



7th African Wildlife Consultative Forum
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1. Official Opening

The meeting was officially opened by Mr. Negumbo the Under Secretary for the Ministry of Environment and Tourism on behalf of the Minister the Honorable Netumbo Nandi Ndaitwah.

SCI and SCIF Vice President Joseph Hosmer responded to the Minister's speech.

1.1 Issues raised in the opening speeches include the following:

- 1.1.1 In September 2007 Namibia hosted the workshop to develop best practices and guidelines for trophy hunting in southern Africa. Namibia is once more privileged to host this meeting.
- 1.1.2 The theme of the meeting is on the conservation of the African lion which is of cultural, economic and ecological significance. The hunting industry generates profits for farmers and communities and supports conservation efforts.
- 1.1.3 Retaliatory killings of lions pose the greatest threat to the lion population in Africa and these calls for a strategic approach to lion management and conservation which includes the enhancement of farmers' tolerance.
- 1.1.4 Namibia has close to 1,000 free ranching lions roaming over some 170,000 sq. km.
- 1.1.5 Namibia does not support captive breeding and canned hunting should not be permitted. The AWCF should be applauded for supporting the developing of best practices in trophy hunting.
- 1.1.6 The AWCF is commended for creating a forum for transparent dialogue and the basis for exceptional collaboration in southern Africa. There is need for an African wide synergy as well. The African agreement and vote on major wildlife issues should be unified and backed by transparent dialogue. Namibia is committed to improving and strengthening relationships with other wildlife authorities in other African range States.
- 1.1.7 In an effort to enhance an understanding of the role of SCI and SCIF in promoting hunting and conservation activities, the following issues were put across:
 - (i) SCI advocates for the hunter and SCIF advocates for wildlife conservation. The executive committees of SCI and SCIF have commended the SCIF Africa programme for being responsive to stakeholder needs and using resources efficiently in the process.
 - (ii) SCI is an influential group who protects the rights of hunters and has offices in Arizona, and Ottawa (Canada). SCI Foundation is focused on wildlife conservation, conservation education, and humanitarian services and has offices in Washington D.C., Pretoria (South Africa), an International Wildlife Museum Arizona, and education campuses in Wyoming, Minnesota, Maine and Iowa. The Education Campus trains teachers who teach children and about wildlife conservation, aquatic and

wetlands ecology, wildlife ecology, environmental ethics, natural resource management and state wildlife conservation practices.

- (iii) SCI has approximately 55,000 members and 200 chapters. There are 25 chapters in Europe but the majority of Chapters are in the United States and Canada. The Chapters raise money on a local basis and 70% of this is used locally. There are 100 staff, 300 volunteers and an annual budget of USD 30 million.
- (iv) Both SCI and SCIF recognize the influence of CITES and are set to help demonstrate the impacts of sustainable use.

1.2 Issues raised in the discussion following the official opening speeches

- 1.2.1 It is too early to say what the position of the in-coming new administration in the USA is on hunting. There do not seem to be reasons for serious concern in the overall picture of hunting.
- 1.2.2 Grants for the purposes of capacity building are available from SCIF on a proposal basis. These need to be submitted by February of each year for consideration by the Conservation Committee with feedback notified by April May of the same year.

1.3 Issues raised from the SCIF presentation on “African lion focus and deliverables” by Bill Moritz

- 1.3.1 Trade and sustainable use was a dominant issue at CITES COP 14. The sale of African elephant ivory has taken place 14 months after COP 14. The lion is expected to be a big issue at COP 15. There is the need to identify key issues and prioritize efforts.
- 1.3.2 The international workshop on Non Detriment Finding (NDF) called for by CITES COP 14 will take place in the 3rd week of November 2008 in Mexico. The workshop will focus on reviewing case studies on NDF and may come up with guidelines as a framework for preparing NDF findings. This is of serious concern as the guidelines may be insisted on as a basis for scientific determination.
- 1.3.3 At COP 14 there was resistance to a working group on the role of hunting and wildlife conservation on livelihoods. It is vital to appreciate the role of hunting and wildlife conservation in livelihoods and CBNRM is central to this.
- 1.3.4 SCIF is proud to participate in strategic planning in the region and will be willing to assist in meeting any needs identified in consultation with the hunting industry.
- 1.3.5 SCI and SCIF applaud the Governments for taking on board the industry as a critical partner especially at international forums such as CITES and the CBD.

1.4 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation by Bill Moritz

1.4.1 There is the need to be focused and to prioritize for efficient use of resources given the down turn in the world economy.

2. Presentations on African Lion Management, Research and Workshops

2.1 Issues raised in the IGF presentation on “African lion regional conservation strategies” by Philippe Chardonnet

- 2.1.1 Background events to the development of the West/Central African and Eastern/Southern African lion conservation strategies include:
- (i) The lion workshop in Limbe (Cameroon) in 2001 was followed by two continental lion surveys in 2002.
 - (ii) The classification of the African lion as *VULNERABLE* in the IUCN Red List of Species in 2004.
 - (iii) The request made to IUCN to organize participatory workshops to develop regional lion conservation strategies in 2004.
 - (iv) The West / Central African lion workshop which was held in Douala in 2005.
 - (v) The Eastern / Southern African lion workshop which was held in Johannesburg in 2006.
- 2.1.2 There are two sets of population estimates.
- (i) Estimates by Chardonnet et al. (2002) are 1 163 for West Africa; 2 815 for Central Africa; 15 744 for Eastern Africa and 19 651 for Southern Africa.
 - (ii) Estimates by Bauer and Van De Merwe (2004) are 850 for West Africa; 950 for Central Africa; 11 000 for Eastern African and 10 000 for Southern Africa.
- 2.1.3 The lion range for West and Central Africa is 1 million sq. km decreasing from a known historical range of 7.2 million sq. km. The range for Eastern and Southern Africa is 1.7 sq. km having decreased from a historical range of 12 000 sq. km.
- 2.1.4 West and Central Africa have 20 Lion Conservation Units (LCUs) over 70% of the lion range and of these 12 are potentially viable. Eastern and Southern African have 66 LCUs over 61% of the lion range with 35 being potentially viable.
- 2.1.5 Threats to the lion population in West and Central Africa include: (i) loss, degradation and fragmentation of lion habitats, (ii) decline of the lion’s wild prey base and (iii) human lion conflict.
- 2.1.6 Threats to the lion populations in Eastern and Southern African include: (i) reduction in lion range and numbers, (ii) indiscriminate killing of lions, (iii) hunting of lion prey for subsistence and bush meat trade, (iv) small population size and (v) livestock encroachment.

2.2 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation by Philippe Chardonnet

- 2.2.1 Although the wording of the strategic goals between the West / Central African and the Eastern / southern African lion conservation strategies is different, the goals are similar in calling for sustainable use and conservation of the African lion. Furthermore, the threats between the two sub regions are similar.
- 2.2.2 There is an amazing agreement in problems and respective solutions between the Eastern and Southern African countries. This is in clear disagreement with the Kenyan / Mali proposal on the lion, calling for the listing of the African lion on Appendix II, submitted to CITES COP 13 for consideration by the Parties.
- 2.2.3 The strategies have been published by IUCN / SSC / Cat Specialist Group. The strategies provide an overall guide for setting up conservation systems for the lion at the national level. Countries are in the process of developing national conservation strategies and plans. Some countries need to be encouraged to complete and implement their plans.
- 2.2.4 The meeting agreed that despite the observation that the national level is a critical entry point, the development of the Pan African strategy is still of political expediency.
- 2.2.5 The workshops were participatory and attended by key stakeholders including communities; hence the views of the communities were taken on board.
- 2.2.6 Lion population estimates and Lion Conservation Units were derived at using information largely obtained in 2002. Where there is recent information such as in Mozambique there are clear variations in the information. It is important for countries to set up monitoring systems as a vehicle for updating data and recording trends.
- 2.2.7 The differences in lion populations and densities between West / Central Africa and Eastern / Southern Africa may reflect different management approaches. The threats between the two sub regions are similar: habitat encroachment by landholders, habitat degradation from overgrazing, revenge killings, etc.; yet countries from the sub regions have responded differently. Countries in Eastern and Southern Africa have frameworks that promote economic and other incentives for landholders to encourage tolerance and co-existence with lions at the local level.

2.3 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation of research techniques on the lion.

- 2.3.1 A questionnaire survey involves stakeholders in data collection. Even in cases where stakeholders are not literate but have a lot of knowledge, the one involved can ask and record from these people.

2.4 Issues raised in the presentation on “Estimating lion status and distribution in Southern Botswana as a case study” by Cyril Taolo.

- 2.4.1 The high number of lion kills from human lion conflicts in the Southern Conservation Zone due to the expanding livestock population has been a cause for concern. This called for a survey of the lion population.
- 2.4.2 The survey was carried out through baited calling stations with playbacks of recorded sounds of a distressed buffalo and a hyena on a kill. Calling was done between 18.00hrs and 01.00 hrs. Estimates were also done from spoor counts.
- 2.4.3 Lions that responded to calling were aged and sexed according to following categories: (i) >4 years adult, (ii) 2-4 years sub adult, and (iii) < 2 years cub. The total coverage area was calculated within a 3.5 km radius around each calling station.
- 2.4.4 Lions were generally confined to the protected areas within the Southern Conservation Zone. The sub adult ratio for the whole survey was 1:0.67. Recruitment into the adult life was especially low in Tsau which may be a consequence of killing of sub-adults which leave the protected area to prey on livestock.

