

# AFRICAN INDABA

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Dedicated to the People and Wildlife of Africa

## 1 No Progress In Kenya

Guest Editorial by Ian Parker

### Background

One of Kenya's best known and longest serving Members of Parliament is G.G. Kariuki – widely known as just GG. A Kikuyu from the Laikipia West constituency, his constituents are largely small-holder farmers who settled the land between Nyahururu (Thomson's Falls in colonial days) and Rumuruti and was once part of the 'white highlands'. He was originally prominent for his strong anti-colonial stance and uncompromising interest in righting historical injustices. Yet, while GG's positions in this respect initially made Kenya's remaining white farmers and ranchers wary of him, over the years they have come to know him as an approachable elder who listens and, if convinced by facts, acts.

GG's constituency is also the conflict zone between dense small-holder farming and large cattle ranches. The small-holders have no space for large wild animals and do not want them. The ranches carry substantial big game populations which inflict damage upon the small-holders. As a farmer himself, GG was bound to side with the small-holders and be anti-game. The ranchers, on the other hand, were pro big game and, the fact that many are white, with roots in the colonial past, was like salt on a wound where local sensibilities were concerned.

While never denying good money could be made from wild animals, GG felt that the deaths, injuries, loss of crops and livestock suffered by his constituents were never taken into account. In that he was right. The extent of such losses has never been measured in Kenya and there has been no realistic redress for them. In failing to appreciate the extent of loss, the pro-wildlife ranchers were for a long time singularly blind. This situation has been rectified. The Laikipia Wildlife Forum, to which most ranchers in this part of Kenya belong, is now the most advanced of all Kenya's wildlife forums in its pro-active approach to its farmer neighbors and members.

### Rising Frustration

GG had for years sought the protection and help the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) was, by law, supposed to provide his constituents. It was to no avail. There was endless talk, promises and yet more promises, but never action to really address the problems. Inevitably he found his rising frustration and irritation with KWS was equally shared by the pro-wildlife landowners country-wide and not unique to his constituent farmers. He learned that fellow MPs from other wildlife constituencies were also irritated

and that the only places in Kenya with no serious wildlife problems were those where there was no wildlife left. He saw that the issues separating the anti and pro wild animal factions could be redressed if they were left to sort things out between themselves. It was the inaction and endless obfuscation by KWS and the faceless NGO donors that sustained it, that created the problems he and fellow politicians had to address.

In November 2003 GG announced to his colleagues in Kenya's Parliament, that as a solution to this general and rising frustration, he would introduce a Private Members Bill to amend Kenya's Wildlife Act. And that is what he did. The Bill's objective was two-pronged: to seek better service from KWS and to set up a workable system of compensation for those who suffered loss to wildlife.

As the law stood, and in the autocratic style of the Kenyatta and Moi Governments, the President appointed the Minister responsible for wildlife, the Chairman of the KWS Board of Trustees and the Director of KWS. This hardly made for stability. Each appointee felt he had the Head of State's ear, destroying any sense of hierarchy. When the Chairman of Trustees was Charles Njonjo, the ex-Attorney General and a political heavyweight, the Ministers

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## 2 Valli Moosa of South Africa Elected IUCN President

Valli Moosa of South Africa was elected as the new President of IUCN – The World Conservation Union, one of the most prestigious posts in the conservation movement, on 24 November 2004 in Bangkok. The IUCN President is set to lead and support the Union over the next 4 years. Valli Moosa's election portrays the confidence of IUCN members in his abilities to increase the relevance and impact of the world's largest conservation network.

"Nature conservation is everybody's business. We will succeed if we continue to broaden our scope and involve more people," said the President-elect. "I would like each and every individual to be more conscious of nature conservation; we must imbue it in our practices and personalities," he continued.

Valli Moosa, born in 1957 in Johannesburg, attained a Bachelor of Science majoring in Mathematics and Physics from the University of Durban-Westville in 1978, and has served a number of national and international bodies including the UNEP Governing Council and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment. He became Minister of Constitutional Affairs in President Nelson Mandela's cabinet in 1994, and was appointed Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in 1999. Valli Moosa has attracted international acclaim as a key negotiator during the drafting of South Africa's new Constitution, and through his competent mediation at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg) and the V<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban). The 6 elected Commission Chairs are: Holly Dublin, USA, (Species Survival Commission); Nikita Lopoukhine, Canada, (World Commission on Protected Areas); Taghi Farvar, Iran, (Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy); Sheila Abed: Paraguay, (Commission on Environmental Law); Denise Hamú, Brazil, (Commission on Education and Communication); Hillary Masundire, Zimbabwe, (Commission on Ecosystem Management). The elected regional Councillors for Africa are Zohir Sekkal (Algeria), Amina Abdalla (Kenya) and Amadou T. Ba (Senegal)

Created in 1948, IUCN – The World Conservation Union brings together 81 States, 114 government agencies, 800 plus NGOs, and some 10,000 scientists and experts from 181 countries in a unique worldwide partnership. IUCN's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. IUCN is the world's largest environmental knowledge network and has helped over 75 countries to prepare and implement national conservation and biodiversity strategies. IUCN is a multicultural, multilingual organization with 1000 staff located in 62 countries. Its headquarters are in Gland, Switzerland.

**For more information:** Xenya Cherny, Media Relations Officer, [xenya.cherny@iucn.org](mailto:xenya.cherny@iucn.org) or check and <http://www.iucn.org>

Source: IUCN Media Release

## 3 Van Schalkwyk Urges Professional Hunters to Become Allies in Conservation

**Minister Marthinus van Schalkwyk MP addresses the PHASA Convention 2004**

"It has been said that humans are the only species on Earth that can choose whether and when to be predators. I would add that we are the only species able to decide how we will approach our decision to hunt." These were the words of Marthinus van Schalkwyk, the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism addressing the Annual General Meeting of the Professional Hunters Association of South Africa (PHASA) in November 2004.

"We recognize the economic importance of professional hunting with some 70 000 jobs created and directly supported by our 10 000 game farms offering professional hunting opportunities," said the Minister. The 7000 foreign clients who traveled to South Africa to hunt last year contributed about R1 billion to the economy through daily rates, animals hunted and taxidermy.

"The professional hunting sector also has an important partnership role to play in our approach both to conservation and tourism, and I am fully committed to strengthening and improving the relationship between our Department and this sector," said the Minister. "I am equally determined however, to ensure that our laws and international commitments are respected and upheld, and will not hesitate to act swiftly and harshly against unethical or irresponsible hunters who overstep or ignore these restrictions." The Minister called on PHASA members to assist the Department in identifying and rooting out rogue hunters: "The responsible acts of 1000 law-abiding professional hunters are overshadowed and forgotten when, for instance, a single case of canned lion hunting is exposed. Canned and unethical hunts of lion, rhino and other animals are despicable, and we are moving to put into place a regulatory framework to eliminate these activities." He urged professional hunters to participate in the upcoming public consultations and workshops on the new draft National Principles, Norms and Standards for the Sustainable Use of Large Predators in SA.

Turning to the issue of transformation Minister Van Schalkwyk said: "Professional hunting remains by-and-large white and male-dominated - visibly separate from most South African communities. If we are to harness the potential of professional hunting to uplift communities through tourism, then the sector must rapidly and genuinely incorporate all communities as owners, managers, service providers and as customers. It is encouraging to note that PHASA has itself identified transformation and empowerment as issues of concern. As the Department we always prefer industry-led transformation. Regulation is always a last resort and it will only be applied if a sector does not demonstrate and initiate real and lasting change."

Building on the theme of empowerment the Minister added: "There are so many opportunities for BEE partnerships with com-

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3 Van Schalkwyk Urges Professional Hunters ...

munities living on communal land adjacent to game farms, with communities who have had suitable land restituted to them, and also with SMME's and entrepreneurs especially in tourism."

Addressing one of the concerns raised by professional hunters the Minister said that there was clearly a need for regular and structured meetings between the Department and the sector as a whole. "We will therefore be looking at the creation of a regular liaison forum to include representatives from DEAT as well as from all disciplines of the sector. In addition to PHASA, which will be a key player, this body will also need to include for instance taxidermists, game farmers, and other hunting bodies."

"Professional Hunters should be the eyes and ears of conservation in terms of what is happening with species, illegal killing, and other local activities," said Minister Van Schalkwyk. "Our new SA National Biodiversity Institute, which was launched on 2 December, will particularly benefit from the assistance of professional hunters in gathering information on the numbers of animals hunted, age, sex ratios etc. This will be of great value in helping us to establish a comprehensive national database of biodiversity issues."

The Minister concluded his address by expressing the belief that stronger partnerships between professional hunters and the Department would hold great benefit for conservation, tourism and economic growth in South Africa.

