



**Government of the Republic of Zambia**

**Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources**

**NATIONAL POLICY AND ACTION PLAN ON ELEPHANT MANAGEMENT IN  
ZAMBIA**



## **APPROVAL PAGE**

This National Policy and Action Plan on Elephant in Zambia has been approved and Ratified by the Minister of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources and will be implemented by Zambia Wildlife Authority

.....  
Honourable Patrick Kalifungwa  
Minister, Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources

Date.....

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This Policy Document owes a great deal to many institutions; individuals, Private sector, Community Resource Board members, and Traditional leaders. Their views and ideas are acknowledged and their invaluable contributions during and after the National Consultative Workshop are appreciated. The ZAWA staff spent long and tedious hours of preparing and reviewing the original manuscripts to ensure that all contributions from stakeholders are incorporated. I thank them most sincerely for their unwavering commitment and enthusiasm.

I feel delighted to say that this policy, is a result of a national consensus building process involving all stakeholders and the general public.

The funds for hosting the National Consultative Workshop and printing of this policy document were provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management Project.

I am also grateful to several anonymous readers of the original text, and those involved in the review process after the National Consultative process whose observations were ever beneficial and supportive.

I am now content that, the Government of Zambia through ZAWA has produced an all-inclusive policy on elephant management in which all the desires of stakeholders and the general public are expressed. I have no doubt that this motivating document will be an essential source of guidance to those who take pride in elephant conservation.

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

ADMADE	Administrative Management Design
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna
COP	Convention of the Parties
CRB	Community Resources Board
GMA	Game Management Area
INTERPOL	International Police
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
LIRDP	Luangwa Integrated Resource Development Project
MIKE	Monitoring Illegal Killing of Elephants
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
PA	Protected Area
ZAWA	Zambia Wildlife Authority

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>APPROVAL PAGE.....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS.....</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES.....</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>FOREWORD .....</b>	<b>VII</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>VIII</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1 HISTORICAL DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION STATUS.....	1
2.2 CURRENT ELEPHANT RANGE, DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION STATUS .....	3
2.2.1 <i>Elephant Range</i> .....	3
2.2.2 <i>Available Habitat</i> .....	4
2.2.3 <i>Distribution and Population Status</i> .....	4
2.3 SHARED ELEPHANT POPULATIONS.....	6
<b>3.0 THE MAJOR PROBLEMS AND ISSUES AFFECTING ELEPHANT.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>MANAGEMENT IN ZAMBIA .....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 HUMAN –ELEPHANT CONFLICTS.....	8
3.2 HIGH POACHING LEVELS .....	8
3.3 INADEQUATE FIELD STAFF AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT .....	9
3.4 LACK OF IVORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	9
3.5 INABILITY TO HUNT ELEPHANT .....	10
3.6 INADEQUATE COORDINATION OF ELEPHANT CONSERVATION IN TRANSFRONTIER AREAS.....	10
3.7 INADEQUATE PUBLIC AWARENESS .....	10
<b>4.0 THE VISION STATEMENT FOR ELEPHANT MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES .....</b>	<b>12</b>
5.1 GOAL .....	12
5.2 OBJECTIVES .....	12
<b>6.0 OTHER MANAGEMENT OPTIONS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
6.1 LIVE CAPTURE .....	15
6.2 CULLING AND CROPPING EXERCISES .....	15
6.3 GAME FARMING OF ELEPHANTS .....	15
6.4 ELEPHANT BACK RIDES AND ECO WALKS.....	15
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>APPENDIX I DRAFTING, COORDINATING AND REVIEW COMMITTEES.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>APPENDIX II PARTICIPANTS TO THE NATIONAL WORKSHOP.....</b>	<b>18</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Historical distribution of elephants in Zambia.....	2
Figure 2 Elephant distribution in Zambia .....	5
Figure 3 Elephant distribution range in Southern Africa.....	7

## **FOREWORD**

This policy document is an outgrowth of contemporary concerns on elephant conservation needs in Zambia. It is not a revision of any previous version, but has been prepared based on the historical background to elephant management in Zambia, the Zambia Wildlife Act number 12 of 1998 and the National Policy on Wildlife of 1998. It is intended to address the current elephant management needs of sustainable utilization of wildlife resources in Zambia and the Southern African sub region.

It is hoped that this elephant policy and management strategy will stimulate a more focused approach to the management of the elephant and to provide policy guidance on how this can be carried out by all stake holders such as; government agencies; conservationists in general; individuals and non governmental organizations directly concerned with living resources; development practitioners; the local communities and the general public.

I take pride to note that at long last the endangered status of the species is being recognized as demonstrated during the national consultative workshop at which stakeholders expressed concern for the urgent need to formulate and implementing this policy.

It is my privilege and honor to launch this policy which provides guidelines and provide information for raising public awareness; to promote understanding of the species' plight and need for concentrated and collaborative effort to conserve it.

