ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

& MANAGEMENT PLAN

for

NAMIBIA

October 1991

Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation & Tourism
Private Bag 13346
Windhoek, Namibia
ELEPHANT CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT PLAN for NAMIBIA

October 1991
A NATIONAL ELEPHANT MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

(DRAFT)

(prepared by M. Lindeque, September 1991)
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BACKGROUND TO THE PRODUCTION OF ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PLANS

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to producing country plans, the AECCG has established a computerised database of elephant-related projects. Information on projects throughout Africa is compiled from all possible sources. Using the database, the AECCG periodically produces a summary of project information. Its principal purpose is to help define the needs of elephant conservation that can be met by donor assistance. Donor agencies wanting to fund elephant conservation projects can use the database in conjunction with Elephant Conservation Plans to determine for any one country, region or type of conservation activity, what projects are being planned or carried out, and which projects are currently in need of funding. The fourth edition of the database summary will be distributed to international donors and government wildlife departments towards the end of October 1991, prior to the Range States' and Donors' Meeting.
This report aims to present a national overview of the status, conservation and management of elephants in Namibia, incorporating aspects of past policies but also some new proposals. The intention is to provide a framework for use by Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism (Ministry of WC&T) and other interested parties for the development of a national elephant conservation strategy, ultimately to be ratified by the highest office in Namibia. The tradition started since Independence, namely the drafting of national policies by workshop participation from all interested parties is therefore not compromised and this report is merely to initiate this process.

The report generally follows the format of the "National Elephant Action Plan" series proposed by the "African Elephant Conservation Coordinating Group" for convenience. Colonial names for geographical and ethnical districts in Namibia are used in this report for convenience and in the absence of widely used alternatives without political connotations.

This plan was written by Dr Malan Lindeque of the Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation & Tourism.

The preparation, production and distribution of the plan was supported by the African Elephant Conservation Coordinating Group (AECCG) with financial support from the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Commission (EC), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the US Fish & Wildlife Service (USF&W).
ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

SUMMARY

The elephants
The distribution of elephants in Namibia is restricted to the northern region of the country, covering an extensive range of 47,655 sq km from the Caprivi Strip in the east, to the arid Kaokoveld in the north–west. The latter area holds an important population of the very rare desert dwelling elephant. The most recent estimate of the national population is 5,200 elephants, but this is liable to variation between 4,500 and 6,500, depending on movements of elephants between Angola, Botswana and Namibia. The majority of elephants are associated with protected areas but, because of migratory and nomadic movements, are not confined within them. The distribution and numbers of elephants have remained relatively stable in Namibia during the past two decades and there is no evidence that illegal hunting (except in the Koakoveld area) has significantly reduced elephant populations.

The problems
The key issues facing elephant conservation in Namibia are; the need to find solutions to conflicts between elephant and human land–use, particularly in areas such as the Caprivi Strip where major regional/cross–border migrations occur and in the arid Kaokoveld; the need for accurate information on national elephant status; and the need for effective protection of the Kaokoveld "Desert Elephant". Namibia currently lacks the financial resources to fully address these issues.

The projects
The National Elephant Management Plan presents a basic programme which is focused on resolving conflicts over human and elephant land–use. The plan presents 17 projects for elephant conservation in Namibia of which 3 are current, 2 are concepts and 12 are project proposals. Of these, 8 projects require full funding while 9 are in need of partial funding. A summary of the projects is shown below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main activity</th>
<th>Number of projects</th>
<th>Funds raised (US$)</th>
<th>Funding Status</th>
<th>Funds needed (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30,000;55,000;81,130</td>
<td>104,000;28,000</td>
<td>128,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Management</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>24,000;47,400</td>
<td>47,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Awareness</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>60,000;209,185;*</td>
<td>12,000;267,900;*</td>
<td>37,600;27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>177,783</td>
<td>244,605;45,600;594,454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>17,000;51,200</td>
<td>42,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional support</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>629,098</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,718,545</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The plan is available in English only.
Elephant Conservation & Management Plan
for
Namibia

PART A:
INTRODUCTION

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Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation & Tourism
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Country profile

The territory now known as Namibia owes its existence to the Berlin Conference of 1884 when competing European powers divided almost the entire Africa into future colonies and "spheres of influence" with near-total disregard for cultural and physiographical boundaries imposed by the natural environment, and followed by the indigenous people and biota. Namibia is located in southern Africa, bordered by the Atlantic ocean in the west, South Africa in the south, Botswana in the east and Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe in the north. Table 1 presents a summary of its vital statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Summary of key statistics for Namibia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land surface area: 824,292 km² (318,827 miles²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population: c. 1.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density: c. 2/ km² (but highly uneven, with some 50% of the population in the northern c. 14% of the country)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual population growth: c. 2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual per capita income: $ 1,080 (1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average annual growth in GNP: c. 3.7% (1973-1985)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence: 1990, 21 March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colony (or effectively equivalent dominion) of: Germany (1883-1915), South Africa (1915-1990)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government: Multiparty democracy, universal suffrage, human rights enshrined in the constitution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2 Conservation history and protected area network

Pre-colonial conservation practises of the indigenous Namibian people were not well-recorded and were largely superceded by European-style conservation by the turn of the century, when...
first the German colonial administration and subsequently the South African models were imposed on the country. Namibia does, however, contain outstanding examples of conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources as practised by the indigenous groups prior to and during the colonial era, for which they rarely get sufficient credit. Parts of present-day Etosha National Park was formerly a hunting reserve for a line of Ovambo sovereigns, and the large game populations at the turn of the century were certainly far more abundant than they are now. The diversity of large game still present in the Kaokoveld, north-western Namibia and in Bushmanland, and the remarkable tolerance towards competing large wild animals shown in these regions attest to an indigenous conservation ethic (albeit one in which the utilization of game featured prominently).

Commercial hunting expeditions and pioneer traders and adventurers exterminated elephants and some other species within a few decades, and elephants were regarded as rare by the turn of the century. Soon after the colony of German South West Africa was formed, the colonial administration had to pass strict hunting laws for fear of losing the last remnants of game in the country, and several game reserves were created at the turn of the century. These reserves were never developed due to the anti-colonial war against mostly the Nama and Herero nations (1903-1906), and the minimal financial support available. One such reserve did, however, remain on the statute book to later become the Etosha National Park.

Figure 1 illustrates the current protected area network in Namibia, as well as the date of proclamation or official recognition as de facto conservation areas for those units falling within the national elephant range. Table 2 presents an analysis of these protected areas, and shows that the total area where elephants are strictly protected has increased from approximately 30 475 km² in 1978 to 35 875 km² at present. (A further 4 780 km² will be added to this total if submissions presently being considered by the National Assembly
Figure 1  Protected Area Network in Namibia

Name of Reserve    date    established
1. Etosha NP        1906
2. Skeleton Coast   1970
3. Caprivi GR       1975
4. Khaudom GR       1984
5. Mahango GR       1984
6. Mudumu NP        1990
7. Mamili NP        1990
8. Waterberg Plateau
      Park       ?
9. Namib–Naukluft  Park       ?
10. Hardap GR       ?
11. Hobatere GP     ?
12. Kaokoland GR    ?
13. Damaraland     ?
14. Mangetti Game Camp
of Namibia are ratified, as we expect they would be. The Ministry of WC&T would likewise attempt to proclaim some 7 000 km² of elephant range in Damaraland (presently a de facto conservation area used for tourism concessions) once land-use planning has been completed). The provisional target for protected elephant range is thus at least 47 655 km², of which 85% is already protected or in the process of gaining official protection. The actual area of existing protected areas is much larger and should range expansion within these areas continue a total of 63 655 km² could potentially become protected elephant range in Namibia.