## 4 USAID: CBNRM in Namibia

The numbers and value of wildlife in Northwest Namibia have grown steadily since the beginning of **USAID/WWF's** intervention in 1993, and it is anticipated that such growth trends will continue. Impressive gains have been seen in populations of elephant, giraffe, zebra, and kudu. Namibia has the world's largest free roaming population of black rhinos and their numbers have doubled in the Kunene region over the last 12 years. Game donations, primarily from private farms and government, have helped conservancies increase their wildlife populations, and reflect a growing confidence in the ability of the conservancies to be good shepherds of the environment. With proper management, it is anticipated that game numbers will grow by 15-20 percent per year until carrying capacity is reached. This will increase the value of conservancies for tourism, enable increased protein consumption by communities and provide opportunities for additional responsibly managed trophy hunting. Conservancies generated income from a number of sources. A breakdown of the incomes and benefits generated reflects the following:

Community Based Tourism enterprises/campsites (35%); Joint ventures with private tourism enterprises (27%); Trophy hunting and meat (21%); Thatching grass sales (7%); Crafts sales (4%); Game donations (2%); Own use game meat (1%); Interest income (1%); Live sale of game (1%); Miscellaneous (1%)

Source: <http://www.usaid.org/na/project.asp?proid=3>

## 5 Hunters at the 3<sup>rd</sup> IUCN World Congress in Bangkok

By Gerhard R Damm

The 3<sup>rd</sup> IUCN World Congress was a record breaker with over 5,000 participants. There have been more than 530 workshops, round tables, breakout and training sessions of every kind. The event was covered by 450 journalists from 27 countries. Compared to the previous ones, this Congress marked a turning point, in so far that there was much less talking about wildlife protection and the setting up of nature reserves, but much more focus on biodiversity, on ecosystems and on the integration of man in all conservation projects. Hunting was well perceived and accepted as a means of sustainable use of natural resources, and generally this was obvious throughout the Congress and most of its events. Illustrating this point is the fact that all main motions being directly relevant to the hunters' community were approved by a very large majority. These motions relate inter alia to the management of large terrestrial herbivores in southern Africa, to the implementation of the so-called Addis Ababa Principles for the sustainable use of biodiversity, to conservation and sustainable use of seals and to the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards. Globally, the outcome of this Congress can be considered as very satisfactory for hunting and sustainable use.

**FACE** (Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the E.U.) and **CIC** (International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation) represented the world hunting community as full IUCN members with voting rights. FACE, with its own votes and 8 proxies (Nordic Hunters Association, Oiseaux Migrateurs du Paleartique, Hunters' Central Organization of Finland, International Foundation for the Conservation of Wildlife IGF, Fondazione Europe IL Nibbio, Swedish Association for Hunting & Wildlife Management) and CIC represented almost 3.5% of the total of 350 effective votes at the Congress. US-based **Conservation Force** registered under IUCN member IGF. FACE's representative Manuel de Tillesse, Dieter Schramm and Kai Wollscheid from CIC and John Jackson III and Shane Mahoney of Conservation Force coordinated daily on all important issues and cooperated commendably. Jackson, as personal member of the African Antelope Specialist Group, the Sustainable Use Specialist Group and the African Lion Working Group networked intensively with the members of these groups. SCI, who is not a member of IUCN, did not attend the World Congress.

This informal, but effective Hunters Alliance worked with the Sustainable Use Specialist Group and Fauna & Flora International on the preparation of a symposium: "Recreational hunting: a tool for sustainable conservation and rural livelihoods?" The symposium is scheduled to take place end 2005 or beginning 2006 and will be hosted by the Zoological Society, London. The key objective is to show all the positive impact of recreational hunting, in a context where it is often criticized compared to subsistence hunting.

Two interesting workshops on the *Addis-Ababa Principles and*

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## 6 Elephant Management & Owners Association Statement on Darting

Darting of animals has in the past been used by scientists or for management purposes. "Green hunting" or "darting safaris" has become popular where real hunting of large game becomes too costly, or where hunters prefer to "hunt" by letting the animal survive. It is also seen as a means of obtaining money by game owners. EMOA currently does not support this form of hunting for the following reasons (extract only – full text available at <http://www.emoa.org.za>)

- Use of the drug etorphine hydrochloride (M99) is bound by strict legal regulations and only qualified veterinarians or persons given a permit are allowed to dart the animal.
- Although exemption permits for elephants are not issued in South Africa, this may change in the future. This would mean, as is now the case with rhinos, that there is no control over how many times an elephant is darted, or otherwise abused.
- For veterinary health reasons repeated darting of the same animal is detrimental to its health and can endanger its life. M99 causes adverse physiological effects such as tachycardia, (with raised blood pressure and reduced tissue perfusion), respiratory depression and hypoxia. Repeated drug-ging with etorphine can induce heart failure and lead to the death of the animal.
- Most elephants that are used for green hunting have already been translocated and therefore drugged at least once before, which already increases the risk factor.

Given the inherent anaesthetic risks with megafauna such as elephant and with the currently available immobilizing agents and until stricter regulation and control of the industry has been implemented, EMOA does not support this form of hunting. Where "darting safaris" allow tourists just to go along passively with the veterinarian who in any case has to dart an animal for veterinary or other reasons (e.g. translocation, research, radio-collaring), this can be allowed but must be strictly regulated. And only the veterinarian himself (or the person with the drug-use permit) must be allowed to handle the drugs and dart the animal.

For information contact Dr Marion Garai: [mgarai@esnet.co.za](mailto:mgarai@esnet.co.za)

"In a civilized and cultivated country, wild animals only continue to exist at all when preserved by sportsmen. The excellent people who protest against all hunting and consider sportsmen as enemies of wildlife are ignorant of the fact that in reality the genuine sportsman is, by all odds, the most important factor in keeping the larger and more valuable wild creatures from total extermination."

Theodore Roosevelt

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4 Hunters at the IUCN World Congress

Guidelines were organized by CIC and the Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SUSG). The first one gave a general overview: background, links to international wildlife trade, sustainable tourism in protected areas, committing local stakeholders in forest management, etc. The second one focussed on their implementation: recommendations to the CBD, monitoring and indicators, quantitative approach to sustainable use. One key position emerging from the high-quality workshops was the need to ensure that tools for indicators and monitoring of sustainable use in practice must be kept simple and user-friendly for the benefit of local managers. Another one was the extent to which the Principles are already seen relevant to a wide range of activities. Commenting on this, David Morgan, Chief Scientist Officer of the CITES Secretariat said: "The recent CITES Conference of the Parties in Bangkok agreed to incorporate the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines into its work, not least in training and capacity building programs, and it is significant that the proposal came from a developing country, namely Namibia."

All controversial motions were discussed before the plenary sessions, during "contact group" meetings. Below is a list of the most relevant motions for the [African] hunters' community. They have all been approved, usually by a large majority. The informal hunters' alliance position is indicated as **IHA position**:

1. Management of large terrestrial herbivores in southern Africa  
Recognizes that where natural dispersal of large terrestrial herbivores, especially elephants, is constrained, it may be necessary to control their populations to avoid threats to the area's biodiversity.  
**IHA Position: Support** – a well balanced motion; conservation priorities of large herbivores in the longer term should come before emotional considerations.
2. Drafting a code of ethics for biodiversity conservation  
Calls on the DG to instruct the IUCN's *Environmental Law Commission's Specialist Group* to initiate discussions to draft a code of ethics for the conservation of biodiversity.  
**IHA Position: Oppose** – the experience of the hunters' community with such ethical codes suggests caution with this issue, as it is always difficult and risky to reach consensus on the concept of ethics. There is a high probability to end up with a result as vague as unnecessary if one wants the code to encompass all philosophies.
3. Implementing the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines (AAPG) for the sustainable use of biodiversity  
Requests de DG to ensure that the AAPG are appropriately reflected in all IUCN policies and programs.  
**IHA Position: Support** – excellent resolution, the outcome of many years of work, in particular by CIC!
4. The uses of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species  
Emphasizes the importance not to link automatically the inclusion of a species in any particular category of the IUCN Red List with conservation measures. In particular, any pos-

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## 7 IUCN Accepts Role of Recreational Hunting in Wildlife Conservation

**Editors Comment:** *The combined and courageous efforts of the representatives of the **Endangered Wildlife Trust**, the **Game Rangers Association of South Africa and South African National Parks** as well as of the representatives of the informal hunters' alliance from **CIC**, **FACE** and **Conservation Force** need to be commended. South Africa's conservation success and the concept of "incentive-based conservation" has finally found the wide spread acceptance it deserves. The African and international hunting associations - professional and amateur – have now the obligation and foremost task to address the problematic issues like unethical hunting as well as canned and put & take shooting with even more vigor through cooperation amongst themselves, with conservation NGOs and with the authorities. I dare to add the hope that Mr. Fakir of IUCN South Africa will take due note of the outcomes of this 3<sup>rd</sup> Congress.*

1000 Members of the IUCN – The World Conservation Union – gathered at the Members Assembly of the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Conservation Congress in Bangkok in November 2004 have adopted a recommendation on sustainable consumptive use of wildlife and recreational hunting in Southern Africa. In an intense and controversial debate CIC's Dieter Schramm and Kai Wollscheid, as well as FACE's Manuel de Tillesse and Conservation Force's John Jackson cooperated closely with the Game Rangers Association of Africa, the Endangered Wildlife Trust and the South African National Parks – the proponents of this recommendation. The delegates were advised on the importance of sound approaches to wildlife conservation and of incorporating the needs of local populations. The conservation of the sustainable use of wildlife can contribute to biodiversity by providing economic incentives for the conservation of natural areas. The IUCN members voted in favor of the recommendation.

With this Recommendation, IUCN "accepts that well-managed recreational hunting has a role in the managed sustainable consumptive use of wildlife populations" and "condemns the killing of animals in small enclosures where they have little or no chance of escape." This is a clear statement against any form of "canned hunting". "The Game Rangers Association of Africa (GRA) has always supported the sustainable use of wildlife in a legal manner which pays respect to animals and condemns any form of canned hunting", said Tim Snow, Chairman, GRA African Committee.