2.5 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on: on “Estimating lion status and distribution in Southern Botswana as a case study”.

- 2.5.1 No questionnaire was used in the study and spoor counting was carried out once a month.
- 2.5.2 Some hunting companies are assisting in spoor counting in their concessions as a routine.
- 2.5.3 What is the plan in the region for sub adults that leave prides and raid livestock? This interesting question in view of the high numbers of sub adults that get killed in human lion conflicts such as along the veterinary cordon fence south of Etosha National Park was postponed to group discussion but was unfortunately not followed up.

2.6 Issues raised in the presentation on Ecology and behavior techniques for the African lion by Josephine Henghali

- 2.6.1 Reliable research methods are central to data collection for effective lion conservation strategies.
- 2.6.2 A questionnaire survey is fairly cheap, collects a lot of information from many people, over a large area and in a short time.
- 2.6.3 Direct observation collects first hand information but is time demanding.
- 2.6.4 Tracking e.g. through spoors, roars and radio collaring is another effective technique. Advancement of radio collar lightens the load of wildlife researchers. Cellular collars can be scheduled to take GPS coordinates at preferred intervals and send sms through the internet. A user downloads data through the internet on Hawk software. Cellular collars have No –Go functionality.

Cellular tracking can be of use in monitoring the movement of lions to areas with livestock. This is practical in terms of early warning.

- 2.6.5 Identification through natural features, scars, color and hot branding markings is also commonly used.
- 2.6.6 Scat analysis is used to identify prey species that could not be distinguished from kill site

2.7 Issues raised in the IGF presentation on “Human lion conflict in Africa; a review and insight from literature and field experience” by Philippe Chardonnet

- 2.7.1 Human wildlife conflict (HWC) occurs when wildlife requirements overlap with those of human populations.
- 2.7.2 The forms of human lion conflict (HLC) include: (i) predation on livestock, (ii) attacks on humans and (iii) predation on endangered species.
- 2.7.3 Biases in reporting HLC cases include: (i) under reporting, (ii) overestimation.
- 2.7.4 The roots of HLC include: (i) the habitat factor such as desertification, agricultural expansion, pastoral issues, (ii) the prey factor such as availability of prey with reduced availability leading to alternative prey such as livestock, competition for prey between the lion and humans, (iii) the lion factor such as change in behavior and reduced fear for humans, and (iv) the human factor such as political insecurity, habitat modification, attitudes and perceptions, etc.
- 2.7.5 Mitigation processes include: (i) Human management issues such as providing relevant information, teaching and training of stakeholders on lion management issues etc., (ii) compensation schemes which can be direct or indirect (such as incentives), (iii) livestock management such as vigilance, guarding, enclosures, herd management, (iv) lion management which can be lethal or non lethal, and environmental management e.g. increasing alternative prey, and land use planning.
- 2.7.6 Decision making frameworks cover: (i) investigation of the PAC issues, (ii) analysis of the problem, and (iii) deciding on some management options to implement.

2.8 Issues raised in the discussion following the IGF presentation

- 2.8.1 In the HLC situation, there is generally more interest on the impacts of the lion on the human being and much less attention paid to the needs of the lion. This is largely due to issues of food security and human perceptions. This skewed situation reflects failure to put socio-economic issues in the proper perspective. This is what has led to the disappearance of the lion, for example, in India and on the Arabian coast.

- 2.8.2 Within Zimbabwe the cheetah and the leopard were saved from extermination by farmers following the adoption of a framework that gave farmers custodial rights and the right to benefit financially from these predators.
- 2.8.3 In the situation in which the landholder can easily out-compete the lion, the lion can only survive by paying its way. This needs to go together with education and awareness activities and incentives that will lead to the change in behavior of the stakeholder.

2.9 Issues raised in the presentation on “ZIMOZA Human and wildlife conflict and significance” by C. Jonga of the CAMPFIRE Association

- 2.9.1 Human and wildlife conflict (HWC) is a major obstacle to community support for conservation.
- 2.9.2 Masoka is located in Lower Guruve District of Zimbabwe in the Mid-Zambezi Valley bordering with Mozambique. The area has 387 households.
- 2.9.3 The size of the hunting area is 400 000 ha, with two hunting camps. The 2007 / 8 trophy quota was 11 elephants, 43 buffalos, 3 lions and 7 leopards.
- 2.9.4 The destruction of crops and threat to human life by wildlife (elephant, buffalo, lion) remains a significant problem. Conflict is exacerbated by: (i) collapse of solar powered fences, (ii) poor management of reported HWC cases, (iii) ineffective beating of drums and noise makers, and (iv) ineffective disturbance shooting hampered by inadequate ammunition and habituation of elephants.
- 2.9.5 Masoka is now a pilot site for the “Ameliorating Human Elephant Conflict in Zimbabwe and Selected Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas in Southern Africa” project with support from Resource Africa - South Africa, the SCIF and CAMPFIRE Association.
- 2.9.6 The project is focused on: (i) training on Human and Elephant Conflict mitigation, using a locally manufactured chilli gun, with support from Bio-Hub, and (ii) carrying out an in-depth scoping exercise to identify gaps and capacity needs to consolidate existing HWC mitigation efforts, and to improve livelihoods for the Masoka community.
- 2.9.7 There is a proposed Zimbabwe-Mozambique-Zambia (ZiMOZA, TFCA) workshop for key stakeholders in each country to be funded by the SCIF. The workshop will involve communities to seek local opinion/experience, engage regional and global partners, and disseminate findings.

2.10 Issues raised in the discussion following the CAMPFIRE Association presentation on “ZIMOZA Human and wildlife conflict and significance”

- 2.10.1 The Masoka is a resilient community. The CAMPFIRE initiative in the community was running strong despite lack of official support for some 10 years or so.
- 2.10.2 The Masoka community piloted a direct payment system in which they receive funds on a regular basis directly from the Operator instead of the funds being

- channeled through the Rural District Council. This has increased income 10 fold. The lesson is that when benefits get to the community, the community does a better job. This is in contrast to a community close to Hwange National Park. Following a 3 year moratorium of hunting the lion in the area, the lion population increased and became a nuisance to the community which, because they did not benefit, killed most of the lions.
- 2.10.3 The last elephant population survey in the main elephant range of Zimbabwe was supported by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF).
 - 2.10.4 Masoka is a success story in comparison to the Binga RDC which has departed from established principles and appropriate governance systems. For example, in Binga the community vandalized fences around fields and homesteads which were erected at a huge cost.
 - 2.10.5 The Masoka community is not traditionally a cattle ranching community due to the prevalence of tsetse flies. Hence the increase in income has not led to the increase in cattle with negative effects due to cattle competing with wildlife for habitats.
 - 2.10.6 There are 387 households in the Masoka village. Wildlife management uses wildlife benefits from hunting to advance the community infrastructure. Approximately 8% of the community's total revenue to build the community came from trophy hunting. Stakeholder and training meetings have taken place to discuss human-wildlife conflict mitigation.
 - 2.10.7 We should not expect hunting to provide the full complement of community needs. These should be complemented by other income generating activities.

2.11 Issues raised in the presentation by Mr. Richard Diggle on: “Conservancies and human wildlife conflict in Namibia: challenges and progress”

- 2.11.1 The presentation and comprehensive details are recorded in the disc “AWCF Namibia 2008” that was presented to all participants
- 2.11.2 Elephant: Trophy value = 90000 Namibian; Meat Value = 28000 N for 3180 kg
- 2.11.3 Community based monitoring system uses an “event” book for the community to record human wildlife conflict on a regular basis.
- 2.11.4 Human Animal Conservancy Self Insurance Scheme:
 - i. The conservancy manages their own scheme, *not* the state
 - ii. Conservancy *must* contribute financially to the scheme
 - iii. Payments linked to affordability *not* value of claims and losses
 - iv. Claims paid *only if* mitigation actions were taken by the farmer
- 2.11.5 Caprivi is a success and Kasika not a success because of the difference in realized benefits of wildlife value. Kasika does not see any benefits from wildlife.

2.12 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on: “Conservancies and human wildlife conflict in Namibia: challenges and progress”

- 2.12.1 Chillies have been found effective in reducing the number of human elephant conflict incidences. These can be: (i) mixed with elephant dung used as chilli bombs, (ii) applied with oil and hung on pieces of cloth on fences, or (iii) used in combination.
- 2.12.2 It is critical to get financial assistance to farmers to help raise the level of tolerance in human wildlife conflict situations.
- 2.12.3 To date the insurance schemes have only paid to assist with funeral costs. There is no compensation for lost life yet and no assistance with education of the children of the deceased. However, conservancies have some money which can be paid out as dividends to cover the other areas of concern.

2.13 Issues raised in the presentation on the “Status and distribution of the lion (*Panthera leo*) in Zimbabwe” Dr. Madzikanda

- 2.13.1 The lion population estimated at 1 800 has been steady and increasing, as evidenced by increased sightings, in the past three years. The bulk of the numbers are in protected areas. This does not include those in captive breeding. The population estimates by Bauer are slightly less than the actual population in the wild.
- 2.13.2 There is new information on the distribution of lions in Zimbabwe. A pride of 7 lions has been located in the Nyanga National Park.
- 2.13.3 A hunting moratorium on lion hunting in North West Matabeleland will be lifted in January 2009. The lion population in the areas has increased as evidenced by increased sightings.
- 2.13.4 Major threats to the lion population include: (i) livestock and human encroachment, and (ii) revenge killings.
- 2.13.5 A national lion conservation strategy is in place. Key stakeholders including communities participated in the workshop that was convened to develop the national lion conservation strategy.
- 2.13.6 There had been a worry that the lion population in the Hwange area had declined. The trophy quality began to deteriorate and a moratorium was placed on the hunting of lions in 2004. Only mature males can be hunted.
- 2.13.7 In 2007, 5 people were killed by lions; 2 people were killed this year at Chirundu border post while sleeping in the open.
- 2.13.8 A PAC data base is in place. Capacity for capture and translocation exists in the country.
- 2.13.9 Sport hunting is not used to address human lion conflict issues.