1.3 Elephant distribution and population trend

Elephants formerly occurred throughout Namibia wherever suitable conditions existed, including a wide distribution along river courses in south-eastern Namibia and the central Namib Desert (Fig. 2, De Villiers & Kok 1984). Much of the interior of Namibia was divided into farms and settled by Europeans during the period of German and subsequent South African administration, resulting in the final disappearance of elephants from southern and central Namibia after initial depredation by earlier hunting expeditions by earlier European visitors (including the infamous "Dorsland trekkers" who forayed deep into the north-west and largely subsisted from elephant hunting).

Figures 3-5 illustrate the range of elephants in Namibia in 1975, 1984 and 1990 respectively, as taken from Joubert & Mostert (1975), De Villiers & Kok (1984) and the GEMS/GRID range map for 1990 compiled for the AERSG from unpublished data of the Ministry of WC&T. The map for 1990 represents the first attempt where the entire range of elephants was surveyed by air in the same year, and is thus regarded as the most accurate to date. The only significant reduction in range during the past two decades was in the Kaokoveld during the period of South African military administration, as described by Viljoen (1987).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>km² of elephant range</th>
<th>% of total national elephant range</th>
<th>Pop. size (1990)</th>
<th>% of national pop. size (approx.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Etosha</td>
<td>N.P. [1906]</td>
<td>23 175</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>1 556±179</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobatere</td>
<td>C [1986]</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeleton Coast</td>
<td>G.R. [1970]</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaokoland</td>
<td>G.R. [1991]</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW Damaral.</td>
<td>C [1970]</td>
<td>7 000</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khaudom</td>
<td>G.R. [1984]</td>
<td>3 840</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>916±304</td>
<td>14.1-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangetti</td>
<td>C [1987]</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahango</td>
<td>G.R. [1984]</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamili</td>
<td>N.P. [1990]</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1 388***</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudumu</td>
<td>N.P. [1990]</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caprivi</td>
<td>G.R. [1975]</td>
<td>5 300</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47 655 59.0 5 196±483

* N.P. = National Park, G.R. = Game Reserve, C = Concession area (de facto protected area)
** date of establishment of conservation status
*** including elephants on some adjacent unprotected land
Figure 2  Distribution of elephants in Namibia < 1900 (from De Villiers & Kok, 1989)

According to literature

Possible distribution

km

0 50 100 150
Figure 3  Elephant distribution in 1975
Figure 4  Elephant distribution in 1984
The Kaokoveld population seems to be recovering at present and expanding its range, and an additional part of elephant range in the Kaokoveld was recently proclaimed as a protected area.

Table 3 presents estimates of elephant population sizes in Namibia over the past two decades (accurate counts are only available for some populations for a shorter period). There are no reliable figures for elephants in the Eastern Caprivi, and the estimates for the Western Caprivi complex (including Mahango G.R., Mamili N.P., Mudumu N.P. and the Caprivi G.R.) should be used cautiously as elephant densities fluctuate considerably within a given year due to cross-border movements. The only other elephants not included either in Tables 2 or 3 are small groups which have apparently settled in Ovambo near the Etosha N.P. The estimate of the national elephant population from aerial surveys in 1990 is 5 196 ± 483, but a more realistic figure is c. 4 500 - 6 500, the latter reflecting changes in abundance due to elephant movements in and out of census zones, protected areas and movements in and out of Namibia, Angola, Botswana and Zambia.

Although the protected area network accounts for only 59% of the elephant range in Namibia, virtually all elephants are accounted for in the maximum counts in these protected areas. Most of the elephant range not included in the existing protected area network is thus very sparsely populated or wet season dispersal range only. It seems, however, that an increasing fraction of the national population might be in the process of range extension outside protected areas, i.e. elephants are settling in areas where they have only occurred for a limited period in former years. Additional research is planned to examine this situation in detail.

It is difficult to establish a long-term trend for the national population as accurate estimates have not been obtained over the entire range simultaneously, and elephants in Namibia are clearly migratory/ nomadic. There is, however, no evidence of a decline over the past two decades. The one population which has been
Table 3. Population estimates of elephants in Namibia, excluding the Eastern Caprivi region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Etosha</th>
<th>Kaoko</th>
<th>Khaudom--</th>
<th>W.Caprivi</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hobatere complex</td>
<td>Bushmanland complex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973$^1$</td>
<td>1 293</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974$^3$</td>
<td></td>
<td>835</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1975$^{1,2}$</td>
<td>1 293</td>
<td>350–500</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. 2 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976$^3$</td>
<td>1 170</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977$^{2,3}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>836</td>
<td>250–500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978$^3$</td>
<td>1 298</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979$^3$</td>
<td>1 876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1981$^4$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982$^3$</td>
<td>2 202</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983$^2$</td>
<td>2 800</td>
<td></td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984$^{3,5}$</td>
<td>2 464</td>
<td></td>
<td>395</td>
<td>395</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985$^3$</td>
<td>1 244</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986$^3$</td>
<td>(1 600)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987$^5$</td>
<td>2 021</td>
<td>(250)</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>1 037</td>
<td>3 836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988$^5$</td>
<td>(2 000)</td>
<td>(300)</td>
<td>(1 000)</td>
<td>(1 000)</td>
<td>(4 300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989$^5$</td>
<td>(1 500)</td>
<td>(300)</td>
<td>(800)</td>
<td>(800)</td>
<td>(3 400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990$^5$</td>
<td>1 556</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>1 125</td>
<td>966</td>
<td>3 935*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[ ] = national estimates


* 1990 was the first year in which population estimates were obtained for most of the national elephant range from aerial surveys; 1 388 elephants were also counted in the Eastern Caprivi, giving a national total of c. 5 323.
monitored since 1973 (Etosha N.P.), has shown a rapid increase from c. 1300 in 1973 to c. 2800 in 1983, was reduced by culling and anthrax to c. 1200-1500 by 1985, and seems to be stable at present (Lindeque 1988). Illegal hunting has not affected this population to any significant degree due to the poor quality ivory from the Etosha N.P. population.

1.4 Legislation and resources for conservation

Elephants in Namibia are classified as "Specially Protected Species" (whether they occur in protected areas or not) (Ordinance 4 of 1975), implying that no elephants (or parts of elephants) may be possessed, hunted or killed without executive approval, and strict regulations are in force regarding the registration of ivory (see Appendix A for relevant legislation). The legal penalties for poaching elephants or illegal possession and trade in elephant products have been dramatically increased since Independence to R 200,000 and/or 20 years imprisonment. Relevant legislation is included as Appendix A.

State funding for conservation is limited and has declined in real terms for the last few years. Actual budgets can be requested from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of WC&T, but an idea of the financial resources can be obtained from the approx. $350,000 annual budget for management and research in the Etosha N.P., of which approx. 80% has to be used for salaries. This park is better funded any other unit and region in Namibia, and a sum of $15 is available per km².

1.5 Existing foreign aid programmes (elephant conservation)

A list of current projects is included as Appendix B (AECCG list). No other programmes involving foreign aid are currently operational, but a research programme has received funding for implementation in 1992, dealing with elephant movements and status in north-western Namibia (as part of a project on the conservation of natural resources including migratory elephants from Etosha National Park and the northern Namib). Details are presented in part 3.
1.6 Ivory trade and illegal hunting

Table 4 presents the incidence of illegal possession, trade and hunting of elephants and elephant products since 1986, the extent of our database. Incidents have been roughly categorized as having originated in north-eastern Namibia and the rest of the country, but the exact origin of ivory involved is unknown in most cases. It is also impossible to separate cases of illegal hunting within Namibia from ivory illegally in transit through Namibia. Not more than 50 elephants are hunted illegally per year in Namibia, with the bulk of illegal ivory originating in neighbouring countries, as also indicated by the quality of such ivory which is not typically found in Namibia. Namibia has a small elephant population, but there is no indication that illegal killing has reduced any population significantly in recent years (except the Kaokoveld population during the era of South African military administration of that region). Elephants in Namibia have generally poor quality ivory and large-scale commercial poaching has not occurred.

