

Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources



Proceedings of the CAMPFIRE stakeholders' workshop: Towards the development of a new Elephant Management Plan and Policy

17–18th November 2014

Cresta Lodge, Harare

Suggested Citation:

Gandiwa, E., Jonga, C. & Mufute, O. (editors). 2014. *Proceedings of the CAMPFIRE stakeholders' workshop: Towards the development of a new Elephant Management Plan and Policy*. Harare, Zimbabwe, 17–18 November 2014.

Questions about this document should be addressed to:

Charles Jonga, E-mail: cjonga@campfirezimbabwe.org

Acknowledgements:

Financial support from Dallas Safari Club and Conservation Force made it possible to hold this workshop.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	iv
Acronyms	vi
1. Opening Remarks and Introductions.....	- 1 -
1.1 Welcome Remarks	- 1 -
1.2 Introductions.....	- 2 -
1.3 Official Opening Remarks	- 2 -
1.4 Outline of Workshop Objectives.....	- 3 -
1.5 Facilitator's opening comments	- 3 -
2. Presentations on Elephant Conservation and Trade.....	- 3 -
2.1 Elephant Conservation in Zimbabwe	- 3 -
2.2 International Wildlife Trade Regulations.....	- 5 -
3. Presentations of District reports on CAMPFIRE.....	- 6 -
3.1 Beitbridge RDC.....	- 6 -
3.2 Binga RDC	- 8 -
3.3 Bulilima RDC.....	- 9 -
3.4 Chiredzi RDC.....	- 10 -
3.5 Gokwe North RDC.....	- 10 -
3.6 Hurungwe RDC.....	- 11 -
3.7 Hwange RDC	- 12 -
3.8 Mbire District	- 13 -
3.8.1 Mbire RDC.....	- 13 -
3.8.2 Elephant hunting in Mbire District: a perspective of the private sector.....	- 14 -
3.9 Matobo RDC	- 16 -
3.10 Mudzi RDC	- 17 -
3.11 Tsholotsho RDC.....	- 18 -
3.12 Bubi RDC.....	- 19 -
3.13 Umguza RDC	- 20 -
3.14 Perspectives on Mahenye community, Chipinge District	- 21 -
3.14.1 Mahenye CAMPFIRE.....	- 21 -
3.14.2 Contribution from the private sector on Mahenye Community	- 21 -
4. Presentation on the CAMPFIRE Programme in Zimbabwe.....	- 22 -
5. Presentation on Elephant Management Plan and Policy	- 24 -
5.1 Elephant Management Plan and Policy.....	- 24 -
6. Working Session: Proposals and recommendations for elephant management and CAMPFIRE	- 25 -
6.1 Introduction	- 25 -
6.2 Working group 1 – Elephant Conservation issues	- 25 -
6.3 Working group 2 – Elephant Utilisation issues.....	- 26 -
6.4 Working group 3 – Enhancing CAMPFIRE and elephant management	- 27 -
6.5 Recommendations	- 29 -
7. Closing Session	- 31 -
7.1 Word of Appreciation.....	- 31 -
7.2 Closing Remarks	- 31 -
Appendix 1: List of participants.....	- 32 -
Appendix 2: Photos of the workshop proceedings.....	- 33 -

Executive Summary

The Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) convened a workshop titled “CAMPFIRE Stakeholders’ Workshop: Towards the Development of a New Elephant Management Plan and Policy” in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 17–18 November 2014. Forty-one participants comprising staff from the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Rural District Councils (RDCs), Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), CAMPFIRE Association, academic institutions, and Non-Governmental Organisations attended. The purpose of this one and a half day workshop was to elicit input on proposals for consideration in the development of a new Elephant Management Plan and Policy for Zimbabwe from the participants based on their experiences.

The workshop was organized into three sessions with each session building on the previous session(s). The **first session** consisted of an introductory part which outlined the workshop objectives and this was followed by presentations that covered the following topics: Elephant conservation in Zimbabwe, International wildlife trade regulations, 14 CAMPFIRE district reports on the program performance, and the CAMPFIRE program in Zimbabwe. The **second session** comprised of working group discussion sessions in which issues affecting elephant conservation, proposals and recommendations on elephant conservation where deliberated upon based on the presentations, and also the participant’s experiences. The participants were divided into three groups and these groups focussed on: (i) elephant conservation issues covering current challenges, status of elephant’s population, trophy quality trends, and law enforcement among others. (ii) Utilisation issues covering hunting quotas, trade, whether utilisation was in line with initial CAMPFIRE objectives, impact of human wildlife conflicts on elephant conservation, and how to convert these to economic use. (iii) Strategies on how to add value to CAMPFIRE, especially with regards to elephant conservation covering issues on information sharing and decision making aspects, policy issues, devolution, and partnerships/new initiatives. The **third session** comprised of group presentations on key issues, proposals and recommendations on elephant conservation for consideration in the development of the new Elephant Management Plan and Policy.

Overall, this approach worked well and resulted in a considerable exchange of information between participants given the great diversity in disciplines, experience, and also geographical location. All presented information was collated and after the workshop, this information was supplemented with notes taken by the facilitator and CAMPFIRE

Association staff. The following are the proposed recommendations for consideration in the development of a new Elephant Management Plan and Policy for Zimbabwe:

1. Expand range of elephants
2. Enhance research and monitoring of elephants
3. Minimise human-elephant conflicts
4. Enhance law enforcement to ensure sustainable elephant conservation
5. Enhance benefits to communities from elephant conservation
6. Improve coordination of elephant management
7. Improve public awareness and information dissemination on elephant management
8. Promote partnerships and collaboration in elephant conservation
9. Harmonise policies on natural resources conservation

Acronyms

AA	Appropriate Authority
CAMPFIRE	Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resources Management
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna
CUT	Chinhoyi University of Technology
DAPU	Dande Anti-Poaching Unit
EU	European Union
GLTFCA	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area
GMTFCA	Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KAZA	Kavango Zambezi
MEWC	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PAC	Problem Animal Control
RDC	Rural District Council
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Technology
SCI/F	Safari Club International/Foundation
SVC	Save Valley Conservancy
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
UMP	Uzumba Maramba Pfungwe
USA	United States of America
UZ	University of Zimbabwe
WILD	Wildlife In Livelihood Development
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
ZPWMA	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

1. Opening Remarks and Introductions

1.1 Welcome Remarks – *George Pangeti (Wildlife Consultant)*

Mr. George Pangeti welcomed all participants and explained that the meeting was meant to contribute to the development process of a new Elephant Management Plan and Policy. Elephant is an important species in addition to other species that we conserve and also sustainably utilise. However, over the last decade there has been a sustained effort by international anti-hunting lobby groups to undermine the importance of hunting and its contribution to livelihoods and conservation. Sustainable use of wildlife involves adaptive management, and hence, it is important to have up-to-date management plans. For instance, in 2004, Zimbabwe voluntarily issued a five-year moratorium on lion hunting without pressure from any country or the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild flora and fauna (CITES). Currently, Europe and the United States of America (USA) have initiated mechanisms that may ultimately lead to the stopping of hunting of certain species, with the USA having already implemented a suspension on the importation of sport hunted trophies of African elephant from Zimbabwe and Tanzania. This development has negatively affected the hunting industry in Zimbabwe in general and in particular an auction hunt in support of CAMPFIRE by Safari Club International (SCI). The suspension of imports of hunting trophies from Zimbabwe will have huge negative social and economic impacts on the national and local economies. Approximately, 67% of the annual elephant export quota is allocated to local communities and private sectors with more than half of this going to local communities.

The current document The Policy and Plan for Elephant Management in Zimbabwe (1997) is out-of-date, and we should seize this opportunity to develop a new Elephant Management Plan and Policy in light of new developments at the local, regional and national level. The Community Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) is a livelihood program for rural communities; hence, many people would suffer if the elephant is not properly managed. There is need to continue engaging with the USA so as to allow for the importation of elephant trophies in the shortest possible. It is equally important that we work out a management program that sustains our conservation efforts.

1.2 Introductions

The participants introduced themselves. Appendix 1 shows a list of participants and their contact details. Apologies were received from Chipinge and Nyaminyami Rural District Councils (RDCs).

1.3 Official Opening Remarks – Tanyaradzwa Mundoga (Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate)

Mr. Tanyaradzwa Mundoga welcomed the participants to the workshop. The Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate values the important contribution of CAMPFIRE to the development of rural communities, hence, the importance of continuously looking at ways to strengthen the institutional arrangements of the program to ensure that more benefits accrue to the household level. CAMPFIRE plays an important role in the conservation of natural resources in marginal communities as witnessed by the fact that 58 districts are involved in this program. The important role of CAMPFIRE has led to the program generating about US\$2 million/year with revenue coming from diverse areas such as safari hunting, leases, animal sales and ecotourism. In particular, safari hunting is robust and important economically. CAMPFIRE covers about 50,000 km² of land which is close to the Parks and Wildlife Estate spatial extent. Some of the program success includes building of infrastructure such as schools, and the enhancement of food security especially in areas where rainfall is erratic. A good example of community beneficiation is in Mola ward of Nyaminyami District, where Chief Mola recently confirmed to Ministry officials that his community receives dividends directly from the Safari Operator, and some of the money has been used to purchase drugs for the local clinic, payment of school fees and drought relief. However, the program is also faced with some challenges such as increasing human population, settlements in wildlife areas, expansion of agriculture, poaching, human wildlife conflict (HWC), and rights of communities over wildlife management. The Ministry laments that the contribution of CAMPFIRE to household food security is limited compared to its contribution to roads, clinics and other social services. Moving forward, there is need to consider reviewing CAMPFIRE so as to further strengthen the program, continuously engage local communities in some areas so as to reduce poaching of wildlife, reduce loss of biodiversity and revenue, improve accountability so that there is good adherence to guidelines, continuously improve the legal framework for benefits sharing so as to allow for the enjoyment of benefits at the household level. We also need to draw insights from regional

community-based conservation initiatives, e.g., from Namibia where community conservancies have been successful, as we strive to further enhance CAMPFIRE's performance. It is also important to note that the Government is committed to the management of wildlife in CAMPFIRE areas and conservancies as well as state-protected areas. The Ministry is currently determining the roadmap and how the review process will be conducted. Hence, your contributions at this workshop are important and the Ministry welcomes your recommendations in the development process of the new Elephant Management Plan and Policy. I therefore, wish you fruitful deliberations and a successful workshop.

