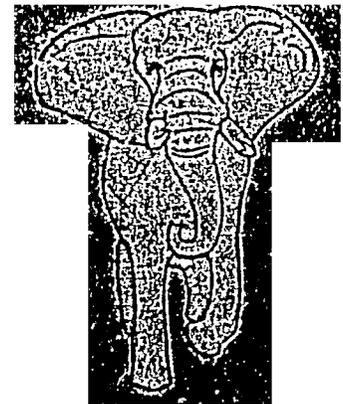
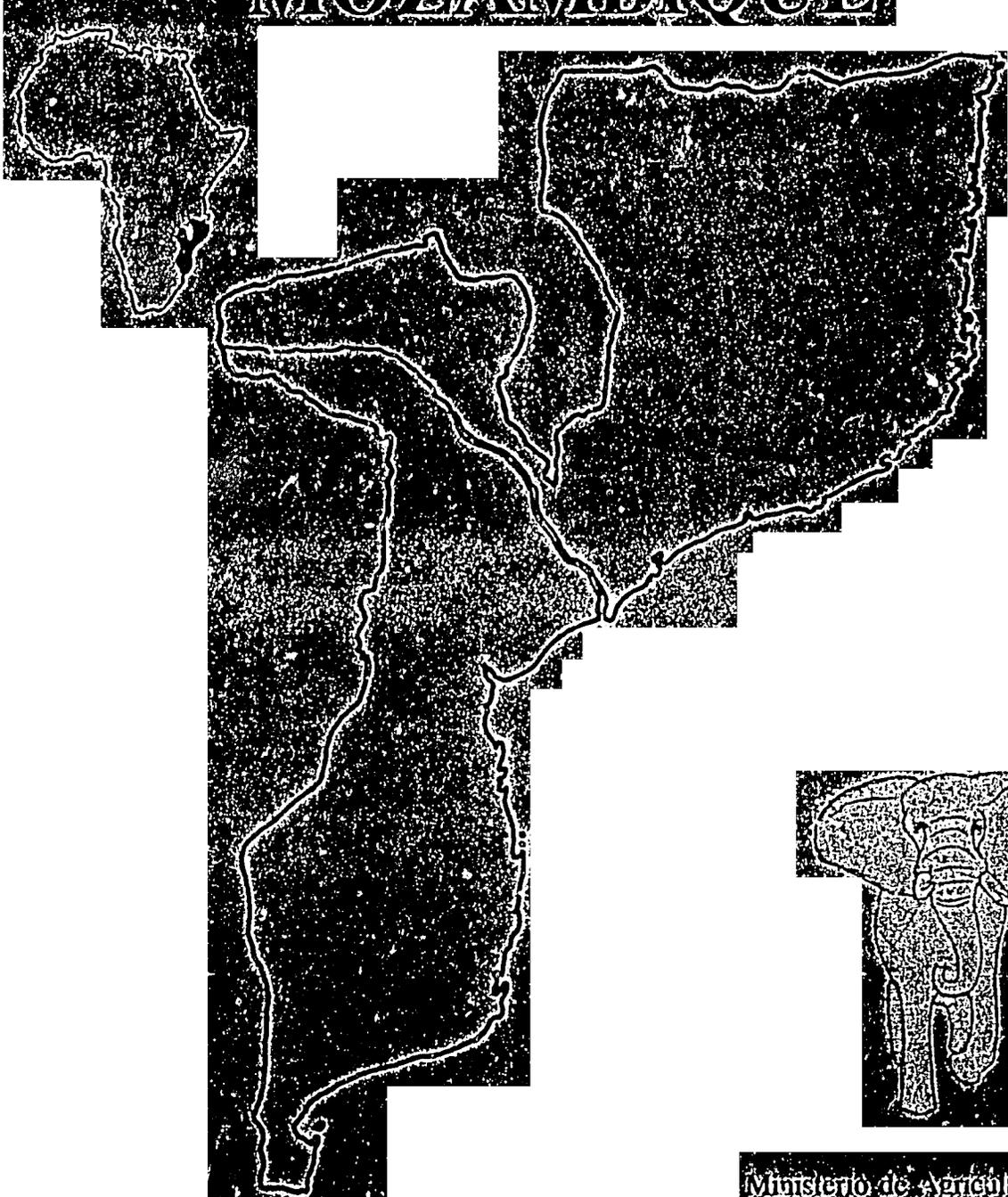


ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

PN. ART - 822

PLAN

MOZAMBIQUE



Ministerio de Agricultura

Direcção Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia
CP 1406, Praça Dos Heróis Moçambicanos

Maputo, Moçambique

October 1991

DO NOT REMOVE

USAID/AFR/ARTS/FARA

ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

PLAN

for

MOZAMBIQUE

October 1991

Ministerio de Agricultura
Direccào Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia
CP 1406, Praca Dos Herois Mocambicanos
Maputo, Mozambique



REPÚBLICA POPULAR DE MOÇAMBIQUE

MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA

DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DE FLORESTAS E FAUNA BRAVIA

AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION COORDINATING GROUP
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE
21 ST. GILES:
OXFORD OXI 3 1 A.
UNITED KINGDOM

ATTN: ACYSSA MANSPEIZER
COUNTRY PLAN COORDINATOR

DEAR SIR,

ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PLAN FOR MOZAMBIQUE

The above PLAN with your covering letter dated 30 August 1991 has been received by this office we thank you for this very comprehensive report.

The PLAN in its entirety is endorsed by this department.

Mozambique has suffered over two decades of civil war which has resulted in the destruction of its entire conservation infrastructure. The countries national resources had to pay for it all, the blood money being generated by the savage destruction of the countries once huge elephant population for its ivory, the rhino for its horn and its wildlife to keep everybody fed.

Mixed up in it all are the parasites, the poachers who have plundered anything from timber to gem stones that can line their pockets with money.

The civil war may soon be over but the hostilities against the natural resources will continue and may possibly escalate specially against the elephant the ivory poachers will not honour a ceasefire, they are not honourable people.

After the war we will need to field highly mobile teams to try and salvage what is left of ⁱⁿ the wildlife the National Parks and reserves and in particular the elephant where ever they be found.

Mozambique does not have the financial or material resources to estabesh holding teams. The man power may be thin on the ground at present but they are dedicated and have the determination to succeed in their desire to save what is left.

We lack the means or more sp ecifically the money to provide the means.

The PLAN which we fully endorse will if it succeeds in receiving a favourable consideration before the donors meeting provide the one ingredient necessary to achieve our objectives - money.

Yours farthfully.

Maputo, 19 th September 1991.

Acting National Director of Forestry and Wildlife

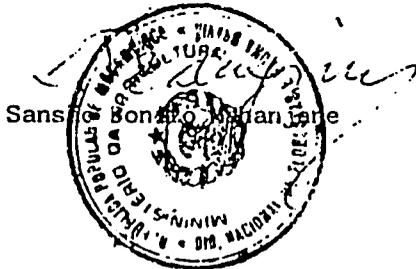


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BACKGROUND TO THE PRODUCTION OF ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PLANS

The 1980's were a devastating time for the African elephant over most of the continent. One principal problem was that wildlife management, particularly through government agencies, was woefully underfunded.

The AECCG was created in partial response to this problem: to provide a means for improving the flow of funds into elephant conservation. The AECCG produced, in 1989, an African Elephant Action Plan, which established a broad view of continental priorities. The original Plan was reviewed informally by African States meeting in Gaborone, Botswana in July 1989, and at Lausanne, Switzerland in October 1989, and it became clear that their priority was to translate the continental generalities of the Action Plan into specific plans for each of their countries.

Because of this, the AECCG and its members have assisted nearly 30 African nations to create elephant conservation plans, with an emphasis on projects that can attract foreign assistance. These projects are intended to complement each country's existing programme of conservation activities. In this regard, it should be noted that the principal supporters of elephant conservation in Africa, are the African governments themselves.

The Elephant Conservation Plans are not exclusively concerned with benefits to elephants, but aim also to promote wider conservation goals in areas where elephants are but one of the species in need of active support.

The plans follow a common format, so that the structure of this plan is generally similar to that of other countries. The plans are being produced so that they may be circulated to potential donor organisations in advance of the meeting being hosted at UNEP headquarters, Nairobi, between 19th – 22nd November 1991, at which elephant range states will present their needs to the donor community.

In addition to producing country plans, the AECCG has established a computerised database of elephant-related projects. Information on projects throughout Africa is compiled from all possible sources. Using the database, the AECCG periodically produces a summary of project information. Its principal purpose is to help define the needs of elephant conservation that can be met by donor assistance. Donor agencies wanting to fund elephant conservation projects can use the database in conjunction with Elephant Conservation Plans to determine for any one country, region or type of conservation activity, what projects are being planned or carried out, and which projects are currently in need of funding. The fourth edition of the database summary will be distributed to international donors and government wildlife departments towards the end of October 1991, prior to the Range States' and Donors' Meeting.

The needs of each country and each region have in turn been summarised and analysed in a document called "The Elephant Conservation Review", which replaces its predecessor the African Elephant Action Plan. The analyses in this document are based upon project information appearing in the database as well as other elephant conservation information found in the Elephant Conservation Plans. This document will act as an overall aid to determining where needs are greatest for each type of activity. It too will be distributed just prior to the Range States' and Donors' Meeting.

For any further information about the plan, the projects within it, or the process of which it is a part, please contact either:

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This plan was produced with assistance from the African Elephant Conservation Coordinating Group (AECCG) with financial support from the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Commission (EC), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USF&WS).

While this plan was produced with the assistance of the AECCG, the views expressed within the plan reflect the conservation beliefs of the government concerned, and are not necessarily the views of individual AECCG members.

AECCG members include: the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the EC (DG XI), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), TRAFFIC International, USF&WS, Wildlife Conservation International (WCI), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). The CITES Secretariat is an observer.

