

Beyond enforcement:

The role of communities in tackling illegal wildlife trade: A case study of Mangalane CBNRM programme, Mozambique:

Rodgers Lubilo- CBNRM Governance Specialist- WWF/SAWC

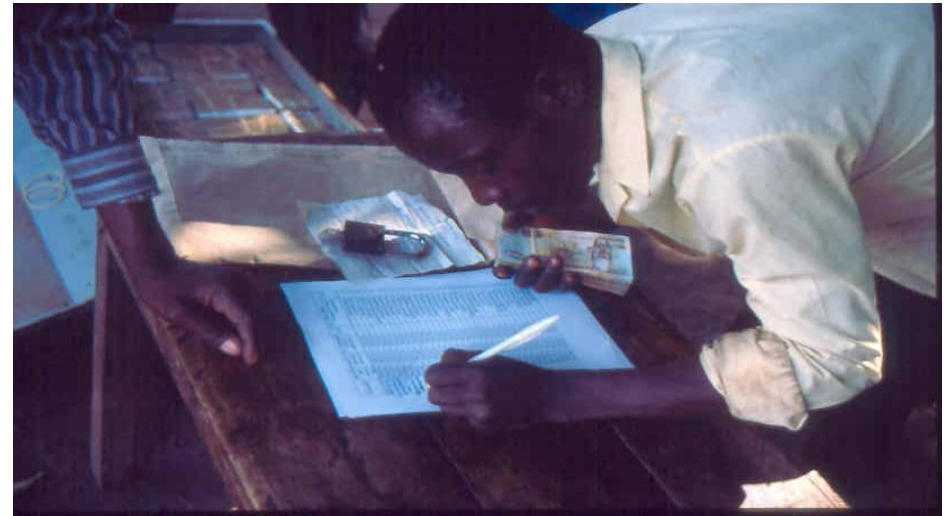


**Presentation to European Parliament (PAVEL)
22 June 2015 Brussels**



Where I come from:

My introduction to community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) – as a young VAG Secretary in Msoro community, Zambia



As community members, we recognized that **more wildlife = more money = Development**

Therefore we:

- Set up wildlife zones
- Built dams for water for wildlife
- Employed 76 village scouts
- Established patrolling systems
- Collection of snares, firearms etc.