1.4 Outline of Workshop Objectives – *Charles Jonga*

This workshop focuses on improving elephant management. We have a challenge associated with how people outside Zimbabwe perceive our elephant conservation practices. Thus, we need to contribute to our desired relationship between elephants and people. This workshop will contribute to the bigger national workshop on the development of a new Elephant Management Plan and Policy; hence, we need to bring out the issues that need to be included and also ideas that can add value to elephant conservation and CAMPFIRE performance.

1.5 Facilitator's opening comments – *Edson Gandiwa*

I will be facilitating the workshop for the next one and half days, and again to emphasise the objective of the workshop is to come up with proposals and recommendations for the new Elephant Management Plan and Policy. Hence, your contributions will be valuable in this process, so feel free to give your inputs.

2. Presentations on Elephant Conservation and Trade

2.1 Elephant Conservation in Zimbabwe (*Phillip Kuvaoga, ZPWMA*)

The Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) is a statutory parastatal with an overall mandate to conserve, protect and preserve the wildlife heritage in the country. The Parks and Wildlife Act [*Chapter 20:14*] confers Appropriate Authority (AA) status to legal occupiers of any land for the purpose of managing and utilization of the wildlife resources therein. In terms of elephant populations, Zimbabwe has four demographically and

genetically viable populations, namely, North West Matabeleland, Mid Zambezi Valley, South East Lowveld and Sebungwe. The estimated total elephant range in Zimbabwe is 78,750 km², including communal land, forestry land, private land. Over 60%, approximately, 43, 650 km² lies within the Parks and Wildlife Estates. Elephants were regularly censused by the ZPWMA in collaboration with the World Wide Fund for Nature in the past, and recently with the Frankfurt Zoological Society (see Table 1 for population trends). The census utilises sample aerial strip and block count techniques. However, some areas such as Save Valley Conservancy, Malilangwe Wildlife Reserve and Buby Valley Conservancy utilise total counts. Zimbabwe has recently completed the Pan African Elephant Aerial Survey for 2014 and the results will be available soon.

Table 1: Population trends of elephants in Zimbabwe

Year	1980	1983	1989	1993	1995	2001
Population estimate	46,426	49,082	58,672	58,185	63,779	88,123

In terms of the status of elephants, globally the African elephant is listed on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species as Vulnerable. In addition, the African elephant is listed on Appendix I of CITES except populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe which are listed in Appendix II. At the national level, the African elephant is not listed on list of Specially Protected Animals due to the large and growing elephant population. It is, however, listed on the Schedule of Animals with high economic value as reflected in the recently gazetted Statutory Instruments and other legislative provisions.

Elephant sport hunting quotas are set at 0.75% of the total elephant population. Current threats to elephant conservation include habitat degradation and fragmentation due to human activities, climate change, poaching and illicit trade in elephant products, encroachment and land-use conflicts, and human and wildlife conflict. Current efforts to combat elephant poaching include collaborative law enforcement, deterrent sentences of up to 16 years imprisonment, awareness campaigns, capacity building of law enforcement ranger through continued training, aerial surveillance of the Parks Estate, enhanced research and monitoring to improve adaptive management. At the regional level, Zimbabwe together with other African elephant range states, is implementing the African Elephant Action Plan through CITES. Within Southern African Development Community (SADC), Zimbabwe is implementing the Regional Elephant Management Strategy through the transfrontier

initiatives such as the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA), Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA), and Greater Mapungubwe Transfrontier Conservation Area (GMTFCA).

The main challenges for elephant conservation at the global level are poaching and habitat loss. At the local level, other challenges include the following: (i) Zimbabwe has a large ivory stockpile but due to CITES restrictions is not able to trade in raw ivory due to the nine-year ivory trade moratorium ending in 2017. The stockpile is large and is costly to manage and protect the ivory stockpile. (ii) The recent ban by the US on elephant trophy imports from Zimbabwe has significantly reduced the revenue that could be generated for community development and therefore utilized in elephant conservation. Hence, it is important that we review the Elephant Management Plan and Policy taking into consideration inputs from CAMPFIRE stakeholders.

2.2 International Wildlife Trade Regulations (*Olivia Mufute, ZPWMA*)

CITES was signed on 3 March 1973, and entered into force on 1 July 1975, hence has been in operation for over 40 years. It has now become one of the largest conservation oriented Conventions. Zimbabwe ratified the Convention in 1981.

CITES deals only with international trade in certain species included in its Appendices and aims to regulate international trade (for some species trade is highly restricted). The Convention and its Appendices are legally binding, but national legislation is required to apply its provisions. National legislation to implement CITES must, at the very least designate a Management Authority and a Scientific Authority, and in the case of Zimbabwe, this is the ZPWMA; prohibit trade in specimens in violation of the Convention; penalize such trade, and allow for confiscation of specimens illegally traded or acquired. The Management Authority is responsible for the administrative aspects of implementation (legislation, permits, annual and biennial reports on trade, communication with other CITES Parties) whereas the Scientific Authority is responsible for advising the Management Authority on non-detriment findings and other scientific aspects of implementation, and monitoring of national trade.

Species subject to CITES regulations are divided amongst three Appendices: Appendix I included species threatened with extinction, and international (commercial) trade is generally prohibited. Appendix II includes species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but for which trade must be controlled to avoid their becoming threatened.

Appendix III includes species for which a country is asking Parties to help with its protection, and international trade is permitted but regulated.

The African elephant: populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe are included in Appendix II. Zimbabwe is allowed the following: trade in hunting trophies for non-commercial purposes; trade in hides; trade in leather goods and ivory carvings for non-commercial purposes, and trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations.

CITES is usually not the only task of Management and Scientific Authorities. Therefore, collaboration and cooperation at all levels is essential. Hence, as we review the Elephant Management Plan and Policy, there is need to take note that legal trade should be sustainable and not a threat to species and that it can be beneficial for conservation of wild species.

Discussion:

1. Contradiction between the recent lifting of the trade embargo on Zimbabwe by the European Union (EU) and US ban on trade in elephant products
2. Ministry support for wildlife management in resettled areas
3. Importance of community conservancies in elephant conservation
4. Importance of setting quotas based on solid scientific information
5. Information dissemination – importance of media and extension services
6. Elephant population control strategies
7. Harmonisation of Acts on natural resources conservation
8. The need for increased extension services and information dissemination on CITES decisions to stakeholders

3. Presentations of District reports on CAMPFIRE

3.1 Beitbridge RDC (*Peter Ncube*)

The Department responsible for CAMPFIRE has four staff members. Problem Animal Control (PAC) and poaching statistics are shown in Table 2. Noteworthy, was the report that no elephant poaching incidences were recorded between 2009 and 2014. Problem elephants do not affect crops only but also school going children and cattle herders. HWC also increases when rains are good, leading people forage into wildlife areas for wild products

such as mopane worms. Elephant quota and utilisation are shown in Figure 1. CAMPFIRE beneficiaries are estimated at 6,680 households (27,129 people). A total of US\$308,460 was allocated to the community from the grand total of US\$642,723 accrued between 2009 and 2013. However, it is important to note that the CAMPFIRE proceeds include all hunted species. The revenue was used for the following projects: irrigation development, clinic and school constructions and renovations, procurement of books and furniture for schools, drilling of boreholes, and construction of a Police base.

Table 2: PAC and elephant poaching statistics for Beitbridge RDC

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Conflict incidences recorded	36	72	88	24	126	253
PAC	0	4	3	0	3	9
Illegally killed	0	0	0	0	0	0



Fig. 1: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Beitbridge RDC

3.2 Binga RDC (Sam Mwiinde)

The Department responsible for CAMPFIRE has a staff compliment of 12 people. Moreover, the Department has been involved in the establishment of four operational sub-bases, recruitment of ward based monitors and also the training of local level institutions. PAC and elephant poaching statistics are shown in Table 3. Although the District highlighted the importance of transboundary conservation and optimism over KAZA TFCA development, it highlighted the threats from cyanide poisoning of elephants. To address poaching threats, the RDC works with other government law enforcement agencies, and has established an increased network at community level which has led to some arrests of poachers. The elephant utilisation in the District is shown in Figure 2. The low hunting success rate was attributed to reduction in availability of huntable animal species, more time needed to hunt or effect a kill, reduced encounter rate and abundant breeding herds. The accrued revenue per Ward was used for infrastructural development such as construction of schools, clinics and diptanks; capacity building, range management and as social safety nets. CAMPFIRE beneficiaries are estimated at 30,764 households (137,950 people).