1.7 Elephant management problems

1.7.1 Elephants outside protected areas.

More elephants in Namibia occur outside protected areas than within, and elephants generally move freely in and out of parks and reserves. Attempts to restrict such movements have been unsuccessful with regard to finances available, and it is now recognised that the confinement of elephant populations to parks is undesirable as no single park include sufficient elephant range for the long-term maintenance of populations at present densities. Elephants outside protected areas are nevertheless responsible for sporadic conflicts with humans and damage to farms and infrastructure. People in most of Namibia have been very tolerant of elephants, but still regard elephants as competitors and obstacles to their own prosperity and economic development. Some communities have insisted that all elephants be removed, apparently due to the perception that the elephants only belong to the State
and can only be used by the State. Several regions where elephants occur outside protected areas have poor agricultural potential but are nevertheless attractive to people with no land of their own and a government committed to land reform. Current philosophy has it that unless elephants (and other wildlife) can be seen as productive and usable parts of local economies, political pressure will mount and ultimately result in the conversion of parts of the elephant range to subsistence agriculture with no place for elephants in such systems. It will be exceedingly difficult to enlarge existing protected areas to incorporate the bulk of the elephant range, and might be counterproductive in terms of other conservation objectives.

A number of communities (including those who demanded the total removal of elephants) have nevertheless decided that the elephants can stay if they could utilize them or share in the revenue from elephant utilization. This type of arrangement is seen as the only hope for the maintenance of species diversity in some rural areas of Namibia, and is ideally suitable for seasonal dispersal range or migratory corridors used by elephants. Attempts to extend the protected area network can thus concentrate on crucial parts of the elephant range and other non-elephant objectives.

Perennial conflicts caused by elephants should still be addressed, where some infrastructure can be protected against elephants at relatively low cost, and especially through the provision of alternative watering places for elephants and other game. This form of prevention can in part be funded from elephant trophy hunting (and in one or two cases from tourism), but problems are experienced in arrangements for the distribution of elephant revenue to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The primary conflict areas are presently in the Caprivi, Damaraland and Bushmanland regions, and are likely to increase due to the human population growth, settlement of land formerly used by elephants, but particularly due to the changes in farming practices in Namibia. Nomadic and migratory communities are becoming
Table 4. Trends in the incidence of criminal cases involving illegal possession and trade in ivory and illegal hunting of elephants in Namibia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NE Namibia</th>
<th>Rest</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>15 (169)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15 (169)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>20 (196)</td>
<td>1 (2)</td>
<td>21 (198)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>10 (217)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10 (217)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>16 (1071)*</td>
<td>4 (16)</td>
<td>20 (1087)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>33 (201)</td>
<td>2 (3)</td>
<td>35 (204)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>15 (108)</td>
<td>2 (6)</td>
<td>17 (114)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(= Jul.)

* including one batch of 972 tusks from Angola
progressively more sedentary as an inevitable consequence of the
provision of health and educational services and other
infrastructure. Formerly sedentary farmers now own modern
equipment which are more vulnerable to elephant damage than their
former farming systems.

1.7.2 Cross-border movements and the regional population.

Preliminary evidence points to the existence of a large regional
population of elephants occurring in northern Botswana, southern
Zambia, southern Angola and northern Namibia (which will be
further investigated with the aid of sophisticated remote
tracking technology and a survey of genetic divergence in
elephants of this region). Major migratory movements of
elephants are well known within Namibia, and between Namibia and
neighbouring countries. Large, sudden influxes of elephants have
occurred in the past, which are not well understood at present
(but will be the subject of a cooperative research project in
northeastern Namibia). Elephants from north-western Namibia
likewise move between Angola and Namibia, of particular interest
here are the elephants of the northern Namib Desert.

Elephants seem to be guaranteed to continue spilling over into
Namibia from neighbouring countries, particularly Botswana,
regardless of settlement and development schemes in north-eastern
Namibia. It will not be possible to keep some parts of for eg.
the Caprivi free from elephants unless extreme measures are
taken. The same kind of problems result from this scenario as in
point 1.7.1., except that elephants of international origin and
importance are involved. The regional elephant population
referred to here is probably the largest extant population on the
continent, and is of major conservation significance. Our
problems are mainly due to the geographic position of the Caprivi
strip (Namibian territory originally acquired from the British as
part of an colonial scheme to develop a transport route across
the subcontinent) jutting into the core of the distribution area
of the regional elephant population. The Caprivi is perceived as
being important for agriculture and future development in a
country mostly too arid for such development.
Ways will thus have to be sought to ensure that migration routes remain functional in the interest of maintaining a huge free-living and free-moving elephant population in the region, yet without the Namibian people bearing the brunt of the consequences.

1.7.3 Past experience shows that people in conflict with elephants do not tolerate the status quo indefinitely, and three sequential responses are likely to occur ie.: 

- people blame the wildlife authority (Ministry of WC&T) for the problem and for not finding a solution, leading to a lack of trust and cooperation between the public and a state agency. This response will inhibit the process of image and institution building of the Ministry of WC&T, as well as its effective involvement in rural environmental protection and sustainable development.

- people take the matter into their own hands and shoot or wound any elephant or retaliate against any wildlife.

- people apply sufficient pressure on government that ultimately a political decision is made regarding elephant management, and such a decision is likely to be detrimental to elephants and stated long-term objectives for the maintenance of species diversity in a particular area.

The relevant philosophy within the Ministry of WC&T regarding this problem is that unless people do not benefit from wildlife and do not participate in wildlife management and decision-making, the loss of species from some regions is inevitable. A process of establishing sympathetic contact and interactive communication with rural people was started as the first step to address this problem, but resources are totally inadequate. A major public relations/communication and community outreach programme is urgently required to supplement the existing effort (only three full-time information officers for more than half a million of people).
1.7.4 The "desert elephants" of the Kaokoveld region of the northern Namib Desert.

Several attempts to establish a formal conservation area for elephants and other species (notably the important population of c. 100 black rhinoceros) prior to independence have met with no success. The future of the very special assemblage of large game in the northern Namib Desert is thus still not secure, also in view of periodic plans to develop the mineral resources, hydroelectric potential and natural harbours of the region (and also several attempts to use it as a dump for nuclear and other waste - which are now finally prohibited in the constitution).

An additional conservation area will, however, be established with local and government support in the north-western part of the Kaokoveld (ie. the "Kaokoland Game Reserve" in Fig. 1), a large area of extremely arid desert with minimal potential for elephants). This is nevertheless a considerable achievement in a region fraught with conservation and political dilemmas, but does not solve the problem of conservation of the bulk of the desert elephants further south in "Damaraland". The c. 200 strong population is nomadic, and a large protected area will be required for their protection. Rainfall is erratic in this region and the core elephant range might not get any rain at all in a given year, resulting in shifts in distribution which could bring this population in conflict with established farms (albeit of absolutely marginal potential and certainly not in the "sustainable agriculture" category).

A new attempt with full governmental and public participation needs to be launched to develop a medium to long-term land-use plan for the Kaokoveld, including the establishment of core area protection for the major species.