### Text of the IUCN Recommendation CGR3.REC007

**Application of the IUCN Sustainable Use Policy to sustainable consumptive use of wildlife and recreational hunting in southern Africa:**

**Recalling** that the conservation of biological diversity is central to the mission of IUCN (Policy Statement on Sustainable Use of Wild Living Resources, Amman, Jordan, 2000);

**Recognizing** that in South Africa, as encompassed by the IUCN

Regional Office (ROSA), the total area of communal and privately owned land, on which the sustainable consumptive use of wildlife through the trading of live animals and recreational hunting takes place, exceeds all state-owned protected areas;

**Understanding** that in southern Africa, ecologically sustainable consumptive use of wildlife may contribute to the conservation of biodiversity by providing an economic incentive for the conservation of natural areas;

**Noting** that there are a range of options for deriving economic and ecosystem conservation benefits from the presence of wildlife, including ecotourism; sustainable is simply one of these options, and should be assessed along with other options to determine which option is most ecologically appropriate;

**Noting** strong opposition to all forms of "Canned Hunting" (where the hunted animals have little or no chance of escape);

**Recognizing** that policies aimed at biodiversity conservation need to be based also on the particular values, circumstances and cultures of specific regions;

**Recognizing** that in much of southern Africa, wildlife on communal and privately-owned land is accommodated because it also provides an economically viable form of land use; and that where it is successfully implemented, well managed consumptive utilization, including recreational hunting, enables retention of wildlife populations and ecosystems functions on large areas of land that would otherwise be used for agriculture; and

**Recognizing further** that the management of these populations and their habitats contributes to biodiversity conservation;

### The World Conservation Congress at its 3<sup>rd</sup> Session

**Supports** the philosophy and practice that on state, communal and privately-owned land in southern Africa, the sustainable and well-managed consumptive use of wildlife makes a positive contribution to biodiversity conservation;

**Accepts** that well-managed recreational hunting has a role in the managed sustainable consumptive use of wildlife populations;

**Condemns** the killing of animals in small enclosures where they have little or no chance of escape; and

**Recommends** that agencies in southern Africa responsible for:

- the control of wildlife utilization and hunting, should implement measures to ensure that codes of high ethical conduct and standards are achieved and maintained in accordance with the Earth Charter (Article 15b); and give use to the remains by the local communities;
- biodiversity conservation take steps to increase public awareness and understanding of the role that the ecologically sustainable use of wildlife

**Source:** Press Release CIC, November 2004, CIC Budapest

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### 1 Guest Editorial: Progress in Kenya

need not have existed as his charisma reduced them to ciphers. When a strong character like Richard Leakey was Director, he ruled both the Board and the Service. When weaker characters tried to exercise what they felt were their prerogatives, they were booted out.

The chaos that ensued has been an ongoing opera of amazement. KWS had 11 Directors in 15 years (Olindo - only a few days, Leakey 1<sup>st</sup> time, Western, Leakey 2<sup>nd</sup> time, Rotich, Kioko, Wamithi, Mutie, Mukolwe, Mukuria and the incumbent Kipngetch) the last seven serving in the last four years. All but one (Kioko) and the incumbent left office before their terms were completed. On accession to the post, each Director shuffled the officers in KWS, promoting and demoting top posts to suit his agenda. In the last two years there have been three different Ministers responsible for wildlife. The Minister can appoint six Trustees to the KWS Board of 9 ex-officio members. This set of six has been fired three times in the past two years – all before completion of term of service – and a new fourth set was appointed on 23.12.04. There have been three Chairmen of Trustees thrown out of office in less than two years. Small wonder that when KWS delegates appear on the international stage – as at CITES 2004 – they are not taken seriously.

### GG Takes Action

GG decided to go to the root of the problems. First, his bill redressed a legal drafting error. When the KWS was created to run under a Board of Trustees, the draftsman failed to change 'Minister' to 'Board of Trustees'. Thus while the Board was supposed to run KWS, the Minister retained all the executive power by default – rendering the Board toothless. Next GG's Bill removed the President's power to appoint the Chairman of Trustees and vested it in the trustees themselves. It also removed his power to appoint the Director of KWS and vested it in Kenya's Public Service Commission 'on the advice of the Trustees'.

The Bill removed the Minister's opportunity to appoint six cronies to the Board of Trustees. Instead, it increased the appointees to nine elected by the country's wildlife forums. Added to this were a further four – a lawyer, a tourist industry representative, a businessman and a biologist – all nominated by appropriate profes-

sional bodies.

Section 5 of the Wildlife Act allows the Trustees to appoint District Advisory Councils to help them determine local policy. This power had never been used, but it now becomes mandatory: they have to appoint such Councils, which will consist of three ex-officio members (KWS Warden, Agricultural Officer and local MP) and four members elected by the District Wildlife Forum.

Where compensation is concerned, those landowners (including KWS as the owner of parks and County Councils who own reserves) who make money from ten listed big game species, will be liable to compensate people within 5 km of their borders for damage inflicted by those animals. The extent of compensation up to Kshs 1 million (\$12,000) will be determined by the Local District Advisory Council. This means that if no money can be made, no compensation will be paid, and that the extent of liability is resolved locally by residents in the district and not by distant officials in Nairobi.

Some feel that the Bill is deficient in that it did not bring back hunting mammals for sport or commercial cropping. Here it should be appreciated that, under the Wildlife Act, these activities are permissible. They are only banned through the Minister's and Director's discretionary powers, which they have the discretion to reverse. No new legislation is needed. Consequently GG and the MPs generally (many of whom are uncertain on the matter) felt it was an administrative issue that should not interfere with the more basic need of getting KWS running properly and could be addressed later. The only amendment called for where cropping was concerned was simply rearranging powers already in the Act so that they read more clearly (the existing Section 47 became 47 & 47A). Others feel that Kenya's Wildlife Act should have been subject to wider amendment or totally rewritten. While there are grounds for more far-reaching amendments of Kenya's laws, this not only involves the Wildlife Act, but all the laws relating to natural resources, which currently overlap and conflict. Such a review will take several years at least. The issues the GG Bill addresses need immediate attention. Further, KWS in its present state is not competent to influence future law. Only when amended and running as proposed, will it become able to contribute usefully.

Care was taken to ensure the Bill's progress complied with prescribed legislative procedures. It was discussed by GG with many parties in the seven months between conception and publication by the Government Printer on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 2004. After passage through its first reading (when it could have been thrown out if the Members were against it) in July, it was examined by the House Finance, Trade, Tourism & Planning Committee between July and November and, again in accordance with proper procedure, comment from the public was invited, received and listened to. It went through its second reading in November, being passed with support from both sides of the House. In December it again came before the House sitting in Committee and was modified with amendments and given general approval.

The GG Bill passed its third and final reading by Kenya's Parliament on the night of 9<sup>th</sup> December 2004 before the House went into recess for Christmas and New Year. Kenya's Hansard con-

"Consumptive wildlife uses are relatively unimportant in terms of economic contribution, but they are the only use values possible in the less well-endowed two thirds of the wildlife estate. This portion of wildlife land faces an economic threat of conversion to livestock grazing land, and consumptive uses are vitally important to help ensure its future retention under wildlife. Thus a ban on consumptive use, as recommended by some, would seriously jeopardize wildlife conservation, already under threat from livestock expansion, in large parts of Botswana."

From: *Economic returns and allocation of resources in the wildlife sector of Botswana*, J.I. Barnes, Environmental Economics Unit, Directorate, MET, Private Bag 13306, Windhoek, Namibia. (E-mail: [iibarnes@iafrica.com.na](mailto:iibarnes@iafrica.com.na))

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### 1 Guest Editorial: Progress in Kenya

firms the foregoing. Its passage constitutes the single most positive step of recent times in Kenya's conservation history.

#### Animal Rights Hysteria

Into this environment, the 'Kenya Coalition for Conservation' launched a worldwide appeal for a blizzard of e-mails to Kenya's President, H. E. Mwai Kibaki, not to allow the GG Bill to become law. Clearly the Coalition prefers the *status quo*, in which, where wildlife is concerned, the coming and going of Ministers, Chairmen, Trustees and Directors is reminiscent of the platform on a busy railway station. Therein lays a clue. The only parties who have consistently lauded KWS for its performance and prop it up with funding, are the NGOs and aid donors who favor retaining a ban on hunting. They do so because KWS in its present state is compliant and afraid that if it offends them, they will withhold money and it will collapse. At issue is control: it is as simple as that.

As the world's only country to prohibit hunting, Kenya is the jewel in the animal rightist crown. They will spend millions to sustain this position, even if it mocks democracy, ignores reality and sustains a *status quo* that actually perpetuates a decline of wild animals that now exceeds 60% since the mid-1970s. To do this, they state that the GG Bill is a wealthy white men's front to reintroduce hunting, even though the Bill is not about hunting. For any acquainted with Kenya's history, suggesting that GG Kariuki could act as a white men's cipher, is ground for either or both incredulity and hilarity. To think that the multiparty support for a Bill that favored a racial minority still regarded with some suspicion would be possible in Kenya's Parliament of today, is ridiculous. To suggest that the GG Bill was finagled through Parliament through some irregular process is outrageous.