Table 3: PAC and elephant poaching statistics for Binga RDC

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Conflict incidences recorded	112	98	110	48	34	21
Illegally killed	1	5	4	3	7	3

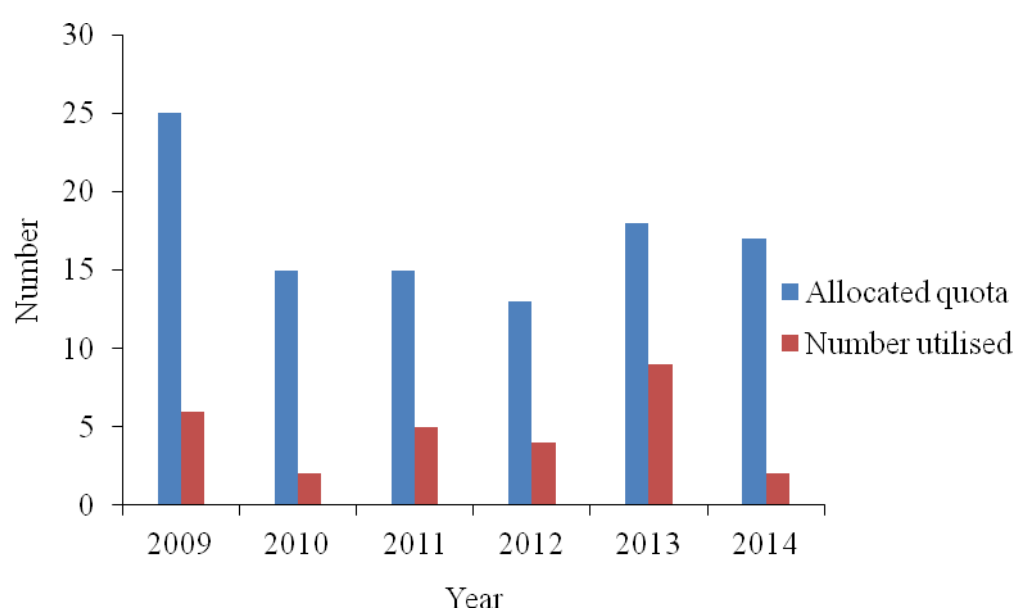


Fig 2: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Binga RDC

3.3 Bulilima RDC (*Lizwelethu Tshuma*)

The District's PAC cases were reported as increasing (Table 4), hence, a likely indication that the elephant population was growing and/or probably that the electric fence (32.5 km) that used to prevent animals from coming into crop fields was vandalized by the community allowing free movement of elephants. Other reasons cited for the increased PAC cases included range expansion of the elephants, the drying of water sources due to siltation have forced elephants to stray into community based dams. Transboundary elephant movement into Botswana often results in elephants sustaining gun-shot wounds from retaliation by cattleman. In terms of poaching, it was reported that from 2009, there were no poaching activities except the incidence on 19 October 2012 when three bull elephants were poisoned using cyanide at Ndolwane, Ward 13. CAMPFIRE beneficiaries are estimated at 11,529 households (53,183 people). A total of US\$332,564 was allocated to CAMPFIRE communities between 2009 and 2014. This revenue was used for various projects and equipments including repair of dams, procurement of light vehicle, tractor, grinding mills, dam scoop, ripper, plough, backhoe for dam scooping (not yet cleared by the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority, ZIMRA), construction of new schools, clinics, community halls, furniture for schools and repairs to damaged buildings, and procurement of fence for demarcating grazing area from arable land in some communities. Cases of infighting within communities resulting from direct payments of revenues have been recorded.

Table 4: PAC and elephant poaching statistics for Bulilima RDC. *Note: data on elephant utilisation were not readily available.*

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PAC	1	0	2	2	3	9
Allocated quota	8	8	8	10	10	10

The District reported that it had the following strengths: existence of strong CAMPFIRE structures from village to inter-ward level; conducive political environment, and high level support from traditional leaders. District's weaknesses were given as poor monitoring of activities due to shortage of manpower and resources; poor documentation and publicity of good work done by the community, and poor remittance of the CAMPFIRE Association levy.

Challenges highlighted included conflicts between livestock grazing and wildlife, and frequent damage/breaching of Maitengwe dam which affects the water supply.

3.4 Chiredzi RDC (*Chenjerai Zanamwe*)

The Department responsible for CAMPFIRE is comprised of the following staff: Executive Officer, CAMPFIRE Coordinator, Clerk, Game Guards, Resources Monitors, CAMPFIRE committees and Veld Fire committees. Statistics on PAC, elephant quota, and elephant poaching are shown in Table 5. A total of US\$1,516,131 was raised from elephant utilisation through safari hunting between 2009 and 2014, with the revenue raised being used for veld fire management and developmental projects such as construction of kiosks, business centres, schools, clinics, electrification, dam scooping, and procurement of equipment and vehicles (tractors, lorries), livestock production, grinding mills, and fences. CAMPFIRE beneficiaries cover about 5,100 households. Every year each community allocates cash to every household for holiday festivities.

Table 5: PAC, quota and elephant poaching statistics for Chiredzi RDC

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PAC	1	2	1	0	0	4
Elephant quota	17	23	22	29	19	16
Illegally killed	0	0	0	0	0	2

3.5 Gokwe North RDC (*Oliver Mashamba*)

The District has two hunting concession areas covering 16 Wards. The Department responsible for CAMPFIRE has an approved establishment of nine but currently has eight employees. The elephant population was reported as stable but the trophy quality was indicated as declining. In terms of PAC, 10 elephants were killed between 2009 and 2014. A total of six elephants were illegally killed between 2009 and 2014. Figure 3 shows the allocated and utilised quota. CAMPFIRE beneficiaries are estimated at 27,333 households. In 2013, a total of US\$36,616 was paid to the CAMPFIRE Wards, US\$27,296 was paid as RDC Levy and US\$2,663 was paid to CAMPFIRE Association. The generated revenue was used for the following activities/project in the Wards: game counting and quota setting,

community hall construction, veldfire management, grinding mills, chalets construction, anti-poaching patrols and financial management.

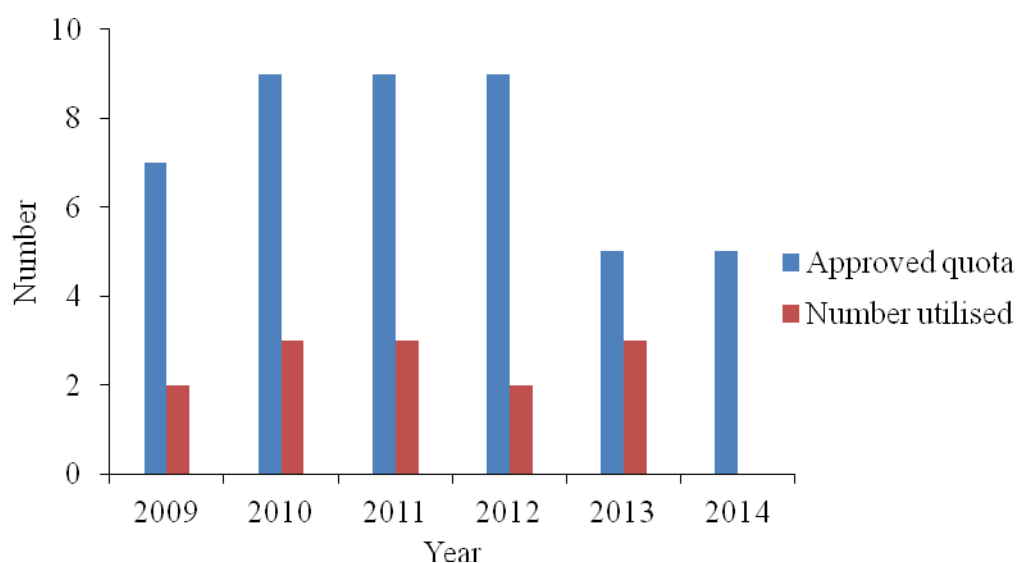


Fig 3: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Gokwe North RDC

3.6 Hurungwe RDC (*Tamburayi Gomwe*)

The Department responsible for CAMPFIRE is made up of a staff compliment of 39 headed by an Agriculture and Natural Resources Manager. In terms of illegal hunting, data were only available for 2009, in which 19 elephants were illegally killed. However, the District reportedly enhanced its anti-poaching activities through collaboration with other law enforcement agencies. CAMPFIRE covers nine Wards within the District. PAC, elephant quota, and utilisation statistics are shown in Tables 6 and 7. CAMPFIRE beneficiaries are estimated at 22,104 households (101,361 people). Between 2009 and 2012, a total of US\$40,147 accrued to CAMPFIRE Wards. Revenue inflows have been negatively affected by high trophy fees to PWMA for the leased Chewore/Mukwichi Safari Area. Some of the developmental projects under CAMPFIRE include construction of schools, clinics, toilets, roads and bridge maintenance, procurement of law enforcement staff uniforms, school furniture and repairs, repairs and maintenance of camps and equipment. Other projects in the District include (i) the Carbon Green Project which consists of beekeeping, conservation and community gardens; (ii) Sustainable Afforestation Association which promotes the establishment of woodlots, and (iii) Worldwide Fund for Nature's (WWF) sustainable forest management projects.