Results

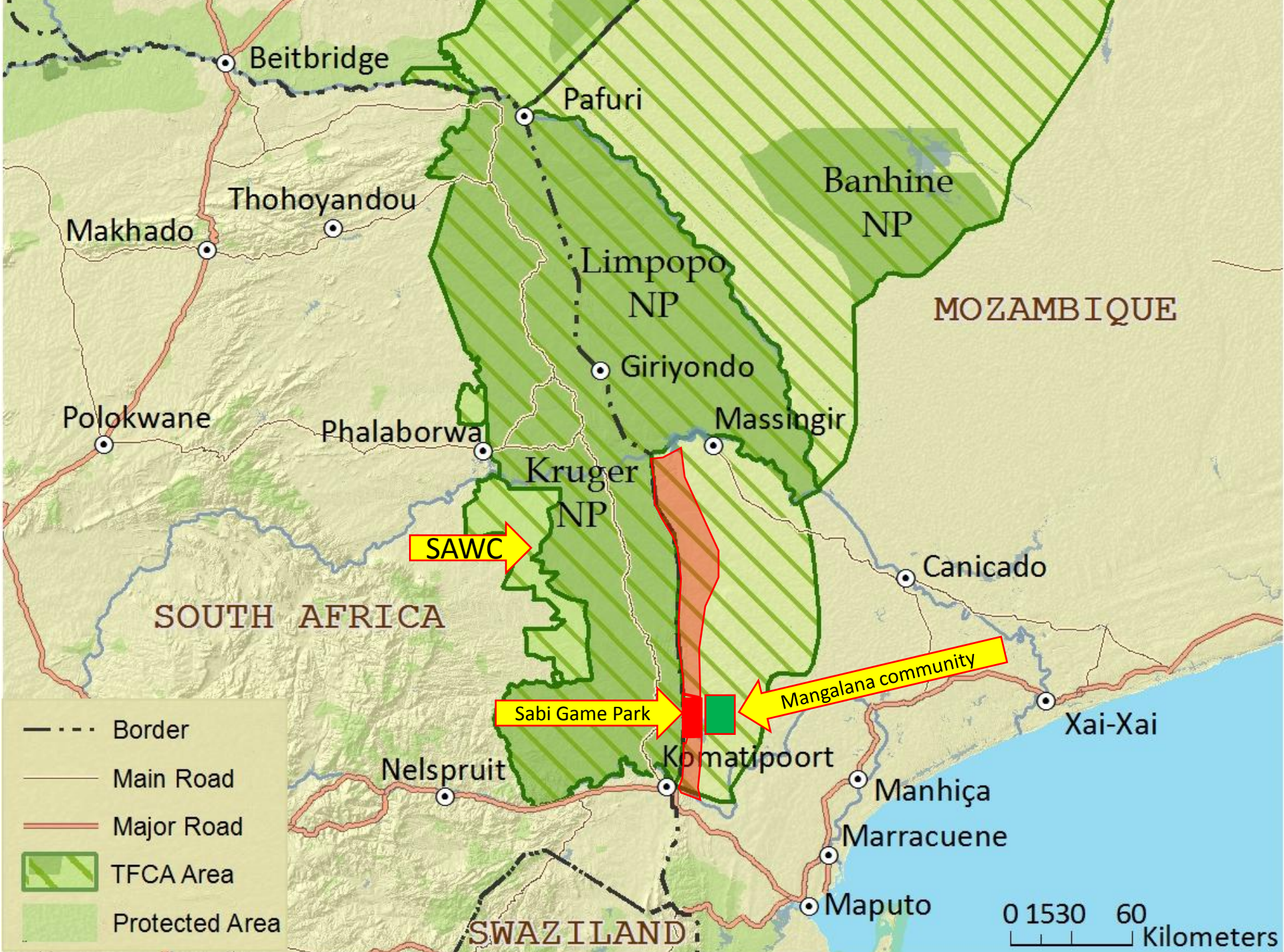
- All illegal locally manufactures guns removed
- People observed wildlife management zones
- Less availability of game meat / less poaching



We need to continue to re-create and roll out these successes

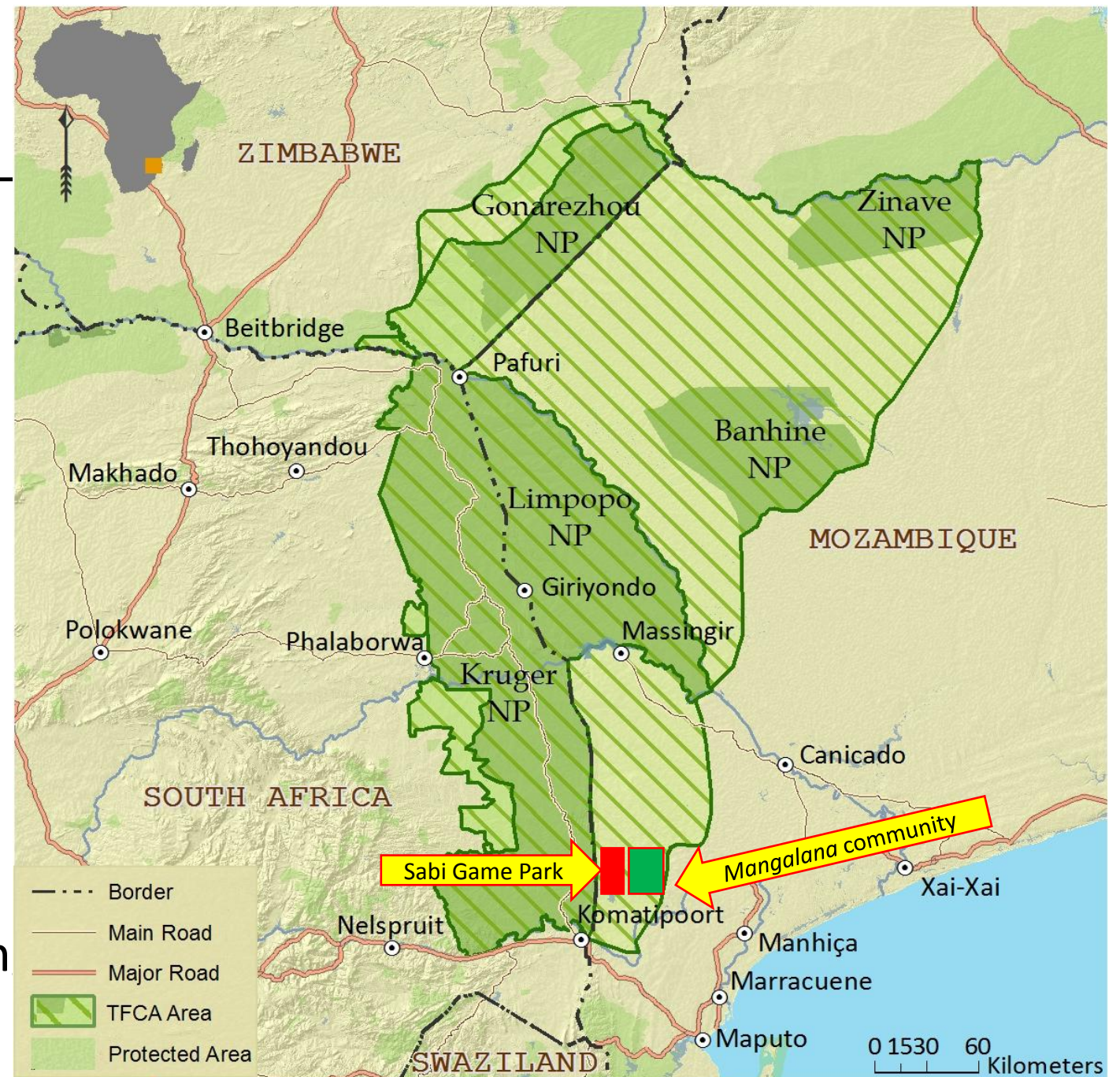
- Southern African Wildlife College
 - Established a CBNRM Training Section
 - with WWF / USAID support
- Focusing on “learning-by-doing”
- Few effective CBNRM programmes in place
- Therefore, setting up “model” learning sites, e.g. Mangalana in Mozambique
 - Governance
 - Community empowerment and benefits sharing
 - Resource protection