1.7.5 The absence of elephants in former parts of the elephant range.

1.7.5.1. Existing conservation areas
Two major parks within the historical elephant range presently have no elephants, and are too far from the present elephant range to expect that natural dispersion would bring elephants back to these parks. One of these, the Namib-Naukluft Park, is one of the largest protected areas in the world (c. 60 000 km²), yet little attempt has been made to reintroduce any of the species which formerly occurred there (eg. giraffe, lion, elephant, black rhinoceros) in the ample marginal habitat available for these species. The tourism potential of this park can be significantly enhanced and biotic diversity restored if these species could be reintroduced. Excuses for not having done so yet range from a lack of funds, expected anxieties of adjacent landholders, to complex arguments of not moving animals from good habitat to bad. The Namib-Naukluft Park could nevertheless harbour viable populations of these species in spectacular desert terrain and this option needs to be reviewed. An opinion survey and a community participation campaign need to be launched as the first step, followed by experimental reintroduction of a few nuclei. Reintroduction will have to be accepted to be risky, and ample resources need to be available to ensure that the most suitable conditions for this exercise can be created.

Waterberg Plateau Park (a densely wooded/bush encroached park) (and possibly even the Hardap Game Reserve) is suitable for a small population of elephant, which would enhance the tourism potential of this park. Political will before Independence seems to have been the major obstacle for reintroduction in these cases, as local expertise had been available for years and had even been used to translocate elephants in Sri Lanka. A further unit, the "Mangetti Game Camp", an unproclaimed but de facto conservation area could likewise accommodate a small elephant population. If groups of young elephants are used for reintroduction to the smaller units, almost no infrastructural adjustments would be required except the development of temporary holding facilities. Major advances have been made in the aggressive elephant reintroduction programme of South Africa and will facilitate such a programme in Namibia.
1.7.5.2 Future conservation areas and privately owned land

Attempts will be made by the Ministry of WC&T to establish representative protected areas in all the major vegetation and physiographical units in Namibia (which is not the case at present despite the large percentage of the country already allocated for conservation), and the reintroduction of elephants to such areas should be a consideration in the development of such areas. Many suitable land units are, however, available already for the establishment of small elephant nuclei, i.e. the privately owned nature reserves and game farms. Such units should be give permission to introduce elephants if adequate water and a standard game-proof fence are available. The market for young elephants for such introduction is considerable, and could provide a viable form of utilization of elephants elsewhere in Namibia (eg. elephants in the Caprivi). Skills are available in this country to capture calves out of a family unit with minimal disturbance. An experimental capture and release should be attempted if funds can be found.

1.7.6 Elephant mortalities due to anthrax in Etosha National Park.

The elephant population of Etosha National Park seems to be controlled by anthrax at present (approx. 500 elephants are known to have died from anthrax since 1980 out of a present standing population of c. 1 500). This seems to be the only instance in Africa where elephants are subject to severe pressure from disease (in addition to other limiting factors typical of a truly marginal area for elephants, eg. significant lion predation on calves, consistently poor nutrition, limited water supplies, probable trace mineral deficiencies, severe and almost unmanageable bush fires regularly killing elephants, erratic rainfall and erratic availability of preferred food). Research and monitoring of anthrax in elephants have been seriously hampered by a lack of funds. Sophisticated diagnostic and serological facilities have been established in the park, but this type of laboratory work is expensive and funds from within the Ministry are inadequate.
1.7.7 Limited resources for adequate monitoring of elephant population trends.

Less than $3,500 per year has been available in the Ministry of WC&T for the monitoring of elephant population trend in Namibia for the past three years. Other essential programmes had to be curtailed just to get a national census of marginal acceptability done in 1990, since the previous census of part of the elephant range in 1987. Part of the problem is that the small elephant population of Namibia occurs at very low density and huge areas have to be surveyed. Namibia will not be able to provide updates of elephant status to the international conservation community unless assistance is obtained for a regular national monitoring programme (as already requested from one donor agency for one region in section C).

1.7.8. Limited resources for adequate protection of elephants in parts of Namibia.

Anti-poaching operations need to be extended in north-eastern Namibia in particular, but cannot be done due to a lack of funding.

1.7.9. Absence of a national elephant data base.

The Ministry of WC&T has no national elephant database due to a lack of funds, manpower and computer facilities. An independent electronic database and Geographical Information System are required to facilitate data storage and analysis regarding all aspects of elephant management, monitoring and anti-poaching effort (which can also be used for other data and conservation programmes).

1.7.10 Training and skills deficits.

A small fraction of the present staff of the Ministry of WC&T involved with elephant conservation and management is suitably skilled and trained for their work. The human resource base is consequently one of the major limitations in attaining
conservation objectives. Sub-optimally trained staff cannot be used to their full potential, resulting in the overloading of the few persons with all the necessary skills. There is for example only a handful of personnel who can be used for important work such as aerial censuses, control of problem elephants, communication with rural people, vegetation monitoring, field data collection, law enforcement, data analysis etc., and workloads are such that opportunities for transfer of such skills to others are rare. Training of staff needs to become a priority in the Ministry of WC&T.

1.7.11 Collaborative research and monitoring

Numerous opportunities for research by visiting scientists and students exist in Namibia, particularly due to the distribution of elephants across a rainfall gradient from < 20 mm - > 700 mm rainfall per annum within Namibia, the unusual migratory status of elephants in the region, the unusual susceptibility of some Namibian elephants to anthrax and the pronounced environmental crisis periods with rapid demographical and behavioural responses. Few additional workers can be accommodated due to a complete lack in logistical support that can be offered, eg. not even a tent can be offered at present. Prospective projects considered for Namibia thus become very expensive if transport, housing, aerial survey costs and general research costs have to be provided. Government vehicles are not available for use by such persons, and Namibia is renowned for exorbitant vehicle rental rates. The provision of simple accommodation and research vehicles would greatly eliminate these restrictions and attract sufficient research to supplement the very limited work which the Ministry of WC&T and conservation NGO's manage to do at present.

1.8 Namibian environmental policy framework

Namibia is one of the few countries in the world with environmental protection clauses included in the national constitution:
Chapter 11. Principles of State Policy. Art.95 (1) ["The State shall actively promote and maintain the welfare of the people by adopting, inter alia, policies aimed at ..."]
"maintenance of ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity of Namibia and utilization of living natural resources on a sustainable basis for the benefit of all Namibians, both present and future ..."

Both the Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism and the rest of central government are still in the process of reconstruction and policy formulation after Independence, and various planning bodies have been created in different levels of government, parastatals and private sector. Environmental planning has not yet been consolidated within one Ministry or agency, but this is expected to be a future development. The Ministry of W,C & T has taken the initiative in seeking grassroots participation in environmental and land-use planning.

Namibia became a party to CITES and a member of the IUCN after Independence in 1990.
PART B:

POLICY REFORMS

&

CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

October 1991

Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation & Tourism
Private Bag 13346
Windhoek, Namibia
2. POLICY REFORMS AND CONSERVATION STRATEGY

Much of the information necessary to develop a national elephant conservation plan still needs to be collected, and the outlines and proposals should be considered provisional only.