The principal authors of the plan, Dr's Michael Woodford and Perez Olindo, visited Mozambique separately in 1990, where they received considerable assistance from the staff of Fauna Bravia, notably its Director Mr Abdul Adamo and his Deputy, the late Elija Chamaba, whose sudden death in July 1991 is recorded with regret. Mr Paul Dutton of WWF was also able to offer wise advice. This report was revised in September 1991.

The production process of the plan was coordinated by Stephen Cobb with AECCG editorial team; Ilyssa Manspeizer, Helen de Jode, Megan Parry, Sarah Lyne, Georgina Dasilva and Clare Shorter.

ELEPHANT PLAN FOR MOZAMBIQUE

SUMMARY

Elephants, wildlife and people have suffered over two decades of intermittent civil war in Mozambique. A healthy population of 50,000 to 65,500 elephants surveyed in 1974 had been reduced by 73 – 80% by 1990. Perhaps as many as 13,350 elephants now remain in their former range, but in such small isolated groups that their long-term viability is in doubt. National parks and reserves have offered no protection to wildlife for some years and large scale poaching continues. Elephant numbers are declining due to poaching for both ivory and meat, despite the CITES Appendix 1 listing.

The conflict has exhausted Mozambique's financial resources, destroyed its' infrastructure and communities, created refugees whose suffering has been compounded by famine, and reduced wildlife to relict populations. Despite the current situation, Mozambique has the potential to protect its wildlife and to include sustainable utilization of wildlife in a programme of economic growth, based on her considerable natural resources.

The Elephant Conservation Plan recognises that the Government of Mozambique will need financial support and assistance to carry out wildlife conservation. The plan proposes a conservation strategy with activities in three areas: development of a new protected area network; re-establishing the government body responsible for the conservation of natural resources; and development of tourist facilities. The plan is divided into those conservation activities which can be implemented immediately and those which must wait for peace. Advanced planning to prepare wildlife organisations for peace can start now and may be crucial for conservation. It is essential to establish protected area boundaries before villagers, probably armed, return to depopulated areas. Eight projects are proposed and seek funds:

Main Activity	Number of Projects	Funds Needed (US\$)
Park Management	6	10,000; 10,000; 580,000; 250,000; 13,129,000; *
Rural Development	1	*
Training	1	1,500,000
TOTAL		US\$ 15,479,000

* = no budget available

The plan is available in English and Portuguese.

Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Mozambique

SECTION A

INTRODUCTION

&

BACKGROUND

October 1991

**Ministerio de Agricultura
Direccao Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia
CP 1406, Praça Dos Heróis Mocambicanos
Maputo, Mozambique**

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Geography

Mozambique is a vast country, 480,000 sq.kms in area: equal in size to Portugal, Spain and the western third of France. The coastline of the country extends for 2,750 kms, from the border of Natal in the Republic of South Africa in the South, to the Rovuma River which comprises the international border with Tanzania in the North. The country is divided into ten provinces (Fig 1). The population is about 15 million – the large majority of which have been displaced by the guerrilla war, and are concentrated along the coast.

1.2 Vegetation

The vegetation of Mozambique is predominantly Miombo woodlands, which are broken, in the North, by Acacia savanna and woodland mosaic along water courses. In the southern two-thirds of the country the vegetation is more mixed, with large areas of modani and acacia savanna and alluvion grasslands. Savanna areas are more common to the west, while grasslands are more frequent towards the east, but there is no clear division.

The Miombo woodlands are also dotted with patches of forest and thicket, and other areas of forest are found along the northern coast (dry coastal thicket) and high parts of the western edge of the country (montane forest and grassland). Mangroves are also found along much of the coastline.

1.3 Natural Resources

Mozambique has a wealth of natural resources: coal, iron ore, copper, bauxite, heavy minerals, and large reserves of natural gas and petroleum. There is also potential for considerably more hydro-electric power than is obtained at present. These are not currently exploited, due to the ongoing civil war, but there is considerable opportunity for financial growth, once peace returns to the country.

The coastal fisheries were once also a rich resource, but these have been severely depleted by the huge number of displaced people, who have congregated around the safer coastal zone. Given time to recover, the fishing industry could also contribute to Mozambique's growth and economic stability.

Before independence, Mozambique was popular with tourists from neighbouring, land-locked, countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, and also from the Republic of South Africa. Mozambique was once blessed with a rich and spectacular wildlife, and many of its National Parks were world famous. Even today, the country is still famed for its beauty. Although the tourist industry has been heavily affected by the civil war, again, there is tremendous potential for development once the promised peace comes.

1.4 Civil Strife

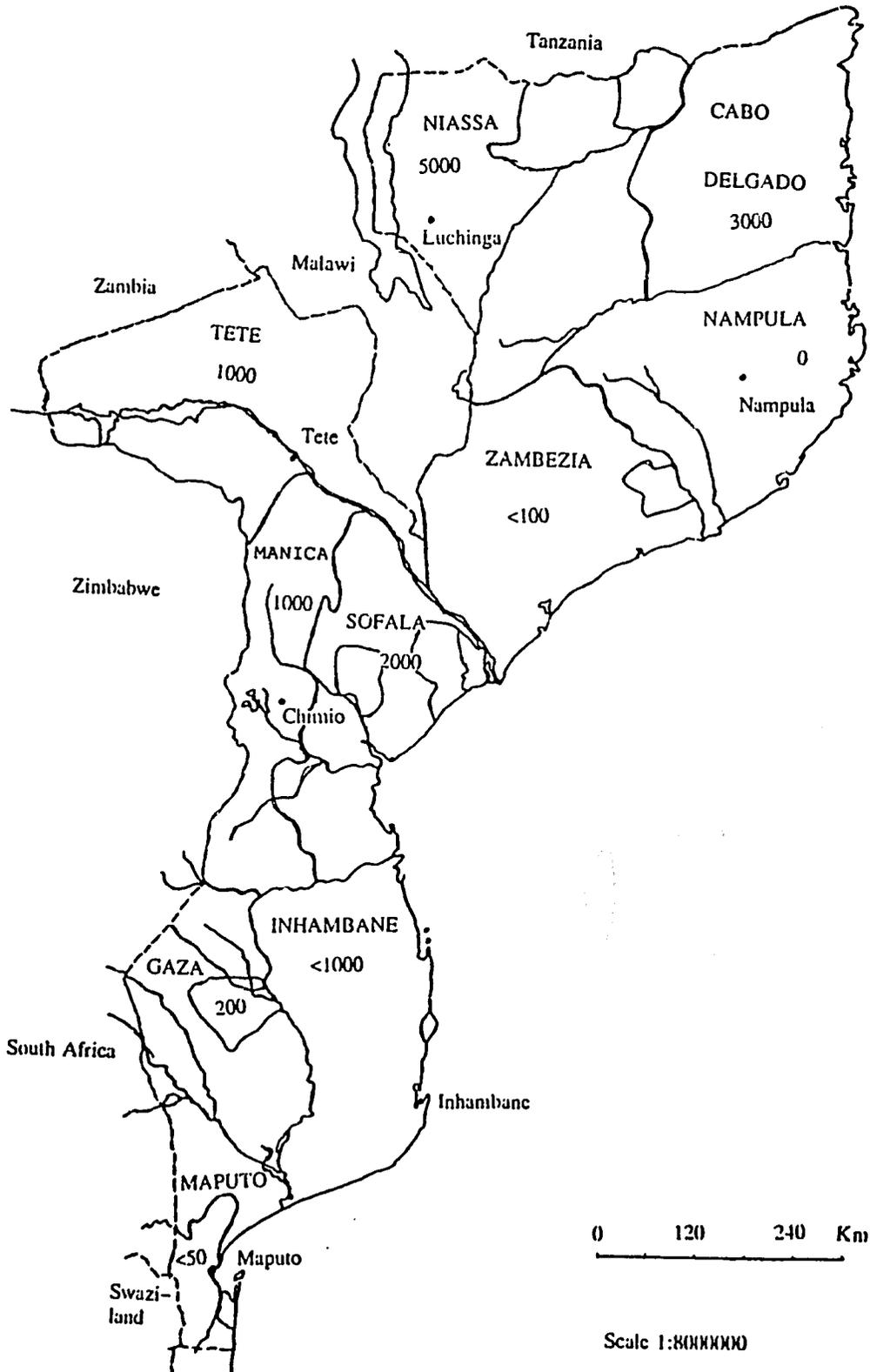
Despite negotiations for peace which began this year, Mozambique continues to suffer from the many effects of over two decades of intermittent civil war. The war, which began in 1964 with Frelimo's struggle for independence from Portugal (achieved in 1975), has continued as a foreign-inspired guerilla campaign directed by Renamo against the Central Government. The consequences of almost 26 years of civil unrest have been catastrophic for the people of Mozambique and their once abundant natural resources. The country and its people are now desperately impoverished. During the 1980's the plight of the people was compounded by several years of severe drought which resulted in widespread famine and starvation in isolated rural communities.

Large areas of Mozambique have been destabilized by the war. These areas include all those containing national parks and reserves. Resident staff have been forced to abandon National Parks, Reserves and other protected areas, leaving them without protection. With the breakdown of law and order in the rural areas conservation and protection activities have collapsed and poaching for subsistence and profit is rife. Army units, guerilla bands, the People's militia and bandit groups all hunt wildlife to feed themselves and to sell the meat, hides and ivory through a network of corrupt officials in the towns. An illegal trade in wildlife products flourishes. Some hitherto abundant species, including the two species of African rhinoceros and the cheetah, have become very rare and may even be extinct in Mozambique. Elephants, while still present in some numbers, were estimated in 1986 to have been reduced by poaching to 60% of the population present in 1974 when the last reasonably accurate census was taken.