Background

- Agriculture, fishing and hunting - major livelihood strategy:
- A rural place with no infrastructure facilities:
- 382 households
- 700- 1000 total population
- Divided into 5 villages
- Marginalised and devastated by civil war:
- 2002: Sabie Game Reserve (private owned, relocated people).
- People lost access to their grazing land and ancestral sites





Partnership (WWF/SAWC/SGP)

Five villages Mangalane community
(700-1000 people)

Sabie Game Park (SGP - privately
owned reserve)

Houses for relocated people

Clinics, schools, water provision

Historically poor relations –

Loss of access to water, grazing,
grave sites

Broken promises

Human wildlife conflict issues

Southern African Wildlife College
(SAWC) CBNRM Unit to improve
governance and relationships



2013

Situational analysis

- Livelihoods
- Governance dashboard
- Participatory Rural Appraisal

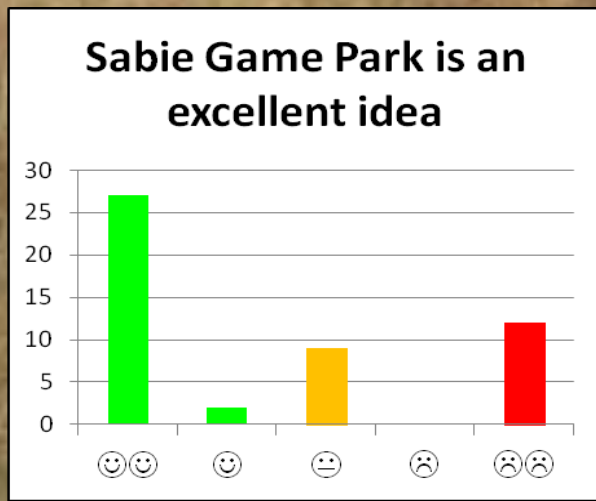
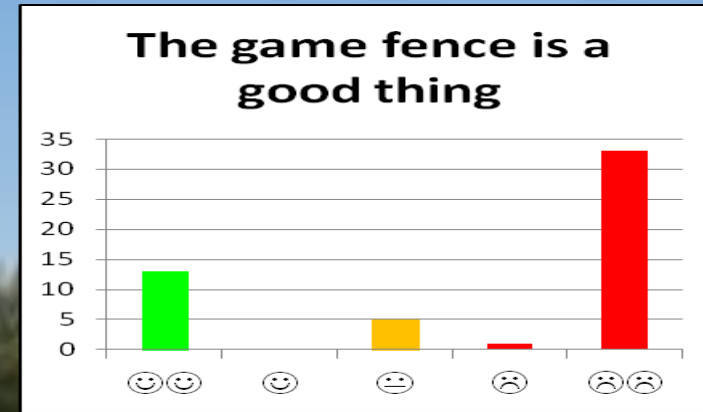
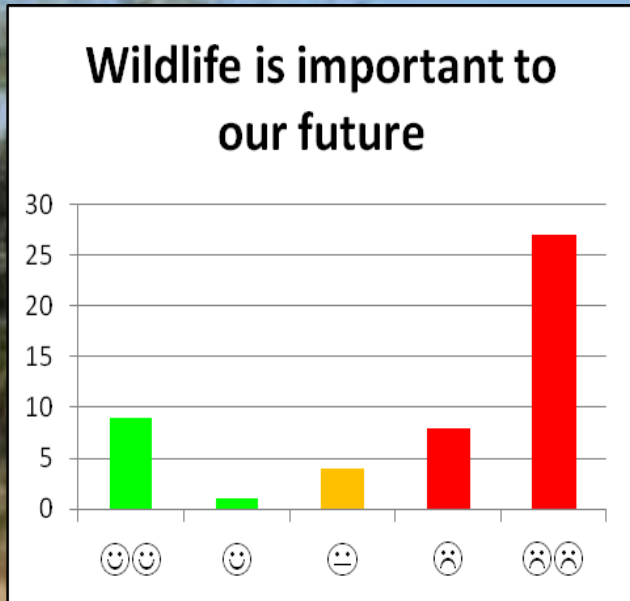
Governance training and established village structures

Involved private sector



Mangalane Trainees

Before project, people in Mangalane did not understand value of wildlife (2013)



POLICY SHIFT

2014

Unlocked money after 7 years
Shared 20% of revenue
from Sabie Game Park with
community
Over 300 Households
received cash dividend av.
R500