All these charges and more have been made by the 'Kenya Coalition for Conservation'. What is his body? Few of the 14 parties listed as components are known to most Kenyans. For example, the Kenya Human Wildlife Conflict Management Network listed is a few self-elected individuals supported by Action Aid International – a foreign NGO whose interests in indigenous rights (such as supporting Masai Masai land claims) cause serious political concern. Listing the network and Action Aid as separate elements in the coalition implies two voices where in fact there is one. The same applies to the Youth for Conservation, a vocal group of university students whose motivation may be as much lack of employment as anything else. They are supported by the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust – run by animal rightist Daphne Sheldrick - and while performing some useful field exercises such as removing snares in national parks - they refine their agitprop skills of parading banners, protest marching and sitting widely spaced at meetings speaking and interjecting comment at every opportunity to create an impression of a larger entity than is in fact the case.

In reality, none of the members of the Coalition represent any community and while their intentions may be laudable, they are splinter groups of disparate interests without democratic mandate, who exist only through funding from extraneous sources. They had ample opportunity to express their opinions to Parliamentari-

ans, some did, but if their views did not modify the GG Bill as they may have wished, it was because in the view of the Parliamentarians the quality of their submissions did not warrant it.

On New Year's Day, the Kenya Press reported that President Mwai Kibaki had refused to give his assent to the Bill and had sent it back to Parliament on grounds "that it would have reintroduced hunting in Kenya's game parks." (*Daily Nation* #13982 of January 1<sup>st</sup> 2005). Like in a game of snakes and ladders – we are back to square one. The Bill was not about hunting. Hunting in Kenya's parks had never been allowed and the suggestion that it would be reintroduced was an inflammatory non sequitur. The grounds for rejection were specious.

#### The Real Issue

The problems afflicting conservation in Kenya are rooted in lack of democracy. The chaotic state of KWS governance illustrates this. Democratic principle, public accountability and a civil service controlled by the people it is supposed to serve gave rise to the GG Kariuki Bill. Its adoption and passage through Parliament was progress. The strident opposition from animal rightist lobbies has set things back and only time will tell whether they will prevail.

What their response to the Bill has really done, has stripped away pretences of what really is at stake. As with fundamentalists of whatever stripe, the true goal is control of people, not animals. In this case animal welfare is the tool for raising funds, but not the organization's goal.

The interference does not only affect the GG Kariuki Bill. Unbeknown to most of Kenya's Members of Parliament and its public, is that the United Nations Environment Programme has been quietly 'working on a new Wildlife Law for Kenya' with the crippled KWS, the country's Attorney General and the International Fund for Animal Welfare. In the face of criticism, they will cite invitation from KWS as the *raison* for their involvement: but, dependent on them as it is, they really should not be allowed to get away with such circularity.

In democracies people **elect** representatives to make laws: making law is an MP's primary function. Kenyans did not invite alien NGOs, UNEP or any other special interest groups to set the rules whereby they will live, yet this is happening here and elsewhere in Africa on a spectrum of issues of which wildlife is but one. Parliaments are sidelined and aliens control. This is what the G. G. Kariuki amendments unwittingly stumbled into and it explains the hostile reaction to them.

As a member of IFAW said a few days back "what do you mean – in a democracy the people's representatives should make the laws? We are talking about conservation and, surely, because I know better than them, that is all that matters?" It summed up the problem rather neatly and, while she may not have realized it, her words also encapsulate Al Qaeda's philosophy.

Active involvement of communities in managing their environment must be the order of the day. Equality, access, accountability, transparency and sustainable living must be our watchwords"

Nelson Mandela

## 8 News from Africa

### Angola

About 25 Angolan technicians will be attending a course for park supervisors in Bengo province, promoted by the Ministry of Urbanism and Environment (MINUA). The creation of conditions for an effective protection of the natural parks and national reserves, which were all degraded during the civil war, is part of the course's program. The lecturers from the Southern African Wildlife College and from Agostinho Neto University will also discuss the local policies and legislation on conservation of the biodiversity

### Angola

Roots for Peace, a United States-based non-governmental organization, which specializes on clearing mines and planting trees launched a project to clear landmines along paths used by elephants in Luiana Reserve in eastern Angola. They hope that the mine clearing will reopen old elephant migration routes between Angola, Namibia, Botswana and Zambia.

### Angola

Reports from the most recent expedition to Central Angola in search for the Giant Sable are encouraging. Pedro Vaz Pinto of the Catholic University of Luanda led the expedition and South African Brendan O'Keeffe arranged logistical support from South Africa. **Dallas Safari Club** and **Shikar Club** of London provided the funds. It is too early to comment on the results, but with infra-red cameras in place and formidable assistance from various scientists, prospects are excellent. **African Indaba** hopes to be soon in a position to give you the full story.

### Botswana

Botswana's 2005 hunting quota once again includes lion after a four year closure. The quota has been approved by the President who has issued a Presidential Directive that all lion hunts be accompanied by a Department of Wildlife and National Parks "Escort Guide" as is already required for leopard and elephant hunts. The lion quota limit is "1" in some of the Community Managed Areas which is the same for leopard in all but one Community Managed Area. It is also "1" for each of the Concession Areas, identical to the leopard in each of those areas. All total the countrywide quota for lion is 27 in 27 different areas and 28 for leopard in 28 different areas.

The President himself has warned the hunting community that it is very important that all lion hunting be conducted ethically and lawfully or it will be closed. The onus is on every hunter – professional, outfitter or visiting sportsmen/women – to display professionalism and absolutely impeccable hunting practices. Infringements to any regulations will have as a consequence that names and details of the perpetrators will be published not only in African Indaba.

### Kenya

Ranchers in Laikipia want the Wildlife Act reviewed to allow communities neighboring wild animals to own this natural resource. This would end the persistent human-wildlife conflicts, they said in a briefing of a Government task force on the environ-

## 9 Incentive-Based Conservation: Moving Forward by Changing the Thinking

by Robert Kenward

**Editor's Note:** Robert Kenward is a Committee member of ESUSG (European Sustainable Use Specialist Group of IUCN) and a Fellow of the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, UK. email: [rek@ceh.ac.uk](mailto:rek@ceh.ac.uk). The following article appeared first in the September Newsletter of the IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group (SUSG). Kenward's article and other related papers can be downloaded from at <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ssc/susg/>. African Indaba thanks Mr. Robin Sharpe for the kind permission to reprint this article for our readers. If you want to read more about this topic you can also email [gerhard@muskwa.co.za](mailto:gerhard@muskwa.co.za) for copies of some of the papers by Jon Hutton, Nigel Leader-Williams and Grahame Webb mentioned in the reference section of this text

The concept of sustainable use is now very widely interpreted. It is trumpeted too hard by some and attacked by others. On one side are those who hold that use of wild resources is OK because it can now be shown to be sustainable, and therefore (at the extreme) is justified as a right. On the other side are those who say, in effect, that "if we must have use then let's at least ensure that it is sustainable" and (at the extreme) "but no use is best".

Both sides are missing the main point for conservation, which is that use of wild resources can motivate conservation. This point is crucial because (as Jon Hutton, Grahame Webb and others have written) use of wild resources can be an especially important conservation incentive. Use tends to go with the flow of human social and economic pressures (and can provide human resources for conservation), whereas the protect-and-reserve paradigm often runs against them (and can require resources).

That isn't to say that protection is bad. Protection of particular species has been very valuable for showing that society values them. Protection of areas has been crucial for holding back intensive cultivation and other development. However, when human pressures really build up, protection alone can become inadequate or so expensive that an alternative approach could have conserved more biodiversity.

The problem is that the interaction of "use is a right" and "if we must" attitudes creates problems for incentive-driven conservation. This is not just because a polarized dispute can give a concept a bad name. It is also problematic because placating both attitudes can result in over-regulation. There may then be so many regulations on sustainable use that (i) some activities simply do not occur because they cannot prove they are sustainable or (ii) participants devote human and financial resources that could be channeled to conservation to merely meeting regulations.

In effect, conservation through sustainable use becomes threatened by red tape that is aimed at making the use of re-

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## 10 Harry Tennison Honored With Capstick Hunting Award

Dallas Safari Club Press Release

The Peter Hathaway Capstick Hunting Heritage Award will be presented to Fort Worth resident and life-long conservationist, Harry L. Tennison, at the **25th Annual Dallas Safari Club Convention**. Mr. Tennison will be honored as the first-ever recipient during the Evening Gala on January 8th. The essence of the award celebrates wildlife; its spirit embodies the memory of its namesake, yet the Peter Hathaway Capstick Hunting Heritage Award transcends hunting. The stunning Award, commissioned by Dallas Safari Club and Dallas Ecological Foundation, and crafted by Houston master artist, Raj Paul, will be unveiled for the first time in public during the ceremony.

In his nomination letter to the Dallas Safari Club award committee, internationally recognized hunter and conservationist, the late Stan Studer Sr. wrote of Mr. Tennison: "Harry is deeply interested in conservation by the proper harvesting of game and the protection of endangered species; he has originated 30 conservation programs worldwide dealing with the value of wildlife, the education of non-hunters and anti-poaching. He was Founding Member of Game Conservation International and that organization's president for more than 25 years. Through his dedicated efforts and leadership a multitude of grants were created for wildlife conservation. Harry was also one of the founding members of Operation Orphans, an organization that provides underprivileged children opportunities to hunt and become acquainted with the outdoors. He was instrumental in the formation of the African Wilderness Leadership School in Natal. In Texas, Harry was the first Chairman of Operation Game Thief. Operation Game Thief has been very successful in poaching prevention. He is also one of the Founding Members of the Sportsmen's Club of Fort Worth. Harry served as the President and Chairman of the Fort Worth Zoological Association.