2.14 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on the “Status and distribution of the lion (*Panthera leo*) in Zimbabwe” H. Madzikanda

- 2.14.1 There is a difficulty with the captive breeding programme. The challenge lies on how to handle mature animals that are no longer useful to the walking safaris.

- 2.14.2 The country does not permit sport hunting in PAC activities. Experience has shown that the hunter waits until he sees a quality trophy animal which may not be the one involved in the reported PAC incident. This compromises PAC efficiency through shooting the wrong animal because of the delay in response. Response time to human wildlife conflict needs to improve.
- 2.14.3 The Chirundu border post incident is unfortunate. However, there are clear signs that the area is a wildlife reserve and people move at their own risk.

3. Country Reports on African Lion Management, Research and Workshops

3.1 NAMIBIA: Issues raised in the presentation on: “Conservation strategy for the lion (*Panthero leo*) in Namibia” and the Namibian national report by Russell Taylor.

- 3.1.1 The second regional workshop for the lion in Eastern and Southern Africa recommended the need for African lion range States to develop and implement national lion conservation and management plans.
- 3.1.2 The development of such country strategies is now underway. A workshop was held in Windhoek 10-11 September 2008 to develop the Namibian lion conservation strategy.
- 3.1.3 The workshop came up with the Vision: to *Ensure the long term conservation of the Namibian lion in a sustainable environment for the mutual benefit of present and future generations of people and lions* and the Goal: *to maintain viable free-ranging lion populations providing social and economic benefits to all Nambians.*
- 3.1.4 The workshop agreed on the strategic objectives as:
- (i) Policy: To improve, reform and implement policy, legislation and institutional frameworks that recognise and promote wildlife as an integral part of multiple land use systems, providing conservation-related socio-economic benefits across current and potential lion range.
 - (ii) Management: To ensure effective conservation and management of lions, their habitats and prey through identified needs, including research and monitoring.
 - (iii) Conflict mitigation: To reduce and minimize human/livestock conflicts with lions in a participatory, responsible and accountable manner.
 - (iv) Socio-economics: Analyze and distribute equitably, the costs and benefits of lion management, whilst optimizing wildlife-related net benefits to affected communities.
 - (v) Trade and regulation: To prevent illegal trade and to regulate consumptive use of lions and lion products.
- 3.1.5 Between 1999 and 2004, the national lion population in Namibia was estimated to be between 562 and 894 animals (Hanssen and Stander 2004). This is consistent with the 2002 estimate of 691 (Chardonnet 2002) and the 2004 estimate of 910

- (Bauer and Van Der Merwe 2004). Whilst population estimates may be deficient, it is probably safe to say there are no more than 1000 lions in the country.
- 3.1.6 Key viable lion population locations [defined as Lion Conservation Units (IUCN, 2006)] include: (i) Etosha-Kunene with an estimate of 315-595 lions over 55,500 sq. km., (ii) Kaudom-Caprivi with an estimate of 100 – 200 lions over 24,700 sq. km. Other populations occur in the Kalahari Game Lodge and Ongava GR areas.
- 3.1.7 Key issues and threats include:
- (i) While legally protected, current policy for lions is one of “hands off”
 - (ii) Effective lion, habitat and prey management is suffering from a lack of resources and carefully articulated research and monitoring needs.
 - (iii) There is no annual national level lion trophy quota. Permits are only issued to kill problem lions, which can then be used in Conservancies for trophy hunting.
 - (iv) Incompatible adjacent land uses, notably along the Etosha NP southern boundary where there is a poorly maintained Veterinary Cordon Fence, compounds conflict between commercial livestock production, game farms and wildlife conservation.
 - (v) In the eyes of many pastoral communities, the liability value of a lion still far outweighs its asset value. Individual households bear the costs of living with lions but tourism and hunting revenues are a community benefit.
 - (vi) Wildlife-related net benefits are not always or easily equitably distributed to affected households and communities. Hence marauding lions are trapped, poisoned and baited indiscriminately.
 - (vii) This can lead to illegal trade through unregulated killing and use of lions and lion products.
- 3.1.8 The Lion Action Plan will develop:
- (i) A set of targeted outputs and associated activities to address the issues and threats outlined above.
 - (ii) An activity-linked budget.
 - (iii) An implementation strategy and action plan that identifies a set of allocated roles and responsibilities.
 - (iv) Through the MET, this will include a National Coordinator and a Large Carnivore Management Association Lion Working Group
 - (v) Stakeholders include wildlife managers, researchers, land owners, Conservancy representation and conservation NGOs

3.2 NAMIBIA: Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on: “Conservation strategy for the lion (*Panthero leo*) in Namibia” and the Namibian national report by Russell Taylor.

- 3.2.1 The Namibian workshop convened in September 2008 to develop a national lion conservation strategy was attended by a good mix of key stakeholders. This made it possible for the workshop to look at a broad range of issues reflecting input from the broad range of stakeholders.

- 3.2.2 Is the Etosha National Park lion population at its maximum level? It was difficult to get a clear answer on this as there are many issues such as conflicting land uses, the need for policy to deal with these etc. that need clarification and an analysis of possible impact on the lion population status.
- 3.2.3 Namibia needs to develop a research framework to facilitate data collection and monitoring systems.

3.3 SWAZILAND: Issues raised in the presentation on “Swaziland’s big game parks report” and national report by Kathryn Wright

- 3.3.1 Lions were reintroduced into Swaziland from the Kruger National Park after their extirpation in Swaziland. Originally from Etosha National Park (Namibia), lions were introduced to Pilanesberg National Park and then Swaziland. The current lion population is 17 and this is restricted at Hlane Park, an electrified enclosure of approximately 2,000 hectares. Elephants are also restricted at Hlane Park.
- 3.3.2 The greater Hlane Park is 30,000 hectares in extent with a good lion prey base of wildebeest, impala, zebra, kudu, warthog, etc but lions and elephants have been confined due to the high risk of conflicts with humans.
- 3.3.3 Lions are fed carcasses from the greater Hlane Park, and they now associate feeding with humans and delivery vehicles.
- 3.3.4 Other protected areas in Swaziland are too small to house lions and elephants. However, the cultural value is very high as the lions are symbolic to the King and the elephants are symbolic to the Queen mother. They are also of tourist value, though the income from tourism activities is far below the cost incurred in supplementary feeding.
- 3.3.5 Swaziland does not allow high-fence hunting. They are willing to export live lions, possibly for live animal trade with zoos.

3.4 TANZANIA: Issues raised in the presentation of the Tanzanian national report by M.H. Madehele.

- 3.4.1 30% of the surface areas of Tanzania is dedicated to protected areas (PAs) which fall under the authority of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. There are 15 National Parks in which hunting is not allowed, which take up 4.4 % of this surface area.
- 3.4.2 There are 32 Game Reserves which take up 12.8% of the total surface area. Both consumptive use and non consumptive use is allowed in Game reserves. In addition, there are 4 Ramsar sites covering a total of 48,684.24 sq km.
- 3.4.3 Conservation areas such as Ngorongoro take up 0.88% of the surface area of Tanzania.
- 3.4.4 The following laws govern the administration of wildlife: (i) Wildlife Conservation Act, Cap 283 [R.E. 2002], (ii) The National Parks Act, [Cap 282 R.E. 2002] and (iii) the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Act, [Cap 284 R.E.2002]. These are administered by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

- 3.4.5 The estimated lion population of the country is 18,215 animals. Of this estimate, 13,000 animals were recorded from survey activities.
- 3.4.6 Threats to lion in Tanzania include: (i) ritual hunting, (ii) Problem Animal Control activities, (iii) road kills e.g. on the Mikumi highway and the TAZARA Railway. The impact of trophy hunting is minimal.
- 3.4.7 Species management activities include: (i) legislation which classifies the lion as protected, (ii) population monitoring activities, (iii) trophy hunting on the basis of quota allocations; the country has a quota of 320 lions.

3.5 TANZANIA: Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation of the Tanzanian national report.

- 3.5.1 Human lion conflicts (HLC) are high in the country due to extensive pastoralist and agricultural practices.
- 3.5.2 Problem Animal Control (PAC) is carried out by the anti-poaching unit made up of local authority staff and the Wildlife Protection Unit. Most PAC lions are old and make good trophies. High trophy quotas are set in PAC areas.
- 3.5.3 Except for speed humps, there is no system in place as yet to limit speed in highways passing through PAs.
- 3.5.4 There are three systems of benefit sharing in the wildlife sector. These follow:
 - (i) In the first scenario 25% of proceeds from hunting activities go to the Tanzanian Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF). This goes to the Wildlife Division for anti poaching activities outside PAs and in the Ngorongoro conservation area. 25% of the proceeds go through District Councils as direct payment to communities. The remaining 50% to the respective game reserves for conservation activities.
 - (ii) In the second scenario 25% goes to the Tanzanian Wildlife Protection Fund. The remaining 75% goes to Treasury and from Treasury 25% of this goes to local communities through District Councils.
 - (iii) In the third scenario a new policy allows the establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) on community land. Within each WMA Village Game Scouts, trained at the Training Centre for Village Game Scouts and Leaders, supervise and coordinate wildlife management activities. WMAs have legal use rights and enter into contractual arrangements with investors. 65% of income from wildlife management activities goes directly to the community. 15% is allocated to District Councils and 20 % goes to the Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism.

