believes that Birds are beautiful, inspirational and international. Birds are excellent flagships as vital environmental indicators. By focusing on birds, and the sites and habitats on which they depend, the Birdlife Partnership is working to improve the quality of life for birds, other wildlife (biodiversity), and people.

IUCN

Founded in 1948 as the world's first global environmental organisation, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environmental and development challenges. It supports scientific research, manages field projects all over the world and brings governments, non-governmental organisations, United Nations agencies, companies and local communities together to develop and implement policy, laws and best practice.

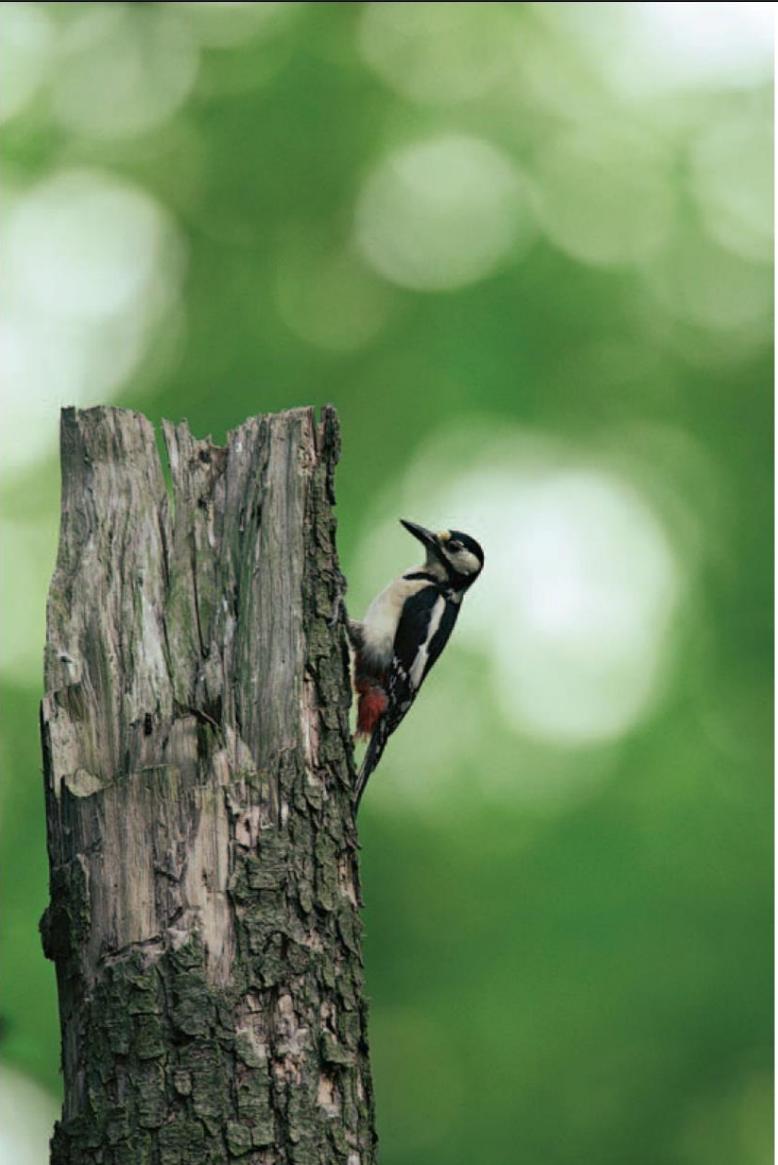
IUCN is the world's oldest and largest professional global environmental network - a democratic membership union with more than 1,000 government and NGO member organisations, and almost 11,000 volunteer scientists in more than 160 countries. IUCN's work is supported by more than 1,000 professional staff in 60 offices and hundreds of partners in public, NGOs and private sectors around the world. The Union's headquarters are located in Gland, near Geneva, Switzerland.

The IUCN's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature, and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

FACE

The Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE) is an international non-profit making, non governmental organisation (NGO) that has acted in the interests of over 7,000,000 European hunters since its founding in 1977. From its headquarters in the heart of Brussels, Belgium, FACE represents its Full Members, which are national hunters' associations from 36 countries from the Member States of the European Union and other Council of Europe countries, as well as its Associate Members at the level of the European Institutions. FACE has been a member of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) since 1987, and more recently of Wetlands International.

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Thierry de L'ESCAILLE



Europe's Wildlife Estates are major holders of natures' most important capital, Biodiversity. It is the life blood of Europe giving us food, water, clean air, and all the other ingredients to allow society to prosper. Being a landmanager and a holder of Biodiversity, I understand that I have a responsibility to preserve Europe's natural assets.

Although, significant progress has been made over the past 20 years to promote more sustainable management of agricultural and forestry lands to ensure the delivery of environmental public goods and essential ecosystem services, biodiversity has been declining in Europe and the effects of Climate Change will only exacerbate the problem. In addition, Biodiversity's economic value is not always recognised by in the value of the products that rely on the Biodiversity itself. However, there is hope. Through the actions of millions of landmanagers this biodiversity capital is being preserved and actively enhanced, because biodiversity is the landmanagers capital. Many of our charismatic species and habitats are now actually dependent on the continuation of appropriate farming or forestry practices.

Over the past decade, the focus of European Agriculture and Forestry has shifted fundamentally, to the provision of environmental public goods and services, along with maintaining adequate and secure food and timber supplies.