Army units are stationed throughout the country and in addition to the soldiers, thousands of civilian militiamen and women, all armed with automatic rifles, live in the villages. The supply of rations to the Army units in the field, especially those in remote areas or on extended patrols, is irregular and often inadequate. Militiamen receive no pay or rations for their services in protecting their villages but ammunition for their automatic weapons is plentiful. Similarly, the Renamo guerilla bands live off the land. Each Renamo base is said to have a hunting team which takes a toll of game for food. In most areas where a human population exists, wild animals are shot for food. Weapons of all types are used, ranging from automatic rifles, machine guns, grenades and even bazookas. Many animals are killed but a far greater number is wounded and escapes to die later.

A further factor in the widespread and wholesale slaughter of Mozambique's wildlife resources by the various competing official and unofficial armed bands has been the heavy toll that has been taken of the once plentiful herds of domestic stock. The cattle population of the country has been severely depleted by the participants in the guerilla war and the total breakdown of the field veterinary services in the rural areas due to lack of security has resulted in a country-wide expansion of those areas infested by the tsetse fly. The cattle which have managed to escape the bullets of Renamo or the Militia have often succumbed to trypanosomiasis.

Figure 1 Estimates of Elephant Populations in Mozambique Provinces, 1990.



7a

2 THE STATUS OF ELEPHANTS IN MOZAMBIQUE

2.1 Population Estimates

Much of the information which follows has been gleaned from Tello's (1986) report to WWF entitled "Wildlife in Mozambique; Current Status and Problems". Estimates of present elephant populations, province by province, have been made after consultation with the staff of the National Directorate of Forests and Wildlife, with professional safari operators (ex Zimbabwe) who know some areas better than most people and with Mr. Paul Dutton who has long experience in Mozambique. It is, however, stressed that the figures given are no more than informed guesses, since no estimates made since 1974 have been based on properly conducted surveys and the disturbance of the elephant population since that date has been profound.

In 1974 the population of elephants in Mozambique was estimated at 50,000 – 66,500 and increasing. By 1986 the numbers were estimated to have fallen to 15,500 – 27,000, and were said to be decreasing rapidly. The species at that time was considered "endangered" in Maputo, Gaza and Nampula Provinces and "vulnerable" in the rest of the country including all National Parks and Reserves.

In 1990, the total estimated elephant population for Mozambique was approximately 13,350 and still decreasing. This 'guesstimate' can be considered optimistic. These elephants remain in relatively small patches of their earlier distribution (Fig 2), often in such small numbers that their long-term viability must be questionable.

Mozambique has disallowed the hunting of elephants by safari concessionaires for 1990. This has caused much dismay to the hunting companies of RSA and Zimbabwe who say that they need trophy elephants to make their operations economically viable. There is also a body of opinion which maintains that the presence of an expatriate hunting camp in the field will act as a deterrent to poachers.

2.2 Population Estimates by Province (Fig 1)

2.2.1 Maputo Province

Vagrant elephants from Kruger National Park often used to cross into the northeastern sector of the Province. If any do so now they are quickly eliminated by poachers. In 1984 the elephant population of the Reserva Especial (R.E.) do Maputo, South of Maputo city and adjacent to the Natal border was estimated to be between 80 and 130 head of which some 20% had lost the tips of their trunks in snares.

The border with South Africa and the R.E. do Maputo in its southern extremity is now closed by an electrified fence and elephant movements which used to be frequent between the R.E. and Zululand are now no longer possible. The present population of the Reserve is unknown but is estimated to be less than 50 animals.

The Maputo Elephant Reserve is considered to be one of the most dangerous places in the country.

2.2.2 Gaza Province

Banhine National Park falls within this Province as does the Limpopo Wildlife Utilisation Unit. Elephants are now said to be very rare in these two areas. A few vagrants still break through the Kruger National Park fence which forms part of the international boundary of the country with South Africa. Any intruding elephants are quickly eliminated by poachers, and wildlife in general is very sparse throughout the Province. There are said to be about 200 elephants in the northwest corner of Gaza and some of these occasionally move into Bànhine National Park. The total population for Gaza Province is probably no more than 200.

2.2.3 Inhambane Province

Zinave National Park is in this province and is said to contain about 500 elephants. There are no more than a further 500 to be found throughout Inhambane and the total for the Province does not exceed 1000.

2.2.4 Manica Province

The current situation is unknown but there are said to be two populations of elephants, one in the South of about 100 and one in the North of about 900. The total for the whole province is thus about 1000.

2.2.5 Sofala Province

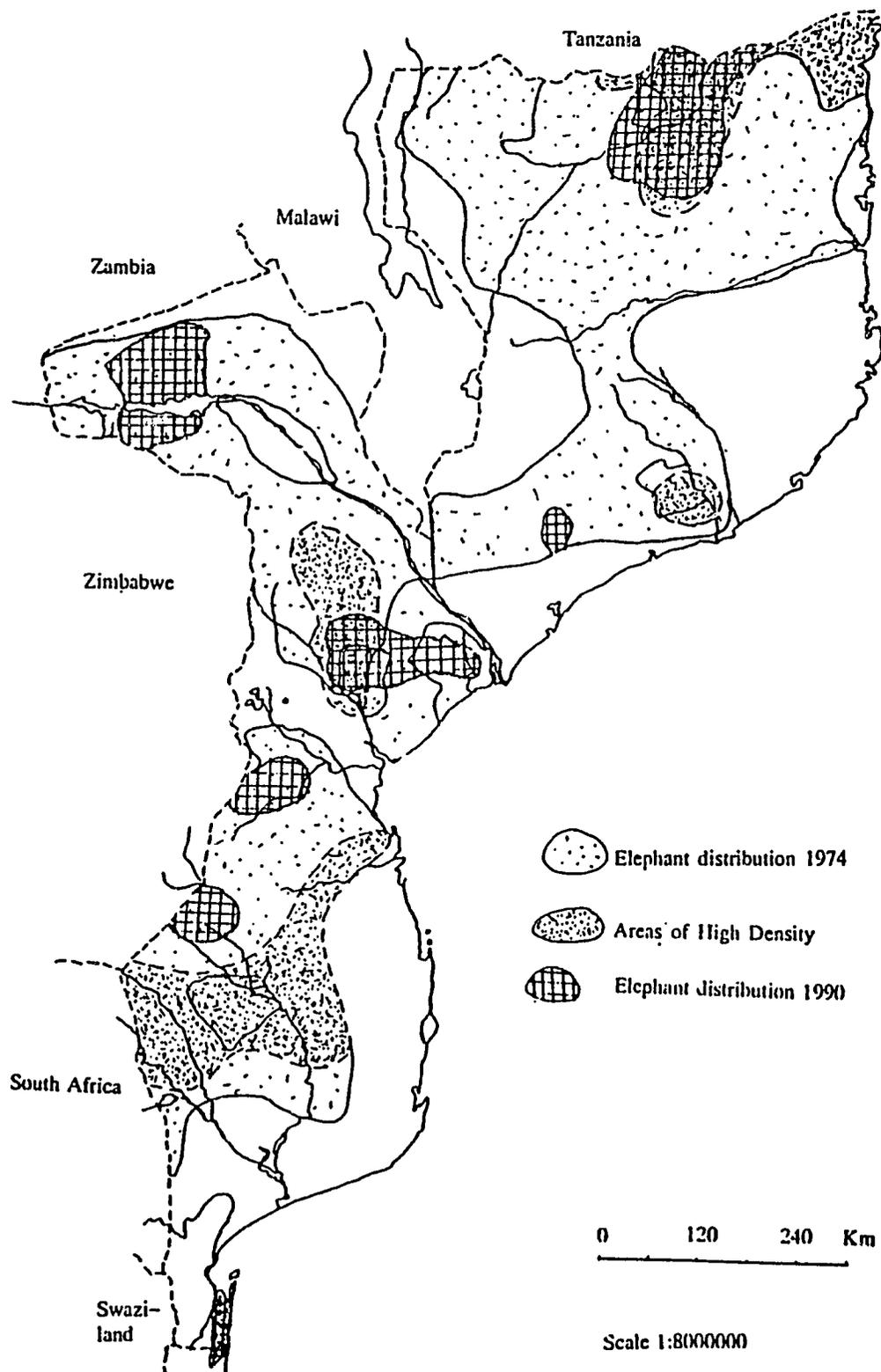
This area has been the scene of much military activity and poaching pressure has been intense since 1974. The Gorongosa National Park, an important Renamo stronghold which has changed hands several times in the war, is in Sofala as is the Zambezi Valley Wildlife Utilization Unit in the Zambezi Delta.

The protected areas in Sofala have been without permanent wildlife staff since 1976. The estimated elephant population of the Zambezi Valley Wildlife Utilization Unit and the Marromeu Reserve is about 500 and of the Gorongosa N.P. area is 1,500. This gives a total for Sofala of around 2000.

2.2.6 Tete Province

In 1986 the estimated elephant population for this province, where there are no protected areas, was 200-400. Since then safari companies from Zimbabwe report that there may be rather more than was previously thought, possibly due to immigration from areas of military activity. A herd of about 50 elephants has been seen from the air in the rough country North of Cabora Bassa Dam and there is said to be a "good" population south of the Dam. Total population for the province is therefore about 1000.

Figure 2 Elephant Distribution in Mozambique: 1974 compared with 1990.



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2.2.7 Zambezia Province

The guerilla war is intense in Zambezia which contains the Gile Game Reserve, now devoid of elephants. The population for the whole province is probably less than 100 animals.

2.2.8 Nampula Province

This province has a dense human population and no elephants have been reported there since 1984.

2.2.9 Niassa Province

Heavy poaching by Tanzanians, Somalis and Zambians has reduced the once considerable elephant population. There is no current reliable information on present elephant numbers but it is known that many elephants have been killed to feed people in the communal villages, re-education camps and army bases. The best estimate for the elephant population of Niassa which includes the Niassa Game Reserve is approximately 5000.