Honourable Patrick K. Kalifungwa  
**Minister, Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 25<sup>th</sup> August 1993 Cabinet approved the first Policy for Wildlife in Zambia. Before that, there was no written formal Government policy for wildlife. All along, the Fauna and Flora Conservation Ordinance before independence and the National Parks and Wildlife Act after independence enunciated Government Policy for Wildlife in Zambia. This Policy for National Parks and Wildlife in Zambia was revised and formally approved by the Minister of Tourism in April 1998.

This policy for wildlife on its own is inadequate to project ZAWA's objectives. A formal written policy for key species such as elephant was urgently needed to cover specific requirements of this endangered species whose economic potential needs to be promoted. This Policy therefore, recognizes the elephant's economic potential at local and national levels in terms of creation of employment and income generation, through consumptive and non-consumptive uses. It should be noted therefore, that in this context, elephants have an incomparable economic potential than all the other species of wildlife currently being utilized in Zambia (save for the black rhino). It also has the potential to out compete several other land use options, given a level playing field.

In order for Government to realize maximum economic potential from the elephant, it is critical that species protection through effective management and cooperation with local communities are enhanced. This requires a succinct policy and subsidiary legislation to support management strategies. This initiative, therefore, constitutes the first effort to develop specific guidelines on how elephant will be managed in Zambia and is being issued for four main reasons as follows:

- a. That the Government of the Republic of Zambia considers elephant as an economic asset in terms of non consumptive and consumptive tourism, but has not been given due prominence in the past so that it can compete with other land use options.
- b. Proper management of the species is critical so that it realizes its full potential to generate significant income for the nation and local community in particular.
- c. Proper ivory management system will enable government to dispose of the ivory stockpile to raise forex for the nation and income for ZAWA and local communities who often lose their crops to elephants.
- d. As a keystone species in the environment and critical to the maintenance of biodiversity.

The summation of the above issues and problems have raised national debate and present new challenges that must be addressed continuously. As a policy, the document only gives overall guidelines on the management of elephants to ensure long-term survival. The guidelines need to be strengthened by detailed management plans for each elephant population and subsidiary legislation.



## **1.0 Introduction**

Elephant is a species of enormous economic value. If the elephant is properly managed to meet the CITES conditions, Zambia can benefit economically from the species through consumptive utilization by way of trophy hunting, sale of ivory and other elephant by-products. Resumption of consumptive utilization would add to the current benefits accruing from photographic safaris and the newly introduced elephant back ride safaris.

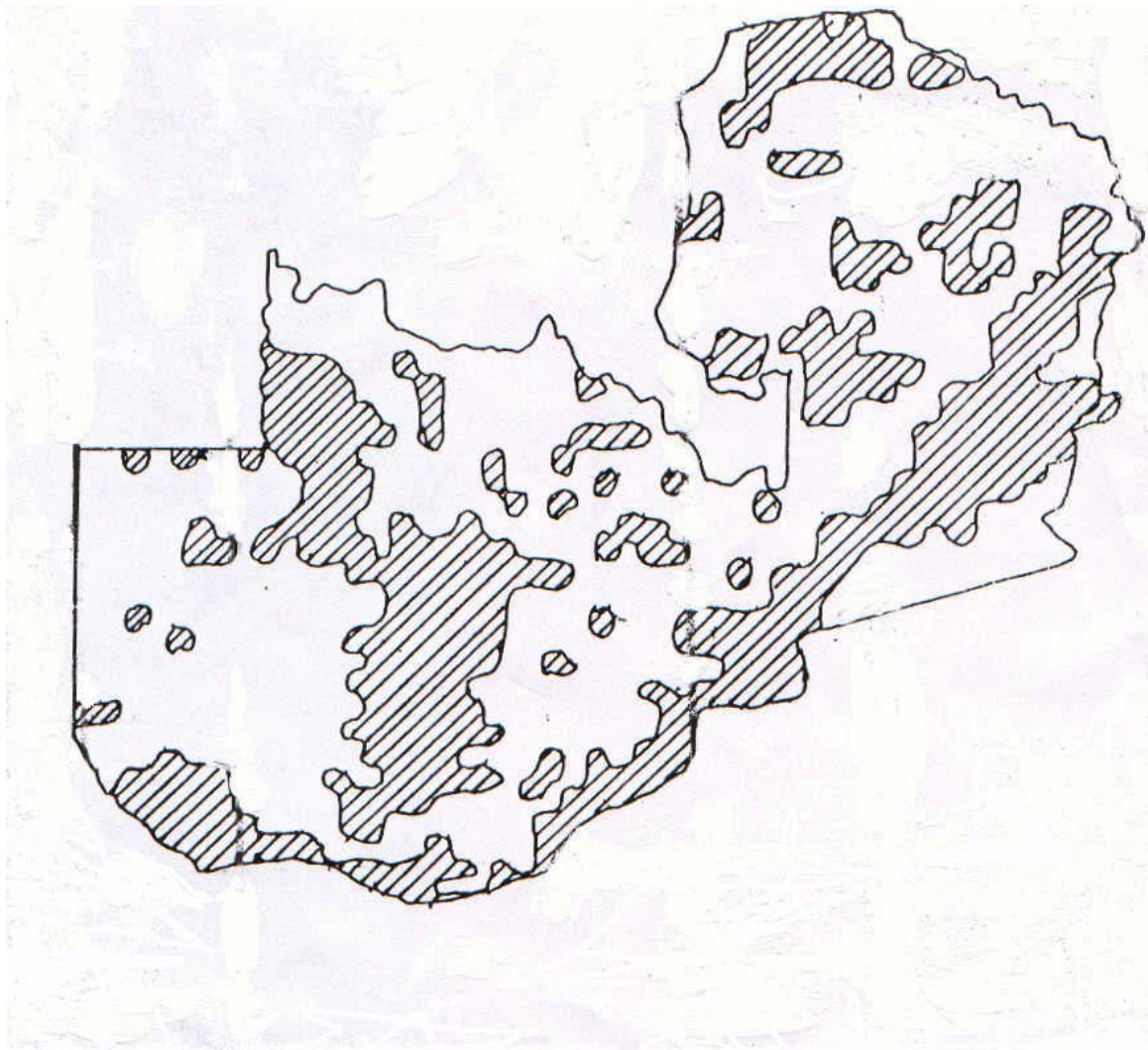
Regarding the species' role in the ecosystem, elephant plays an important function in the ecology of the habitats. Their feeding habits of breaking woody vegetation opening up forest canopy and thickets, modifies the habitat. Pathways are created which other animals and humans alike can use. Elephants also facilitate seed dispersal. Seeds of species such as *Faidhebia albida* are known to germinate from elephant dung. Several other woody plants benefit in the same way. Elephants also dig for water in dry riverbeds making water available to other species. Total elimination or loss of this keystone species would have a significant impact on the ecology of its habitat and other species.