The applicability of each of these scenarios depends on the location of the area in question.

- 3.5.5 Tanzania has a general management plan for each park. This forms the basis for the management of the lion, as the country has no specific lion conservation strategy and plan. A Carnivore Conservation strategy is being developed.

- 3.5.6 Tanzanian law prohibits the hunting of female trophies and under age animals. There are fines and even imprisonment for a breach of these laws. For shooting under age elephants the fine can be as much as double the trophy fee.

3.6 TANZANIA: Issues raised in the presentation on “Overview of Tanzanian human lion conflict and mitigation measures” by M.H. Madehele

- 3.6.1 Tanzania is home to a high number of lions, owing to its extensive network of Protected Areas (PAs) and large tracts of relatively undisturbed wild lands that adjoin and extend well beyond PA boundaries (see Section 1.10).
- 3.6.2 WMAs have village leaders and game scouts that are trained to deal with PAC
- 3.6.3 The rural population is increasingly at a rate of 4-8% annually, especially amongst pastoralists, leading to increased numbers of cases on human-lion encounters and conflicts with rural communities.
- 3.6.4 Records from 7 districts with high human-lion conflicts indicate a minimum annual loss of 15 people resulting mainly from lion attacks.
- 3.6.5 Causes of human lion conflict include: (i) intra species competition for space and resources, (ii) increased human activities, (iii) low numbers of prey species in some habitats, (iv) increased human population, (v) habitat loss due environment degradation, and (v) human encroachment in areas adjacent to Pas.
- 3.6.6 Studies conducted in 2005 indicate high annual losses in southern, northern and central parts of the Tanzania.
- 3.6.7 As another form of HLC, each year young warriors from the *Maasai* (northern Tanzania) and *Barbeig* (central) pastoralist communities kill lions with spears-in display of bravery and courage-as a necessity for their ‘right of passage’ into manhood. The practice goes on unabated due to high secrecy behind these communities; and even when detected by authorities, the events may easily be framed and disguise acts of retaliatory (PAC) killings due to livestock theft (depredation).
- 3.6.8 Lions may be killed at any time where they are deemed a threat to life and, or property (Wildlife Act). Illegal harvest and trade in lion body parts are rare.
- 3.6.9 Tourist hunters are allowed to remove problems animals.
- 3.6.10 PAC strategies include: (i) capturing lion and translocating to other areas, (ii) shooting, (ii) hunting lion in areas with high HLCs, (iii) awareness creation among local communities, (iv) encouraging local communities to establish wildlife management areas (WMAs) on their village lands.

3.7 TANZANIA: Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on the human lion conflict situation in Tanzania.

- 3.7.1 Compensating community losses in HLC situations is difficult and controversial. The way forward is to build this in community wildlife ownership and benefit sharing schemes.

- 3.7.2 Hunters may be useful in PAC management e.g. through giving high trophy quotas to areas with high HLC incidences. However animals that are shot which are below age cannot be exported.

3.8 ZAMBIA: Issues raised in the presentation of the Zambian national report by Wilbroad Chansa

- 3.8.1 Zambia participated at: (i) the 13th Conference of the Parties to CITES where the Kenyan / Mali proposal on the African lion was debated extensively, and (ii) the Eastern / Southern African lion conservation workshop in 2006 which took place in Johannesburg.
- 3.8.2 In 2007 Zambia reviewed the status of the lion population in the country. The national lion population is estimated at 4,000 animals. This differs from the estimates by Philippe Chardonnet of 3,000 animals. The country has 8 Lion Conservation Units. These are in and around the main National Parks.
- 3.8.3 13% of the country surface area is under wildlife management areas.
- 3.8.4 Between 2005 and 2008, 18 lions were killed as a result of human lion conflicts.
- 3.8.5 The Zambian laws which provides for quota setting and regulations governing the import and export of trophies are effective.
- 3.8.6 A Draft lion conservation strategy has been distributed to stakeholders for comments. On 5th December a national workshop will be held to finalize the national conservation strategy. Some of the issues identified in the draft include: (i) threats such as encroachment and cropping activities, (ii) tsetse eradication and the potential increase in livestock numbers, (iii) dwindling prey species, (iv) human wildlife conflicts, (v) the development of management plans, (vi) poaching and snaring activities.

3.9 ZAMBIA: Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation of the Zambian national report

- 3.9.1 The difference in lion population numbers between the estimate of Philippe Chardonnet and that from recent studies by ZAWA is expected because recent studies are current.
- 3.9.2 Recommendation to update the 2002-2004 lion population estimates from Bauer and Chardonnet with surveys conducted not longer than 5 years apart.

3.10 ZAMBIA: Issues raised in the presentation on the human lion conflict situation in Zambia by W. Chansa

- 3.10.1 HLCs are of concern. If the perceived PAC animal is not killed, this promotes negative attitudes amongst the affected communities.

- 3.10.2 There have been 29 HLC cases reported this year (2008). Of the 29 cases, 18 were of revenge killings on the lion. Of these 12 lions were killed in Luangwa and 4 were killed in the Zambezi valley.
- 3.10.3 HLC mitigation measures include: (i) land use planning, (ii) community education and awareness programmes, (iii) translocation of the lions.

3.11 ZIMBABWE: Issues raised in the presentation on “Conservation and action plan for the lion (*Panthero leo*) in Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe’s National Report by Morris Mtsambiwa

- 3.11.1 Zimbabwe’s lion population is estimated to be between 1,000 and 1,700 animals within a range of 6,000 to 9,000 sq. km. This is mostly in protected areas.
- 3.11.2 Key issues that were considered in the development of the lion management strategy for Zimbabwe include:
- (i) Management and research, e.g. the need to understand the biology and ecology for the lion / lion habitat issues and prey needs / monitoring issues and data base requirements, etc.
 - (ii) Capacity within the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority for e.g. effective research and monitoring / management of PAC issues / management and implementation of CITES regulations / managing training needs, etc.
 - (iii) Human / lion conflicts, e.g. the need for rapid PAC response systems / collation and collection of information / investigating and setting in place effective mitigation mechanisms, including translocation, etc.
 - (iv) Captive breeding: the country has a market for young lions less than two years old for walking tourism. The problem lies in the disposal of the adult animals since they cannot be reintroduced into the wild.
 - (v) Trade and regulation: Issues include the need to ensure non-detriment findings related to lion trophy export quotas under CITES. The need to train and coordinate law enforcement officers (Immigration, Customs, Police) to identify lion specimens and understand conservation requirements. The need to review national legislation and policies. The need to set up systems to share information with other States.
 - (vi) Collaboration: Issues include the need to: Collaborate and standardize conservation approaches with neighbors / Share systems for data collection / communicate and share of information with neighbors
- 3.11.3 The vision for the Zimbabwe strategy is: Lions conserved and managed sustainably for their aesthetic, cultural and ecological values, and the socio-economic development of Zimbabwe
- 3.11.4 The Goal for the Zimbabwe is: To secure and where possible, restore as many viable lion populations as possible in Zimbabwe whilst mitigating their negative impacts and enhancing their value for the benefit of people through sustainable use.
- 3.11.5 In terms of implementing the strategy, the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority: (i) got Board approval for the strategy in December 2006, (ii)

appointed a National Lion Coordinator in December 2006 and (iii) the National Lion Coordinator is developing the framework for implementing the strategy.

3.12 BOTSWANA: Issues raised in the Botswana's national report by Cyril Taolo

- 3.12.1 In 2003 Botswana developed a predator management strategy which includes lions. The strategy has to be reviewed in light of discussions on changes in hunting administration in Botswana. The intention is to develop a strategy specific to lions.
- 3.12.2 Land use zones take into consideration ecological issues.
- 3.12.3 The estimated lion population for Botswana lies between 2,450 and 3,673 animals. This estimate is based on The Northern Conservation Zone alone has between 1,561 and 2,275 lions. The Southern Conservation Zone has between 899 and 1,370 lions. The lion population is low in the south west part of the country.
- 3.12.4 Major threats to lion include: (i) the indiscriminate killing of lions and (ii) livestock (human) encroachment.
- 3.12.5 Hotspots have been identified around the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, Khutse game Reserve, Kalahari Transfrontier Park and Makgadikgadi Pans National Park. Fencing to separate livestock and lions has been constructed around part of the latter two protected areas.
- 3.12.6 There are 5-6 lion mortalities reported due to rabies per annum

3.13 BOTSWANA: Issues raised in the discussion of the Botswana national report.

- 3.13.1 For effective lion management, the AWCF agreed on the need for data which will form the basis for informed decision making.
- 3.13.2 A predator conservation strategy may be more effective than a single species strategy since it is inclusive and allows an analysis of causes and trends in the process of animals regulating themselves.
- 3.13.3 Aesthetic and traditional values need to be taken on board in the development of lion conservation strategies.
- 3.13.4 In PAC approaches, the shooting of one lion per pride is designed to scare away the lions. As the lion keep coming back many lions will eventually be shot.