Table 6: PAC statistics for Hurungwe RDC

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Conflict incidences recorded	15	34	10	5	3	6
PAC	10	31	6	4	2	1

Table 7: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Hurungwe RDC. *Note: Incomplete utilisation data.*

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Allocated quota	37	34	38	28	34	31
Number utilised	19	9	9	6	4	0

3.7 Hwange RDC (*Sevi Nyathi*)

The Department responsible for CAMPFIRE is headed by a CAMPFIRE coordinator with seven community-based scouts. PAC and poaching statistics are shown in Table 8. The District collaborates with law enforcement officers from ZPWMA and Police in addressing poaching issues which appear to be on the increase. Elephant quota and utilisation are shown in Figure 4. CAMPFIRE beneficiaries include an estimate of 14,893 households (62,649 people). About US\$200,457 from a grand total of US\$429,043 was allocated to CAMPFIRE Wards between 2009 and 2014. The accrued revenue was used for infrastructural development such as clinics, schools, toilets, fishing camps and community hall.

Table 8: PAC and elephant poaching statistics for Hwange RDC. *Note: - denotes data not available.*

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Conflict incidences recorded	60	82	114	95	98	147
Illegally killed	0	0	1	1	5	-

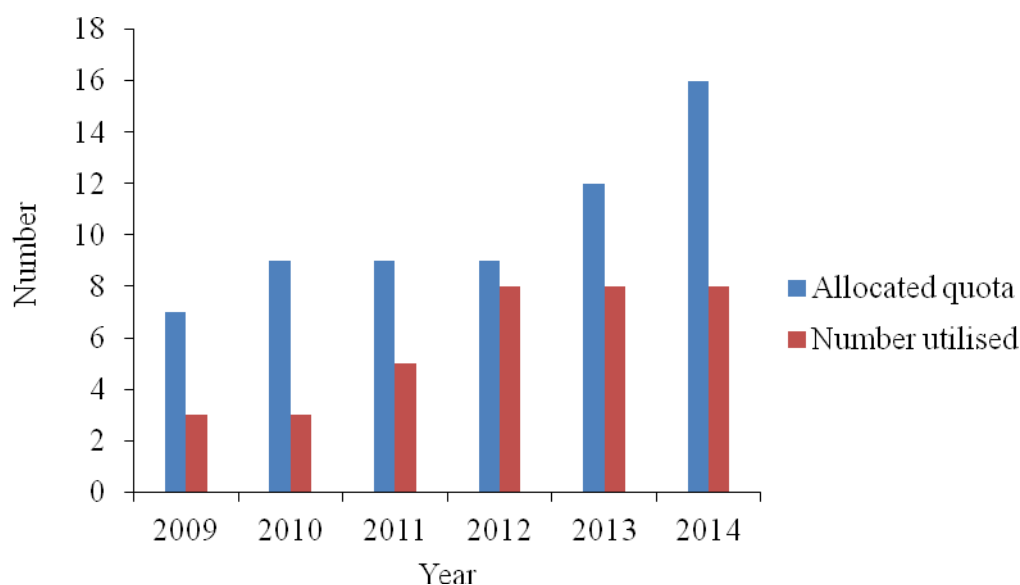


Fig. 4: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Hwange RDC

3.8 Mbire District

3.8.1 Mbire RDC (*Tarcisius Mahuni*)

Mbire District was formed in 2006 after the subdivision of the then Guruve District into two administrative Districts. CAMPFIRE covers 17 wards consisting of 18,132 households (81,933 people). PAC and poaching statistics are shown in Table 9, whereas elephant quota and utilisation are shown in Figure 5. The District has a CAMPFIRE coordinator, wildlife clerk and several scouts. Between 2011 and 2014, a total of US\$885,142 was distributed to CAMPFIRE Wards. CAMPFIRE proceeds were used in infrastructural development projects such as hunting camp/chalets development, schools, clinics, toilets construction, office block renovations, housing development, earth dam construction, boreholes drilling; development of nutrition gardens, bee keeping projects, one community game ranch, fence repairs and installation, V-Sat internet communication installation, refrigerators, and scholarship service from primary school to university level. Current challenges include: veld fires, poaching, illegal settlements, lack of indemnity cover under the Indemnity Act for CAMPFIRE scouts in case of contact with poachers, undervaluing of wildlife poaching cases by local courts, organised poaching which sometimes involves higher ranking officials and is difficult to control, and limited surface water in the dry season.

Table 9: PAC and elephant poaching statistics for Mbire RDC

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PAC	8	6	2	7	8	4
Illegally killed	3	8	6	5	4	8

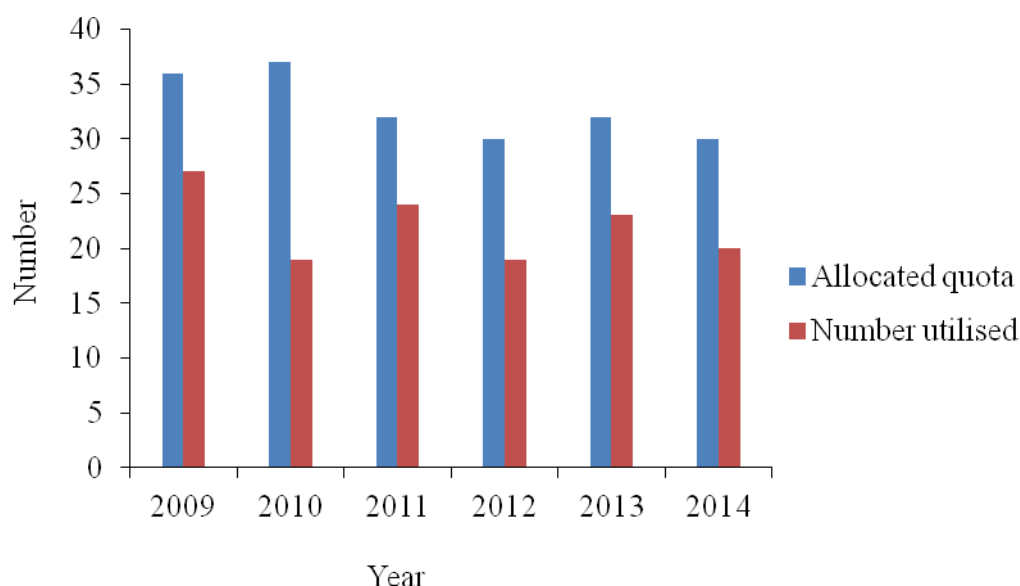


Fig. 5: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Mbire RDC

3.8.2 Elephant hunting in Mbire District: a perspective of the private sector (Myles E. McCallum, Charlton McCallum Safaris)

CM Safaris feels strongly that the local people need to get their fair dues from hunting, and that they should play an active role in the sustainable offtake of wild animals living within their area. The primary or “flagship” animal that benefits these communities is the elephant. These same elephants are also the primary culprits that account for widespread crop destruction and even deaths amongst these communities. In 2013, a total of US\$349,215 was accrued by CAMPFIRE Wards (with US clients contributing 40% of the elephant hunt) whereas in 2014, a total of US\$400,995 was accrued (with US clients contributing 27% of the elephant hunt), i.e., from Dande East and North concessions. Nine out of 10 clients are Americans.

Dande Anti-Poaching Unit (DAPU) survives primarily through funding from the Safari Operator and generous donations from elephant hunters who, when on the ground realize that without DAPU involvement many elephant would be lost to poaching (Table 10).

Table 10: Elephant poaching statistics - Dande North and East

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. of Carcasses	40	36	16	4	7

Current elephant populations and trends: due to the massive poisoning problem in Mozambique, it is likely that the population is no longer growing with the trophy quality declining slightly (Table 11). PAC statistics are shown in Table 12.

Table 11: Trends in average elephant trophy size - Dande North and East

Concession	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dande North (lbs)	42	43	39	45	41
Dande East (lbs)	42	43	39	46.75	29.5

Table 12: PAC statistics - Dande North and East

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PAC	4	3	3	1	0

Further thoughts on elephant management into the future:

From a community point of view - If elephant hunting is completely stopped it is likely that the elephant will not survive in CAMPFIRE a because of: (i) poor rural communities on the frontline of elephant and human conflict zones simply will not tolerate any crop damage and will take the law in to their own hands. These same communities are ‘producer wards’ and currently enjoy the benefits hunting. (ii) Currently, the communities in producer wards act as the eyes and ears on the ground and actually do not want to see their hunting benefits being depleted by poachers. However, if there are no rewards to be had from legal hunting they will in turn actively assist or actually poach those same elephants for reward. (iii) The use of poison is a game changer. Not only are poisons readily available, but also their use is almost risk free from a poachers point of view, silent and supremely efficient. Poisoning has an “added benefit” from a poachers/disgruntled communities point of view, of killing lions,

leopards and hyenas too. (iv) Habitat – there will be no incentive not to clear new fields in areas that were previously elephant sanctuaries.