Elephants as a valuable renewable resource if managed properly would provide opportunities for income generation. It is therefore, Government's intention to utilize this resource on a sustainable basis in non-consumptive ways as one of the most important tourist attractions and when conditions permit to resume consumptive utilization through trophy hunting within an ecological framework, which seeks to set and balance between present habitat, species diversity and elephant population.

## **2.0 Background**

### **2.1 Historical Distribution and Population Status**

Elephants once populated the entire continent of Africa. In the last three centuries elephants inhabited all of sub-Saharan Africa in habitats ranging from tropical montane forests to open grasslands, semi arid bush and desert. In Zambia elephants were widely distributed until the early 1970s as shown in Figure 1. The increase in human population and agricultural activities and excessive hunting for ivory during the precolonial and colonial era reduced elephants' populations such that today they are mainly confined to protected areas shown in Figure 2. By 1989 for example, the numbers had fallen to about 18,000 animals from an estimated 200,000 in the 1970s. The species was later upgraded to Appendix I of CITES in 1989 to save it from extermination from commercial poaching.



**Figure 1: Historical distribution of elephants in Zambia, up to 1970s (Ansell, 1978)**

As indicated above, commercial poaching was responsible for the drastic decline in elephant numbers in Zambia over the last thirty years. During the 1970s the value of ivory, which had been constant for many decades suddenly and dramatically escalated. This inflated the value of ivory, created a demand and supply market, which triggered a tremendous upsurge in poaching through out Africa.

Locally, commercial poaching gangs armed with automatic weapons hunted illegally in protected areas (PAs). From the early 1970s, and particularly in the 1980s the elephant suffered a systematic assault from poachers and illegal ivory traders, due to exorbitant ivory prices in the Middle East. The fall in copper prices and the subsequent poor performance of the economy resulting in rising unemployment, increased the levels of poverty. This exacerbated poaching to the point of endangering the existence of the species as the population fell from an estimated 200,000 in 1972 to approximately 18,000 individuals. To save the species from local extinction, an annual hunting quota of more

than 1,000 ceased by 1982 and finally in 1989 the Government supported the Appendix I listing of CITES of the African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) during COP 7, held in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The major factors contributing to the drastic reduction in elephant numbers were due to uncontrolled illegal off-takes, which can be attributed to the following:

- i) low budgetary allocation and enforcement capacity by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS);
- ii) inadequate legislation to deter people from poaching;
- iii) inadequate trained manpower and/or insufficient manpower resources to effectively administer the vast Wildlife estate;
- iv) highly centralized organization of the administering agency (NPWS);
- v) liberation and civil wars in the neighboring countries, which became and are still a major source of military firearms, used in poaching;
- vi) lack of participation by local communities in Wildlife management, creating tension and antagonism between NPWS, the administering agency on one hand and the local people who share their rural frontier with elephants and often suffer loss of property and life on the other hand;
- vii) poor performance of the economy resulting in increased poverty, forcing people to engage in poaching.