3.14 MALAWI: Issues raised in the presentation of the Malawi national report by P.C. Mbota

- 3.14.1 The presentation was based on the information compiled in response to a questionnaire sent out by the Safari Club International Foundation.
- 3.14.2 The Department of National Parks and Wildlife falls under the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Culture and has the responsibility for conservation and management of wildlife in Malawi.

- 3.14.3 Malawi has an area of approximately 118,484 sq. km
- 3.14.4 Malawi has five national parks which are Nyika, Kasungu, Lake Malawi, Liwonde and Lengwe; four wildlife reserves which are Vwaza Marsh, Nkhotakota, Majete, Mwabvi; and tree nature sanctuaries which are Lilongwe and Michiru. The national parks and wildlife reserves constitute 11% of total land area. Forest reserves make up another 10% of the total land surface area.
- 3.14.5 The lion population estimate is 35 to 62 individuals located in two national parks and two wildlife reserves. Philippe Chardonnet's estimate is 25 lions for the country. Lions have also been recently cited in Mafinga Hills, Mangochi and Namizimu forest reserves.
- 3.14.6 Malawi has no sport hunting on lions.
- 3.14.7 The lion is a protected species under the Wildlife Act. There is no national lion conservation strategy yet due to limited financial and human resources.
- 3.14.8 Threats to the lion include: (i) indiscriminate killing, (ii) small populations which reduce viability and (iii) livestock / human encroachment. Management strategies to address these threats are in place.

3.15 MALAWI: Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation of the Malawi nation report

- 3.15.1 Poachers are using wire from existing fences to snare lions.
- 3.15.2 It was clarified that only Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe participated in the database workshop for Wildlife Conservation Directorates.
- 3.15.3 With reference to Section 1.15.6 (AWCF 6 proceedings) it was also clarified that the issue of raising funding for conservation in southern Africa through the American Congressmen (Black Caucus) is still important and would be followed up.

3.16 Issues raised in the presentation on "Human lion conflict the situation in Malawi" by P.C. Mbotia

- 3.16.1 Malawi has 9 locations with lions. These cover National Parks, Wildlife Reserves and Forest Reserves. There are also three areas which are occasionally visited by lions.
- 3.16.2 A rogue lion killed 8 people in Kasungu National Park in one week. Two people have been killed in Mafinga Hills and one in Vipya Plateau over the last three years.
- 3.16.2 Strategies to mitigate human – lion conflicts include: (i) those focused on the lion such as lethal control, capture and translocation, and (ii) those focused on human management such as training. HLC have high emotional sensitivity.
- 3.16.3 Only 3 lions have been lethally removed in the last four years. There is no seasonal restriction on when a problem lion can be killed. There is also no restriction on sex and the method used.
- 3.16.4 Malawi has no provision as yet for trophy hunting.

3.17 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on the Human lion conflict situation in Malawi

- 3.17.1 Malawi is developing an elephant PAC strategy. This will also highlight issues of community and public awareness.
- 3.17.2 That a lion killed 8 people in one week does not reflect low management capacity. The situation was compounded due to low livestock population in the areas hence the lion just went for people, and the lion was elusive.

3.18 MOZAMBIQUE: Issues raised in the Mozambican national report by Francisco Pariela

- 3.18.1 The survey (Phase I) to review the status of knowledge on the African lion in Malawi has been carried out in partnership with IGF and SCIF. The following: (i) DPTur, DPA, Safari operators, DNAC, DNTF and local communities were consulted.
- 3.18.2 The second phase of the project includes conducting surveys to fill knowledge gaps identified in phase I and is now in progress. Information on other wildlife is also being collected in the current lion survey.
- 3.18.3 The information from Phase I and II will form the background information for a national workshop to develop a national conservation strategy for the lion.
- 3.18.4 Mozambique has 6 National parks, 6 game reserves, 12 coutadas and 2 community hunting areas. Key lion areas include Niassa Game Reserve and wilderness areas, Tchuma Tchato, the Gaza wilderness complex.
- 3.18.5 These are also high human lion conflict areas.
- 3.18.6 The country has 5 Lion Conservation Units.

3.19 MOZAMBIQUE: Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation of the Mozambique national report

- 3.19.1 There is a strong correlation between human lion incidences and the knowledge of the local people.

3.20 MOZAMBIQUE: Issues raised in the presentation on “Human lion conflict in Mozambique” by Francisco Pareira

- 3.20.1 16% of the total surface area of Mozambique is covered by protected areas.
- 3.20.2 Causes in HLC in Mozambique include: (i) competition for space, food and water, (ii) ecosystem degradation and bush meat harvesting, (iii) illegal hunting, and (iv) uncontrolled bush fires.
- 3.20.3 HLC incidences are recorded on specially designed forms by DNAC and sent to the Head Office twice a month. The information is fed into a database. 10 goats

were killed in the Limpopo; 11 goats and 2 people were killed in Quirimbas; and 5 lions were shot in Cabo Delgado.

- 3.20.4 Mitigation Measures include: (i) recruitment and training of new field rangers, (ii) establishment of permanent field posts in identified areas with high lion conflict rate, (iii) training of local communities and creating awareness in Human/Lion mitigation conflict, (iv) collaboration between Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of National Defence in PAC activities, (v) promoting community benefit from conservation with income of up to 20% of returns from trophy hunting activities, (vi) land use planning, and (vii) lethal control of the lion.

3.21 MOZAMBIQUE: Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on the HLC situation in Mozambique

- 3.21.1 The Memorandum of understanding between the Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Defence is a framework for involving the Ministry of Defense in law enforcement and PAC activities.

4. Breakout Sessions -- The AWCF Forum formed small groups (Group 1 and Group 2) to discuss the current most important needs in lion conservation/management, research and funding.

4.1 Group 2 presentation

- 4.1.1 Management needs in the context of lion conservation include:
- (i) sharing information on lion ecology,
 - (ii) coordinating the management of lions within and across borders,
 - (iii) developing and / or completing and implementing national lion management plans by Jan. 2010,
 - (iv) developing and consolidating awareness and media strategies for the region,
 - (v) improving information sharing on lions between governments and stakeholders (Professional Hunters, Tourists, tour guides etc.),
 - (vi) conducting comprehensive awareness programmes on human lion conflict to enhance human tolerance of lion presence,
 - (vii) facilitating the development of compatible land use plans that address / recognise presence of wildlife in areas of potential human wildlife conflict,
 - (viii) establishing criteria for lion hunting to ensure sustainable lion utilization, and
 - (ix) identify / developing mechanism to capture relevant information on human lion conflict.
- 4.1.2 Lion research needs and recommendation cover:

- (i) comprehensive assessment of lion status (abundance) and distribution in the region,
 - (ii) assessing demographic factors – sources of mortality,
 - (iii) monitoring lion movements between PAs and areas outside PAs and cross border movements,
 - (iv) developing a regional centre for lion research,
 - (v) developing and sharing information on alternative lion control methods,
 - (vi) building capacity in lion research and management in the region,
 - (vii) reviving and making use of indigenous knowledge on human lion conflict.
- 4.1.3 Lion funding needs and recommendations cover:
- (i) building capacity in lobbying for funds in countries of the region,
 - (ii) identifying potential funding sources, and
 - (iii) lobbying for funding for lion research and management programmes through AWCF/SCI and other supporting institutions.

4.2 Group 1 presentation

- 4.1.1 On lion management regimes. There is the need for lion management regimes to cover both protected areas and areas outside PAs. Critical issues in PAs cover the need to understand:
- (i) carnivore guilds
 - (ii) habitat needs and changes
 - (iv) prey species need and changes
 - (v) carrying capacity levels.
- 4.1.2 Critical issues outside PAs include:
- (i) the need to develop a framework of incentives for people living with wildlife; for this cost benefit analysis is important
 - (ii) land planning to accommodate the needs of wildlife and rural farmers
 - (iii) the need for land use planning including at a regional scale
 - (iv) to promote user access rights to the lowest resource management regime.
- 4.1.3 The threshold of tolerance of communities is determined by incentives and the delegated power and authority to make decisions at the local level.
- 4.1.4 Research needs cover:
- (i) The economics of lion conservation,
 - (ii) The biology of the lion including measures of abundance, population trends, dispersal rates, social behavior.
 - (iii) Setting up monitoring programs which can be simple and robust.
 - (iv) Issues to meet CITES requirements such as understanding the biology of the lion as in 1.38.4 (ii), trophy quality, Catch / Effort analysis, etc.
 - (v) Human population growth
 - (vi) Supply of equipment such as trophy measuring kits.
 - (vii) The Botswana lion strategy documents can form good information documents to CITES.
- 4.1.5 Training and capacity building at different levels are important.

- 4.1.6 Range States need to have a pre-CITES meeting in order to develop common strategy / approach to CITES COP 15.
 - 4.1.7 In view of the many activities of AWCF now taking place it is now opportune for AWCF to have a strategic program for Africa. This will help the AWCF to respond to the broad issues surrounding hunting and conservation at the national, regional and international levels.
- 4.2 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on Groups I and II reports cover the following:**
- 4.2.1 The AWCF endorsed the presentations from both groups.
 - 4.2.2 The AWCF recommended that each country's lion management strategies need to be finalized before January 2010 in preparation for CITES CoP15.
 - 4.2.3 The AWCF recommended the preparation of CITES Information documents to communicate the progress made with lion management plans. This document can be submitted to the CITES Secretariat at any time before the CoP15 convenes; however, it would be helpful if these were translated into the three CITES languages in order to reach a wider audience well in advance. Such a document may prevent a proposal to uplist the lion.
 - 4.2.4 The AWCF endorsed the need for a strategic framework for the AWCF Africa program. Resource Africa, the Campfire Association, and PHASA were requested to, as soon as possible, convene a meeting and develop the AWCF strategic meeting for the Africa program.