2.2.10 Cabo Delgado Province

Heavy poaching by Tanzanians occurs along the Rovuma and Lugenda Valleys and in Palma District many elephants have been shot "on control" by the District authorities. The Army and the People's Militia also shoot elephants whenever they can. The present elephant population of the province is estimated at about 3000.

There are also said to be at least 5 black rhinos near Mueda in Cabo Delgado Province.

2.3 Reasons for the Decline in Elephant Numbers

It is plain that the plight of the elephant in Mozambique cannot be separated from that of the rest of the country's wildlife resource. At present, while soldiers, guerillas, militia and poachers all take their toll of the wildlife, there are large areas of the country which are almost devoid of human habitation because the rural people have fled to the larger villages and towns or over the border into the refugee camps in Malawi and Zimbabwe. It is thought possible that the more mobile wildlife species, including elephants, may have moved into these very sparsely inhabited areas where the Army, lacking transport, cannot follow them.

2.4 Future Threats to Wildlife Populations

The great threat to these relic wildlife populations of all species will come when hostilities between Frelimo and Renamo cease and it is once again safe for the villagers, many of them armed, to return to the country side.

National Parks and Reserves, at present unguarded, will be invaded and what remains of Mozambique's wildlife resource will be the victim of a final uncontrolled slaughter. Although elephant hunting is currently officially banned in Mozambique, poaching is still taking place on a considerable scale and once rural security is restored the situation will surely get worse.

The Department of Forestry and Wildlife lacks the manpower and resources to place in the field anything approaching the numbers of Game scouts that will be required to control the management of the remaining wildlife resource. There are at present at the Department's disposal no vehicles at all for the field. There are 50 trained Game Scouts, but the number required is estimated to be at least 2000.

3 THE CONSERVATION AREAS OF MOZAMBIQUE

3.1 Conservation Areas at Present

The National Parks cover an area of some 15,850 sq. km., which corresponds to 2.0% of the country's total area. Game Reserves cover a further 19,700 sq. km.: 2.4% of the country. The largest conservation area is that given over to hunting reserves, which total 56,700 sq. km., equivalent to about 7% of the area of Mozambique.

The conservation areas listed for Mozambique in the IUCN Directory (IUCN 1986) are now largely historical. No "protected area" currently has any protection at all and the remaining wildlife populations in these areas are largely unknown. There are, however, four officially recognised National Parks in Mozambique, and four Game Reserves. There are also a number of forest reserves, and two Wildlife Utilisation Units (Fig 3). The Limpopo Wildlife Utilisation Unit in Gaza Province, is not included in the IUCN Directory.

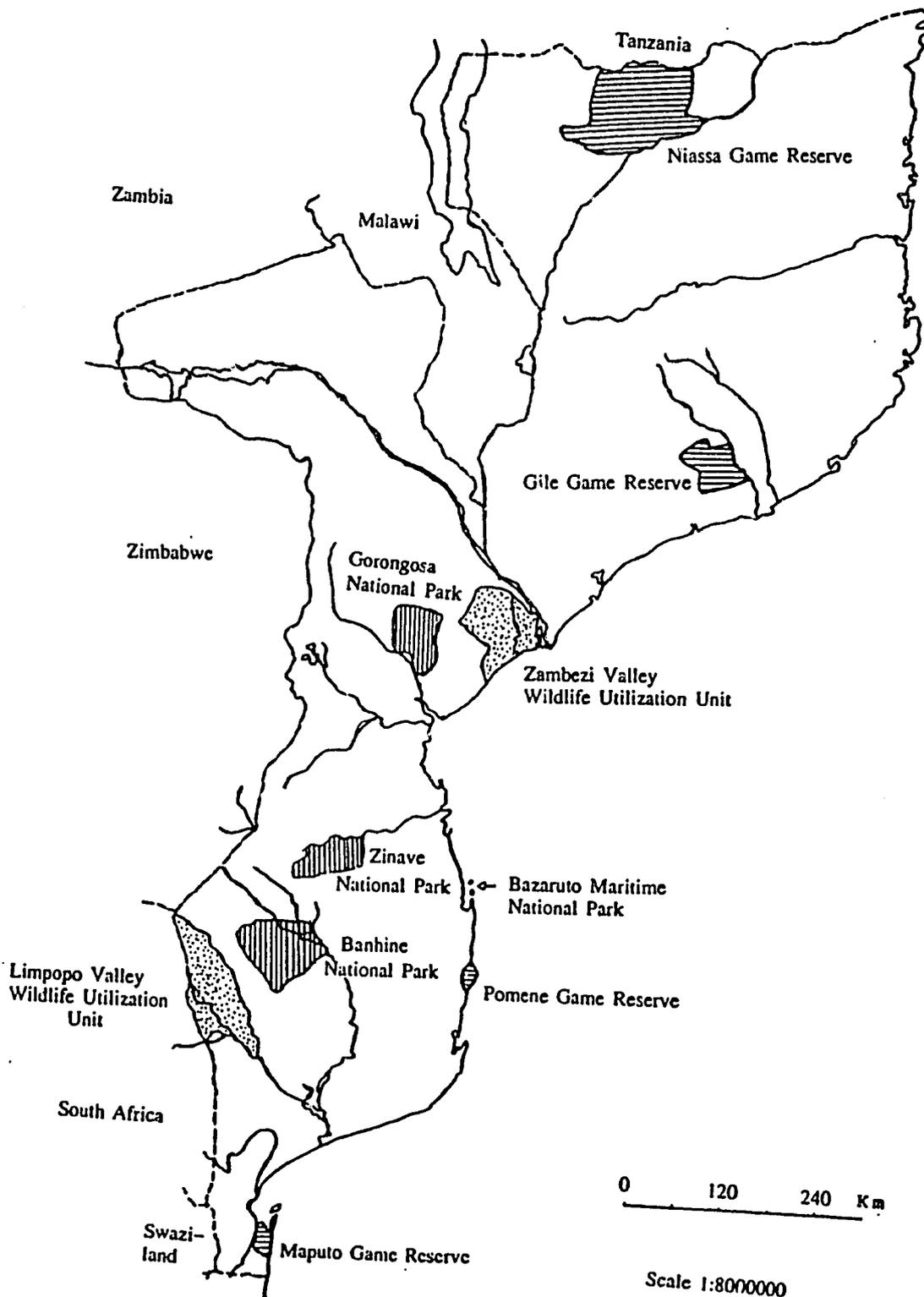
All listed protected areas in Mozambique have been severely affected by the war and some may never recover. Some National Parks, and Reserves, notably Gorongosa NP and Niassa Game Reserve, have been the scene of heavy fighting and refugee settlement respectively. The only National Park which it was safe to visit (in July 1990) was Bazaruto Maritime NP for which a management plan has been completed.

3.2 Future Developments: The Kruger/Limpopo International Park

A major and most important development is the proposal, now agreed in principle, for the inclusion in the Kruger National Park (KNP) of an area of Gaza Province adjacent and equal in size to KNP. This extension of KNP will embrace the Limpopo Wildlife Utilization Unit and will include Banhine National Park. It will also extend northwards and match with the southern boundary of Gona-re-zhou NP in Zimbabwe. The whole complex, when implemented, will comprise the biggest national park in the world. It is understood that agreement for this extension of KNP into Mozambique has been agreed in principle between the SA National Parks Board and President Chissano of Mozambique.

This Park could have particular significance for elephants, since it will allow excess elephants from the well-protected Kruger population to move into Mozambique – restocking the depleted south-western area. It should also remove any need to cull the Kruger population.

Figure 3 National Parks, Game Reserves and Wildlife Utilization Units.



4 FUNDS, STAFF AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE FOR CONSERVATION

4.1 Government Bodies

The conservation of natural resources in Mozambique is the responsibility of the Direcção Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia (DNFFB) under the Ministry of Agriculture. DNFFB has two departments concerned with wildlife (1) Departamento da Fauna Bravia and (2) EMOFAUNA .

The DNFFB establishment consists of a Director, three Mweka diploma holders (one away in Australia on a degree course) and two Mweka certificate-holders.

Fifty eight game scouts are deployed in the Provinces but most of these are not in touch with headquarters and are believed to have taken refuge from the hostilities in the towns. None has any transport. Morale is extremely low, and staff are mainly concerned with negotiating with representatives of South African and Zimbabwean hunting safari companies for hunting concessions in the marginally safe areas.

Recently 25 additional Game Scouts have been trained under grant from the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) in RSA. The training of these scouts was undertaken by Dr. J. Anderson of Kanguane Parks Board. Although there were some problems with the selection of these scouts prior to the course (some of them lacked motivation or were physically unsuitable) the opportunity for further training courses remains open.

A further source of training expertise for rangers might be available from Defence Systems Ltd. (DSL), but based in Mozambique. DSL trains the Mozambican Army (FRELIMO) and has some ex- SAS Portuguese-speaking instructors. There is a Mozambican Government department entitled "Department for the Defence of Economic Projects" which has contracts with DSL and with an organization which employs ex-Ghurka soldiers for security operations.

EMOFAUNA has staff in Maputo and, officially, in the two Wildlife Utilization Units (Zambezi Delta and Limpopo), and is entrusted with the control of consumptive wildlife utilization, now largely the allocation and leasing of safari hunting concessions, and the export of reptiles, amphibia and insects. This enterprise had been self-supporting and even profitable, until staff were driven out by guerilla activities.

4.1.1 Financial Resources

Funds available for conservation and management of wildlife in Mozambique are confined to the salaries of the present establishment. No funds are available for training, resource inventories, or equipment.

4.1.2 Equipment

It is believed that there is a considerable amount of equipment in store in Maputo and in the DNFFB's Provincial headquarters. Some of this may well be serviceable and it has been suggested to the Director of the Dept. of Fauna Bravia that an inventory of this stored equipment and a report on its condition be made before any new equipment is purchased.