In the mid to late 1980s, Zambia developed Community Based Natural Management strategies, namely; Administrative Management Design (ADMAGE) for Zambia's Game management Areas, which covered most of the Game Management Areas while the LIRDP and WETLANDS projects were restricted to the Luangwa Valley and Wetland areas respectively. These programs facilitated the active participation of local communities in the management of the Wildlife Estate, but they were initiated at time when a lot of damage had already been done to the population.

## **2.2 Current Elephant Range, Distribution and Population Status**

### **2.2.1 Elephant Range**

The elephant range is difficult to define since animal ranges tend to tail off with very large areas of low population density around the periphery. Like wise, elephants also tend to wander in search of water and food at different times of the year. However, national Parks in the Luangwa valley, Mid Zambezi valley, Sioma Ngwezi and Kafue system are the core elephant range areas where they are present through out the year, while the remaining areas could be classified as; seasonal range where elephants are

present seasonally, erratic range where elephants may occur periodically but not necessarily every year and unknown range where elephants are known to occur but there is no further information available.

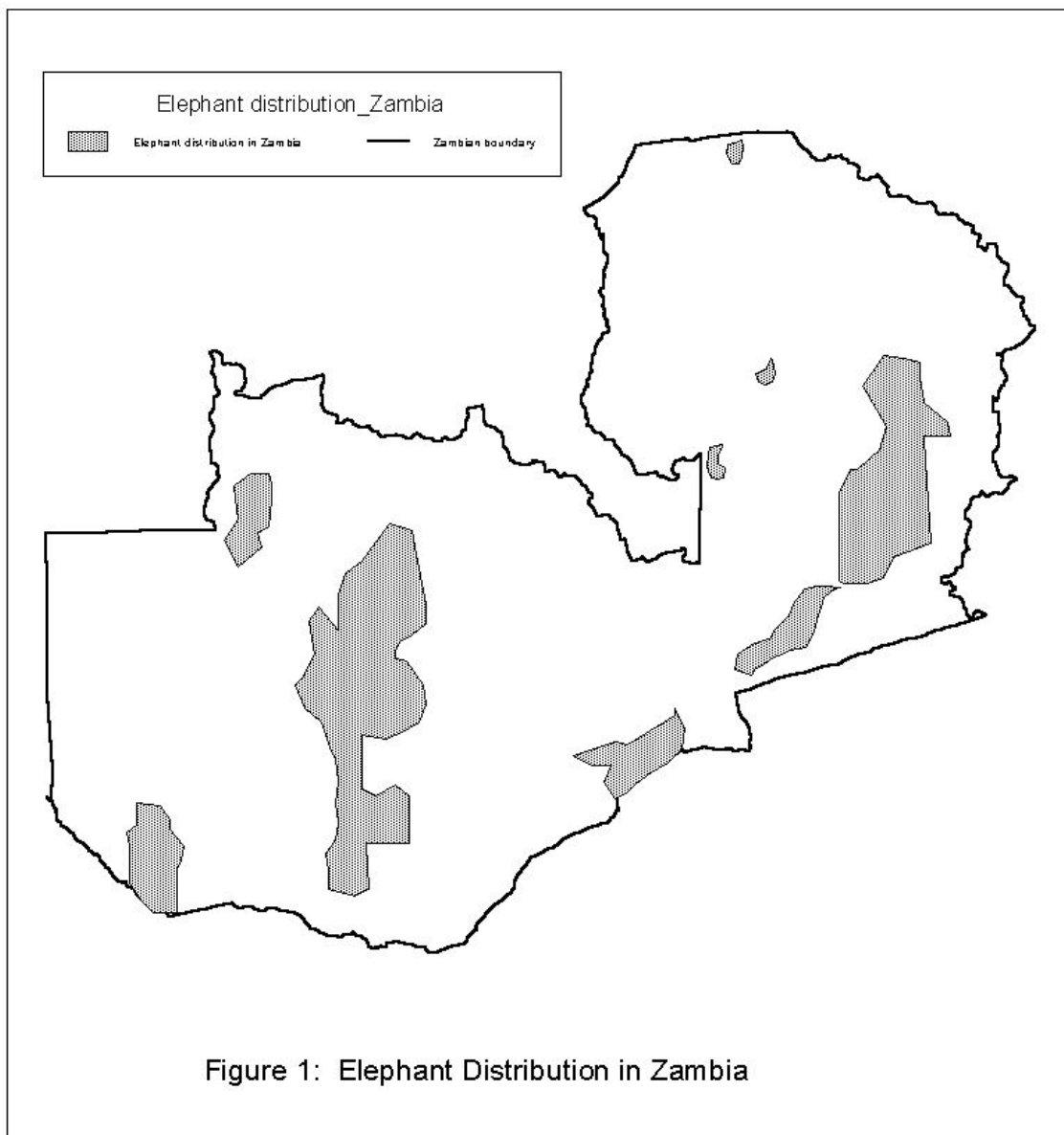