5 Professional Hunting Associations Session

5.1 Issues raised in the presentation on "Lion hunting in South Africa" by P. Butland

- 5.1.1 South Africa has the greatest number of lions in Africa.
- 5.1.2 Canned lion shooting is embarrassing and fuels the anti-hunting brigade. In 2001 PHASA condemned captive breeding and does not consider canned hunting to be a form of hunting. There is no control on the methods and it is subject to abuse.
- 5.1.3 In May 2006 PHASA decided to take action against members who practice canned lion hunting.
- 5.1.4 In 2004 the South African Government decided to act against the practice and set up a consultative process and came up with the Torch legislation. PHASA was part of the consultative process. The Lion Breeders Association has taken the Govt to court and the issue is still in the courts.
- 5.1.5 Some provisions of the Torch legislation include: (i) lion are not to be hunted within two years of being introduced, (ii) Lions are not to be hunted in an area less than 1 000 ha, (iii) the hunting of a drugged animal is not allowed.

5.2 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on “Lion hunting in South Africa”

- 5.2.1 The extent of captive breeding is not known, but there could be over 4,000 captive bred lions in South Africa.

5.3 Issues raised in the meeting of the representatives of Hunting Associations

- 5.3.1 The AWCF has turned out to be an important forum for exchanging views. Reno presents another opportunity for a meeting. Mr. Peter Butland was requested to spear head the development of a communications framework for the hunting associations.
- 5.3.2 Each national association is to develop a national code of conduct. The SADC protocol on wildlife will give the legal basis for developing national codes of conduct. The Code of conduct will help to get the hunting industry more acceptable and will help to bring disadvantaged groups into the mainstream of hunting.
- 5.3.3 All Associations are on a strong membership drive. However, there is no real need for anybody who does not want to be a member. Namibia may provide for compulsory membership through legislation.
- 5.3.4 There is need for funding to implement lion conservation strategies. Stakeholders on the ground need access to funding. SCI was requested to facilitate meeting of Southern African leaders with USA congressmen especially the Black Caucus.
- 5.3.5 The Namibian Minister did a good job for the region when he met the EU in the run up to CITES COP 14.
- 5.3.6 The document submitted by SCI to the Hunting Associations to deal with conflict situations is a good baseline for conflict resolution. The AWCF agreed that members need to make use of the document.
- 5.3.7 Namibia is learning from other countries in the region on the allocation of quotas.

5.4 Issues raised in the discussion following the report back on the outcome of the meeting of the representatives of Hunting Associations.

- 5.4.1 In Zimbabwe, quotas are allocated after a participatory workshop of key stakeholders. Individuals present a proposed allocation for a year. Neighbours need to be present to sanction. The Parks authority then uses trends to finalize the quota allocation. Zimbabwe has a quota for 500 leopards but the actual off take is 180. Quota allocation on subdivided land e.g. Gwayi Conservancy is set on the basis that animals retain the same range.
- 5.4.2 Does failure to meet the quota mean that the leopard population is low / declining? According to the situation in Zimbabwe this may not be the case. The quota for 500 for Zimbabwe was based on the study by Rowen Martin and Tom

- de Muelenaer, and this quota has not been realised. Leopard hunting success rate has been found to be much higher when leopards are hunted with hounds than with traditional approaches. This may actually prove that the hunting method plays an important role with traditional hunting systems being inefficient as far as the leopard is concerned.
- 5.4.3 Namibia is exhausting her quota due to high demand. There is also a system in place to reduce the quota allocation.
 - 5.4.4 In Botswana the Government allocates all quotas which are based on aerial surveys / ground counts / spoor counts and consultations with private landholders. Botswana has a healthy leopard population and a quota of 130. Of this 40 is allocated to concessions and 25 to private land.
 - 5.4.5 Most hunting in South Africa takes place on private land. Leopard (75), elephant (200) and rhino (5) are the only species that are assigned quotas. All others hunted on private land are not assigned a quota.
 - 5.4.6 In terms of taking the issues of “best practices” forward: (i) the report from the “Workshop on Best Practices” which was held in Namibia in September 2007, will be circulated to the Steering Committee that was set up in Dar Es Salaam, (ii) The Steering committee will then finalise the document, (iii) each country will implement according to its national legislation, and (iv) Professional Associations are to be involved at all times.
 - 5.4.7 South Africa has “Hunting Norms and Standards” that focus on principles much like in the EU Hunting Charter.
 - 5.4.8 Countries could include in the national codes of conduct some requirements of Multilateral Environment Agreements.
 - 5.4.9 Mozambique wishes to have a strong hunting association but this is proving to be a challenge. The AWCF requested the President of NAPHA (Mr. Diethelm Metzger) to communicate with Mr. Adamo Valy to see if the SCI can assist in this matter.
 - 5.4.10 The AWCF emphasized that it is critical for Associations to get legal / official support from Governments to enhance communication / collaboration with the relevant authorities.
 - 5.4.11 The issue raised in Pemba at AWCF 6 for the Safari Industry to be integrated into national strategies needs to be followed up at national level between operators and the Governments.

6 Presentations and Reports on Current Trade Regulations, CITES, Progress of African Programs and Sustainable Use

- 6.1 Issues raised in the presentation: “US Fish and Wildlife Service International Permit and Trade Issues” by Timothy Van Norman**

- 6.1.1 The Division and Management Authority within the US Fish and Wildlife Service issues permits for the importation of specimens that fall under the regulations of CITES, the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Protected Species Act. The Division has 7 Biologists, enforces 9 legal instruments, and receives over 5 000 applications per year covering trophies, bio-medical samples, .commercial bird and reptile specimens.
- 6.1.2 The US is globally, the largest importer of wildlife products.
- 6.1.3 The programme under the Endangered Species Act promotes the conservation of: (i) threatened species and (ii) those endangered with extinction. There are 1 927 species listed under the Endangered Species Act. Of these 574 are foreign species. The elephant is considered threatened in Southern Africa and endangered in Northern Africa.
- 6.1.4 Prohibitions include interstate import and export of listed live or dead specimens and those illegally possessed. Listing takes place after: (i) USFWS makes a decision to list, and (ii) a petition; and the Petitioner needs to provide sufficient information. 90 days are needed to respond to a petition and this is followed by gazetting.
- 6.1.5 Factors that influence listing for wild populations include: (i) threatened habitat and range distribution, (ii) over use, (iii) disease, (iv) man made factors that affect distribution.
- 6.1.6 Once a specimen is listed; any prohibitions are to be enforced. Exceptions may be the need for specimens for research that benefit the species and for propagation.
- 6.1.7 Some specimens are traded under special rules such as annotations under CITES e.g. The annotations under the southern African elephant covering raw ivory and trophies but not worked ivory.
- 6.1.8 Effects of prohibitions can be direct and indirect.
- 6.1.9 Information covering: (i) population status, (ii) population trends, (iii) management programmes, (iv) conservation plans, etc. is needed in these determinations.
- 6.1.10 The US Government puts the burden of providing information on the exporting country.

6.2 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation “US Fish and Wildlife Service International Permit and Trade Issues” by Timothy Van Norman

- 6.2.1 The stricter domestic legislation such as the prohibition on the cheetah trophy deprives citizens of the benefits that accrue from marketing these.
- 6.2.2 Stricter domestic legislation such as the prohibition of the cheetah and the black rhino is permissible under the CITES Convention. This is under the premise the any wildlife anywhere belongs to the world, i.e., for global benefit, so the US Government is obliged to act in the hope that the move will try and stimulate enhancement in the conservation of the specimens in question. The Endangered Species Act does not take economics into consideration.

- 6.2.3 It is unfortunate that most applications do not carry sufficient information e.g. such as how hunting will benefit the species in question. Governments should be encouraged to open dialogue on these issues.
- 6.2.4 There are grant programmes focused on promoting conservation. Information is available on the USFWS web site.