Harry became famous with 'Operation Rhino,' one of the most successful programs in the conservation world for which he earned the title 'Father of the Black Rhino.' Harry has been a driving force behind the East African Professional Hunter's Association and the International Professional Hunter's Association. He is a life member of NRA and Ducks Unlimited.

Harry has been honored with many awards, including the IPHA Gold Medal for Conservation 1993; from Game Conservation International he received 1993 the Gold Medal for Conservation and the Teddy Roosevelt Bronze; full member of East African Professional Hunter's Association, 1984; Outstanding Alumni Award for Conservation, Baylor University, 1993; Ducks Unlimited Sportsman of the Year; and Hunting Hall of Fame Inductee.

Harry L. Tennison isn't just a joiner, he's a doer whose outstanding dedication will serve as a powerful inspiration for succeeding generations whose task is to ensure the viability of wildlife, its habitat and our hunting heritage for generations to come."

For more information contact Gray N. Thornton at Dallas Safari Club at 800-9GO HUNT or [info@biggame.org](mailto:info@biggame.org).

## 11 Namibian Conservancies Receive Funds

About 100 000 Namibians currently living and working on 75,000km<sup>2</sup> are expected to benefit from N\$162 million apportioned by the Global Environment Fund (GEF), World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and USAID for 31 communal conservancies. The money will be spent over a 5 to 7 year period and the beneficiaries have been identified as the Integrated Community-based Ecosystem Management (ICEMA), Living in a Finite Environment (LIFE), and Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) in the Kunene and Caprivi regions. ICEMA will receive N\$ 46 million and LIFE, which was co-funded by USAID and the WWF N\$ 64 million according to media reports.

The initiative will support sustainable development and economic growth for people, protect wildlife and environment as well as foster a more integrated natural resource ecosystem management approach. Minister Phillemon Malima said that CBNRM empowered rural Namibians to take charge of their environment through sustainable conservation and to restore the link between conservation and rural development by enabling communal farmers to derive a direct income from the sustainable use of wildlife and tourism activities. MET, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector have now turned all conservancies into profitable investments. In 2004 the conservancies earned more than N\$13 million from tourism and hunting activities, compared to N\$1.1 million generated in 1998. The minister stressed that "success breeds success, therefore it is no surprise that 40 other communities are in the process of forming conservancies."

With this financial boost, conservancies are looking to achieve better integration in line with Namibia's 2<sup>nd</sup> National Development Plan and Vision 2030. According to Malima, reducing poverty levels through sustainable development is one key aspect of conservancies. "If we can combine the production of springbok, guinea-fowl, marula, and other food with tourism, freshwater, traditional crops, green scheme agriculture and livestock farming - then nobody in this country should be poor or starving."

The minister emphasized that tourism and wild-life focused management in an integrated ecosystem will be strengthened through the project resulting in top quality game meat products from conservancies in our super-markets, top quality jewelry incorporating our traditional ivory carvings and a wide range of products from the marula plant."

Source: New Era (Windhoek), October 27, 2004

### Information on African Lion

A series of recent papers on various aspects of lion ecology and lion-human interaction is available from the Digital Cat Library of IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group (IUCN - The World Conservation Union).

<http://lynx.uio.no/lynx/catsglib/libraryweb/library-news-archive/news-09-04-sept/highlights-sept-04.htm>

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7 News from Africa

ment. Acting chairman of the Laikipia Wildlife Forum Nick Georgiadis called for the lifting of the ban on wildlife cropping and the reinstatement of sport hunting. He said measures placed to control the conflicts had been unsuccessful, adding: "In collaboration with the community, we have managed to construct electric fences covering about 200 kilometers but this has not helped much."

#### **Mozambique**

The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and the Mozambique Ministry of Tourism (MITUR) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to improve Mozambique's wildlife conservation. AWF and MITUR will be working together on a variety of conservation initiatives within AWF's Limpopo and Zambezi Heartlands. Conservation of the wildlife and wild lands in these regions will open new economic opportunities that will benefit the local people. AWF and MITUR will also be developing strategies to engage communities and the private sector in the management of Banhine National Park, with the goal of making the park self-sustainable through ecotourism and other activities that will help generate income from its natural resource base. In the Zambezi Heartland, the partners will work to develop land use and resource management plans that promote economic growth without compromising the area's rich biodiversity.

#### **Mozambique**

The Mozambican Defense Ministry will provide men and equipment to assist the Ministry of Tourism in protecting the conservation areas. Under the agreement, the Tourism Ministry will instruct soldiers in the duties of game wardens, and will train them in the country's wildlife and environmental legislation. The agreement is valid for five years, and is also included in the ten year tourism strategic development plan, for the period 2004-2013.

#### **Namibia**

The MET wildlife auction on 23 July 2004 raised an amount of N\$4,512,823.87 against direct costs of N\$967,397.71 (helicopters, transport, drugs, staff etc.). The profits will enhance the conservation efforts of MET, specifically within protected areas. Six male sable antelope and six male roan antelope were not sold because they did not reach the reserve price. Eight buffalo remained in the bomas after the auction but MET accepted an offer of N\$1,120,000 for the animals later. In view of the success of the auction, the Namibian Cabinet approved that wildlife auctions take place every second year and that revenue so generated be paid into the Game Products Trust Fund.

#### **Namibia**

MET confirmed that only registered Namibian ivory carvers will be allowed to obtain ivory for the production of traditional *Ekipas* after CITES CoP 13 permitted Namibia to resume non-commercial trade in *Ekipas* - traditional amulets carved from ivory. All aspects of the manufacturing and sale of *Ekipas* will be regulated including the registration of ivory carvers, the supply of ivory from the national stockpile and the individual marking and regis-

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#### **8 Incentive-Based-Conservation: Moving Forward by Changing the Thinking**

sources sustainable. A background in a minority activity with great SU potential has taught me how rules aimed at making falconry "safe" have resulted in raptor farming, which can (a) reduce incentives and ability to conserve wild raptors and (b) raise other issues. It is vital to ensure that the "Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines" adopted by the CBD are not used to justify unrealistic red tape. Any "rush for regulation", which may start as a laudable compromise, is sadly liable to become reinforced by protection campaigners who can target those breaching the rules and entrenched by administrators and technicians who monitor use.

What can be done? One way to reduce such a threat would be to reach general understanding of a need to reduce inefficiencies in conservation. That educational task will take time, but can be made easier by tools with lots of leverage. A conceptual tool is to focus the thinking on economics: "how to get most conservation per user-dollar". Neither governments nor the (hu)man in the street may have much time for conservation philosophy, but they all take an interest in economics. They understand money, and are increasingly concerned that red tape costs money.

On this basis, we need to direct attention more towards the target (better conservation) than the process (sustainable use). Thus the process (Incentive Driven Conservation) may be best expressed for the public (and separated from state-based agri-environment payments) by the slogan "Conservation through Use". This can be an integrating theme, because it encourages extractive users to show how they are contributing to conservation, and also includes protection interests who add value through eco-tourism (as well as practical benefits such as zoning). Protection and extraction organizations also need to cooperate to reduce polarization of public attitudes and hence pressures to over-regulate.

A more tangible tool might be a landmark CBD conference on "Economics of Conservation through Use". In the longer term, help may come from a software decision-support concept that is being developed in ESUSG, to enable adaptive management and more flexible rules, while helping resource-users to benefit financially and being educational.

There is other relevant information in the following papers: Hutton, J.M. & N. Leader-Williams 2003. Sustainable use and incentive-driven conservation: realigning human and conservation interests. *Oryx* 37:215-226.

Kenward, R.E. 2004. Management tools for raptor conservation. Pp. 329-339 in Chancellor, R.D. & B.-U. Meyburg (eds) *Raptors Worldwide*. World Working Group on Birds of Prey and Owls, Berlin (2004). Kenward, R.E. & V. Garcia Ciudad 2002. Innovative approaches to sustainable use of biodiversity and landscape in the farmed countryside. UNEP High-Level Conference on Agriculture and Biodiversity ([http://nature.coe.int/conf\\_agri\\_2002/](http://nature.coe.int/conf_agri_2002/))

Webb, G.J.W. 2002. Conservation and sustainable use of wildlife - an evolving concept. *Pacific Conservation Biology* 8:12-26. Webb, G.J.W. 1997. Sustainable use of wildlife. In Davies, M. (Ed.) *Exploiting our native fauna - culling, harvesting, farming?* *Australian Biologist* 10: 3-10.

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## 12 African Elephant Genetics: Request for Samples

By A. Roca, N. Georgiadis & S. O'Brien (edited for space reasons by G R Damm)

### Attention Elephant Hunters

*African Indaba* suggests that this is an excellent opportunity for hunters to participate in field research. Please contact Nick Georgiadis (fax +254-176-32750 email [nig@mpala.org](mailto:nig@mpala.org)) or Alfred Roca (fax 1-301-846-6327 email [roca@mail.ncifcrf.gov](mailto:roca@mail.ncifcrf.gov)) for exact instructions on sample collection and mailing. *African Indaba* would appreciate receiving information from those hunters who participate. Nick Georgiadis came out in support of hunting in a recent stakeholder meeting in Kenya (see *News from Africa*)

The Laboratory of Genomic Diversity and the Mpala Research Centre conduct a genetic survey of African elephants. They want to expand the survey by sampling populations from regions and sites previously undersampled to provide additional information on the evolution, natural history, biogeography and taxonomy of African elephants — particularly hybridization. The researchers request the assistance of conservationists and others [*this is a challenge for hunters!*] to collect samples.