2.1 General principles and objectives of elephant conservation and management

The following general principles and objectives are proposed as the guidelines for elephant management in Namibia:

2.1.1 The State recognizes that elephants in Namibia:

a) are part of the national renewable resource base of the country and all its people, and are part of the heritage of Namibia to be passed on to future generations

b) have a right to exist in Namibia, and have freedom of movement and use of natural resources in designated land

c) are a national asset of considerable economic value in terms of renewable biomass and a tourism attraction

d) are of major international conservation and scientific significance

e) are part of an elephant population shared with neighbouring countries, which have to be managed in the joint best interest of all these countries

f) are of particular importance to people in Namibia who live and farm on land also used by elephants, and who thus far have not been able to benefit from this association. Such people are thus acknowledged to have special rights concerning the use of such elephants in their own interest within their national constitutional obligations.
g) cannot be confined to proclaimed conservation areas and those occurring on other land need to be accepted as part of the natural environment of such land, and their management integrated into the overall management of such land.

h) will periodically in response to climatic conditions move outside their usual ranges and across unprotected land in Namibia en route to alternative range (also in neighbouring countries) and free passage should be allowed for such groups.

2.1.2. Based on these principles, a classification of land is proposed for Namibia, reflecting land-use by elephants, which could be used for development planning by other government agencies and private enterprise, as well as the Ministry of WC&T (for development of community conservation schemes or acquisition of additional protected areas). Figure 6 illustrates a provisional classification, where the following categories are defined:

A Primary elephant habitat adequately protected in existing (and undisputed) conservation areas.

B Drought/ Genetic corridors

C Seasonal concentration/ dispersal areas outside protected areas

D Permanent elephant range not in protected areas

E Potential elephant range (where elephants could occur in future as the result of natural dispersal or artificial reintroduction).
2.1.3 The conservation value or importance of each of these land categories can be assessed by estimating the potential consequences of, or risks involved with range loss to the elephant population due to a number of causes and over varying time scales, as in Appendix C, Table C.1. A-D. To summarize this exercise (which could be further refined and done for each subunit in each class of land), the most serious risks or consequences of range loss for the range of time scales used are:

2.1.3.1. Temporary loss of range (< 1 year)

- Elephants in protected areas have significant value for tourism, and major economic losses will occur even if elephants are only temporarily displaced from a park, in part due to the tourism industry being so sensitive to scandal and disaster.

- Temporary loss of range could result in the extinction of isolated groups or at least the loss of calf cohorts when such a group is displaced from crucial resources (eg. water) during a critical period. This effect has probably occurred several times already in the Kaokoveld during the 1979-1983 drought when people occupied the last remaining springs and tourists camped too close to such springs. Small groups of elephants on unprotected land are proportionally more important due to ecotypic and genetic variation than large homogenous populations.
2.1.3.2. Short-term (1-5 years)

The same applies as in par. 2.1.3.1.

2.1.3.3. Medium-term (6-20 years)

The same applies as in par. 2.1.3.1, as well as:

- Populations in protected areas will probably begin to decline only several years after range loss occurred (also of their seasonal range outside protected areas) due to demographical time lags. Protected areas could in future contain all the important elephant populations unlike the present, and range loss in this land category would thus be deleterious for the national population as a whole.

- Drought and genetic corridors allow periodic dispersal or migratory events to occur, which are vital to the maintenance of the Namibian elephant population (eg. the influx of elephants from the Kaokoveld into Etosha N.P. during a recent serious drought; the formation of the elephant populations in the Khaudom G.R.- Bushmanland as well as Etosha N.P. in recent historical times), and the risks associated with the loss of access to these corridors would increase with the period of time that these corridors are not available for use by elephants.

- Longer periods of no access to seasonal dispersal range (and thus prolonged confinement to eg. a protected area) would eventually result in population decline as well as economic loss to specific regions, as this category of land and the corridors (Category B land) would support most of the consumptive utilization of elephants in Namibia.

2.1.3.4. Long-term (> 20 years)

The same applies as in par. 2.1.3.3., but the probability of deleterious effects due to range loss over very long periods is generally high. This term of range loss would generally have irreversible consequences for the status of elephants in Namibia.
Figure 6  Provisional classification of elephant range in Namibia

A: Primary range protected
B: Drought / Genetic corridors
C: Seasonal dispersal range
D: Permanent range not protected
E: Potential range
2.1 National elephant population target

Target elephant population sizes proposed here are provisional as Namibia is in the process of land reform and land-use planning, and are based on the premise that elephants will in future also occur on land not set aside for their conservation and protection. Provisional target elephant population sizes are presented in Table 5, but further research is required to confirm these figures. Estimates have been grouped into units in Table 5, reflecting the existing distribution and dispersal pattern according to current understanding. The provisional national target is thus approximately 10,000 elephants, although several thousand of these are expected to be seasonal visitors only, as at present. Should the regional elephant population become sedentary for whatever reason, these estimates will not be valid. Present population sizes are at the target level in the extreme north-eastern part of Namibia as the result of periodic but temporary influxes of elephants from adjacent countries.

Some 700 elephants can be accommodated in conservation areas currently outside the present distribution range of elephants in Namibia. An estimated 25,000-50,000 km² of privately owned game farms are potentially suitable for elephants in Namibia (at 0.1 elephant/km² a total of c. 2,500-5,000 elephants can theoretically be accommodated on privately owned land). Only one private landowner presently owns a group of 5 elephants reintroduced from Etosha N.P., but several private landowners have a near-permanent presence of elephants on their land (e.g. farms bordering the Huab River, farms south of Etosha N.P.).

The fraction of the national herd occurring outside protected areas is likely to increase should Namibia enter a "wet" climatic phase as is commonly expected in the next few years, as several protected areas do not contain prime elephant habitat compared to adjacent land. Several groups of elephants seem to have settled away from protected areas following the end of military disturbance and the recent serious drought (e.g. the Ehomba herd
Table 5. Target elephant population sizes for all categories of land in Namibia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approx. area for elephants (km²)</th>
<th>Present pop. Target range (approx.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protected areas and known contiguous elephant range on adjacent land</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etosha N.P. 23 175 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobatere 300 } 2 000 3 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent land¹ 12 000 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 475 (0.09/km²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skeleton C.P. 2 000 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaokoland G.R. 4 000 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW Damaral. Conc. 7 000 } 288 1 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huab River basin 6 000 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ombonde R. basin 3 000 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 000 (0.05/km²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khaudom G.R. 3 840 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushmanland² 5 000 } 1 200 2 000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Hereroland² 1 000 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavango³ 2 800 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 640 (0.16/km²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahango G.R. 250 }</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Caprivi⁴ 1 000 } 50-1 500 max. 1 500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavango⁵ 1 000 } 2 250 (0.67/km²)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 5. continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approx. area for elephants (km²)</th>
<th>Present pop. (approx.)</th>
<th>Target range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W. Caprivi</td>
<td>4 300</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamili N.P.</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudumu N.P.</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>500-2 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudumu N.P.</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Caprivi</td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 510</td>
<td>(0.33/km²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79 875</td>
<td>10 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation areas outside the present elephant distribution range but where elephants occurred historically:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Approx. area (km²)</th>
<th>Present pop.</th>
<th>Target range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterberg P.P.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namib-Naukluft P.</td>
<td>5 000²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>max. 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangetti Camp</td>
<td>480²</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 880</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5. continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approx. area for elephants (km²)</th>
<th>Present pop.</th>
<th>Target range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Elephant groups not associated with any of the above units?

| Ehomba herd                  | ?            | 30           | 100          |
| E. Owambo, Mangetti, & W. Kavango | ?            | 50-100?      | 50-100?      |

1. Adjacent land here includes large indeterminate sections of Owambo, eastern Kaokoland, and possibly as far north as southern Angola and as far west east as the Mangetti area and central Kavango.

2. A large part of Bushmanland and Hereroland cannot be used for stock farming due to the presence of a poisonous plant ("gifblaar" Dichapetalum cymosum), but this land is extremely suitable for a mixed game enterprise and could become an important area for elephant and Cape hunting dog in particular. Water will have to be provided to prevent dispersion onto adjacent farmland.