From an operator's point of view, specifically in Mbire: Simply put if 35–40% of income is lost (that is what elephant hunting is worth in the hunting concession) then it stands to reason that big changes will be necessary including: Closing camps and laying off staff, Severely curtailing DAPU or anti-poaching activities, and For financial reasons limit all forms of responsible management that cost money, e.g., fighting illegal settlement, early burning among others. Therefore, if fighting elephant poaching and caring about the survival of the elephant in CAMPFIRE areas is to continue there is need to tackle the cornerstones of what CAMPFIRE means to communities: (i) money, and (ii) meat.

3.9 Matobo RDC (*Donald Ndlovu*)

Elephant populations are perceived to be increasing due to the impact of elephants on the habitat. PAC statistics are shown in Table 13. To deal with poaching, the RDC has trained resource monitors at Ward level, particularly, in Wards, where elephants reside. Moreover, there are plans to establish a new animal conservancy at Shashi Block and Ward 20. Elephant quota and utilisation are shown in Figure 6. The hunting success rate was low due to the safari operator who was not interested in hunting, which subsequently led to the termination of the hunting contract. CAMPFIRE beneficiaries are estimated at 5,260 households (24,957 people). A total of US\$15,859 was allocated to CAMPFIRE Wards between 2009 and 2012. This revenue was used for conducting PAC awareness workshops; training of Ward resource monitors, and the purchasing of school furniture and books. The Department responsible for CAMPFIRE is presently understaffed and has plans to recruit additional staff.

Table 13: PAC statistics for Matobo RDC

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PAC	5	2	1	4	2	0

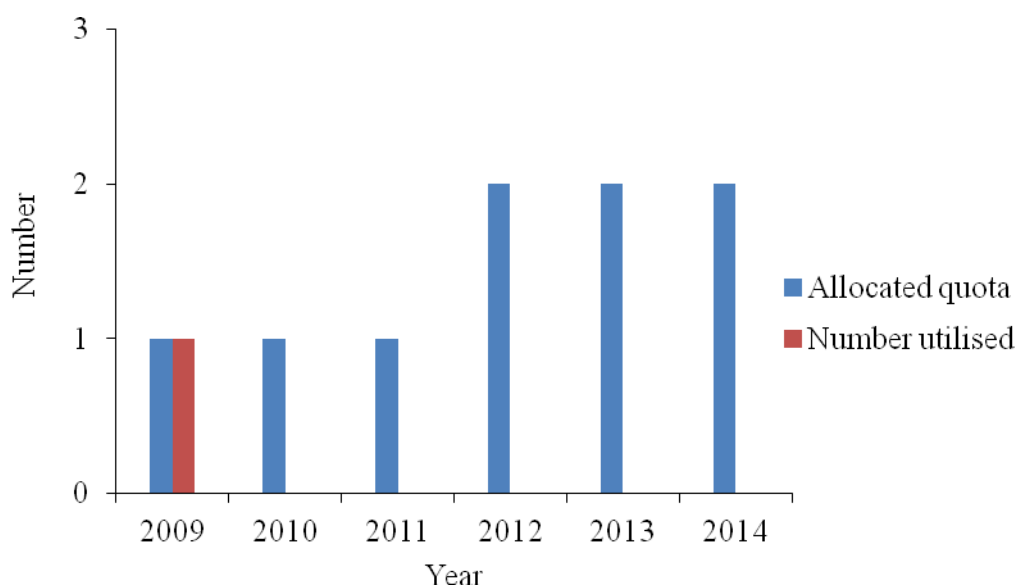


Fig. 6: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Matobo RDC

3.10 Mudzi RDC (*Tendai Musandiriri*)

The District has a natural resources conservation officer, six resource monitors, and six game scouts. Additional temporary workers are employed by the safari operators to enhance law enforcement. The District has only one hunting concession, namely, Nyatana, which is a natural wilderness area, approximately 50,000 ha. Nyatana is managed by three RDCs: Mudzi, Rushinga and Uzumba-Maramba-Pfungwe. PAC statistics are shown in Table 14 whereas elephant quota and utilisation are shown in Figure 7. Poaching was reported as prevalent with at least six elephants having been killed in 2013, whereas two elephants were killed in 2014. To address the poaching threats, collaborative law enforcement with the safari operator is being done with some arrests having been made. Hunting has been sporadic over the last three years with an average of approximately US\$10,000/year generated from trophy fees and \$15,000/year as annual concession fees. Developmental projects undertaken include construction of schools, clinic and roads. Current challenges include settlement encroachments into wildlife area, poaching, veld fires, illegal gold panning along Mazowe and Nyadire rivers, and contractual issues with the current safari operator.

Table 14: PAC statistics for Mudzi RDC

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Conflict incidences recorded	12	8	13	10	12	9
PAC	2	1	2	2	1	1

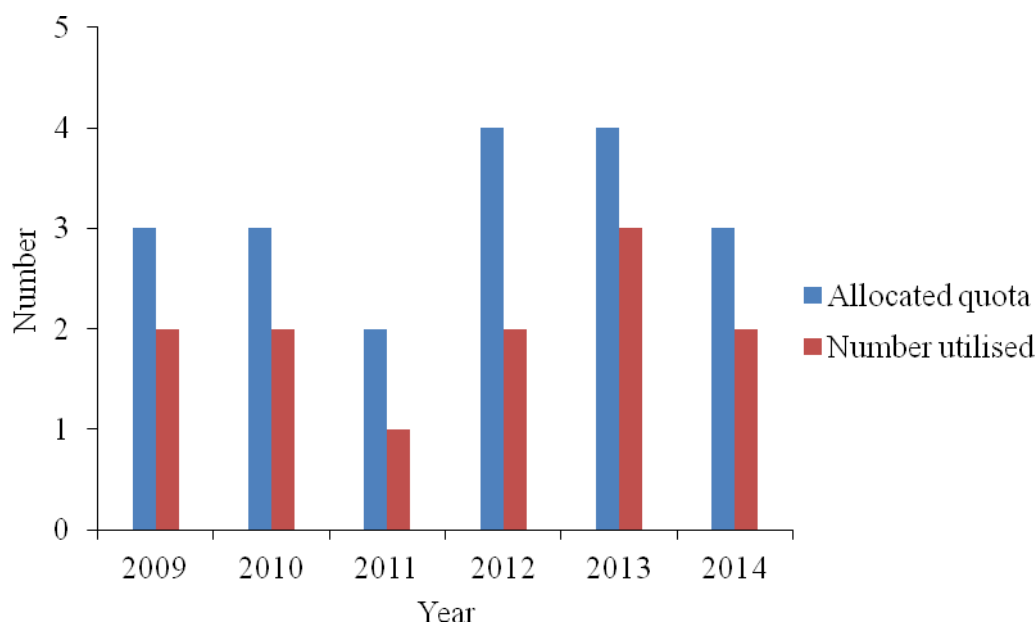


Fig. 7: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Mudzi RDC

3.11 Tsholotsho RDC (*Simelisizwe Sibanda*)

The District has an environmental officer for natural resources, an assistant, and 10 trained game guards. CAMPFIRE projects cover 11 Wards with about 10,963 households (55,007 people). The total revenue accrued by CAMPFIRE Wards, between 2009 and 2014 was US\$1,179,900. The district produces good elephant trophy quality and charges \$17,100 as trophy fees across the board. PAC and poaching statistics are shown in Table 15 whereas elephant quota and utilisation are shown in Figure 8. To reduce the extent of illegal activities, the District has intensified patrols in conjunction with ZPWMA and the Safari operators; increased awareness campaigns on the importance and the benefits of wildlife and CAMPFIRE, and continuous engagement of the Judiciary so as to ensure poachers are given deterrent sentences. Developmental projects undertaken include construction of schools and teachers cottage, clinics, toilets, drilling of boreholes; procurement of water pumps, installation of solar water pumping system, piped water system, fencing schools, procurement

of school furniture, diesel water pumps, and scooping earth dams. Current challenges include limited resources for law enforcement, high incidence of HWC, and low quotas particularly considering cases of PAC.

Table 15: PAC and elephant poaching statistics for Tsholotsho RDC

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Conflict incidences recorded	42	31	28	41	37	56
PAC	10	19	9	9	10	18
Illegally killed	3	1	1	2	0	0