### **2.2.2 Available Habitat**

Luangwa valley system (Most National Parks and Game Management Areas) are dominated by mopane woodlands on the valley floor and Miombo woodlands on the plateau; Mid Zambezi Valley (National Park and GMAs), dominated by Acacia woodlands, mopane and miombo woodlands; Kafue area (National Park and GMAs) dominated by miombo woodlands and some *Baikia plurijuga* woodlands on kalahari sands in the southern parts; Sioma Ngwezi and West Zambezi GMA and other areas put together, mainly miombo and some *Baikia plurijuga* woodland and flood plains; Bangweulu and Nsumbu are mainly covered by miombo and thickets. Minor elephant areas include; the West Lunga National Park, Kasanka-Chikuni and Mweru wa Ntipa areas.

The habitat currently available to elephants in Zambia is approximately 230,000 km<sup>2</sup> or about 30% of the total landmass, which is set-aside as Protected Areas in form of National Parks and Game Management Areas. It is important to note that some traditional movement routes and corridors have been disrupted by recent changes in land use and human settlement patterns.

### **2.2.3 Distribution and Population Status**

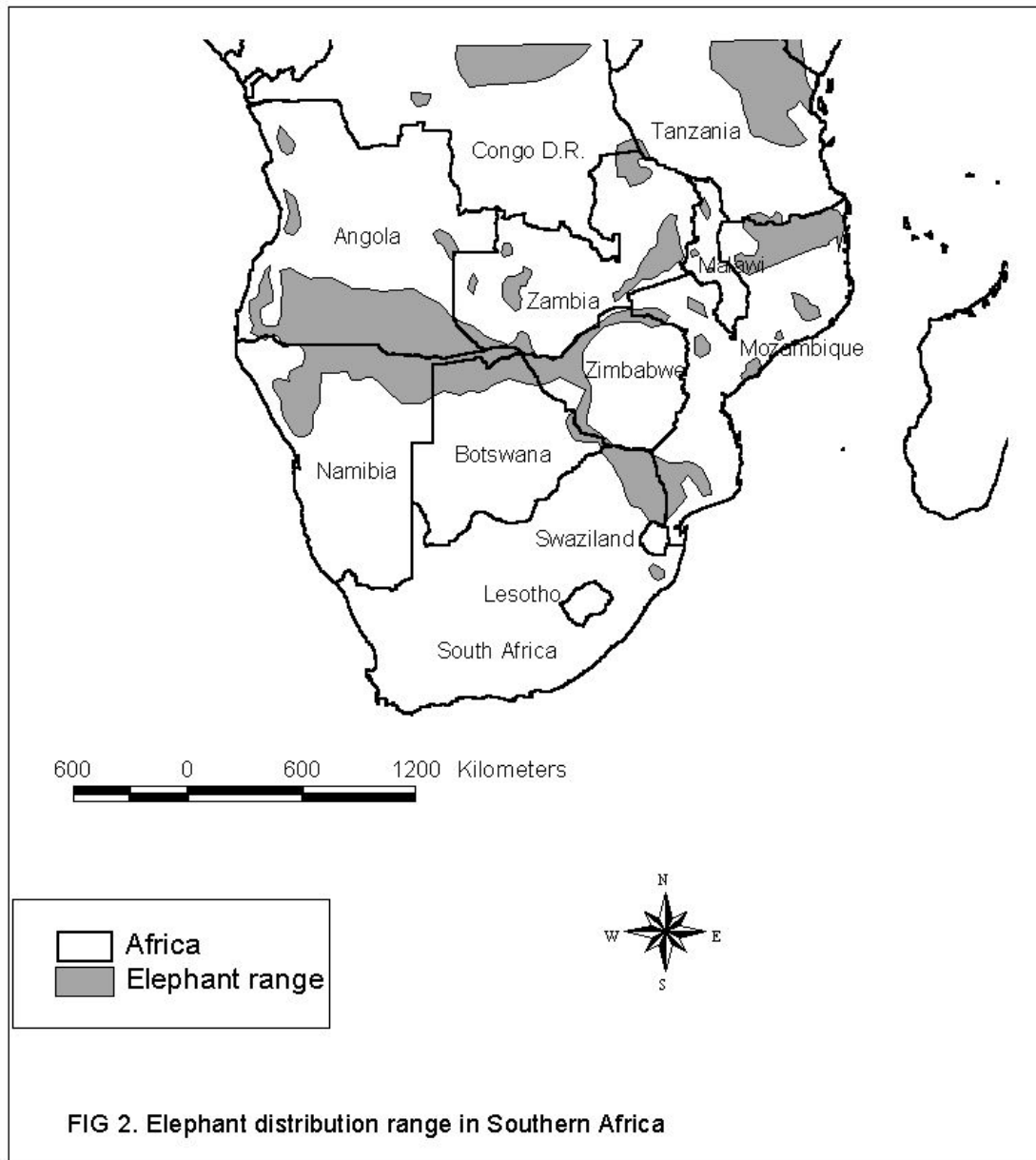
Zambia's elephant population currently stands at between 22,000 and 25,000 distributed mainly in the Luangwa Valley, Kafue System, Zambezi River valley system, and isolated populations in Kasanka-Chikuni area, Sioma Ngwezi, Mosi-oa-tunya, West Lunga, and Nsumbu/Mweru wantipa areas as shown in Figure 2 below.