3. A large part of Kavango bordering the Khaudom G.R. has no surface water, but form part of the wet season dispersal range of elephants of the region.

4. & 5. Parts of the Kavango and the western Caprivi adjacent to the Okavango River and Mahango G.R.

6. Remainder of the western Caprivi including the relevant section of the disputed Caprivi G.R.

7. The distribution of elephants in the Eastern Caprivi seems to be highly variable, but the area adjacent to the two small national parks could be regarded as part of the centre of elephant distribution in the Caprivi.

8. The Namib-Naukluft Park has not been surveyed to determine the extent of suitable elephant habitat, but riverine areas in this park could maintain relatively high densities of elephants, compared to conditions in similar situations in the Kaokoveld.
in north-eastern Kaokoland, elephants in eastern Owambo and central Kavango). Some elephants formerly dispersing from protected areas during the wet season could be in the process of expanding their range in several parts of the country, and could settle outside protected areas on a year-round basis. These groups can probably all be accommodated in a community conservation programme, as their presence signifies minimal use of the same land by people.

2.2 Elephant management in protected areas (Category A elephant range)

Provisional management plans (the former "Masterplans") exist for some of the protected areas in Namibia, and the following is largely based on these plans and current unwritten philosophy.

2.2.1. Etosha N.P.

A management policy of minimal interference is followed in this park, and permissible limits of population change have provisionally been set at 1,000-3,000 elephants (also referring to elephants using land surrounding the park). This population has been unstable for several years and is apparently controlled by anthrax. Vaccination against anthrax or other supportive measures should only be implemented if population size declines below 1,000. Culling can be resumed if population size increase above 3,000 for extended periods and not during a regional drought when this park might function as a drought refuge for elephants from adjacent regions. Official encouragement should be given to neighbouring landholders to convert to a system of land-use compatible with the dominant form in the region, i.e. conservation in Etosha National Park. The opening of additional watering points and crop growing immediately outside the park should be prohibited, unless landholders are in a position to secure these against elephant damage.

Elephants which have to be destroyed in cases where landholders
insist on their removal and no other options are available should in future be trophy-hunted to yield maximum revenue. Trophy hunting of elephants from Etosha N.P. can also be allowed on adjacent land and seasonal dispersal range if based on a community conservation scheme.

2.2.2. Skeleton Coast Park & adjacent Kaokoland Game Reserve

Elephants are strictly protected in these, which contain a small relict group of the Kaokoveld elephant ecotype. The units are not fenced and elephants movements are not restricted.

2.2.3. Khnodom Game Reserve

Elephants are strictly protected in this unit. The unit is not fenced and elephants movements are not restricted. Trophy hunting can be practised around the reserve as already done in adjacent Bushmanland. This population appears to be increasing rapidly and needs to be monitored more frequently than currently possible.

2.2.4. Mahango Game Reserve

Elephants have thus far been strictly protected in this unit. The unit is not fenced and elephants movements are not restricted, in this case resulting in seasonal accumulations of elephants in the last functional part of the Okavango riverine forest in Namibia. Only bull elephants are known to have used the reserve, sometimes at seasonal densities of 1.6/km², and there is concern over the rate of disappearance of the riverine woodlands and forest. Trophy hunting has been proposed in and around this reserve in order to reduce density to some extent. This small reserve cannot accommodate a long-term viable population of elephants, and should be managed primarily for other species (eg. rare ungulates etc.), with the elephant component managed as in the adjacent area. Not enough is known about this region and its elephants.
2.2.5 Mudumu & Mamili National Parks

Little is known about these two recently proclaimed parks and the status of elephants, except that densities are highly unstable due to unpredictable influxes of elephants predominantly from adjacent Botswana. Both units are unlikely to sustain viable elephant populations but are valuable in providing core protection to the migratory overflow from neighbouring countries.

2.2.6. Caprivi Game Reserve

A land-use plan is currently being prepared for this unit which contains two important corridors for elephant movements across the Caprivi strip between Botswana and Angola.

2.3 Elephant management outside protected areas

2.3.1. Drought/ Genetic corridors (Category B elephant range)

The conservation aims for these corridors are:

- maintaining their potential to act as migratory corridors for elephants (elephant movements along these corridors would mostly resemble seasonal dispersal, but mass movements could occur over an extended period between Namibia and adjacent countries, or within Namibia from one part of the range to the next).

- encourage the implementation of forms of land-use compatible with periodic but temporary influxes of elephants, and preventing the creation of physical barriers.

In practical terms, the following need to be done:

- people living in such areas and agencies involved with development and planning for such areas need to be made aware of
the national and international importance of such areas for conservation of elephants

- community conservation/ wildlife utilization schemes need to be encouraged, including the trophy hunting of elephants

2.3.1.1. Ruacana-Etosha corridor

Negotiations with the King of Uukwaliuudhi are expected to result in the protection of a third of this corridor in the form of an officially recognized game utilization area belonging to and managed by the Uukwaliuudhi community. The provision of water for game and the reintroduction of species (and supplementing relict groups) can be implemented as soon as funds are available and final agreements are reached. Provisional discussions with the Ongandjera community could result in a similar status being given to the southern third of the corridor within Ovambo, opening the path to negotiations with the Nkolonkadhi-Eunda community and adjacent Herero-Himba groups regarding similar schemes in the remainder of the corridor. The northern part of the corridor has been identified for priority conservation action due to the assemblage of plant species and special status biota present scenic attractions.

2.3.1.2. Ombonde-Beesvlakte-Etosha corridor
2.3.1.3. Etosha-Mangetti-Kavango corridor
2.3.1.4. Okavango River corridor
2.3.1.5. Cuando River corridor
2.3.1.6. Linyanti River corridor

Insufficient information is available on all the above corridors at present, but trophy hunting can be considered as a management practise.

2.3.2. Seasonal dispersal/ concentration areas contiguous to protected areas (Category C elephant range)

2.3.2.1. Southern Ovambo & south-eastern Kaokoland
Attempts should be made to establish community conservation schemes in this sparsely populated region concerning the sustainable utilization of game as a supplement to the marginal stock farming in the region. The trophy hunting of elephants can be included in such schemes as well as the provision of water for game (and the reintroduction of game in special cases). Attempts to develop and compartmentalize such land should be discouraged in view of the poor agricultural potential of the region versus potential benefits from wildlife utilization.

A fenced-off unit in the region has significant potential as a game production unit, namely the essentially defunct Omutambe Maowe quarantine camp, but is not regarded as a target for the reintroduction of elephants. Elephants periodically enter this camp as it is unfortunately situated in the middle of the Ruacana- Etosha corridor, but its future use has not been addressed.

2.3.2.2. Eastern Kavango

Insufficient information is available at present, but trophy hunting can be considered as a management objective.

2.3.2.3. Eastern Caprivi

Insufficient information is available at present, but trophy hunting can be considered as a management objective.

2.3.2.4. Outjo, Grootfontein & Tsumeb districts

Elephants periodically enter farms in these districts bordering the Etosha N.P. (as also in point 2.2.1), and can be trophy hunted according to individual circumstances. Elephants occurring on such farms and which the landowner would want to keep on such farms, should remain the property and under the management control of the State unless the landowner purchases such elephants from the State. Farms bordering on the Etosha
N.P. which are converted to game production or tourism enterprises can be considered for integrated management with the park, and fences between the park and such farms can be removed as long as equivalent fences enclose the contiguous range added (and subject to an agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture). Such landowners will have to enter a contractual agreement with the State regarding wildlife management and utilization on their land.