However, uniforms, transport and communications equipment will all be needed, as will tentage and other field resources, if the DNFFB staff are to resume their duties effectively after the war ends. There are at present no vehicles for use in the field.

In the recent past the field staff of DNFFB have relied upon the safari companies to provide aircraft and logistic support for the survey of proposed hunting concession areas. This system is less than satisfactory, and provision of suitable aircraft, with fuel, spares and other maintenance facilities, should be considered a priority.

4.2 Non-Government Bodies

It is believed that negotiations are in progress between DNFFB and South African NGO's (EWT and WWF/SA) for the possible privatization of the management of Mozambique's wildlife resources. This is in addition to the proposed extension into Gaza Province of the Kruger National Park.

LOMACO (a Mozambican division of LONRHO) is understood to have acquired a lease of the Zambezi Delta Wildlife Utilization Unit and proposes to carry out an aerial survey of the area.

Resident Representatives of UNDP, FAO, EEC, USAID and FINNIDA have all expressed interest in helping restructure the DNFFB. It is generally believed that privatization is the best hope. UNDP said that funds could be made available in next year's IPF. FAO expressed interest in administering such funds and was particularly interested in including Gorongosa Mountain in a rehabilitation of Gorongosa National Park. USAID was prepared to consider funding an International Workshop to discuss a National Conservation Strategy for Mozambique. FINNIDA was prepared to look into the possibility of including wildlife management instruction in the curriculum for its Forestry School for Lusophones at Chimoio.

Commercial Safari companies from neighbouring countries (principally Zimbabwe and RSA) are currently playing a significant role in locating remaining wildlife populations and providing population estimates. Whilst their assistance in providing aircraft for surveys and information should be recognized, there is, at present, no control of the activities of such companies, which leaves open an opportunity for unscrupulous exploitation of Mozambique's situation. Involvement of commercial companies in wildlife management should therefore be welcomed, but with some control and monitoring of their activities, to ensure that levels of hunting are sustainable.

5 CONSERVATION LEGISLATION

5.1 National Wildlife Laws

There are a number of legislative documents concerned with regulation of hunting, trade in wildlife products and the establishment of a wildlife cropping corporation (LE/0001556; LE/0001445; LE/0024968 & LE/0018717). However, the total suspension of law and order throughout most of the country and the dire straits of the starving civilian population made worse by drought and water shortage, have rendered observation of the law non-existent. In the light of these conditions, a thorough review and update of all wildlife legislation is recommended as part of the national conservation strategy.

5.2 CITES

There seems to have been little effect of the Appendix 1 listing of the elephant in Mozambique. Ivory poaching continues, although probably an equal number of elephants are killed solely for their meat.

6 POACHING AND THE IVORY TRADE

Some militiamen in remote areas are said to be a special problem for wildlife. One well-organized group is believed to have been responsible for the killing of thousands of elephants for their ivory in southern Mozambique between 1976 and 1983, even crossing the international border into the Kruger National Park in South Africa in pursuit of big tuskers.

Elephants have also been reported to be shot in large numbers for their ivory by Renamo which is exported to pay for military supplies. Foreign aircraft have been seen flying into Renamo bases with supplies for the guerillas and leaving loaded with ivory. It is reported that when Government forces regained control of Gorongosa NP in 1989 a stockpile of 19,700 tusks was discovered.

In addition to the Mozambican Army (Frelimo) and the People's armed militia, thousands of Zimbabwean soldiers are stationed along the road and railway line from Beira port on the coast to Mutare on the Zimbabwean border. These soldiers are said to poach elephants and other species when the opportunity arises. It is also claimed that much ivory has been shipped out of the Beira Corridor to Zimbabwe in military aircraft and trucks.

International poaching, apart from the killing of elephants by the various military organizations, is widespread and uncontrolled throughout Mozambique as a result of the breakdown of security and administration during the guerilla war. Zambians and Malawians cross into Tete Province to hunt elephants for ivory in Zumbu and Maravia Districts. Aggressive bands of Tanzanians and Somalis operate along the Rovuma and Lugenda Valleys in Cabo Delgado and Niassa Provinces where they hunt elephants and black rhino as well as buffalo, antelopes, crocodiles and birds.

There are well established smuggling routes for ivory out of Mozambique and into Zambia and Tanzania in the North, out of the coastal ports of Pemba and Beira, and through Swaziland, across the Rio Maputo in the South.

Figures for ivory export 1979-1988 (Table 1) (Luxmore 1989) clearly only reflect a small proportion of the trade and the numbers of elephants killed in recent years.

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Table 1 Ivory exports from Mozambique 1979-1988

Year	Weight (kg)
1979	5,949
1980	714
1981	10
1982	870
1983	16
1984	960
1985	860
1986	2,597
1987	6,336
1988	7,802
	<hr/>
Total	26,114

Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Mozambique

PART B

PROJECT OUTLINES

October 1991

**Ministerio de Agricultura,
Direcção Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia
CP 1406, Praça Dos Heróis Moçambicanos
Maputo, Moçambique**

1 INTRODUCTION

New investment in wildlife conservation and management in Mozambique has little prospect for success until the cessation of hostilities takes place, and it may seem that the current situation largely precludes the institution of elephant conservation projects. There are, however, a number of projects which can be activated immediately, in order to prepare wildlife institutions for the moment when civil war comes to an end. It is also important that project ideas are developed, and funding obtained, so that action can be taken as soon as possible after the war ends.

1.1 Justification for increased investment in elephant-related conservation activities.

While civil war has ravaged Mozambique's wildlife resource, the elephant population has suffered and continues to suffer severely. Not only is there still a considerable illegal, cross-border outflow of ivory into Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and RSA, but elephants are also shot whenever the opportunity arises to feed the Army, Renamo guerillas, the militia and the refugees. Since it is not possible to separate the very serious elephant situation from that of all other wildlife in Mozambique, any investment in conservation activities must take this into account. All Mozambique's protected areas (except Bazaruto Maritime NP and Gile Reserve) may still contain elephants and all (except Bazaruto) were, in July 1990, outside the control of central government.

It is very important that when peace and security returns to Mozambique the international, bilateral, NGO and national aid agencies coordinate their human and natural resource rehabilitation plans, so that the returning rural people can be steered away from the vital National Parks and Reserves. This might well be facilitated by the provision of food and other relief supplies in those areas where human resettlement is desirable and likely to succeed. Protection of the valuable conservation areas of Mozambique which will in the future form the basis of a thriving tourist industry, must be secured and not allowed to be plundered by default.

In November/December 1991 the World Bank will start a process of project preparations for a programme that will incorporate much of projects 7 and 8 (see page 17).

1.2 How to Use the Project Outlines

All projects are presented in the same two page format on the following pages.

Projects are colour coded according to their funding needs:

Projects in need of total funding are printed on green pages.

Projects in need of partial funding are printed on blue pages.

Projects not in need of any funding are printed on yellow pages.

1.3 How to Pursue the Funding of a Project

Further details of these projects will be available upon request. If a donor would like to fund one of the following projects, there are three possible actions.

First, if the project lists a "Govt./ocal agency executing project" or a "Project Executant", contact the appropriate person using the address given.

Second, if the above is not listed, contact the government official listed on page v of this document.

Third, if further information is still required, contact the AËCCG at the address listed on page v of this document.

2 PROJECT OUTLINES

2.1 Projects Seeking Funding (see green pages)

The following projects have been proposed, and are seeking financial support.

Project	Data Base Number	Title	Project Type	Budget (US\$)
1	90	Gorongosa National Park – Rehabilitation	Park Management	10,000
2	91	Maputo Wildlife Reserve – Rehabilitation	Park Management	10,000
3	292	Marromeu Game Reserve – Rehabilitation	Park Management	580,000
4	291	Zinave National Park – Rehabilitation	Park Management	250,000
5	92	People and Parks Workshops	Rural Development	no budget available
6	89	Training Middle Grade Wildlife Managers	Training/Park Management	1,500,000
7	87	Rebuilding the Mozambican Wildlife Department	Park Management	13,129,500
8	88	Kruger/Limpopo – Establishing an International Park	Park Management/ Training	no budget available

Project Title: GORONGOSA NATIONAL PARK - REHABILITATION

Database Project: No. 90

Date last updated: 05/31/91

Region: SOUTHERN

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: The rehabilitation of Gorongosa NP will include a survey of the perimeter boundary and the establishment of a road network and park headquarters. Tourism may then be an option.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Survey 3. Tourism

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Gorongosa Approx Numbers : 2,000

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 10000

Original Currency:

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0000

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 10000	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		

Technical Assistance:	\$	Infrastructure:	\$
Monitoring & Research:	\$	Local Development:	\$
Staff Costs:	\$	Recurrent Costs:	\$
Training:	\$	Miscellaneous:	\$
Education:	\$	Project Management:	\$
Equipment:	\$	Contingency Provision:	\$

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$	Funds raised for current year:	\$
Total funds needed:	\$ 10000	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 10000

Origin of funds -	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: USAID; EEC

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNFFB Address: PO Box 1436 Maputo/ Mozambique

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: AWF Address: PO Box 48177 / Nairobi / Kenya

Collaborating Bodies:

Background: Prior to the civil war, Gorongosa National Park was famous for its herds of elephants, buffalos, sable antelope and its scenic beauty, especially, as seen from the mountain range lying to the north and west of the old park boundary. Located in Sofala province and traversed by a number of rivers, Gorongosa is only a few kilometers off the Beira corridor – the main road linking landlocked Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia with the outside world.

The infrastructure in Gorongosa (including the park headquarters, a ranger's training school and so on) was completely destroyed by the RENAMO bandits in the early days of the civil war in Mozambique. Although the park's large elephant population became the target of serious poaching by the rebels and government forces, as recently as May 1989, a large herd of some 600 elephants was reportedly spotted by Mozambican wildlife officials who were accompanying government airforce reconnaissance forays into the area.