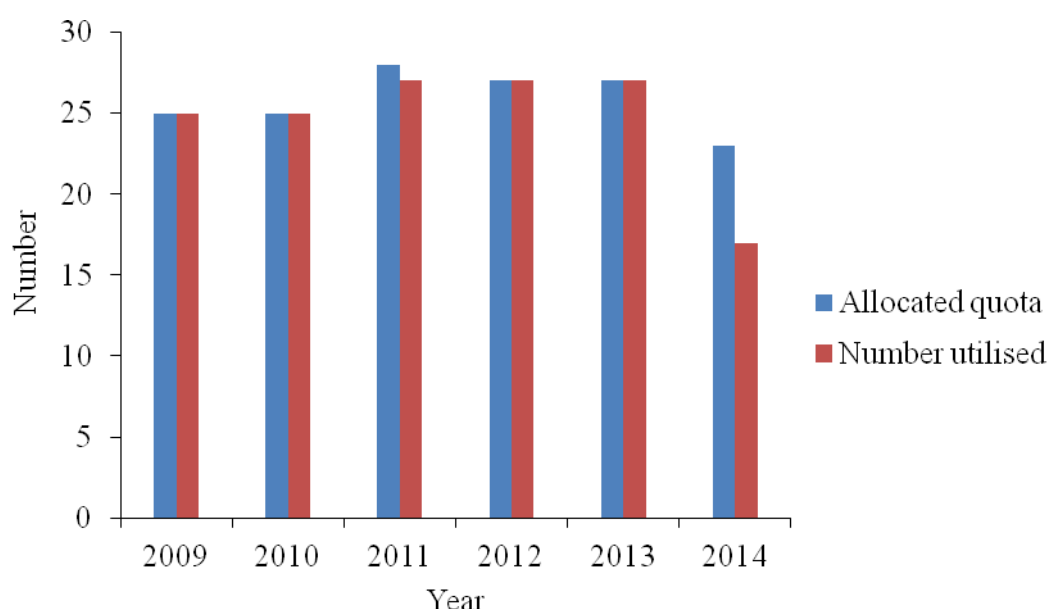


Fig. 8: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Tsholotsho RDC

3.12 Bubi RDC (*Sydney Muyambi*)

The Department responsible for CAMPFIRE is comprised of a natural resources officer, a game scout, and a clerk. PAC and poaching statistics are shown in Table 16 whereas elephant quota and utilisation are shown in Figure 9. Hunting has been negatively affected by an influx of illegal settlers from outside the district in one forest area. The district is currently working on the opening up of a game corridor under the Wildlife Based Land Reform Policy. At least 670 households benefit from the CAMPFIRE projects in the District. A total of US\$104,016 was allocated to CAMPFIRE Wards between 2010 and 2014. The revenue was used for the

drilling of boreholes, construction of a piped water scheme, clinic and school constructions, procurement of school furniture and textbooks, and building of foot bridges.

Table 16: PAC and elephant poaching statistics for Bubi RDC

Variable	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
PAC	1	1	1	1	1	2
Illegally killed	0	0	0	1	3	2

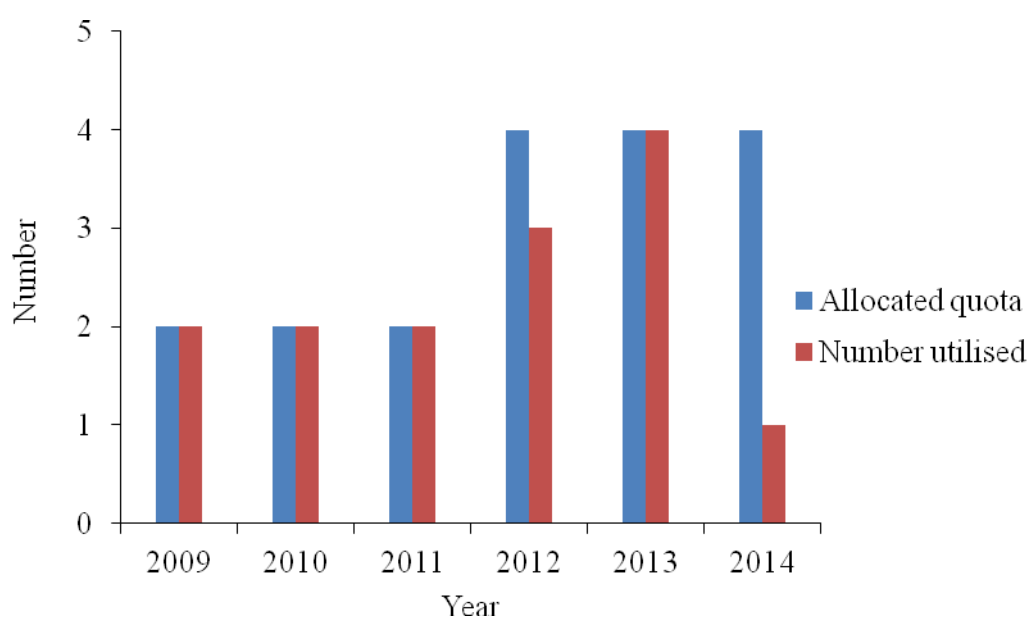


Fig. 9: Allocated and utilised quota for elephants in Bubi RDC

3.13 Umguza RDC (*Lynder Maphosa*)

The Department responsible for CAMPFIRE consists of an officer, senior ranger and rangers. The District was allocated three elephants in 2013 and the quota was fully utilized. Similarly, in 2014, three elephants were allocated on quota and presently, two elephants have been shot, raising a total of US\$38,800 which has been used for the following projects: brick moulding project, construction of schools, borehole drilling, and natural resources conservation related trainings. Overall, about 10,850 households benefit from CAMPFIRE projects in Umguza District. Three elephants were shot on PAC in 2013. No elephant poaching reported yet in Umguza. The district has applied for an increase in its elephant quota for the past three years, but has not been successful.

3.14 Perspectives on Mahenye community, Chipinge District

3.14.1 Mahenye CAMPFIRE (*Liberty Chauke, Mahenye Community representative*)

HWC is common in the Mahenye community. In terms of development, in 2010, CAMPFIRE built a teacher's house and toilet at Mahenye secondary school. Mahenye CAMPFIRE donated textbooks and a computer. Also, the CAMPFIRE project acts as a financier for paying vehicles that ferry passengers to hospitals in emergencies. The Wildlife In Livelihood Development (WILD) Programme has contributed recently to the construction of a meeting shelter and computers, and the employment of people. Chilo Gorge Safari Lodge employs at least 25 workers. CAMPFIRE has employed six resource monitors, one corn grinding miller and CAMPFIRE clerk. However, this year four resource monitors will be laid off due to lack of funds. The main reason for the decline in revenue is the US ban on trophy imports, and as result CAMPFIRE revenue has been projected to decline. Chilo Gorge Lodge and Zambezi Hunters have provided diesel fuel for the maintenance of roads. Current challenges: veld fires in the wilderness area and poaching. Hence, need for education and awareness and also improved law enforcement.

3.14.2 Contribution from the private sector on Mahenye Community (*Clive Stockil, Save Valley Conservancy*)

Community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) concept, in particular CAMPFIRE, has evolved over the years since 1980. As for Mahenye, the diversification into wildlife and also presence of Chilo Gorge Safari Lodge makes the community unique. Presently, there are plans for the development of a game ranch and restocking it with wildlife, i.e., Jamanda Wilderness Area. This will strengthen the CAMPFIRE project. It is important to have a holistic approach to resource management and utilisation so as to improve the impact on the community and also quality of CAMPFIRE and local livelihoods. For local people to participate in future management of their natural resources, it is important that they are involved and also that they see the benefits.

4. Presentation on the CAMPFIRE Programme in Zimbabwe

(Charles Jonga, CAMPFIRE Association)

CAMPFIRE protects about 50,000 km² (12.7%) of land in Zimbabwe. Benefits from Wildlife and other incomes encompass: about 777,000 households (25%) in Zimbabwe benefited from CAMPFIRE directly or indirectly; one quarter of Zimbabwe's people are receiving incentives to conserve wildlife and prevent anti-poaching through CAMPFIRE; between 1994 and 2012, CAMPFIRE generated US\$39 million of which US\$21.5 million was allocated to communities and used for resource management (22%), household benefits (26%), and community projects (52%). About 90% of CAMPFIRE revenue comes from hunting with elephant hunting contributing more than 70% of annual revenue. Hunting income from 12 Districts (Beitbridge, Binga, Bubi, Bulilima, Chipinge, Chiredzi, Gokwe North, Hwange, Matobo, Mbire, Nyaminyami, and Tsholotsho) for the period 2009 and 2013 is given in Figure 10. Based on Constitution of the CAMPFIRE Association as amended in 2007, all major RDCs use CAMPFIRE revenue sharing guidelines, and in these districts revenue is paid directly into community controlled bank accounts by safari operators using the following guideline: RDC fees (41%), CAMPFIRE Association Levy (4%), and CAMPFIRE community (55%).

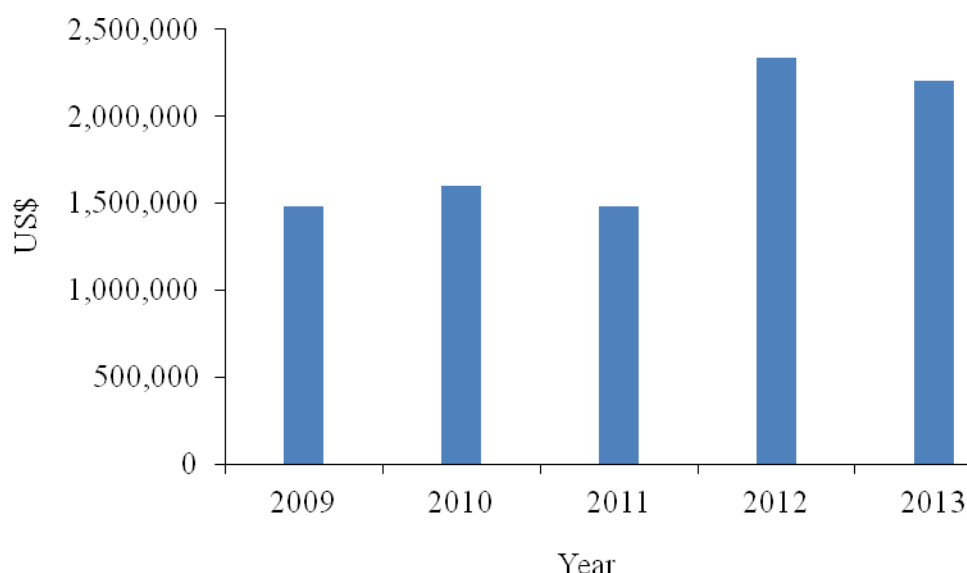


Fig. 10: Hunting income under CAMPFIRE, 2009-2013

Current CAMPFIRE challenges include: (i) down-turn in the economy and tourism post 2000, (ii) reliance on consumptive trophy hunting, less non-consumptive ecotourism and sustainable propagation, harvesting, processing and marketing of timber and non-timber forest products. (iii) Livelihoods of communities supported by revenues from trophy hunting of elephant in previous years are threatened by an increasing human population now averaging 16-20 people per km² in some key wildlife districts, and also the increasing illegal trafficking of wildlife fuelled by international syndicates. (iv) The lack of re-investment in development, fixed assets, human capital, management and protection of wildlife and other natural resources in CAMPFIRE areas.