2.3.3. Permanent elephant range not associated with protected areas (Category D elephant range)

2.3.3.1. Bushmanland

Elephants in this region can also be regarded as belonging to the same population unit as elephants in the Khaudom G.R. Advanced agreements have been reached with the people of Bushmanland concerning the maintenance and the utilization of elephants. Key water installations and vegetable gardens need to be protected against elephant damage, which can in part be funded from trophy hunting of elephants. Specific areas will be designated as core protection areas for game, according to the agreement.

A significant part of western Bushmanland and adjacent Hereroland is not suitable for stock-farming due to inadequate water and the occurrence of gifblaar. Elephants already use this region in the wet season, and it seems highly suitable for development as a game production or conservation area (game is either tolerant to gifblaar or have learnt to avoid it).

2.3.3.2. Eastern Caprivi

Insufficient information is available at present, but trophy hunting can be considered as a management objective.
2.3.3.3. Eastern Owanbo-Central Kavango

Insufficient information is available at present, but trophy hunting can be considered as a management objective.

2.3.3.4. Eastern Kaokoland-Western Owanbo (including the Ehomba herd)

Elephants in this region seem to be in the process of range extension, and several small groups occur in isolation from the Etosha N.P. from which they probably originated. The first group to have formed in this way is some 30 elephants in the Ehomba mountains, where conflicts with humans have occurred. Funding has been made available to protect infrastructure and gardens, but further information is not available. Community conservation schemes should likewise be launched in this and other nearby regions.

2.3.3.5. North-western Damaraland

This region contains the core of the famous "desert elephants" of Namibia, and presently has a de facto conservation status in the form of tourism concessions. This form of protection is inadequate and this area has to be proclaimed as a protected area. Several proposals and plans to this effect have been produced and approval from the Government is awaited. The Ministry of WC&T cannot be content with any compromise other than the creation of a protected area in view of a long history of conflict, human depredation, insufficiently controlled tourism, uncontrolled settlement in one of the most marginally productive regions on earth and international focus of attention in this region and its complement of desert-dwelling large mammals.

2.3.3.6. Huab River catchment

Elephants in this area are poorly understood but are probably no more than the eastern section of the main population in point
2.3.3.5. This is a classic example where elephants and people compete for the same marginal resources, which have resulted in the most severe conflicts between elephants and humans in Namibia. Rainfall is erratic in this region and elephants from Damaraland generally concentrate in those parts which had rainfall most recently. Almost the entire population of the desert ecotype has in former years moved into the Huab Valley, and this region is considered to be important for their survival during abnormally dry years.

Problem management has thus far depended on the provision of alternative watering points for elephants, scaring elephants away from troublespots, and the shooting of token individuals, generally with mixed success. Several farmers are prepared to move out of the region if compensated, which would contribute little to finding a solution unless vacant land is set aside for elephants and not settled by other people. Negotiations are currently under way to find a compromise solution, perhaps one in which trophy hunting or another form of partial population reduction will feature, as opposed to the ideal situation of establishing a permanent refuge for elephants in at least part of the Huab catchment.

The elephants of the Huab catchment would be the logical source for elephants to be reintroduced into the Namib-Naukluft park or similar environment. This area could likewise supply elephant calves for sale to game farmers.

2.3.3.7. Hobatere Game Park

This unit is not a proclaimed protected area but is used as a tourist concession area, and has had a resident group of elephants for the past few years. Several plans and submissions have been prepared for the proclamation of this unit and its management as a game utilization area integrated with adjacent Etosha N.P.
2.3.4. Potential elephant range (Category E elephant range)

2.3.4.1. Mangetti Game Camp

The legal status and management objectives for this unit should be reviewed. The presence of reintroduced elephants could add to the tourism potential of this unit.

2.4 Regional cooperative management of elephants

A committee has already been formed by the Botswana and Namibian governments to ensure communication and cooperative management of the regional elephant population and related matters. A similar degree of cooperation should be established as soon as possible with Zambia and Angola.

2.5 Extending and rationalization of protected areas

The main target for proclamation is the concession area of north-western Damaraland, being the core distribution area for some 75% of the Kaokoveld elephants and the entire population of c. 100 Kaokoveld black rhinoceros. The future of the Caprivi Game Park is uncertain at present, and the land-use planning process for the region is still in progress.

2.6 Trophy hunting

Namibia has in the past allowed the trophy hunting of elephants on a very limited scale, and trophy hunting is regarded as one of the only ways to generate income for local people and government from elephants occurring outside protected areas as well as from "problem" elephants which have to be destroyed occasionally. Future trophy hunting of elephants is presently under review.
2.7 Reintroduction of elephants

Elephants should be reintroduced to parts of their former range in Namibia where adequate habitat exists within protected areas (present and future). Priorities for consideration and feasibility studies are the Namib-Naukluft Park and Waterberg Plateau Park. Elephants to be reintroduced to such areas in Namibia should be obtained from within Namibia, i.e. elephants from the Kaokoveld ecotype to go to the Namib-Naukluft Park and elephants from north-eastern Namibia to go to Waterberg Plateau Park, unless a planned survey of genetical variation suggests otherwise.

2.8 Private ownership of elephants

Elephants should be made available for purchase by private landowners with suitable habitat available on farms containing not less than 10 000 ha enclosed as a single unit by a standard game-proof fence. Private landowners and game dealers should be prohibited from importing elephants into Namibia from other countries.

2.9 Elephant research and monitoring in Namibia

Monitoring of population trend on preferably an annual basis is regarded as a priority function of the Ministry of WC&T, particularly where consumptive utilization of elephants is practised in future. Research on elephant ecology and conservation from within the Ministry of WC&T and other agencies is encouraged.
3. Recognition of合格

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59. Recognition of合格

60. Recognition of合格
References


Elephant Conservation & Management Plan

for

Namibia

PART C:

PROJECT OUTLINES

October 1991

Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation & Tourism
Private Bag 13346
Windhoek, Namibia
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 How to Use the Project Outlines

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

Projects are colour coded according to their funding needs:

Projects in need of total funding are printed on green pages. Projects in need of partial funding are printed on blue pages. Projects not in need of any funding are printed on yellow pages.

1.2 How to Pursue the Funding of a Project

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

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

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

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

1.1. How to use the Project Outline

1.2. How to prepare the Project Proposal

1.3. How to pursue the funding of a Project

1.4. How to pursue the funding of a Project

Further comments on these projects will be available upon request.

These are some temporary comments:

First, let me outline the basic objectives of the project. Second, let me assess the importance before considering the potential benefits. Third, let me prepare information to assist countries to implement the approach. WCDCG, the authors' targets on stage at the conference.
## Project Outline

### 2.1 Proposed Projects and Concepts Seeking Funding (see green pages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Number</th>
<th>AECCG Database Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Project Activity</th>
<th>Budget (US$)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>Development of a National Elephant Database for Namibia</td>
<td>Research</td>
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<td>Translocation of Desert Ecotype Elephants from the Kaokoveld</td>
<td>Park Management</td>
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<td>Development of a Research Monitoring and Training Infrastructure at the Etosha Ecological Institute</td>
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<td>Public Awareness</td>
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<td>Reintroduction of Game into Ovambo and the Establishment of a Community Conservation Scheme</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Supplementing the Eland Population in E. Bushmanland as part of a Community Conservation Scheme aimed at Elephant Conservation</td>
<td>Rural Development</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Support for Anti-Poaching Units in Namibia</td>
<td>Security</td>
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*Living in a Privitz Environment.*
### 2.2 Proposed Projects with Partial Funding

(see blue pages)

<table>
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<td>Elephant Movements in North-Western Namibia</td>
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<td>Provision of Water for Elephants and the Development of Community Conservation Scheme</td>
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<td>Huab Catchment Area Wildlife Conservation &amp; Utilization</td>
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<td>Western Caprivi - Community - Based Conservation</td>
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<td>Western Caprivi - Monitoring Elephant Movements</td>
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<td>Auxilliary Game Guard &amp; Rural Community Development</td>
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Project Title: DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL ELEPHANT DATABASE FOR NAMIBIA

Database Project No. 398
Region: SOUTHERN
Date last updated: 10/17/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: NIL.