### **2.3 Shared Elephant Populations**

National parks are increasingly becoming islands functionally due to human settlements around their borders. This has over the years reduced the effective elephant range. It is important therefore, to consider other key ecological systems extending beyond protected area boundaries and those overlapping international borders. Corridors and regular movement routes must be identified and secured. This will require collaboration with other countries in the sub region so that corridors that connect protected areas are protected.

So far, cross border movements have been recorded between Zambia and Zimbabwe; Zambia and Namibia around the Caprivi Strip /Botswana/Southern Angola and Zambia/Malawi to and from the Luangwa valley, as shown in Figure 3 below, which shows the elephant distribution in the southern African sub region. This presents a major management challenge as management strategies may vary from country to country. Current studies on the migration of elephants in Kafue National Park South, will provide information to confirm the reported transboundary movement of elephants in the four corners. The results will form a basis for harmonizing of conservation guidelines with neighbouring countries.



### **3.0 THE MAJOR PROBLEMS AND ISSUES AFFECTING ELEPHANT MANAGEMENT IN ZAMBIA**

#### **3.1 Human –Elephant Conflicts**

The major threats to the elephant population are the increasing human / elephant conflicts as the population recovers from the heavy poaching scourge of the early 1970s to late 1980s. As the populations start to increase country wide, more range is reclaimed and most of the elephant's traditional movement routes/corridors that have been taken over by human settlements in the last thirty years are being reclaimed. This has resulted into rising human / elephant conflicts. Damage to various agricultural crops caused by feeding and trampling as well as loss of human life are problems that cannot be ignored particularly in areas with high elephant densities.

Perhaps, it is the plight of rural households they face in their struggle to live on land shared by elephants and where life is often not very generous in the adversity of sickness, hunger and poverty. It is in this environment that conservation of elephant must succeed for it is these same people who should make their lands safe for elephants while accepting their dangers and risks of living with these large and sometimes destructive animals. Conceivably by understanding this potentially life-threatening relationship between elephants and people a more objective view of the elephant's economic potential can be undertaken.

Currently control of problem elephants is executed under the provisions of sections 78 and 79 and/or other relevant sections of the Zambia Wildlife Act of 1998.

The responsibility to report crop damage and other damage to human property is incumbent upon the land/property owner or the CRB or any relevant local authority which ever is appropriate to report any problem elephant directly to the nearest ZAWA office. The response period is often long often creating tension between communities and ZAWA.

#### **3.2 High poaching levels**

Rural communities in remote settings constitute a major concern for elephant management. Compelled by poverty, rural communities engage or abet elephant poaching. This is exacerbated by lack of safari hunting, as the local communities do not benefit economically from the elephant. The elephant/human conflict further increases the negative attitudes of local people towards elephant conservation. The political instability in some of Zambia's neighbouring countries and the hosting of refugees, which became and are still a major source of military firearms, contributed and still contribute to the high poaching levels. These high poaching levels led to the elephant population decline.



### **3.3 Inadequate field Staff and financial support**

ZAWA has a critical shortage of staff, which falls far below the minimum 1:50km<sup>2</sup> recommended by IUCN, to optimize area coverage and lessen the impact of poaching on vulnerable populations nor can it afford to achieve a minimum recurrent expenditure equivalent to US\$ 200 per km<sup>2</sup> of conservation area.

### **3.4 Lack of Ivory Management System**

Growing stockpiles are generally indicative of good elephant management and accountability or increasing levels of poaching or human/elephant conflicts. Irrespective of the management regime in place, Ivory accumulates over time. Since 1992 when the last stockpile was burnt, ZAWA has accumulated over **20, 000kg** of ivory. The sources of this ivory include the following;

- Natural mortality;
- Problem animal control;
- Law enforcement/Recovered from poachers;
- Picked in wildlife estate and /or Natural breakage; and,
- Unknown origin including ivory from other countries.

It is important to note that the value of stockpiled ivory declines over time, it dries out and becomes brittle and can easily break. The arid climatic conditions in Zambia provide an ideal environment for rapid deterioration of the stockpile. To prevent the deterioration of ivory, a constant humidity and temperature are required in the strong room. Such facilities do not exist and there are no funds to procure and install such equipment necessary to maintain the quality of ivory resulting in loss of quality.