### Summary of Published Findings

In Roca et al. 2001, they examined DNA sequence in African elephants from 21 populations across Africa, using DNA extracted primarily from dart-biopsy tissue samples. The genetic distance between African forest elephant and savannah elephant populations was large, corresponding to 58% of the difference in the same genes between elephant genera *Loxodonta* (African) and *Elephas* (Asian). Genetic evidence for hybridization between forest and savannah elephants was limited to Garamba (DR Congo), which was the only intermediate forest-savannah habitat zone sampled. Along with previously established morphological and habitat distinctions, the genetic evidence supported the recognition and conservation management of two distinct African species: *Loxodonta africana* and *Loxodonta cyclotis*.

### Sampling Locations

The researchers have adequate sampling: Dzanga-Sangha Forest Reserve, most of Botswana, Kruger NP, south-western Zimbabwe, northern Namibia, northernmost Tanzania, Amboseli and most of central Kenya. They welcome additional samples from any location that has not been previously sampled. Top priorities are for samples from Zambia, Congo (especially south of the Congo River), and all nations in Africa west of Cameroon. They are also looking for samples from Malawi, Mozambique (especially northern), and central and southern Tanzania; from Ethiopia, Sudan and Chad; from any additional forest location; and from intermediate habitat regions or putative hybrid zones.

### Types of Samples Preferred

DNA of excellent quality can be extracted from all of the following: skin samples collected by biopsy darts; blood or tissue from planned culls or immobilizations; and samples of tissue, even dried tissue, from elephant carcasses resulting from natural death

or from hunting. If it is not feasible to collect tissue of any kind, they welcome dung samples, from which DNA can also be extracted. Note however that from almost any tissue source the quantity and quality of DNA extracted is much better than from dung. All tissue and dung samples should be collected as fresh as possible. Any available information should be recorded regarding the individual elephant from which the sample is taken, such as name or identification number, sex, age, herd, location (GPS data), date collected, storage medium.

### Samples of Tissue (Muscle, Organs, Skin)

Samples of muscle, organs, skin or other soft tissue should be placed in 90–100% ethanol. Note that the shipment of ethanol is highly regulated; therefore, allowing the ethanol to evaporate before shipping or storing in other media may be appropriate. Tissue that is metabolically active, such as from muscle or organs is best, although almost any tissue, including skin, will be adequate. Avoid surface tissue directly exposed to sunlight, air or soil. Even a small amount of tissue sample, 1 cm<sup>3</sup> or even smaller, can provide sufficient DNA, although several cubic centimeters are preferred. The volume of ethanol should be at least 4 times greater than that of the sample, and the tube should be filled to the top or close to it with ethanol. It is helpful to cut slits in the tissue to allow for better penetration of the fluid. It is also important to minimize cross-contamination of samples by using different blades or thoroughly cleaning blades. Any sturdy leakproof screw-cap tubes can be used to store the samples, which should be kept cold or preferably frozen until shipped.

### Dung Samples

Dung should be placed into a sturdy, leakproof screw-cap tube, with the tube then filled to the top with 90–100% ethanol (ethanol volume at least 4 times the sample volume), capped and briefly shaken to allow the ethanol to penetrate. An alternative is to place the dry dung in a screw-cap tube with silicagel beads at the bottom, separated from the dung by filter paper (there is no problem if some silica-gel beads are in contact with the dung). Tubes with silica-gel beads can be supplied.

### Other Details

Appropriate permits should always be obtained before collecting. If possible, please contact the Laboratory of Genomic Diversity before collecting the samples, especially if ethanol will be used as the storage medium. **The researchers can provide you with the necessary materials for sample collection and with information on required documentation and permits, and will pay for shipping costs.**

“Consider the Goat – and suppose you were not allowed to use it in any way at all (no marketing, no slaughter, no use of milk, meat or skin) and that if you were discovered to be using it (by the livestock police) you would at worst be shot, or at best imprisoned – indeed imagine that all you could do with your Goat was hope a minibus of tourists would drive by and photograph it, from which you might obtain a meager reward. How many goats do you imagine would remain in Kenya?”

**Imre Loeffler. Chairman EAWLS. 2003**

## 14 Namibian Trophy Hunting Concessions on State Land

Press Release MET, Windhoek

The Namibian Cabinet approved the establishment of 18 hunting concessions on State land (excluding registered conservancies), including certain proclaimed protected areas or parts thereof, for the period 2005 to 2009. The revenue will be deposited in the Game Products Trust Fund to benefit proclaimed protected areas. The Cabinet also approved the provision of incentives to promote black economic empowerment in the trophy hunting industry like 20% discount for first year concession payments for concession holders with at least 20% ownership by formerly disadvantaged Namibians. This will be additional to a 10% discount for concession payments from concession holders who employ formerly disadvantaged Namibians at professional hunter level in the concession concerned, valid for each year in which such employment is demonstrated. It was also approved that 50% of the revenue from hunting concessions in the Bwabwate NP be shared with communities resident in, or neighboring to this park.

The auction was to take place on 9 December 2004. Subsequent to the announcement, MET received strong expressions of interest and many enquiries from companies and individuals, including those who have not previously been involved in the hunting industry, concerning these hunting concessions and the empowerment incentives announced. MET realized from this good response that many companies and individuals needed additional time and guidance to structure themselves appropriately in order to achieve the envisaged empowerment objectives, and also to ensure the greatest extent of benefit sharing with rural communities in the vicinity of such hunting concessions.

In view of these positive developments MET decided to postpone the auction. It is foreseen that the hunting concessions will be made available in the first half of 2005. The process may include a new step of prior submission of company profiles concerning empowerment and benefit sharing arrangements to MET. MET will make a further announcement to advise interested parties what information needs to be submitted prior to the intended auction, as well as guidance concerning MET's vision of the role of empowerment within the hunting industry and how rural communities could be involved.

Namibia occupies the 3<sup>rd</sup> rank in trophy hunting in Africa after Tanzania and South Africa. Previously the largest share in the industry came from freehold land, with the rest from state land in proclaimed protected areas, other state land and from registered conservancies. Current trends indicate that trophy hunting on freehold land is growing slower or leveling off as compared to registered conservancies. Internationally there is a demand for trophy hunting in unfenced areas or larger fenced areas and a premium is paid for hunting in such areas. Since the Namibia trophy hunting industry is characterized by almost exclusive formerly advantaged ownership and operator structure, incentives are now being introduced to allow formerly disadvantaged Namibians to also benefit from this industry.

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Hunters at the IUCN Congress

sible negative effect of prohibitions on harvesting or trade should be carefully assessed before their introduction.

**IHA Position: Support** – the potential problem that the listing of species in the Red List would lead automatically to restrictions on the use of these species was properly taken into account in several parts of the Resolution.

5. Endorsement of the *Earth Charter*  
Recognizes the *Earth Charter* as an ethical guide for IUCN policy and encourages member organizations and states to examine the *Earth Charter* to determine the role it can play as a policy guide. Text too general to cause many problems.

**IHA Position: Oppose** – the 15<sup>th</sup> principle: “*Treat all living beings with respect and consideration*” causes questions, particularly its 3 sub-principles referring to concepts of “*cruelty*” to animals and “*extreme, prolonged or avoidable suffering*” caused by “*methods of hunting, trapping, and fishing*”.

6. Humane trapping standards  
Urges IUCN members to study the *Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards*.

**IHA Position: Support** – recommendation adopted by a very large majority.

7. Conservation and sustainable use of seals  
Urges IUCN members who are parties to CBD to honor the commitments made at SBSTTA and COP 7 to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for sustainable use of biodiversity by not introducing new restrictions on the importation and commercialization of seal products from abundant seal populations.

**Hunters Alliance Position: Support** – FACE intervened in the discussions highlighting that the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines were applicable to the case of the sustainable use of seals.

8. Application of the IUCN Sustainable Use Policy to sustainable consumptive use of wildlife and recreational hunting in Southern Africa

Condemns the killing of animals in small enclosures or where they are not free ranging. (See article on page 5.)

**IHA Position: Support** – this motion was drafted by: Game Rangers Association of Africa, Endangered Wildlife Trust and South African National Parks.

According to many observers, this IUCN Congress marked a turning point. First it can be pointed out that the private sector gets more involved than before in sustainable development. And secondly, there was much less talking about wildlife protection and setting up of nature reserves (predominant issues during the previous congresses), but much more focus on biodiversity, on ecosystems and on the integration of man in all conservation project.

Globally, the outcome of the IUCN Congress can be considered as very satisfactory for hunting and sustainable use. Hunting was well perceived and accepted as a means of sustainable use of natural resources, and generally this was obvious throughout

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**8 News from Africa**

tration of every item produced. The Jewelry Association of Namibia (JASSONA) has committed itself to forming partnerships with local communities and adding value by incorporating *Ekipas* in high-value jewelry pieces.