6.3 Issues raised in the presentation: “Towards COP 15” by Tom de Muelenaer

- 6.3.1 CITES COP 15 will tentatively take place from 16 to 28 January 2010 in Doha, Qatar.
- 6.2.2 Outcomes are likely to include: (i) New and revised Resolutions (*long-term*), (ii) Decisions (*short-term; inter-CoPs*), (iii) Species listings in Appendix I or II (*long-term*),
- 6.2.3 19 August 2009 is the tentative deadline to Parties for the submission to the CITES Secretariat of: (i) draft resolutions and other documents, (ii) normal proposals to amend Appendix I or II.
- 6.2.4 Likely agenda items include:
- (i) CITES and livelihoods,
 - (ii) Review of the Appendices (*Felidae*)
 - (iii) Review of the significant trade process,
 - (iv) National wildlife trade policy reviews,
 - (v) Gathering and analysis of data on illicit trade,
 - (vi) Results from the expert workshop on non-detriment findings
 - (vii) Production systems (ranching)
 - (viii) Asian big cats
 - (ix) Personal and household effects
 - (x) Review of crocodylian tagging system
 - (xi) Bushmeat
 - (xii) Rhinoceros horn stocks
 - (xiii) Saiga antelope
 - (xiv) Elephants
 - (xv) Timber species
 - (xvi) Stricter domestic measures
- 6.2.5 The 58th meeting of Standing Committee (SC58) will take place in Geneva from 6 to 10 July 2009. Progress on many of these issues will be discussed at next meeting of the Standing Committee, with some coming close to conclusion.
- 6.2.6 The deadline for submission of documents to SC58 is 7 May 2009.
- 6.2.7 The CITES CoP14 package on the African elephant provided for:
- (i) Authorizing a one-off sale of raw ivory (government stocks registered by 31 January 2007) from Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, in addition to quantities agreed at CoP12, subject to verification of stocks and trading partners,
 - (ii) That no further ivory trade proposals shall be submitted by these four range States to the CoP for nine years after the one-off sale; and the SC

- may decide to stop trade in case of non-compliance or proven detrimental impacts on other elephant populations.
- (iii) The SC to propose a decision-making mechanism for ivory trade by CoP16 in 2013
 - (iv) The African range States to adopt *African elephant action plan* and the Secretariat to establish an accompanying African elephant fund.
- 6.2.8 In October/November 2008 Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe auctioned of 102 tonnes of ivory to Chinese and Japanese accredited traders for 15,400,000 USD
- 6.2.9 There will be no further proposals to allow trade in elephant ivory from populations already on Appendix II until 2017.
- 6.2.10 Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe can trade in hunting trophies, live animals, hides, hair, leather goods, ekipas (NA) and ivory carvings for non commercial purposes (ZW).
- 6.2.11 The impact of the recent ivory auction will be monitored through the Elephant Ivory Trade System (ETIS) and Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE). There are 45 MIKE stations in Africa covering 30 range States.
- 6.2.12 Decision 14.75 called for the setting up of an African elephant action plan.
- 6.2.13 The content of the strategic framework for an African elephant action plan agreed in an African elephant meeting for all African elephant range States in Mombasa, June 2008. The final version Strategic framework for an African elephant action plan will be circulated in December 2008/January 2009 and adoption will be shortly afterwards?
- 6.2.14 Range States need to decide on the process for accomplishing a more detailed African elephant action plan
- 6.2.15 Decision 14.79 called for the establishment of the African elephant fund. The Secretariat commissioned a consultancy which has identified constraints and opportunities.
- 6.2.16 USD 250 000 has already been committed pending the adoption of an African elephant Action Plan [with time limits on commitments].
- 6.2.17 An African elephant meeting has been scheduled for *March 2009* in West Africa as part of Decision 14.79. Some of the agenda items will cover: (i) MIKE, ETIS and AfESG activities, (ii) general African elephant management and conservation issues, and (iii) African elephant Action plan and African elephant fund.
- 6.2.18 CITES Decision 14.77 establishes the process for future ivory trade: (i) By CoP16 (2013), Standing Committee, assisted by the Secretariat, needs to propose a mechanism to decide on future ivory trade processes, (ii) the Secretariat will coordinate an independent study pending external funding, (iii) Terms of Reference already agreed on by Standing Committee (SC57, July 2008).
- 6.2.19 CITES Decision 14.78 called on the SC to review information on the conservation status of and trade in elephants (Secretariat, IUCN, TRAFFIC and UNEP-WCMC to compile relevant information by SC58 (June 2009) pending external funding.
- 6.2.20 CITES Decision 13.28 (Rev, CoP14) on the Action plan for the control of trade in African elephant ivory includes: (i) controls of domestic ivory markets, (ii) ivory identification work, (iii) focus on Cameroon, DRC, Nigeria, Thailand; others identified through ETIS, (iii) Strict time-bound implementation under verification

- of Secretariat,(iv) reporting to Standing Committee, (v) possibility to impose trade sanctions on Parties that do not implement Action Plan or where significant quantities of ivory illegally sold.
- 6.2.21 *Rhinocerotidae spp.* is still listed in Appendix I; only populations of South Africa and Swaziland of *Ceratotherium simum simum* are in Appendix II and these are exclusively for international trade in live animals to appropriate and acceptable destinations and hunting trophies. There is annual export quota of five black rhinoceros for Namibia and South Africa.
- 6.2.22 CITES Decisions on the rhino include:
- (i) 14.88 calling for Parties to declare rhino horn and derivative stocks before CoP15.
 - (ii) 14.89 calling for the Secretariat, with IUCN to (a) examine implementation of Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP14) where illegal poaching appears increasing and posing a threat to populations, particularly in DRC, Nepal and Zimbabwe; (b) collaborate with the World Heritage Convention in DRC's World Heritage sites, (c) encourage relevant range States to link rhinoceros conservation actions with the CITES site-based MIKE programme, and (d) report to SC57, SC58 and CoP15.
- 6.2.23 On *Panthera leo*, CoP13 proposal for inclusion in Appendix I (by Kenya) withdrawn 'noting that there were discussions under way for convening a regional workshop on lion management in 2005, the results of which would be reported to the Animals Committee.' There was no specific Decision on a reporting mechanism to the CITES community.
- 6.2.24 It could be useful to put together information for CoP15, documenting what is happening.
- 6.2.25 *Acinonyx jubatus* is on Appendix I with annotation 'Annual export quotas for live specimens and hunting trophies are granted as follows: Botswana: 5; Namibia: 150; Zimbabwe: 50. The trade in such specimens is subject to the provisions of Article III of the Convention.
- 6.2.26 *Hippopotamus amphibius* is in the Significant Trade Review process.

6.3 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation by Tom de Muelenaer

- 6.3.1 The matter of rhino poaching in 2007 by Vietnamese nationalities has been taken up seriously. PHASA together with DEAT drafted 18 guidelines in connection with this.
- 6.3.2 There is a meeting of Law Enforcement Officers taking place in Kenya in the third week of November 2008.
- 6.3.3 On the issue that the Chinese and Japanese buyers at the recent ivory auctions in Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, seemed to be dictating the price, it was clarified that Parties to CITES had to abide the requirements set by the Convention and that since China and Japan were approved countries of destination by the COP, their buyers were legitimate.

- 6.3.4 Botswana expressed concern on the increase in the trade of the rhino horn and expressed the need for collaboration between the countries of origin of the horn and the importing countries. It was also not clear what had triggered the increase in the illegal trade in the rhino horn.
- 6.3.5 Tanzania has a large and growing elephant population with over 100 tonnes of stockpiled ivory. Tanzania was considering preparing a proposal to be allowed to market her ivory.
- 6.3.6 Botswana expressed full support for the suggestion on a proposal by Tanzania; called for serious lobbying; and expressed disappointment on the withdrawal of a similar proposal by Tanzania at COP 14.
- 6.3.7 The AWCF recommended that countries should support Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia in the development of a CITES proposal that supports the sustainable use and trade of the African elephant.

6.4 Issues raised in the presentation on: “Monitoring of Sport Hunting: Report on Data Base Workshop – 28th August 2008” by Dr. Morris Mtsambiwa.

The presentation is recorded in the disc “AWCF Namibia 2008” that was presented to all participants

6.5 Issues raised in the discussion following the presentation on: “Monitoring of Sport Hunting: Report on Database Workshop – 28th August 2008” by Dr. Morris Mtsambiwa.

- 6.5.1 The database workshop was informative and gave a framework for setting up national data bases.
- 6.5.2 Namibia and Swaziland requested for a copy of the workshop report.
- 6.5.3 There was a suggestion to include management measures as part of the variables to be included in the database.

6.6 Issues raised in the presentation on: “Sustainable Use Efforts 2007-2008” by Mr. Kule Chitepo

- 6.6.1 The presentation is recorded in the disc “AWCF Namibia 2008” that was presented to all participants. The presentation was well received.

6.7 Issues raised in the presentation on the book: “Hunting, Conservation and Livelihoods” by Dr. G. Child

- 6.7.1 The book is in two parts: (i) Part I, and (ii) Part II and has 13 Chapters.
- 6.7.2 Part I is on: “Hunting in Southern Africa” and is covered in the first 7 Chapters; Part II is on: “The Contribution of Trophy Hunting to National and Regional Economies in southern Africa” and is covered in Chapters 8 to 13.

- 6.7.3 Chapter 1 covering different types of hunting: (i) indigenous hunting, (ii) resident hunting, (iii) management hunting, (iv) trophy hunting. The Chapter will be coordinated by G.N. Pangeti.
- 6.7.4 Chapter 2 on the Growth of Safari Hunting in Southern Africa will cover: (i) early recreational hunting in southern Africa, (ii) cross border hunting from RSA in particular to Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, (iii) introduction of safari hunting from East Africa into Botswana ca 1963, its growth in that country and its spread to the rest of southern Africa. This will be coordinated by G. Damm.
- 6.7.5 Chapter 3 on Legislation and Administration will present a general description of the legislation and administration of trophy hunting in the SADC region ending up with an account of the international treaties governing hunting such as CITES. This will be coordinated by Magdel Boshoff.
- 6.7.6 Chapter 4 focusing on the Hunting industry will cover the key players: (i) the State, (ii) private landholders, (iii) communities, (iv) outfitters, and (v) Professional Hunters. The Chapter will be coordinated by Peter Johnson.
- 6.7.7 Chapter 5 focusing on Monitoring the Hunting Industry will outline why it is important to monitor the hunting industry in each country ecologically and economically to safeguard and improve the quality of hunting and to better argue the case for the legitimacy of hunting as a land use. The Chapter will also highlight country statistics: size of area hunted, general description of the conditions for safari hunting, quotas, off-takes, trophy quality, incomes etc. This will be written by Russell Taylor with assistance from Debbie Peak.
- 6.7.8 Chapter 6 will focus on Marketing hunting covering issues such as: (i) the client, (ii) giving value for money, (iii) type and duration of hunts, (iv) cost structures, (v) trophy handling and reliability, (vi) the role of hunting associations and what they should aim to achieve to make hunting more acceptable at home and abroad etc., This will be coordinated by Emmanuel Fundira.
- 6.7.9 Chapter 7 will focus on Training and Standards. The future of hunting depends on the maintenance of standards and the industry remaining credibility and this includes training of recruits and other involved in the industry. This will be coordinated by Dieter Ochsenein.
- 6.7.10 Chapter 8 focusing on the Economics of Trophy Hunting will give an account of the theory of wildlife economics in comparison with livestock production, the role of hunting and tourism in realising the economic advantage that wildlife enterprises have over livestock, and the role of hunting in rural development and enhancement of livelihoods. This will be written by Jon Barnes, and G. and B. Child with help from Almut Kransbein,
- 6.7.11 Chapter 9 will focus on Trophy Hunting as a Tool for Environmental Conservation outlining the ecological advantages of wildlife based enterprises and trophy hunting in particular for supporting ecologically better land use especially in agriculturally marginal areas in southern Africa. This will be written by R. Taylor, P Linsley and C Machena.
- 6.7.12 Chapter 10 focusing on the Challenges to Trophy Hunting and Wildlife based Land Use will cover real and artificial challenges to trophy hunting and solutions to them, including making hunting more acceptable in host and market countries,