Storage of ivory has financial costs and creates an additional security risk to ZAWA. In addition ZAWA has no ivory management system in place to monitor collection, registration, weighing and storage of ivory. Marking of ivory has violated Resolution Conf. 10.10 of CITES. As a result accountability and security cannot be guaranteed. It is difficult to distinguish ivory originating from Zambia with that from other countries in the sub region due to the inconsistencies in the marking system. Given the complexity of the ivory smuggling in the sub region, and the lack of an ivory management system, Zambia is most likely to be used as an illegal trade route. It is against this back ground, that a comprehensive elephant policy; elephant management plan, Monitoring illegal killing of elephants (MIKE) and the principal legislation are put in place and implemented.

ZAWA needs to put in place a comprehensive Ivory Management System that will have a central Ivory Strong room where all ivory from various sources will be secured. The ivory Strong room with a computerized ivory database and a comprehensive auditing system, with ivory marked in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.10 of CITES adopted at COP 10 in Harare in 1997. An efficient internal ivory movement system from all the four regions of ZAWA will ensure accountability of all ivory under ZAWA's custody,

which is currently lacking. Strengthening of ETIS will help to maintain a comprehensive information base for law enforcement records for seizures or confiscations of ivory and other elephant specimens and illegal elephant product markets and other economic data. The absence of an ivory management system is one of the major reasons Zambia has failed to down list her elephant population from Appendix I to II of CITES to facilitate the commercial sale of ivory. It is Government's position to dispose of ivory by way of commercial sale when the minimum CITES requirements have been met.

### **3.5 Inability to hunt elephant**

Since 1984 when Zambia banned elephant hunting, and the subsequent up listing of the elephant population to Appendix I of CITES in 1989, Zambia has been deprived of the income previously derived from sport hunting. The costs of elephant management have been high for no economic returns. In fact, some of her elephant populations particularly those in international border areas which are shared with other countries are hunted when they cross the international border. This creates conflicts of interest as Zambia meets the cost of protecting the elephant, which are hunted as they cross over to the neighbouring countries. The government of Zambia has not benefited in maintaining the non-hunting position, which it would like to review with the implementation of this policy.

### **3.6 Inadequate Coordination of elephant Conservation in transfrontier areas**

Key ecological systems and animal populations alike often extend beyond protected area boundaries and may also overlap international borders. Corridors and movement routes cut across international borders making law enforcement a difficult task where collaboration between countries is constrained by lack of coordination. Promoting transfrontier initiatives will connect protected areas and animal populations of the sub region. Shared elephant populations in these areas will be more secure as management on both sides of the borders are harmonized through collaborative effort in law enforcement, research and utilization.

### **3.7 Inadequate public awareness**

There is a general lack of public support for conservation due to inadequate awareness of the ecological and socio economic importance and other benefits of conserving the species among those who use or have a direct impact on the elephant and its habitat. Where conflicts occur, ZAWA has been compelled to destroy the problem animal by shooting to kill. In most cases the problem control officer is unable to identify the individual elephant responsible for the damage or the killing of the animal is done days after the damage occurred, without even assessing the amount of damage caused and whether such damage justifies the killing of the elephant or not. On the other hand, protectionists and animal warfare groups protest against sustainable consumptive utilization, even where elephant populations are viable or the habitat is at risk of being destroyed due to increasing elephant populations.

#### **4.0 The Vision Statement for Elephant Management**

Is to effectively protect and secure viable populations of elephant in natural habitats that will contribute to the economic, social and spiritual well being of the rural communities, and the country as a whole, for present and future generations.

## **5.0 MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

### **5.1 Goal**

Government's Primary Goal is to Conserve elephants at population levels, which promote conservation of biodiversity while providing for sustainable utilization.

### **5.2 Objectives**

**It is Government's Policy to:**

- 5.2 Mitigate human – elephant conflicts.
- 5.3 Reduce poaching levels.
- 5.4 Provide adequate trained personnel.
- 5.5 Secure and allocate adequate financial resources.
- 5.6 Establish and maintain a comprehensive ivory management system.
- 5.7 Provide conducive environment for resumption of sustainable elephant hunting.
- 5.8 Strengthen and maintain coordination of elephant conservation in transfrontier areas.
- 5.9 Develop and implement public awareness campaigns.

#### **Objective 1. Mitigate human – elephant conflicts**

##### **Actions**

- Speed up the preparation and implement land use plans/General Management Plans.
- Decentralize decision-making relating to elephant control to the office of the Area Warden.
- Develop elephant control guidelines and crop damage assessment.
- Train wildlife officers as elephant control hunters to improve response capacity.
- Identify ivory originating from GMAs and open areas.
- Share revenue with communities from the sale of ivory and other by-products obtained from elephant control operations in GMAs and open areas.
- Initiate negotiations with the relevant organs of the state responsible for resettlements so that where practicable, human settlements which have encroached upon or have taken away or altered elephant habitat or blocked elephant movement and migratory routes be removed or alleviated in a humane and appropriate manner.

- Monitor and document all elephant / human conflicts and effectiveness control measures.