Impact of the US ban on Trophy Imports: Due to the US ban on trophy imports, 108 (57%) of the approved elephant quota for 2014 (189) were not hunted (note: total quota includes tuskless elephant). In addition, the number of human-elephant cases increased by 45% between 2013 (412) and 2014 (597), with at least 78 elephants being killed under PAC in 2014 in 12 CAMPFIRE Districts.

The CAMPFIRE program generates benefits for communities and Zimbabwe's elephant. The recent elephant importation ban is not supported due to: 2014 SCI Tag Auction hunt (US\$45,000) in support of the CAMPFIRE Trust disrupted, i.e., hunt not yet resold; cancellation of elephant hunts in all major districts – actual monetary loss to be verified by year end; this has caused a massive disruption of hunting revenue inflows to communities, the ban has negatively affected investment into the protection of wildlife; it has removed direct incentives at community level; disgruntled CAMPFIRE communities will turn to pastoralism and unviable agriculture, thereby reducing wildlife habitat; communities will turn into willing tools for sophisticated wildlife poaching syndicates, thus, forced abandonment of CAMPFIRE.

Poaching challenges and responses: At national level, an estimate of 728 elephants were poached between 2011 and 2013, i.e., 2011 (223), 2012 (212), and 2013 (293). The 2013 estimate included the 105 elephants that were poisoned with cyanide in Hwange National Park. On average, poaching in CAMPFIRE areas is 25% of the national total. Following the discovery of elephant poisoning using cyanide in Hwange area, there was direct CAMPFIRE and Government action to improve the situation.

New initiatives: (i) EU-funded WILD programme led by the Sustainable Agriculture Technology (SAT) piloting models for the sustainability of CAMPFIRE in Chiredzi, Chipinge and Nyaminyami districts over the next four years. (ii) Global Environment Facility/World Bank funded Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor Project led by the WWF

Zimbabwe focuses on livelihood improvement for CAMPFIRE communities in Hwange and Tsholotsho districts (5 years). (iii) Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) initiatives being implemented in four districts provide additional incentives for communities to promote conservation practices and reduce activities that are prejudicial or damaging to the environment, which ultimately underpins their own survival and development.

5. Presentation on Elephant Management Plan and Policy

5.1 Elephant Management Plan and Policy (*Phillip Kuvaoga, ZPWMA*)

Zimbabwe has a national management plan and policy for African elephant, The Policy and Plan for Elephant Management in Zimbabwe (1997). The Elephant Management in Zimbabwe, third edition (July, 1996) is a review of history of elephant management in Zimbabwe. The above mentioned documents are however outdated and therefore need to be reviewed and updated. The Policy and Plan for Elephant Management in Zimbabwe (1997) recognizes that elephants comprise an important component of Zimbabwe's wildlife and cultural heritage. Focus has been to maintain biodiversity through the conservation of ecosystems, species and ecological processes through maintaining at least four demographically and genetically viable populations, numbers and densities below levels which will not compromise biodiversity. Moreover, the Plan aims at maintaining or increasing elephant range at or above the 1996 level. At the moment, Zimbabwe has embarked on an Elephant Management Plan and Policy review process through stakeholder consultative workshops such as this CAMPFIRE workshop and a national workshop to be held in Hwange in early December 2014. Hence, there is need to review the past history of elephant management in Zimbabwe and outline future strategies, update the plan in view of new developments and challenges facing the species at the global, regional and national level.

6. Working Session: Proposals and recommendations for elephant management and CAMPFIRE

6.1 Introduction

Participants were divided into three groups of about 13 people (see Appendix 2) and tasked to deliberate on key issues affecting elephant conservation under CAMPFIRE following issues raised from the presentations and also based on experiences on the ground, and hence come up with strategies or proposals for consideration in the development of the new Elephant Management Plan and Policy. The first group was tasked to focus on conservation issues covering current challenges, status of elephants, biodiversity vs. elephant population, trophy quality trends, law enforcement among others. The second group focussed on utilisation issues covering quotas (whether realistic/not), trade, whether utilisation was in line with initial CAMPFIRE objectives, impact of HWC and PAC on elephant conservation, and how to convert these to economic use. The third group focussed on strategies on how to add value to CAMPFIRE, especially with regards to elephant conservation covering the following: information sharing and decision making aspects, policy issues, devolution, partnerships/new initiatives, and holistic approach to resource use among others.

6.2 Working group 1 – Elephant Conservation issues

1. Current Challenges:
 - a. Habitat fragmentation and degradation: unplanned settlements; shrinking habitats; human encroachment; competition for land; HWC; veld fires; no coordinated land use planning; boundaries not clearly demarcated
 - b. Poaching: shrinking of economic resource base; uncertain elephant population; limited funding; illegal trade and corruption
2. PAC: shrinks economic resource use if uncontrolled; extra labour and extra costs; improves tolerance to elephants; improves relationships amongst all the players in the wildlife industry thereby improving perceptions
3. Elephant Status: area specific, in some areas populations are stable/increasing whereas in some areas elephant population are perceived to be declining based on less presence/sightings in areas commonly known to be elephant range in the past

4. Trophy quality trends: differs from one area to another; perceived declining trend in most areas with the notable exception of Tsholotsho
5. Law enforcement: lack of incentives; lack of capacity and training; no indemnity to RDCs personnel
6. New perspectives: need for harmonisation of statutes; integrated land-use planning; harmonisation of activities such as wildlife management, planning, anti-poaching; quota setting should be based on good data; improved access and investment in protected areas for communities through partnerships
7. Strategies: up scaling to include other revenue sources through non-consumptive tourism, e.g., REDD⁺, non timber forest products; re-investment and improved reciprocal services to communities by RDCs; capacity development within CAMPFIRE communities

Discussion:

1. Research on quantification of habitat loss
2. Importance of collaboration in resource conservation
3. Need for continuous capacity building in resource conservation
4. Land use planning to allow for enhanced wildlife conservation
5. Need for harmonisation of Acts on resource conservation

6.3 Working group 2 – Elephant Utilisation issues

1. Are quotas realistic? Yes/No – varies from place to place mainly because in some cases quota requests are not supported by realistic baseline data; quota transfers; under utilisation of quotas and retention of same quota allocations; never fully utilise the 500 tags for the country, despite growing populations in some areas
2. Factors influencing quota utilisation: impact of PAC and poaching; trophy quality; attitudes of safari operators; poor timing of hunts; issues of proper marketing
3. Trade issues: set minimum trophy sizes per region; control the levels of off take due to PAC; control levels of poaching
4. Is utilisation in line with CAMPFIRE objectives? Yes/No - in some cases it has been achieved but in others not. Thus, need for the following: enhance accountability on part of some RDCs; enhanced community involvement in elephant conservation; strengthen CAMPFIRE management structures from national to local level; improve advocacy and capacity building; enhance direct payment concept so as to improve household/individual

benefits; CAMPFIRE should expand to include all other natural resources besides wildlife; and, harmonization of statutes especially with regards to land use issues

5. Maximise on quota utilisation so as to enhance economic use: proper programming of hunting times so as to reduce PAC

Discussion:

1. Impact of PAC and poaching on hunting quota
2. CITES and utilisation of the elephant quota – whether the voluntary quota is justified and should be maintained, non-detrimental findings process
3. Proper timing of hunting period so as to reduce impact of PAC on quota
4. Devolution – do local people and RDC fully understand this concept?
5. Capacity building on resource conservation to include local leaders to allow for continuity of CAMPFIRE projects
6. Explore options to include other natural resources besides wildlife under CBNRM projects

6.4 Working group 3 – Enhancing CAMPFIRE and elephant management

1. Adding value to CAMPFIRE: Districts lack capacity in elephant conservation in terms of research hence the need to collaborate with research institutions. Moreover there is need for the following:
 - a. Training more game guards at district levels so as to enhance wildlife conservation
 - b. Need to set parameters on what needs to be termed PAC taking into account human life
 - c. ZPWMA should update minimal trophy prices for all species and make it available to all CAMPFIRE districts
 - d. CAMPFIRE Association should provide educative workshops that will empower coordinators to advise RDCs correctly to aid reinvestment in other forms that are strictly not game meat related
 - e. Need to set up a database and website that is easily accessible to stakeholders
 - f. Communication should be bottom up and coordinators should be educated on this