*Ekipas* can only be sold to tourists for personal use, but not in bulk to outside markets. *Ekipas* are highly respected cultural objects, mainly carved in northern Namibia and southern Angola. They are in high demand because of their aesthetic quality and cultural value, fetching up to US\$1 000 a piece. USA and EU will allow citizens to import *Ekipas* for personal use, but not for resale

**Namibia**

President Sam Nujoma hosted a number of diplomats and their families for a hunting excursion at Jan Oelofse's Mount Etjo Safari Lodge. Mount Etjo Lodge is well known as the place where apartheid South Africa, backed by the United States, signed a peace agreement with Angola, Cuba and Russia to end one of the most protracted and bitter battles of the Cold War

**South Africa**

The SA Cabinet announced the appointment of Ms Cheryl Carolus as chairperson of the SA National Parks Board. SA Tourism Chief Operations Officer Moeketsi Mosola replaces Ms Carolus who resigned recently as CEO of the tourism body.

**South Africa**

Carte Blanche, known for having aired the Cooke Report on Canned lion, brought another report on December 5<sup>th</sup> – this time about leopard hunting in South Africa. Louise Joubert, who was dubbed by the presenters "an environmentalist" (*she certainly loves animals, but to be an environmentalist other qualities are required*) claimed that leopards are often live-caught, then drugged and finally presented in dubious circumstances to the "hunter" to be shot as trophy animals. At African Indaba we are sure that these allegations may well be true in some cases and we certainly are and will be in the forefront (together with PHASA) to eliminate such unscrupulous practices.

The real reason for the report however is not the abominable practice of canned leopard shooting, but the recent CITES decision to increase leopard quotas for South Africa and Namibia. Animal rightists cannot live with that decision, and the report, although interviewing people like Dr Luke Hunter, brought none of the scientific facts on which the CITES delegates based their decision. Leopards are abundant in most sub-Saharan countries, this fact has been established by researchers, and a sustainable trophy hunting quota will in no way harm the population figures.

**South Africa**

SANParks will have an elephant management plan in place by the end of October 2005, designed to reduce the "exorbitant" number of elephants in SA. David Mabunda, CEO of SANParks said a task team would be established soon to take the process forward and by the beginning of March 2005 a draft of the plan would be put before the SANParks board for approval. Following this step, the plan will be submitted to Environment Minister

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**Hunters at the IUCN Congress**

the Congress and most of its events: through the theatre play performed during the opening session of the Forum, the topics of the workshops, the poster exhibition, the interventions of keynote speakers, the general discussions, and the closing ceremony of the Forum.

Manuel de Tillesse of FACE said after the Congress: "Although there is a better recognition of sustainable use, the fact that opponents are more and more powerful should maybe stimulate us to imagine a world wide network, coordinating activities and interventions of pro-use organizations – in the field of hunting (FACE, CIC, IAF, SCI, Conservation Force, IUGB, etc.), angling, forestry, farming, etc. – at this kind of events." CIC's Kai Wollscheid added "We are very encouraged about the broad support to all issues of concern to the sustainable use of wildlife!"

**The challenge is now out to the leadership of all national and especially international hunting organizations to form a meaningful coalition to represent OUR COMMON INTEREST at all international arenas!**

**Editor's Note:** This report is based on individual reports received from **K. Wollscheid (CIC)**, **M. de Tillesse (FACE)** and **J. Jackson (Conservation Force)**. I have used their texts to present the readers of African Indaba with a compact version of the events and topics discussed.

**Dallas & Reno Lion Discussions**

The **International Professional Hunters Association (IPHA)** and **Conservation Force** host a roundtable discussion on the African lion immediately following the **IPHA AGM in Reno on 25 January 2005**. The formal speakers include John J. Jackson III Chairman of Conservation Force; Dr. Craig Packer, Department of Ecology, Evolution, and Behavior at the University of Minnesota; Dr. Laurence Frank, Laikipia Predator Project, Kenya & University of Berkeley; David Erickson, Cullman & Hurt Community Wildlife Project. The first three are members of the African Lion Working Group.

The topics will include reports on the status of the African lion, CITES issues and options for the future. After the formal presentations a round table discussion will facilitate the input of IPHA members. The organizers welcome suggestions on population monitoring techniques, aging of lion trophies, local conservation incentives, reduction in PAC losses, best safari hunting practices and alternatives, and maintaining a stewardship role to ensure robust lion populations for safari hunting. The program is scheduled for up to two hours, but the discussions can continue between the participants for the duration of the Reno convention.

For those IPHA members not able to participate at the Reno Lion Meeting, another similar meeting is scheduled at the **Dallas Safari Club Convention on 7 January 2005** from 8:30 to 9:30 am.

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Marthinus van Schalkwyk and then to the cabinet for approval by May. Mabunda said SANParks will be able to implement the new management plan, which will fulfill the requirements of the new Protected Areas Act and Biodiversity Act, by October. The SANParks CEO also stated that the dilemma SA finds itself followed a "blind" decision taken in 1995 to place a moratorium on the culling of elephants without alternatives.

SA has an elephant population of 17000, 12000 of them in the Kruger National Park. Before 1994, when culling was still allowed in Kruger, the elephant population was kept at a ceiling of about 8000 animals. The last time SANParks culled elephants it made a profit of R7m a year from culling between 700 and 1000 elephants, but the intention was not to push the process because of socio-economic benefits, since our mandate is biodiversity management, and that is the drive behind managing elephant populations, Mabunda said. Four of five commissions formed at a recent conference on managing SA's elephants recommended that numbers be "drastically reduced" by culling. The SANParks CEO stated also that alternatives such as translocation, contraception and population dispersal were no longer viable.

At an Indaba attended by 200 participants in October, David Mabunda said that the current situation of an oversized elephant population in the country is a uniquely African problem that requires an African solution.

#### Tanzania

Tanzania has gazetted the 1,574km<sup>2</sup> Mpanga/Kipengere Game Reserve in an effort to protect the water catchments of the Rufiji river basin, which drains most of the southern half of Tanzania with rivers and streams originating from the southern highlands of Iringa and Mbeya. The entire basin covers 177,420km<sup>2</sup> and is fed by four major rivers - Ruaha, Kilombero, Luwego and finally Rufiji itself. The Rufiji catchments area has seen declining flows in recent years. The high altitude Mpanga Kipengere reserve becomes the 16th game reserve in Tanzania, and will be under the management of the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. In 1993, the Great Ruaha dried up completely in the Ruaha National Park and has since then been drying up every year. The government has resolved to restore year-round flows in the river by 2010.

#### Uganda

In a deliberate move to fight poaching and conserve nature, the Lake Mburo National Park management aims to raise revenue from the Park and the surrounding game management areas and share it with neighboring communities. 20% of annual revenue earned by Lake Mburo NP is given to the local community for development. At Lake Mburo, foreign tourists pay \$20 entrance fee. The program also provides educational services to communities on how to preserve the Park's flora and fauna.

A pilot trophy hunting scheme operated by Game Trails Uganda Ltd (Mr. Kaka Matama, PO Box 267, Kabala, Uganda, email: [gametrails2001@yahoo.com](mailto:gametrails2001@yahoo.com)) provides additional and

## 14 Saliem Fakir & IUCN-SA

Saliem Fakir, director of IUCN-SA continues to be active – in November 2004 he was one of the organizers of a workshop "The Ethics of Hunting" held at the RAU Campus in Johannesburg. Fakir obviously had cleverly disguised twin objectives: to discredit hunting with ludicrous arguments, and to capture the moral high ground in front of a roster of participants who were in their majority animal rightists.

Based upon reports received from two PHASA participants we believe that Mr. Fakir again tries to impose his personal views, which as the readers will notice from other articles in this issue, are not quite in line with those expressed by the vast majority of delegates at the November IUCN World Congress.

This workshop came about "after talks between Hennie Lötter (The Ethics Society of South Africa, ESSA) and Saliem Fakir (IUCN SA) [when] both agreed to **establish a working group in environmental ethics** that will be open to anyone. People with diverse interests in environmental issues that come from different professions, have backgrounds in various academic disciplines, and hold opposing moral viewpoints will be welcome to join. The workgroup will function as a forum to explore ethical issues in conservation. The discussions at such meetings will sometimes be summarized and circulated to show the complexity of the issues and the diversity of viewpoints with the aim of stimulating further research and reflection."

ESSA statutes say that it is committed to open-minded critical reasoning and to the defence of freedom of opinion and public expression about ethics and ethical issues and does not endorse any particular approaches to ethics, including approaches based on religion or traditional social norms. Mr Fakir obviously succeeded to convince Mr Lötter that he would abide by the rules, but the result speaks for itself:

The roster of participants and the language used during the evening by animal rightists leaves no room for interpretation - Mr. Fakir had no intention to have a fair and unemotional debate based on scientific facts. The promised written summaries of this (and other meetings) have also not yet been circulated.

It is rather ironic that this debate took place immediately prior to the 3<sup>rd</sup> IUCN Congress in Bangkok, where the IUCN plenum adopted the **Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use of Biodiversity** and adopted a **recommendation on sustainable consumptive use of wildlife and recreational hunting in Southern Africa** (this recommendation was co-sponsored by the Endangered Wildlife Trust, the Game Rangers Association of Africa and South African National Parks).

Maybe HSUS has an open position for Mr. Fakir?