We have reached a point where National and European policies are being reformed, whilst coming under measures of understandable austerity. Indeed the Multiannual Financial Framework, the EU's budget 2014-2020 remains a sensitive issue. The New Common Agricultural Policy, Europe's new 2020 Biodiversity strategy and 2050 vision have set the ambitious targets for European society to aim for. However, governmental measures cannot provide all the solutions to the problems that the European Wildlife Estates are facing. In the coming years of austerity, rural stakeholders will have to bear more of the burden. That is why initiatives such as 'Wildlife Estates' are crucial so that this burden can be borne, because precisely they act as a support for policy measures by bringing on field expertise and experience.

Through the efforts of the European Landowners' Organisation, the European Union, and the founding members, this vital project is gaining momentum across Europe, with the additional setting up of national networks in Austria, Denmark, Germany, and the Czech Republic. The Wildlife Estates initiative now covers every bio-geographical region in Europe. A special mention must also be made to our pan-European partners who bring expertise to the process namely the CIC, FACE, and Birdlife International.

Thierry de l'ESCAILLE

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Thierry de l'Escaille".

General Secretary
CEO
European Landowners' Organisation & Friends of the Countryside

WE History



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2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 03/2010: First Working Group in Helsinki (Finland) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of official Jury and first PWI evaluator • Creation of the WE International Delegation 	2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 09/2010: Annual Plenary Session in Scotland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of "Operation Pollenau" • WE becomes officially Wildlife Estates (WE)
2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01/2011: Meeting of the Working Group in Brussels (Belgium) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the WE philosophy and objectives • Discussions on WE new questionnaire, methodology and structure. 	2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 02/2011: Alpine Working Group in Vienna (Austria) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wildlife Estates philosophy and national objectives • Pilot Wildlife Estates are assigned for testing; • Creation of the Austrian Delegation
2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 05/2011: Board Working Group in Edsberg (Sweden) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWI Charter and Evaluation Grid • Open debate and discussions on the Charter, Questionnaire and Evaluation Grid • The WE philosophy towards a better future. 	2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 06/2011: WE Workshop in Olomouc nad Oslavou (Czech Republic) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the Wildlife Estates Network to several estates Managers, national and local government officials • Awarding the first pilot WE-label in Czech Republic • Kick off meeting on establishing a joint working group on issues faced by land managers.
2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 09/2011: Annual Plenary Session in Lower Saxony (Germany) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wildlife Estates philosophy and national objectives • Creation of the German Delegation and designation of Pilot Estates. 	

WE History

The Wildlife Estates initiative was born in 2005 when influential actors in the nature and management field took the opportunity to build a philosophy around the concepts of wildlife management and land use. The project was built progressively according to political, economical and social considerations emerging both at the EU and local level.

2004

09/2004: First Meeting « Territoires de Faune Sauvage » in Chambord (France)

- Open debate on the general philosophy and the creation of a Think Thank
- Discussion on sustainable hunting in favour of biodiversity in line with Natura 2000

2005

09/2005: First Annual Plenary Session in Estremoz (Portugal)

- Kick off meeting and creation of the Pilot Wildlife Estates Initiative
- Creation of Working Groups (ELO, ONCFS, APROCA, ANPC, FACE)
- ELO becomes the organisational body



Wildlife Estates - Portugal



- 2007 – Metting at Spa - Pilot WE



Wildlife Estates - Portugal



- December 2011 – BelleEuropa Award to Herdade da Raposa
Ceremony at the European Parliament – Biodiversity Conference



Wildlife Estates - Portugal



- **May 2012 – Gala dinner & WE award ceremony
(ELO GA Lisbon)**



Wildlife Estates



PORTUGAL

Name of the Estate	Region	Area (ha)
ZCT Herdade da Raposa	Mértola	2.492,38
ZCT Herdade de Corte de Pão e Água	Mértola	1.290,93
ZCT Herdade da Agolada de Baixo	Coruche	1.452,10
ZCT Herdade da Poupa	Rosmaninhal	4.174,00
ZCT Herdade de Vale Feitoso	Monfortinho	7.079,00
ZCT Herdade de Fornilhos	Amareleja	1.902,52
ZCT Herdade das Mercês	Barrancos	1.044,55
ZCT Herdade do Pinheiro	Alcácer-do-Sal	5.025,00
ZCT Herdade do Conqueiro	Avis	837,35
ZCT Herdade do Monte Novo e Lobeira	Avis	493,61
ZCT Herdade dos Montes do Tejo	Castelo Branco	1.775,13
ZCT Herdade da Coitadinha	Barrancos	994,73
ZCT Herdade de Vale de Perditos	Vila Nova de São Bento	2.956,27
ZCT Companhia das Lezírias	Samora Correia	8.425,00
ZCT Montes e Serras	Silves	493,00
	TOTAL	40.435,56



MENU | ENGLISH

QUEM SOMOS

DESTAQUES

ANPC INFORMA

SERVIÇOS PRESTADOS

LEGISLAÇÃO E FORMULÁRIOS

CONSULTÓRIO E BIBLIOTECA

CURSOS DE FORMAÇÃO

PROJECTOS E PARCERIAS

CAÇAR EM ZC TURÍSTICA

FAQ'S

LINKS

PESQUISA

OK

A Caça como motor do desenvolvimento rural e conservação dos recursos naturais

DESTAQUES

NOVO SIMPLEX chegou à caça - LICENÇAS PELO MULTIBANCO

NOVO Seminário «Caça e Conservação»

NOVO ZC passam a ter DIPLOMA para trofeus homologados

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