- g. ZPWMA should have an Elephant Management Coordinator (as is the case for Rhino) who sends and receives reports quarterly. Thus, submission on pressing issues can be done promptly
 - h. Research should be user friendly and useful to management needs
 - i. A newsletter or magazine should be regularly published
-
- 2. Policy consideration: Need for the establishment of buffer zones around protected areas; there should be compensatory habitats for wildlife in areas where there has been land taken away from wildlife; there is need for the creation of more conservancies so as to relocate elephants to new areas
 - 3. Devolution: Communities should be highly involved in elephant management; promote bottom-up approaches in managing wildlife which allows all stakeholders participation; consider the formation of community trusts for communities to effectively manage their natural resources
 - 4. Partnerships/new initiatives: CAMPFIRE Association should explore options on how to solicit for carbon credits; institutions like ZPWMA should be flexible enough to solicit for more partnerships with conservation NGOs
 - 5. Holistic approach to natural resources management: stakeholders should be involved in natural resource management through CBNRM, and also consider broadening the scope of natural resources that should form part of the CBNRM

Discussion:

- 1. Land use planning and zoning of wildlife areas
- 2. Devolution and community trusts important in local level resource conservation
- 3. Importance of incentivising local communities in CAMPFIRE
- 4. Enhancing competency at local in CBNRM through capacity building
- 5. Importance of RDCs to comply with CAMPFIRE guidelines

6.5 Recommendations

1. Expand range of elephants

- Promote the establishment of community conservancies to allow for translocation of elephants from areas with high densities
- Enhance land-use planning to allow maintenance of elephant habitat/corridors
- Minimise settlement encroachments into wildlife habitats
- Strengthen CAMPFIRE projects and increase benefits to households so as to promote habitat conservation in rural communities
- Promote transboundary elephant conservation

2. Enhance research and monitoring of elephants

- Promote research that addresses key issues regarding elephant conservation
- Promote research collaboration among RDCs and research/academic institutions
- Standardize elephant monitoring procedures
- Management decisions and utilisation should be based on solid scientific data
- Surveys should be conducted consistently

3. Minimise human-elephant conflicts

- Proper timing of hunting so as to minimise PAC
- Promote the establishment of buffer areas/zones around protected areas
- Promote integrated land-use planning

4. Enhance law enforcement to ensure sustainable elephant conservation

- Strengthen trade controls and monitoring in elephant products
- Develop strategies to deal with use of chemicals in poaching, e.g., cyanide
- Strengthen the legal system and penalties for illegal activities
- Continuous capacity building of RDC's law enforcement staff
- Improve surveillance in protected areas
- Continuously engage communities and provide incentives for them to participate in elephant conservation
- Promote collaboration among law enforcement agencies
- Explore ways to indemnify law enforcement officers in RDCs

5. Enhance benefits to communities from elephant conservation

- Ensure sustainable utilisation and trade in elephant products whose proceeds should be reinvested in the species conservation
- Explore ways to diversify benefits from CAMPFIRE by focussing on other natural resources besides wildlife
- Explore strategies that allow for further devolution of elephant management at the local level

6. Improve coordination of elephant management

- Set up a National Elephant Coordination office within ZPWMA responsible for elephant management
- Hold regular national meetings on elephant management issues and strategies
- Regular review of Elephant Management Plan and Policy implementation through monitoring and evaluation of key performance indicators

7. Improve public awareness and information dissemination on elephant management

- Strengthen interpretation and extension services
- Develop website for information sharing on elephant conservation
- Enhance interaction between scientists and media to allow for information sharing
- Constantly share information at all levels (local, national and international) on elephant conservation
- Conduct training workshops to share information on wildlife conservation to leaders (local to national levels) to allow for political support on elephant conservation

8. Promote partnerships and collaboration in elephant conservation

- Fundraise for elephant conservation
- Increase business opportunities for local communities
- Promote public private community partnerships

9. Harmonise policies on natural resources conservation

- Review policies on natural resources and where possible harmonise the policies

7. Closing Session

7.1 Word of Appreciation (*Regina Lennox, Conservation Force*)

Very much impressed with the openness and quality of contributions at this workshop. Conservation Force and Dallas Safari Club are keen to support conservation work in Zimbabwe. More details about Conservation Force available on: <http://www.conservationforce.org/>.

7.2 Closing Remarks (*Chief Chisunga*)

This was an important workshop with very valuable contributions filled with zeal and desire to sustainably utilise our elephant resources. The workshop was rich with information, with the presentations being very good and informative. Many thanks to those who made it possible for us to meet since with the economic challenges; forums such as this have been very few. The review of the Elephant Management Plan and Policy is important and your contributions will be valuable. The remittances from hunting are important as this will allow CAMPFIRE to function more effectively and improve the livelihoods of rural communities. To Conservation Force and Dallas Safari Club – thank you for your support. I wish you all safe travel back home. I thank you!

Appendix 1: List of participants

Name	Position	Organisation	Telephone	E-Mail
1. Diane Skinner	Independent Consultant	Private	0777 223 471	skinner.diane@gmail.com
2. George Pangeti	Wildlife Consultant	SCI/F	0772 554 765	pangeti@gmail.com
3. Tanyaradzwa Mundoga	Deputy Director	MEWC	0712 544 330	tmundoga@gmail.com
4. Candice Bate	Communications Officer	WWF	0772 221 411	cbate@wwf.org.zw
5. Clive Stockil	River Lodges of Africa	SVC	0772 219 204	clive@chilogorge.com
6. Rumbi Tizori	Researcher	UZ	0773 237 958	rtizora@unicef.org
7. Edson Chidziya	Director General	ZPWMA	0772217398	eceddiepasi@gmail.com
8. Olivia Mufute	Chief Ecologist	ZPWMA	0772 572 062	omufute@zimparks.co.zw
9. Gregory Nyaguse	Senior Ecologist	ZPWMA	0777 478 177	hnyaguse@gmail.com
10. Phillip T Kuvaoga	Principal Ecologist	ZPWMA	0773 923 279	philmadawo@gmail.com
11. Myles E McCallum	Safari Operator	CM Safaris	0772 136 412	hunting@cmsafaris.com
12. Regina Lennox	Representative	Conservation Force	19194528652	regina.lennox@conservationforce.org
13. Edson Gandiwa	Professor and Dean	CUT	0773 490 202	edson.gandiwa@gmail.com
14. Chief Chisunga	Masoka Community	Mbire District	0772 925 059	chisungad@yahoo.com
15. Charles Jonga	Director	CAMPFIRE Association	0712 631 409	cjonga@campfiezimbabwe.org
16. Lungile Sibanda	Finance & Admin	CAMPFIRE Association	0712 621 251	lsibanda@campfirezimbabwe.org
17. Stella K Gondo	Finance & Admin	CAMPFIRE Association	0772 954 410	sgondo@campfirezimbabwe.org
18. Z. Manguwo	CA Board Chairperson	UMP RDC	0773 079 489	
19. Celton Charamba	1st Vice Chairperson	Vungu RDC	0772 115 791	celtoncharamba@yahoo.com
20. Velaphi F. Mlingo	CA Board Member	Tsholotsho RDC	0772 320 009	
21. Onward Mbanzo	CA Board Member	Gokwe North RDC	0712 979151	
22. Tichaona Matthew	CA Board Member	Hurungwe RDC	0773 004 095	
23. David Mutasa	CA Board Member	Makoni RDC	0772 923 156	guymutasa15@gmail.com
24. Lucy Hlatshwayo	CA Board Member	Matobo RDC	0712 538 189	lulu68hlatshwayo@gmail.com
25. Chakamuka Nestore	CA Board Member	Hurungwe RDC	0778 987 728	
26. Donald Ndlovu	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Matobo RDC	0779 586 023	matobordc@yahoo.com
27. Lizwelethu Tshuma	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Bulilima RDC	0772 680 686	bulilimardc@gmail.com
28. Oliver Mashamba	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Gokwe North RDC	0714 737 044	mashambao@gmail.com
29. Tamburayi Gomwe	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Hurungwe RDC	0772 742 142	tjgomwe2@gmail.com
30. Tendai Musandiriri	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Mudzi RDC	0774 084 679	mudzirdc@gmail.com
31. Tarcisius Mahuni	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Mbire RDC	0783 588 882	mahunit@gmail.com
32. Chenjerai Zanamwe	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Chiredzi RDC	0774 172 444	zanamwec77@gmail.com
33. Lynder Maphosa	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Umguzo RDC	0772 920 815	lyndersibanda@yahoo.com
34. Sydney Muyambi	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Bubi RDC	0716 018 466	bubicampfire@gmail.com
35. Sevi Nyathi	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Hwange RDC	0772 634 113	sevinyathi1@gmail.com
36. Sam Mwiinde	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Binga RDC	0772 550 523	smwiinde@gmail.com
37. Simelisizwe Sibanda	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Tsholotsho RDC	0773 270 219	simelisizwesibanda@gmail.com
39. Peter Ncube	CAMPFIRE Coordinator	Beitbridge RDC	0772 923 156	pncube@bbrdc.co.zw
40. Ishmael Chaukura	Community Rep	Masoka Ward	0773 050 629	chaukuraishmael@gmail.com
41. Liberty Chauke	Community Rep	Mahenye Ward	0715 226 336	libertychauke@gmail.com

Appendix 2: Photos of the workshop proceedings