**"Hunters and anglers have been in the forefront of America's conservation tradition from the outset and their support in defense of these values has never been more essential than it is now!"**

**Lawrence J Amon, Acting President & CEO  
National Wildlife Federation. USA**

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probably substantially higher income for the communities. The daily fees for tourist hunters include a fixed amount which the hunting operator pays to the local wildlife associations. Of the trophy fees, 65% go to the local community wildlife association, 15% to Uganda Wildlife Authority with the balance divided between communities and residents on whose property the game was taken. The concession has excellent trophy quality for Uganda Defassa waterbuck and East African impala; other game on quota is eland, zebra, bushbuck, reedbuck, warthog, oribi, topi and hippo. Good buffalo trophies seem to be very scarce.

#### Zambia

Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) has disclosed that the corporation is developing a game park policy for farmers in game ranching. The policy is expected to be ready in 2005. ZSIC's consideration of the policy arose from demand from game ranchers. ZSIC needed to study how best to cover the risks associated with game ranching and is about to conclude the investigation according to a company spokesman.

#### Zimbabwe

Charles Davy, the father of Prince Harry's girlfriend Chelsy, is among a handful of Zimbabwe's white landowners still going. His company, HHK safaris, controls several lucrative hunting concessions. The opposition MDC has claimed that HHK has links to the Mugabe regime and the government newspaper The Herald has reported that Webster Shamu (Zanu-PF MP and minister in the president's office) has represented HHK at hunting conventions. However, Mr. Davy's brother, Vincent, a director of HHK, said "that Shamu certainly has not had involvement with HHK. The Herald gets lots of things wrong!"

#### Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's Parks & Wildlife management Authority have announced a moratorium on hunting lion in Matabeleland North province for the 2005/6 seasons in November. This could affect anyone hunting in Matetsi, the Gwaai, and Tolotsho. The moratorium was put in place following scientific studies on lion declines in the area. Incidentally, Kenya used this particular study as the basis to propose a continent wide ban on lion hunting at CITES.

#### ... and some good news from the European Union

In support of the constitutive meeting of the parliamentary Hunting Intergroup, FACE, the Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the E.U organized an exhibition entitled "Hunting? Naturally!" in front of the main hemicycle room of the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Consisting of a set of modern posters, the exhibition showed thousands of people passing by – MEP's, assistants, officials and visitors - that hunting today is "natural" in more than one sense of the word, in particular through its importance for conservation and its production of healthy game meat. There was also a permanent show of a short film with impressive viewings of deer, wild boar and foxes in full movement, produced by amateur filmmaker F. Staffe from Belgium. The 14 posters (produced in three languages) of the exhibition can be found on the FACE's Internet Website under: <http://www.face-europe.org/fs-newsroom.htm>

## 15 Fiona Capstick's "The Diana Files - The Huntress, Traveler through History"

Reviewed by Pierre van der Walt

South African based Rowland Ward's have published the world's first book dealing with famous huntresses. Over years author Fiona Capstick, widow of Peter H Capstick, delved into the writings by and documents about these fascinating, self-reliant women many of us hunters would have liked as companions.

Some potential readers may hesitate to buy a book dealing with huntresses. For them I have news. Not only did these women have all the excitement and danger male hunters have had, but you will read things in this book you never knew: about the Ghetto female hunter 'special forces' of Dahomey, Ankhesenamen of Egypt, Artemis of Greece and the more scandalous huntresses such as Diane de Poitiers, mistress of King Henry III, billionaire Patricia Strutt whose husband disappeared mysteriously, Florence Baker saved from slavery, nymphomaniac Beryl Markham who had been paid a lifelong annuity from 1929 until her death to stay away from the Duke of Windsor and his brother, Prince Henry, the Duke of Gloucester! The 384 pages contain fascinating information about hunting all around the world and the book is a reference work in its own right. In fact, it is encyclopedic in the historical, technical and socio-political information it provides. In absolute correct style the earlier days are dealt with in black and white, while the modern Dianas are presented in color. There is no hunter I know that will not learn lots of new from it.

The hardbound standard edition with its dustcover is of premium coffee table quality. I am amazed that it retails for R450 only as it is of superior quality to hunting books costing three times as much. How Rowland Ward managed that I do not know. The limited edition of 26 leather-bound *remarqu e*-issues (R1,450) is probably sold out, but there are some of the 200 numbered and capra-leather bound Collector's Edition (R815) still available.

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## 16 Essay: The Bushveld

By Eddie Cross

Africa has a bug. It's never been identified, has no name but all who have lived in Africa know it exists and that they might have it. Somehow it never leaves you once you're infected and no matter where you go - it never lets you go altogether. At this time of the year I just love the wild open spaces that are called the bushveld. It is difficult to describe to someone who has never seen it, but all who have can instantly recall what it is like. It's October - yesterday it was 40 degrees Celsius in the shade and everything is dry and bleached. The tall grass is either burnt or white and the trees are either carrying a full flush of new leaves or are bare and still. Arriving at the edge of an escarpment, you crest a rise and there it is - stretching out to the horizon. Grey, harsh, beautiful!

It is not an easy land - it's full of strong contrasts and it is not forgiving. The soils are varied and are both rich and poor; rainfall is limited and then only for about 4 or 5 months a year. Nights are cool, early mornings fresh and crisp and the days hot with deep blue skies stretching as far as the eye can see. The long dry winter is followed by the violent storms of summer, rain on parched ground, that smell of the first rains on the dry earth, the flights of flying ants.

The nights are very special - the Milky Way blazing across the sky lit by millions of stars. The yellow moon rising above the Earth and the springtime roar of the frogs, crickets and night birds. The flowering trees - the Knob Thorn with its mop of dense yellow flowers and thick scent. The new leaves of the Mountain Acacia and Msasa colored from deep burgundy to light green, the splash of green as the wild figs and the Pod Mahogany comes out. The cicada beetles in the Mopani veld.

The anticipation of the rains and with it new life makes this landscape very special as it teems with all sorts of life. Hundreds of different species of trees and shrubs, birds and animals - not forgetting the insect life. The spectacles we often see - millions of Rose Beetles coming out at night. The splashes of red from the many varieties of aloes and the Erythrina. By comparison, the countryside in more gentle climes may be green and lush, but they have little of the character and lure of the African Bushveld. The rivers, raging torrents in the summer, slow hot streams in the winter on wide beds of sand and stone. The long deep pools that hold all sort of threats - crocodiles, hippo and disease. The splash of the many varieties of fish from the famous Tiger to the grey Vundu.

Such country also breeds different kinds of people; perhaps Namibia is the best example of this with the proud Herero, the tall German/Afrikaners, the Sen and the people of the Namib. But in Zimbabwe we have the Tonga, wonderful people who have lived on the flood plains of the Zambezi for centuries, The Venda of the Limpopo Valley - gentle people with great wisdom and a penchant for laughter. I have a special place for the older people in the Bushveld, the deep furrows of time and the wisdom and humor in their eyes. Somehow the cynicism and shallowness of the modern world has missed them. They are deeply embedded in their land - unlike many of us who are just tourists and bystanders. To be

among them is to be instantly at home, welcome and free and respected, always to come away with a small gift - no matter how poor your hosts might be. Their dignity in rags, the hats with no crowns, the rough hands callused by years of hard manual work. The clinking of the cow bells on the oxen and donkeys as they forage for something to eat.

Some years ago I visited a Zimbabwean, who had reached the pinnacle of success in Germany, married a German girl and had settled in Munich. He told me that he had been to see the film "Jock of the Bushveld" and had felt deep emotions when he had heard the call of the Emerald-spotted Dove and had seen the dust rising from the feet of the cattle in the film. He said, after 20 years in Europe he could still smell the Lowveld and many times longed to feel the hot African sun on his arms and head.

Many look at us and ask why we stay? No fuel, high prices, corrupt government, no freedom of speech and a daily diet of racism directed at all who are not drawn from the ruling elite and the tribe. Why do we battle on - fighting a cause which many say is not ours? Are we not aliens in a hostile world? Then we travel to Europe and we discover that that is in fact where we are alien, to the US and find that we are strangers. We come home and find that we have more affinity to the people here than anywhere else.

This is our home in every way and we are right to fight for a better life for all the people who live here. Africa is only the "hopeless continent" because of leadership. We can help change that and so we fight on. This week we see that Blair's "African Commission" is meeting in Ethiopia. I sigh with despair as I hear them talk about debt relief and aid. These are not solutions - they may in fact simply make the situation worse.

Do you want to know why we Africans are poorer than we were 25 years ago? Just look at Zimbabwe. Give us aid - you might as well pour water on the desert sand. Erase our debt - you achieve little except to secure the balance sheets of the multilateral institutions that in many respects are partially responsible for our troubles and then invite a fresh round of State borrowing for all the wrong things.

No, what we need is real democracy. The freedom to vote for whom we think will solve our problems best and if they don't - freedom to throw them out when they fail. What we need is responsible and accountable leadership - in our villages, towns and cities and in our State House. We look at the failure this week of the Asian countries to agree on a plan of action to force the Military Junta in Burma to give the people their rights and we sigh with frustration. How long must we wait for the world to wake up to the real nature of such regimes and the plight of those who live under such dictatorships?

But for those of us who live under Mugabe - we have the Bushveld into which we flee when the atmosphere in the political jungle becomes just too oppressive or the problems in our factories cloud our horizons. After a week on the Zambezi river or the lake, or a few days of hunting or simply a break away to a national park, we come back refreshed and with a renewed determination to see that we eventually win this war and see our beloved country given a fresh start.