Objectives: To rehabilitate and extend Gorongosa National Park.

Activities: Survey and demarcate the perimeter boundary of the park. Establish a road network, park headquarters, and game lodges.

Outputs: A well-run National Park that could contribute to the national economy by stimulating tourism in the region.

Progress to date: None, however, it would be imperative to begin the process as soon as a peace agreement was signed, but prior to the return of the general population. 10,000\$ for a two year period of project development is being sought by AWF.

Project Title: MAPUTO WILDLIFE RESERVE - REHABILITATION

Database Project No. 91

Date last updated: 05/31/91

Region: SOUTHERN

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This small reserve will cost relatively little to rehabilitate and being close to the capital city is likely to attract the large numbers of visitors it once used to.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Tourism 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 5000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0000

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$ 5000	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$		Infrastructure:	\$		
Monitoring & Research:	\$		Local Development:	\$		
Staff Costs:	\$		Recurrent Costs:	\$		
Training:	\$		Miscellaneous:	\$		
Education:	\$		Project Management:	\$		
Equipment:	\$		Contingency Provision:	\$		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$	Funds raised for current year:	\$
Total funds needed:	\$ 5000	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 5000

Origin of funds --	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNFFB Address: PO Box 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: AWF Address: PO Box 48177 / Nairobi / Kenya

Collaborating Bodies: Endangered Wildlife Trust

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#91

Background: During colonial times when rhinos and elephants were amongst the key wildlife species in this reserve, Maputo Wildlife Reserve was one of the most popular destinations for foreign as well as local visitors. While a small remnant of elephants is known to remain, a detailed survey will have to be undertaken to confirm the presence of rhinos and other wildlife. The proximity of the area to the capital of Mozambique, Maputo, and to Swaziland and Natal Province, means that there is a good prospect for large numbers of visitors to the park. The anticipated low level cost of rehabilitation and the possibility of large revenues accruing from high visitor levels make Maputo Wildlife Reserve a key area for primary rehabilitation.

Objectives: To rehabilitate Maputo Wildlife Reserve, so as to protect some of Mozambique's remaining wildlife, and as an incentive to increase tourism to the region following peace.

Activities:

Outputs: Protection of a portion of Mozambique's remaining wildlife, and an incentive to increase tourism in the region following the establishment of peace.

Progress to date: So far the Endangered Wildlife Trust has trained a team of 20 rangers for the Mozambique Wildlife Department. Further action must, as always, await a peaceful situation in Mozambique. AWF is looking for \$ 5,000 to fund project development for the above project.

Project Title: REHABILITATION OF MARROMEU GR AND ADJACENT AREAS - SOFALA PROVINCE

Database Project No. 292

Date last updated: 08/27/91

Region: SOUTHERN

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: In order to implement proper management strategies in the Marrromeu Complex the area will be reoccupied and abandoned wildlife control posts re-established. Staff will be re-trained.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Training 3. Survey

Funding Start Date: 06/01/91 End Date: 06/01/92 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 580000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 580000	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 10000	Infrastructure:	\$ 0
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 9000	Local Development:	\$ 0
Staff Costs:	\$ 197000	Recurrent Costs:	\$ 59000
Training:	\$ 0	Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Education:	\$ 0	Project Management:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 255000	Contingency Provision:	\$ 50000

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$	Funds raised for current year:	\$
Total funds needed:	\$ 580000	Funds needed for current year:	\$ 580000

Origin of funds - Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNFFB Address: Ministerio da Agricultura/ CP 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Project Administrator: DNFFB Address: Ministerio da Agricultura/ CP 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Project Executant: P Dutton Address: c/o DNFFB/ CP 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Project Originator: E.Chamba Address: DNFFB/ Ministerio da Agricultura/ CP 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Collaborating Bodies: KaNgwane Parks Co; Natal Parks Board

22

#292

Background: Marromeu Game Reserve and the four contiguous hunting areas, or *Coutadas* (collectively known as The Marromeu Complex) is situated on the southern delta of the Zambeze river. The complex, comprising floodplain grassland and Miombo woodland, carries the largest biomass of ungulates in Mozambique. The area has been recommended for registration with UNESCO's World Heritage Site Programme as an outstanding wetland habitat.

The complex has long been the main source of red meat protein for the local sugar industries, and at the same time has attracted a large number of foreign trophy hunters. The complex in general has enormous potential as a multiple resource-use area, including some of the best hard-wood woodlands in Mozambique. Through proper management practices, the Complex could generate large amounts of foreign exchange and provide employment for an impoverished resident population.

Hunting, mainly by military factions, has greatly reduced the population of ungulates, but with peace talks being carried out in Rome at the moment, this would be a good time to prepare contingency plans. Unless the Complex is re-occupied by department staff, immediately peace returns, they will become populated through rural settlement of people leaving the cities and villages.

Agricultural officers and remnant staff of the wildlife department in the province do not have the basic means to implement minimal control or assess the status of the wildlife. Conservation is not seen as priority in national budgets and the staff are insufficiently trained.

Objectives: Re-occupy the Complex, control the poaching by the military factions and enter into a relationship with the local communities in order to use the natural resources on a sustainable basis.

Activities:

1. Recruit new staff and implement staff training programmes.
2. Carry out wildlife surveys throughout the entire Complex, during the wet and dry seasons (June and December).
3. Initiate conservation extension programmes throughout the District, particularly through existing political, military and educational structures.
4. Re-instate the authority of traditional community leaders in the control of wildlife utilization. Establish local communities as joint beneficiaries.
5. Employ a consultant wildlife advisor for one month.

Outputs: Rehabilitation of a unique conservation area. Benefits for a socio-economically depressed area. An agricultural/conservation/tourism project with enormous economic potential. The registration of the Complex as a World Heritage Site under the RAMSAR convention.

Progress to date:

23

Project Title: REHABILITATION OF ZINAVE NP AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE AREAS IN NORTHERN INHAMBANE

Database Project No. 291

Date last updated: 08/27/91

Region: SOUTHERN

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This one year project will re-occupy and rehabilitate Zinave NP and control poaching in the area through re-establishment of control posts and help of local communities.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Training 3. Survey

Funding Start Date: 06/01/91 End Date: 05/31/92 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 250000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECOG standardisation

Yr 1:	\$ 250000	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		

Technical Assistance:	\$ 10000
Monitoring & Research:	\$ 9000
Staff Costs:	\$ 77000
Training:	\$ 0
Education:	\$ 0
Equipment:	\$ 110000

Infrastructure:	\$ 0
Local Development:	\$ 0
Recurrent Costs:	\$ 19000
Miscellaneous:	\$ 0
Project Management:	\$ 0
Contingency Provision:	\$ 25000

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$
Total funds needed: \$ 250000

Funds raised for current year: \$
Funds needed for current year: \$ 250000

Origin of funds - Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNFFB Address: Ministerio da Agricultura/ CP 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Project Administrator: DNFFB Address: CP 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Project Executant: P Dutton Address: c/o DNFFB/ CP 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Project Originator: Elijah Chamba Address: DNFFB/ CP 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Collaborating Bodies: Uni Eduardo Mondlane; Military

291

Background: The province of Inhambane has some of the best wildlife areas in southern Africa. Parque Nacional do Zinave situated on the south side of the Save river carries a diverse fauna, including large numbers of elephants. On the northern side of the river is a historic hunting ground, or Coutada, also of great biological importance and economic potential.

The wildlife generally in the northern part of this Province has been the major source of protein for the rural populations. The control on wildlife utilization in the Province and the administration of Parque Nacional do Zinave virtually came to a halt in 1981 due to the bush war. Recent reports from these areas indicate that the wildlife populations are greatly reduced and there is uncontrolled commercialization of the wildlife resource.

With the current peace talks in Rome, this would be an ideal time to prepare preparatory plans for the reoccupation of the conservation areas and to start implementing control on the illegal hunting and commercialization of the wildlife resource. Agricultural officers and the remnants of the wildlife departments do not have the means to implement minimal control or assess the status of the wildlife. Conservation is not seen as a priority in national budgets and the staff are insufficiently trained.

Objectives: Re-occupy and rehabilitate Parque Nacional do Zinave, control the poaching generally in the region by the re-establishment of control posts and enter into a partnership with the local communities in order to use the natural resources on a sustained basis. Implement sound management strategies in order to sustain productivity.

Activities:

1. Recruit new staff and implement staff training programmes.
2. Initiate wildlife surveys in the northern sector of the province.
3. Re-instate the authority of the community elders in the control of wildlife utilization, grassland burning and the implementation of discipline.
4. Employ a consultant wildlife advisor, with Mozambique experience for one month.

Outputs: Rehabilitation of a unique conservation area. Benefits for a socio-economically depressed area exacerbated by a decade of bush war. An agricultural/conservation/tourism project with enormous economic potential.

Progress to date:

Project Title: PEOPLE AND PARKS WORKSHOP

Database Project No. 92

Date last updated: 05/31/91

Region: SOUTHERN

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: In anticipation of the cessation of hostilities consideration should be given to a community based wildlife conservation/public awareness project in Gorongosa and Maputo Reserves.

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. Public Awareness 3. Tourism

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ? : T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Gorongosa Approx Numbers : 2000

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ Original Currency: Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AEC CG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$		Infrastructure:	\$		
Monitoring & Research:	\$		Local Development:	\$		
Staff Costs:	\$		Recurrent Costs:	\$		
Training:	\$		Miscellaneous:	\$		
Education:	\$		Project Management:	\$		
Equipment:	\$		Contingency Provision:	\$		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised:	\$	Funds raised for current year:	\$
Total funds needed:	\$	Funds needed for current year:	\$

Origin of funds -	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$
	Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Address:

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executive: AWF Address: PO Box 48177 /Nairobi /Kenya

Project Originator: AWF Address: PO Box 48177 / Nairobi / Kenya

Collaborating Bodies:

#92

Background: Because of the civil war that has been devastating Mozambique since 1964, wildlife conservation has had to take a back seat to defence, health, education, national food programmes, and the rehabilitation of displaced people. However, at least some of these issues could have been addressed more successfully, if throughout the period of civil strife, the country's wildlife had been treated as a national resource.