- building on the economic and environmental attributes of wildlife based land use. This will be written by Vernon Booth, and C. Machena.
- 6.7.13 Chapter 11 will focus on Improving Trophy Hunting and enhancing its role in Environmental Conservation and Rural Development, through exploring ethical issues in hunting and enhancing the return from the land and making wildlife more desirable for people sharing the land with it. What the industry needs to do to become socially responsible at home and in the destination countries. G. Damm will write this Chapter.
- 6.7.14 Chapter 12 will focus on Certification of Hunting destinations. B Child will explore the opportunities in certifying destinations in order to achieve expected standards which will do much to add to the credibility of hunting in particular destinations.
- 6.7.15 Chapter 13 will focus on Ensuring the Sustainability of Trophy Hunting. B. Child will look at defining and meeting ecological, economic and social criteria to render trophy hunting and associated forms of wildlife and land use sustainable in the long term.
- 6.7.16 G. Child will write the Concluding Discussion:

6.8 Issues raised in the presentation on: “Lions, capacity building, sustainable use, governance and climate change” by B. Child

- 6.8.1 There has been a gradual change in wildlife policy since the pre 1900 period. The London Conventions of 1900 and 1933 focused on non use and the alienation of stakeholders.
- 6.8.2 The 1960s saw the emergence of the present sustainable use movement initiated in southern Africa leading to the recovery of wildlife populations decimated from expanding agricultural activities.
- 6.8.3 Currently within southern Africa there are some 14 000 properties involved in wildlife management activities. Namibia alone has 55 registered community conservancies.
- 6.8.4 Conservation activities in southern Africa are influencing the IUCN global conservation policies.
- 6.8.5 Wildlife must compete economically at the household level, and this is realised through devolution and benefit sharing.
- 6.8.6 The positive impacts of the conservation movement in southern Africa include: (i) job creation, (ii) environmental services such carbon sequestration, (iii) use of wildlife life as a profitable land use option in marginal and low rainfall areas.
- 6.8.7 Marginal communities will be the ones most affected by climate change. Communities will need help if they are to respond to the new challenges of climate change.
- 6.8.8 The Young African Professionals Capacity Building of Monitoring of Governance and the Household economy is designed to build capacity to respond to these challenges. The program is based tutorials in the University and workshops with stakeholders in the field.

7 Final Business Items and Review of Action Items

7.1 Location and date for AWCF 8

- 7.1.1 Malawi confirmed the offer for hosting AWCF 8. The venue will be Club Makokoba in Mangochi on Lake Malawi.
- 7.1.2 The meeting will tentatively take place at a convenient date in September 2009. This will give ample time for countries and the region to finalise preparation for CITES COP 15.
- 7.1.3 Zimbabwe offered to host after Malawi.
- 7.1.4 Swaziland offered to host after Zimbabwe.

7.2 AWCF Recommendations and Action Items for Follow-up

- 7.2.1 (Recommendation from 2.2.3) Encourage all lion range states to complete their national lion management plan and begin implementing the strategy.
- 7.2.2 (Recommendation from 2.2.4) Encourage all countries to set up monitoring systems as a vehicle for updating data and recording trends
- 7.2.3 (Recommendation from 2.12.2) It is critical to get financial assistance to farmers to help raise the level of tolerance of wildlife in human-wildlife conflict situations.
- 7.2.4 (Recommendation from 2.14.2) Response time to human wildlife conflict needs to improve.
- 7.2.5 (Recommendation from 3.2.3) Namibia needs to develop a research framework to facilitate data collection and monitoring systems.
- 7.2.6 (Recommendation from 3.9.2) Recommendation to update the 2002-2004 lion population estimates from Bauer and Chardonnet with surveys conducted not longer than 5 years apart.
- 7.2.7 (Action Item from 3.15.3) the AWCF will follow up with the reference to Section 1.15.6 of the AWCF-6 proceedings:

“In connection with funding for implementing the national lion conservation strategies, it was sadly noted that opportunities for collaborative fund raising in the region are poorly established. The countries agreed to develop a fund raising strategy based on business principles, targeting Washington DC and New York as a matter of urgency. The SCI/F expressed willingness to assist the countries in looking at opportunities and possibilities and report back within the next 3 months. Amongst other possibilities the SCI/F would liaise with organizations like WWF in America, Conservation International etc.”
- 7.2.8 (Action Item from 3.15.3) It was also clarified that the issue of raising funding for conservation in southern Africa through the American Congressmen (Black Caucus) is still important and would be followed up by the AWCF, with SCI/F facilitating this effort.

- 7.2.9 (Recommendation from 4.2.2) The AWCF endorsed the presentations from both group sessions and recommended that each country's lion management strategies need to be finalized before January 2010 in preparation for CITES CoP15.
- 7.2.10 (Recommendation from 4.2.3) The AWCF recommended the preparation of CITES Information documents to communicate the progress made with lion management plans. This document can be submitted to the CITES Secretariat at any time before the CoP15 convenes; however, it would be helpful if these were translated into the three CITES languages in order to reach a wider audience well in advance. Such a document may prevent a proposal to uplist the lion.
- 7.2.11 (Action Item from 4.2.4) The AWCF endorsed the need for a strategic framework for the AWCF Africa program. Resource Africa, the Campfire Association, and PHASA were requested to, as soon as possible, convene a meeting and develop the AWCF strategic meeting for the Africa program.
- 7.2.12 (Action Item from 5.3.2) Each national Professional Hunting Association is to develop a national code of conduct. The SADC protocol on wildlife will give the legal basis for developing national codes of conduct. The Code of conduct will help to get the hunting industry more acceptable and will help to bring disadvantaged groups into the mainstream of hunting.
- 7.2.13 (Recommendation from 5.3.6) The document submitted by SCI to the Hunting Associations to deal with conflict situations is a good baseline for conflict resolution. The AWCF agreed that members need to make use of the document.
- 7.2.14 (Action Item from 5.4.6) In terms of taking the issues of "best practices" forward: (i) the report from the "Workshop on Best Practices" which was held in Namibia in September 2007 will be circulated to the Steering Committee that was set up in Dar Es Salaam, (ii) The Steering committee will then finalise the document, (iii) each country will implement according to its national legislation, and (iv) Professional Associations are to be involved at all times.
- 7.2.15 (Action Item from 5.4.9) Mozambique wishes to have a strong hunting association but this is proving to be a challenge. The AWCF requested the President of NAPHA (Mr. Diethelm Metzger) to communicate with Mr. Adamo Valy to see if the SCI can assist in this matter.
- 7.2.16 (Recommendation from 5.4.10) The AWCF emphasized that it is critical for Associations to get legal / official support from Governments to enhance communication / collaboration with the relevant authorities.
- 7.2.17 (Recommendation from 5.4.11) The issue raised in Pemba at AWCF 6 for the Safari Industry to be integrated into national strategies needs to be followed up at national level between operators and the Governments.
- 7.2.18 (Recommendation from 6.3.7) The AWCF recommended that countries should support Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia in the development of a CITES proposal that supports the sustainable use and trade of the African elephant.
- 7.2.19 (Action Item from 6.5.2) Namibia and Swaziland requested a copy of the workshop report: "Monitoring of Sport hunting: Report on Database Workshop" from Zimbabwe.

8 Closing Remarks and Adjournment of Meeting

8.1 Issues raised in closing remarks

8.1.1 The Chairman of the Southern African Sustainable Specialist Group (SASUSG), Mr. K. Chitepo thanked the Organisers of the meeting, the host country and all the participants for effective preparations, attention to logistics and effective contributions in the meeting that led to a very successful meeting.

8.1.2 The Chairman of the meeting from Namibia Dr. F. Demas noted:

- (i) the wide range of key stakeholders who are members of the AWCF
- (ii) the interest of SCI and SCIF in promoting wildlife conservation and sustainable use in southern Africa
- (iii) the collaboration between the Governments and the private sector in promoting hunting in the region and abroad and the contributions of all participants to the deliberations
- (iv) the participation and discussion from all members of the AWCF which made the meeting a big success. He thanked all.

8.2 AWCF was officially adjourned.