## **Objective 2. Reduce poaching levels**

### **Actions**

- Conduct regular and consistent field patrols.
- Develop and implement proactive law enforcement by using strike force units.
- Use specialised law enforcement techniques (ground-air communication, use of GPS sets, night vision binoculars).
- Improve on intelligence, surveillance, investigation and prosecution skills.
- Develop and implement forensic techniques in examining elephant specimens to improve handling of court cases to deter potential poachers.
- Improve local community involvement in co-management and benefit sharing.
- Strengthen use of informers.

## **Objective 3. Provide adequate trained personnel**

### **Actions**

- Recruit and train additional law enforcement staff
- Deploy minimum staff density of 1:50km<sup>2</sup> recommended by IUCN to optimize area coverage.
- Implement in service training to upgrade skills.

## **Objective 4. Secure and allocate adequate financial resources**

### **Actions**

- Secure Government financial support.
- Open an elephant conservation account and attract funding.
- Lobby and prepare project proposals to cooperating partners for funding.

**Objective 5. Establish and maintain a comprehensive ivory management system.**

Actions

- Construct a modern ivory strong room.
- Procure equipment and facilities for efficient ivory management system in compliance with CITES.
- Train personnel in ivory management skills.
- Establish and maintain a database.
- Conduct regular auditing of the stock.

**Objective 6. Provide a conducive environment for resumption of sustainable elephant hunting**

Actions

- Monitor elephant populations (including status, trends, sex ratios and age structure).
- Establish internal trade control systems.
- Establish database for monitoring internal trade controls.
- Formulate and implement elephant management plan for each elephant population or range area.
- Comply with CITES where international trade is permissible.

**Objective 7. Strengthen and maintain coordination of elephant conservation in transfrontier areas**

Actions

- Where possible harmonise land use practices
- Participate in the establishment of cross border/trans-frontier parks.
- Conduct joint elephant research and monitoring
- Attend consultative meetings through the diplomatic relations, agreements, and protocols.
- Strengthen links with INTERPOL for intelligence information sharing and monitoring of illegal trade between countries and ensure elephant surveillance through out the range in the sub region.

**Objective 8. Develop and implement public awareness campaigns.**

Actions

- Identify target groups and appropriate media for dissemination.
- Compile information for dissemination to target groups.
- Disseminate information timely.

## **6.0 Other Management Options**

### **6.1 Live capture**

Live capture of elephants in Zambia will be confined to operations dealing with restocking of under stocked National Parks and Game Management Areas; for export to zoos and for scientific research; for training in back ride safaris, state donations and other approved uses on a case by case basis.

### **6.2 Culling and Cropping Exercises**

These exercises will be determined and guided by regular and consistent area-by-area survey of elephant population to establish the population status. Such scientific recommendations will be done in the interest of maintaining a quality habitat.

### **6.3 Game farming of elephants**

The Government will not permit Private Wildlife Estates to hold elephants, or own elephants except for those kept for elephant back ride safaris or in zoos with adequate facilities approved by ZAWA.

### **6.4 Elephant back rides and eco walks**

Elephant back rides and eco walks will not be permitted in National Parks other than for Mosi oa Tunya National Park where the activity has already been initiated.

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## **APPENDIX I Drafting, Coordinating and Review Committees**

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### **Internal Reviewers**

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Robert Bredt (PhD) African Rhino Specialist Group/SADC Rhino specialist group  
Anne Carlson (PhD) Wild dog Research  
Mwenya, A. N. Former Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service.

## **APPENDIX II Participants to the National Workshop**

Date of Workshop: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2003.

Venue: Andrews Motel, Lusaka.

**Name of Participant**

**Organisation**

Chabwela, H. (PhD)	University of Zambia (Former Director NPWS)
Mwenya, A.	Former Director (NPWS)
Kaweche, G	Former Director (NPWS)
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Chundama, M.	WWF Programme Officer
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(AWF to provide name)	Zambezi Heartlands area, Mozambique
Hanyona, S.	ZIMA
Kashina B	WCS
Knight, M	San Parks
Pope, J	TCZ
Jeffrey, R.	
Lewis, D.	WCS
Nkowan (PhD)	MTENR Chairman of the meeting
Siame, D.	MTENR Facilitator
Director Forestry	Forestry
District Administrator	Sinazongwe/Siavonga
HRH Chief Chipopo	
HRH Chief	
Kamuti, V.	ZAWA Board Chairperson
Miller, R	ZAWA TOC Chairperson
Kabeta, H.M.	ZAWA
Kampamba, G.	ZAWA
Longwe. I.	ZAWA
Matokwani, E.	ZAWA
Chilukusha, G.	ZAWA
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Walusiku, M	ZAWA
Chansa, W.	ZAWA
Nyambe, Area Warden LZNP	ZAWA
Chairperson	RMC-Chiawa CRB
Chairperson	Chiawa CRB
Chairperson	RMC-Kakumbi CRB
Chairperson	Kakumbi CRB
	Lusitu Community Representative
Representative	Protea/Lilayi lodge
Chairman	WPAZ

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