As peace comes to the region, the government will need to initiate scores of revenue raising projects. One such opportunity stands in wildlife utilization schemes. Wildlife viewing tourism, hunting, or even game ranches often require a minimum of financial investment, while achieving substantial levels of employment. In anticipation of an early cessation of the hostilities in Mozambique, a community based wildlife conservation/public awareness campaign in the regions around Gorongosa National Park and Maputo Wildlife Reserve should begin.

Objective: To identify wildlife-based revenue options, understand conservation needs, and improve public awareness of conservation issues. To initiate a programme of economic recovery, using local natural resources, where neighbouring communities would participate in the planning, implementation, and economic benefits of any project.

Activities: Hold two workshops, one in Beira and one in Maputo, that address the issues concerning wildlife utilisation schemes.

Outputs: The transfer of wildlife park managerial skills into the hands of Mozambique nationals. The transformation of local communities into partners, with the government, in the process of national development.

Progress to date:

Project Title: TRAINING MIDDLE GRADE WILDLIFE MANAGERS

Database Project No. 89

Date last updated: 05/31/91

Region: SOUTHERN

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: In order for Lusophone countries to be able to train their wildlife managers the Instituto Agrario de Chimoio will expand their curriculum to include wildlife management.

Project Activities: 1. Training 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 1500000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0000

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:		\$	Infrastructure:		\$	
Monitoring & Research:		\$	Local Development:		\$	
Staff Costs:		\$	Recurrent Costs:		\$	
Training:		\$	Miscellaneous:		\$	
Education:		\$	Project Management:		\$	
Equipment:		\$	Contingency Provision:		\$	

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$

Funds raised for current year: \$

Total funds needed: \$ 1500000

Funds needed for current year: \$ 1500000

Origin of funds - Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: FINNIDA

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: MIAC Address: Mozambiquan Instituto Agrario de Chimoio

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: MIAC Address:

Project Originator: AWF Address: PO Box 48177 /Nairobi /Kenya

Collaborating Bodies: FINNIDA; MIAC

28

Background: In Anglophone Africa, Mweka College of Wildlife Management, Tanzania serves to train African nationals in wildlife management. In Francophone Africa, Garoua College of Wildlife Management, Cameroon serves the same purpose. Unfortunately, there is no such institution for nationals of Portuguese speaking African countries. The Mozambican Instituto Agrario de Chimoio, which currently trains Foresters, Agricultural Officers and Animal Husbandry Officers has been identified as suitable for the training of Wildlife Managers for the Lusophone countries of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinee Bissau, Mozambique, etc.

The current student accommodation capacity at the institute is 360, but the present enrollment only stands at 280. The US trained Principal holds a PhD in Animal Husbandry. The other members of staff include 6 BSc and 9 Diploma holders. Four MSc lecturers from FINNIDA have recently joined the institute to teach Forestry and participate in revising and developing a new curriculum. A National Workshop was planned for October 1990 to work on these revisions. The institute has indicated an active interest in expanding to include further wildlife courses. Chimoio Institute is located some 50 to 60 km from the Gorongosa National Park, and is consequently a location which will make field training and experience readily available.

Objectives: To develop a Wildlife Management curriculum at the Mozambiquan Instituto Agrario de Chimoio and to commence teaching at the start of the 1991 academic year.

Activities: Develop a curriculum to teach Wildlife Management at the Instituto Agrario de Chimoio. Begin the course.

Outputs: The ability to train nationals from Portuguese speaking African countries in Wildlife Management.

Progress to date: None, however it is possible that FINNIDA would wish to expand their involvement with the institute through the wildlife component.

Project Title: REBUILDING THE MOZAMBIKAN WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT

Database Project No. 87

Date last updated: 05/30/91

Region: SOUTHERN

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project proposes to develop and implement a 5 year programme to restore the DNFFB and prepare and assist in the implementation of realistic wildlife management projects.

Project Activities: 1. Institutional Support 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 01/01/91 End Date: 12/31/95 Further phases?: F

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 13,129,500

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0000

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:		\$	Infrastructure:			\$
Monitoring & Research:		\$	Local Development:			\$
Staff Costs:		\$	Recurrent Costs:			\$
Training:		\$	Miscellaneous:			\$
Education:		\$	Project Management:			\$
Equipment:		\$	Contingency Provision:			\$

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$
Total funds needed: \$ 13129500

Funds raised for current year: \$
Funds needed for current year: \$ 13129500

Origin of funds - Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$
Organisation:	Amount:	\$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: EWT; USAID

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNFFB Address: PO Box 1407 /Maputo /Mozambique

Project Administrator: DNFFB Address:P.O. BOX 1407 /Maputo /Mozambique

Project Executant: J Anderson Address: Kangwane National Parks Board /PO Box 1990 /Nelspruit 1200 /RSA

Project Originator: J. Anderson Address:Kangwana National Parks Board / PO Box 1990 / Nelspruit 1200 / RSA

Collaborating Bodies: EWT; UNDP; FAO; USAID; LOMACO

#87

Background: Due to the 26 year old civil war in Mozambique and the resultant lack of security in the field, the Direcçao de Flora e Fauna Bravia (DNFFB) is incapable of protecting any of the country's National Parks or Reserves. The sole exception is Bazaruto Maritime National Park which lies off the Mozambique coast.

Much of the civilian population has retreated into the towns and larger villages for security. Once the hostilities cease and it is safe, these people will return to the rural areas where there is no effective protection for what remains of Mozambique's wildlife resource. It is essential to be prepared to deploy suitably trained staff to cope with the expected situation. At present, the DNFFB has neither the manpower nor resources to undertake detailed forward planning for the development, management, and protection of wildlife in Mozambique.

Objectives: To develop and implement a five year programme which will restore the capability of the Direcçao de Forestas e Fauna Bravia to a state where it is able to fulfill its functions. To prepare and assist in the implementation of realistic rural development projects for the management of Mozambique's wildlife resources.

Activities: Activities have been divided into 11 sub-projects to aid the search for funds:

- 1) Organise a Strategy Planning Workshop in Maputo.
- 2) Develop an organizational structure for the DNFFB so it can pursue its objectives.
- 3) Recruit 2 seconded expatriate field officers to assist in recruiting, training and deploying a Game Scout Force (GSF).
- 4) Recruit, select, train and deploy a disciplined and effective GSF of around 2000 people.
- 5) Provide uniforms, transport and communications equipment for the GSF.
- 6) Develop plans for the management of safari areas and the safari industry.
- 7) Formulate policies and develop plans for priority and other wildlife areas.
- 8) Undertake aerial and ground surveys to determine where significant wildlife populations remain.
- 9) Send higher level scouts to Mweka Wildlife College in Tanzania.
- 10) Fund post graduate studies in Wildlife Management at South African Universities.
- 11) Implement the Management Plan for Bazaruto Maritime National Park.

Outputs: A Wildlife Department that is capable of managing the country's wildlife resources.

Progress to date: The Bazaruto Management Plan is being implemented by Paul Dutton and funded by EWT and WWF-SA. USAID is interested in organizing a strategy planning workshop in Maputo.

Project Title: KRUGER/LIMPOPO – ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL PARK

Database Project No. 88

Date last updated: 11/19/90

Region: SOUTHERN

Country: MOZAMBIQUE

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: By moving the fence between Kruger and Limpopo NP's on the S.Africa/Mozambique border the Kruger elephant population would have access to a larger area & wouldn't need to be culled

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Training 3. Tourism

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected – Name: Kruger Approx Numbers : 7617

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ Original Currency: Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

	Yr 1:	\$	Yr 2:	\$	Yr 3:	\$
	Yr 4:	\$	Yr 5:	\$		
Technical Assistance:	\$		Infrastructure:	\$		
Monitoring & Research:	\$		Local Development:	\$		
Staff Costs:	\$		Recurrent Costs:	\$		
Training:	\$		Miscellaneous:	\$		
Education:	\$		Project Management:	\$		
Equipment:	\$		Contingency Provision:	\$		

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ Funds raised for current year: \$
Total funds needed: \$ Funds needed for current year: \$

Origin of funds – Organisation: Amount: \$
Organisation: Amount: \$
Organisation: Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: S.Africa

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNFFB Address: PO Box 1406/ Maputo/ Mozambique

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: DNFFB & SANPB Address:

Project Originator: SANPB Address: PO Box 787 / Pretoria 0001 / Republic of South Africa

Collaborating Bodies: DNFFB; SANPB

32

#88 .

Background: South Africa has suggested to Mozambique that a substantial area within Mozambique, contiguous to the Kruger National Park and stretching eastwards to the Limpopo, and northwards to Gonarezhou National Park, be set aside as a national park. The park would be supported by South African sources. This regional conservation effort would both act as a security zone and help economic recovery in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Kruger National Park is currently completely enclosed by fencing. This proposal would involve moving the fence to the Limpopo and permitting Kruger elephants access to a much larger area. One result of this may be eliminating the need for elephant culls in South Africa for many years to come.

Objectives: To establish a single regional reserve by combining Kruger National Park with a portion of southern Mozambique.

Activities:

Outputs: On-the-job training for Mozambican personnel. The expansion of a tourist trade within Mozambique. The creation of new jobs for Mozambican nationals within their own country. Increased protection and welfare of both countries' wildlife.

Progress to date: High level negotiations are taking place between South African National Parks Board and Mozambique for the extension of Kruger National Park.

Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Mozambique

PART C

POLICY REFORMS

&

STRATEGIES

October 1991

**Ministerio de Agricultura
Direcção Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia
CP 1406, Praça Dos Heróis, Mozambique
Maputo, Mozambique**

1 INTRODUCTION

Despite the wretched situation in Mozambique today, all hope is not lost. Mozambique still retains the potential to protect its wildlife, and to include the sustainable exploitation in a programme of economic growth. There is some expertise in wildlife management in the country, and in Maputo there is a growing environmental awareness especially amongst the younger people. This is evidenced by the frequent discussion of environmental issues in the daily newspapers and on television.

In view of the enormous human problems facing the Government of Mozambique and indeed most of the international, bilateral and NGO aid agencies, wildlife conservation activities tend to assume low priority; nevertheless all appreciate that Mozambique's long term economic viability will depend largely on wise and sustainable utilization of her considerable natural resources.

While top-level government officers certainly appreciate the need to conserve the wildlife resource and understand its importance for the economic future of the country, there is a total lack of a national environmental policy.

At present, due to the volatile security situation, very little can be accomplished in the field. However, aerial surveys in selected areas may be possible.

2 PRIORITIES

Clearly, the first priority for Mozambique is the cessation of the current civil strife which is disrupting the whole population, and makes all normal government procedures difficult or impossible. Thus priorities for conservation action must be divided into those which it is possible to implement immediately, and those which must wait for peace.

2.1 Immediate Priorities

All conservation activities which can be engaged in while conflict continues, regardless of their relative contribution to the overall strategy, might be regarded as priorities in the current situation as they help to maintain the profile of conservation in the country. There is, however, a considerable amount of advance planning which will prepare wildlife organisations and areas for the moment peace comes and which could prove crucial to the longer term prospects of conservation. Besides the sense of urgency common to all African States with disturbed and fragmented elephant populations, rural poverty and illegal hunting, Mozambique faces the inevitable chaos which follows the cessation of a long civil war.

It is essential that action to establish and maintain reserve boundaries is seen to be taken, before the displaced population begins to return to depopulated areas, and begins to seek new homes and farms. Furthermore, it is in such periods – ie post wars – when wildlife often suffers the most disruption as a result of the breakdown of any order, the presence of many itinerant people, large quantities of firearms and ammunition, and the desperate need for food and income for a significant proportion of the population.

Projects which will help to combat these problems should be accorded the highest priority. Such projects include developing plans to rehabilitate and manage existing reserves and the selection and demarcation of new conservation areas. Similarly, determination of the most appropriate anti-poaching measures and development of an anti-poaching force should proceed immediately. These moves should be combined with action to rehabilitate and support the Wildlife Department. Revision of the wildlife laws and improvements to customs controls could also be instituted before hostilities are ended.

Other projects which may be able to proceed, depending upon the movements of Government and rebel troops, are surveys (which will be the basis of regular monitoring) of known and likely elephant ranges; development of a wildlife course at the Instituto Agrario de Chimoio; graduate training in wildlife conservation at foreign institutions and public awareness campaigns through the press and radio.

The establishment of the Kruger/Limpopo International Park is also considered to be a priority which should not wait for the end of conflict, and which may, in fact, help to contribute to the peace by encouraging cooperation between South Africa and Mozambique.

2.2 Post Conflict Priorities

It is of paramount importance, as soon as possible, to locate all, viable populations of important wildlife species so that these can be offered protection and management when normality returns to Mozambique. As soon as hostilities cease and rural security is re-established, the remaining wildlife populations, including elephants, wherever they are located, will require urgent protection from the returning, armed civilian refugees. Present National Parks and reserve areas may have had their wildlife depleted to such an extent that further protection is no longer worthwhile, whereas there may be remote, but unreserved, areas with surviving populations which will need protection measures instituted.

Once the conflict is ended there is likely to be an influx of aid, aimed at assisting Mozambique's people to resume a normal pattern of life. It is important that all such projects should consider whether there are any implications for conservation in their proposals, and to take these into account in planning and execution of projects, to avoid a scenario of aid agencies working in opposition, rather than in collaboration. Information on remaining wildlife populations should therefore be provided to all agencies involved in resettlement and development aid.

Projects with high priority after hostilities have ceased would include aerial surveys of all conservation areas, and monitoring of previously established elephant ranges. This could form part of the countrywide wildlife inventory, which has been suggested. Ranger posts and research centres should be established in all conservation areas, and other plans (as established above) should be implemented. Community based public awareness campaigns which will involve local people in planning, implementation and any profits which accrue, can also be instigated around reserves. Gorongosa National Park and Maputo Wildlife Reserve have been suggested as sites for pilot projects (Olindo 1990). Public awareness can also be increased through the institution of wildlife clubs, based upon the successful East African model.

Mozambique has tremendous potential to develop game viewing tourism once there is peace. Moves to establish camps in suitable reserves, to train guides and develop attractive itineraries should be part of reserve planning at this stage.

3 A CONSERVATION STRATEGY FOR MOZAMBIQUE

Three main areas can be distinguished within the conservation strategy proposed by this action plan:

3.1 Development and Expansion of Reserve Areas

It is important to include samples of all Mozambique's habitat types within protected areas. This will require both previously existing reserve areas to be reestablished and safeguarded, and also the inclusion of new areas within the protected area network. Given the poor state of organisation of the DNFFB, one option is to lease some of the reserves to commercial concerns for development as tourist/game production areas, providing that these are managed on a sustainable basis and that local people benefit from these activities.

3.2 Re-establishing DNFFB

3.2.1 Training

New staff should be recruited and trained, to provide the 2000 strong ranger force required to manage Mozambique's reserve areas. Post-war there will be high unemployment, and, in particular, large numbers of ex-soldiers, who might be especially suitable for recruitment as game guards. Staff should be provided with training courses and in-field experience, through collaborating on projects, such as the Kruger/Limpopo International Park. If so many staff are to be recruited, and if refresher courses are to be made available, it is essential that Mozambique develops its own training facility, such as the Forestry School at Chimoio. This would have the advantage of providing the first such course for Lusophones.

3.2.2 Development of an Effective Anti-poaching Force

The evidence pointing to a considerable illegal trade in ivory from and through Mozambique makes an effective anti-poaching force and improved customs controls essentials for elephant conservation – in Mozambique and in neighbouring states.

3.2.3 Surveys and Research

There is an urgent need for surveys of National Parks and other potential wildlife areas, to establish whereabouts of remaining wildlife populations. Continued monitoring of elephants and other wildlife resources will be required for any reserve management scheme. Research into rates and patterns of recovery in elephant populations, age structure and human–elephant conflicts will all be required. It is essential that the DNFFB should be provided with the field equipment (eg vehicles, aircraft, radio communications) necessary for such work, and also the expertise required to conduct research and monitoring.

Both of the above aspects of the plan depend heavily upon major financial support. In the short term they will probably also depend upon technical and scientific assistance from outside Mozambique, but this should be seen as only a temporary solution, and emphasis on training Mozambican nationals for higher level positions is an important part of this strategy.

3.3 Development of Tourist Facilities

Despite all the problems it currently faces, Mozambique has a reputation for its outstanding beauty, and still attracts a number of visitors, primarily from Southern Africa. It has great potential to match Kenya and Tanzania in game viewing opportunities and beach resorts. There is also potential to further develop the tourist industry based upon fishing and game hunting, particularly from South Africa. Successful tourism will depend upon effective management of reserve areas and successful control of poaching.

4 IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

The long period of conflict has exhausted Mozambique's financial resources and destroyed the country's infrastructure. Despite its rich reserves of fish and minerals and its wildlife resources, there is almost no foreign currency. What is available is largely devoted to the purchase of arms, and there is little hope of Government expenditure on conservation at the juncture.

Even after the war has ended, the Government is likely to place emphasis on rebuilding public institutions, such as health and education, before it turns to environmental concerns. There is, therefore, no short term prospect of much financial input into this elephant conservation strategy from the Government.

Similarly, Mozambique is not able, at present, to provide its own expertise in wildlife matters. Thus conservation over the next 5-10 years will be heavily dependent upon foreign assistance for the implementation of its strategy.

The Republic of South Africa is already involved in collaborative projects, and provides financial support and assistance. The scale of spending necessary for rehabilitation of reserve areas and the Wildlife Department is clearly very large, and there is little doubt that the involvement of international organisations will be required if these projects are to be funded. Such funding is clearly worthwhile: Mozambique has numerous resources, and there is every reason to believe the country will be able to utilize these effectively in the longer term, once it finally achieves stability.

Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Mozambique

ANNEXES

1. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTACTS

2. ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN

October 1991

Ministerio de Agricultura
Direcção Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia
CP 1406, Praça Dos Heróis Mocambicanos
Maputo, Mozambique

ANNEXE 1 NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTACTS

Department	Contact Names	Address	Phone	Fax	Telex
Ministerio de Agricultura					
Direccào Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia	Abdul Adamo, Director	CP 1406 Praca Dos Herois Mocabicanos Maputo			
	Director, Servico de Conservacao de Fauna Bravia	CP 3651 Maputo			

ANNEXE 2 ACRONYMS USED IN 'THIS PLAN

AECCG	African Elephant Conservation Coordinating Group (consists of AWF, EEC, TRAFFIC, WCMC, and WWF in cooperation with CITES Secretariat)
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
CITES	Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DNFFB	Direcção Nacional de Florestas e Fauna Bravia
DSL	Defence Systems Ltd
EC	European Commission
EMOFAUNA	National Wildlife Utilization Agency
EWT	Endangered Wildlife Trust
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FINNIDA	Finnish International Development Agency
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
KNP	Kruger National Park
LOMACO	(Mozambican division of LONRHO)
NGO	Non Governmental Organisations
RE	Reserva Especial
TRAFFIC	Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USF&WS	US Fish & Wildlife Service
WCI	Wildlife Conservation International
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
IPF	Indicative Planning Figure