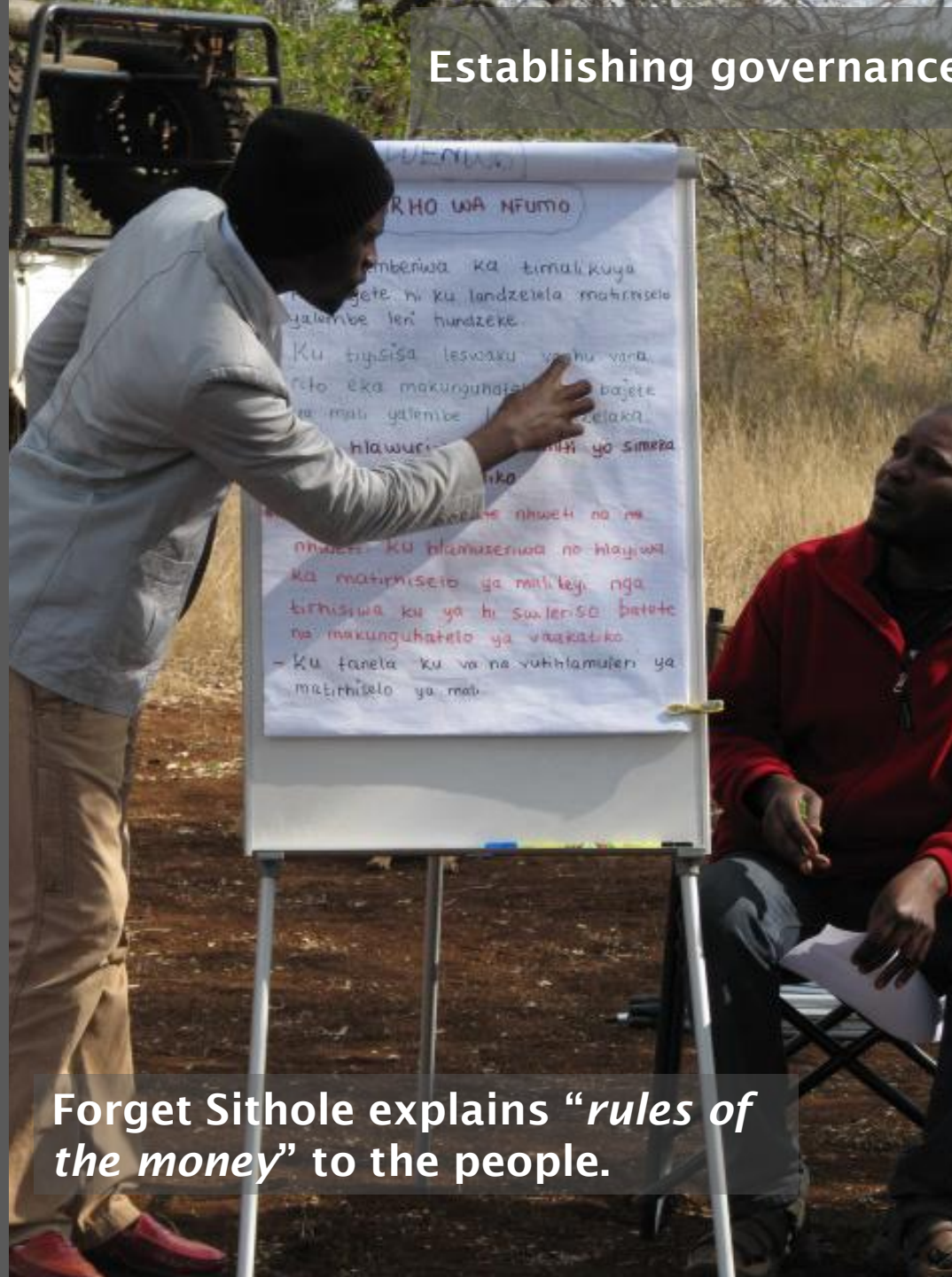
Attitudes have changed

- More dialogue
- Willing to set up community scouts / village protection systems
- Rhino poaching discussed openly unlike in the past.

Will formally survey attitudes
in 2015



Establishing governance structures



Forget Sithole explains “*rules of the money*” to the people.



Mavanguana committee being introduced to community



RESULTS/ ACTIONS

2015

Rhino Fund created by Sabie Game Park

60% for community projects
(as decided by each village)

40% for community scouts
programme as a Village
Protection Unit

Performance Based

Community scouts

Community game conservancy

Community fire management

Usage of Rhino fund

☐ 60% — US\$12,000 = 360,000 (Rmt)
120,000

- Disburse equally to each village based on No. of Households.
- Community Projects → Allocate to Community Projects.
- Protecting Rhinos → Manage it like 20% Income.

☐ 40% — US\$ 8,000 = 240,000 (Rmt)
80,000

- Establish Village Anti-poaching Unit
- Recruit Community Based Scouts
- Performance Pay System
- Establish rules - operations system.

5 Villages: → 5 x 3 = 15

**BALANCING
SUSTAINABLE USE,
LOCAL COMMUNITY
AND TACKLING
ILLEGAL WILDLIFE
TRADE**



Key findings of our work:

- Local people will **protect wildlife** if they **own it**, have access and are given necessary legislative and policy powers to do so.
- **Trophy hunting and distribution of revenues** is supporting CBNRM programmes (Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and now Mozambique and south Africa)
- Communities should retain at least **100% of revenues**, allowed to make own choices of use- including cash



Community initiative to combat wildlife crimes



PARTNERSHIPS



NEXT STEPS

- Rigorous Village governance (as a model for training)
 - constitutions;
 - conformance monitoring
 - financial management
- Community scouts Programme for wildlife and livestock (as a model for training)
- Income generation / alternative livelihoods (wildlife / tourism / agriculture)
- Performance monitoring

Emerging successes

- Mangalane community project shows people can easily **change, adapt and adjust** to new scenarios.
- Where **ownership** is guaranteed, the community will take **legitimate choices** to manage , and protect wildlife resources;
- Governments and international bodies such as CITES should understand the social needs of the rural communities, **where hunting has stopped, communities have lost income (meat, jobs and cash)- reaction has been poaching.**



Wildlife , money and jobs