Project Objective: A national elephant database will be established through the acquisition of a Geographic Information System and through appropriate training of existing staff.

Project Activities:
1. Research
2. 
3. Further phases ?

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992
End Date: 01/01/1993

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 51,200

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

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<th>Staff Costs</th>
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W r 4: $ 51200

Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $ 0
Total funds needed: $ 51200

Funds raised for current year: $ 0
Funds needed for current year: $ 51200

Origin of funds -
Organisation: 
Organisation: 
Organisation: 

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T Address: PB 13306/ Windhoek/ Namibia

Project Administrator: 
Address: 

Project Executive: M Lindeque 
Address: REI P.O.Box 5386 Via Otjo/ Namibia

Project Originator: 
Address: 

Collaborating Bodies:
**Background:** The ministry of WC & T has no national elephant database due to a lack of funds, manpower and computer facilities. An independent electronic database and Geographical Information System are required to facilitate data storage and analysis regarding all aspects of elephant management, monitoring and anti-poaching effort (which can also be used for other data and conservation programmes).

**Objectives:** Establishing a national elephant database through the acquisition of computer technology (principally a Geographic Information System) and appropriate training of existing staff.

**Activities:** Purchasing equipment required (compatible with other systems in the region) and receiving training regarding operation of the GIS from an appropriate organisation (training possibilities can only be pursued once the equipment has been obtained).

**Outputs:** A national database on all aspects of elephant conservation.
Project Title: TRANSLOCATION OF DESERT ECOTYPE ELEPHANTS FROM THE KAOKOVELD

Database Project No. 400
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 10/17/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: 10-20 elephants will be captured in the Kaokoveld and after acclimatization will be transferred to the Namib-Naukluft Park. They will be released after 3-6 months in a large holding camp.

Project Activities:
1. Park Management
2. 
3. 

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992
End Date: 01/01/1993
Further phases?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers:

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 29,000

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

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Technical Assistance: $0
Monitoring & Research: $0
Staff Costs: $0
Training: $0
Education: $0
Equipment: $11000

Infrastructure: $0
Local Development: $0
Recurrent Costs: $15000
Miscellaneous: $0
Project Management: $0
Contingency Provision: $3000

Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $0
Total funds needed: $29000

Funds raised for current year: $0
Funds needed for current year: $29000

Origin of funds - Organisation:

Amount: $

Organisation:

Amount: $

Organisation:

Amount: $

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:


Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T
Address: PB 13306/ Windhoek/ Namibia

Project Administrator:
Address:

Project Executant: Game Capture Unit
Address: PB 13306/ Windhoek

Project Originator:
Address:

Collaborating Bodies:
Background: The Namib–Naukluft Park (c. 60,000 km²) is one of the largest protected areas in the world and within the historical distribution range of elephants in Namibia. Elephants became extinct in this region by the turn of the century, and the elephant range has shrunk sufficiently since then to make natural recolonisation through dispersal impossible. The Namib–Naukluft Park can accommodate a viable population of desert ecotype elephants in spectacular desert terrain and the tourism potential of this park could be significantly enhanced. Protected range for elephants from the Kaokoveld is created, and the removal of young elephants from the zone of major elephant–human conflict in the Kaokoveld (Huab catchment) could ease tension. An opinion survey and a community participation campaign need to be launched at the first step, followed by experimental reintroduction of approx. 10–20 elephants. Reintroduction will be risky due to the environmental extremes typical of the namib Desert, and ample resources need to be available to ensure that the most suitable conditions for this exercise can be created.

Objectives: Reintroduction of a nucleus elephant population in the Namib–Naukluft Park.

Activities: Capture of 10–20 elephants ≤ 2 m shoulder height in the Huab catchment of the Kaokoveld, acclimatization in holding pens, translocation per road to the Kuiseb River N–N. P., release after 3–6 months captivity in large holding camp.

Outputs: The first artificially established elephant population in Namibia, reintroduction of desert ecotype elephants to former range.
Project Title: DEVELOPMENT OF A RESEARCH MONITORING AND TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE AT THE ETOSHA ECOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Database Project No. 401
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 10/17/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project will provide basic accommodation for short term research visitors and students doing cooperative research on the monitoring of elephants.

Project Activities:
1. Institutional Support
2.
3.

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992
End Date: 01/01/1993
Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected – Name: 
Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget :- $ 42,700

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Local Development</th>
<th>Recurrent Costs</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Project Management</th>
<th>Contingency Provision</th>
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<tbody>
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Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: $ 0
Total funds needed: $ 42700

Funds raised for current year: $ 0
Funds needed for current year: $ 42700

Origin of funds –

Organisation: 
Amount: $

Organisation: 
Amount: $

Organisation: 
Amount: $

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Address: Min WC&T
Project Administrator: Address:
Project Executant: Address:
Project Originator: Address:
Collaborating Bodies: USAID?
**Background:** The Etosha Ecological Institute is the centre for research and monitoring in northern Namibia, including all work on elephants throughout the country. Numerous opportunities for research by visiting scientists and students exist in Namibia, eg. due to the distribution of elephants across a rainfall gradient from $< 20 \text{ mm} \rightarrow 700 \text{ mm}$ rainfall per annum within Namibia, the unusual migratory status of elephants in the region, the unusual susceptibility of some Namibian elephants to anthrax and the pronounced environmental crisis periods with rapid demographical and behavioural responses. There is, however, no accommodation for such persons, and no hope of getting housing from the government due to a nation-wide housing crisis. Ministry of WC & T staff involved in elephant management and monitoring are mostly untrained, and visiting associates can be used for this purpose (which is often part of the motivation for obtaining funding for doing research in African countries). Prospective projects considered for Namibia thus become very expensive if transport, housing, aerial survey costs and general research costs have to be provided. The provision of simple accommodation would greatly eliminate these restrictions and attract sufficient visitors to supplement the very limited work which the Ministry of WC & T and conservation NGOs manage to do at present.

**Objectives:** Providing basic accommodation for short-term research visitors and students for cooperative research and monitoring of elephants, and the training of local staff.

**Activities:** Erection of two housing units and the initiation of a long-term cooperative research, monitoring and training programme concerning elephant management in northern Namibia.

**Outputs:** The building of two self-contained low-cost housing units for visiting researchers and student in Okaukuejo, Etosha National Park.
Project Title: SUPPORT FOR RURAL COMMUNICATION OFFICER AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN OVAMBO

Database Project No. 403
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 10/18/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project will provide basic salary and logistical support for a communications officer to be attached to the Min of WC&T for three years.

Project Activities: 1. Public Awareness 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992 End Date: 01/01/1995
Further phases ?

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget -- $ 47,400

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

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<th>Years</th>
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Exchange Rate Used: 2.8100

Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $ 0
Total funds needed: $ 47400

Funds raised for current year: $ 0
Funds needed for current year: $ 22100

Origin of funds --

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Organisation through which funds are being channelled:
Future donor interest:
Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T Address: PB 13306/ Windhoek/ Namibia

Project Administrator:
Address:

Project Executive:
Address:

Project Originator:
Address:

Collaborating Bodies: USAID?
Background: Some 500,000 or a third of the population of Namibia live in the Ovambo region adjacent to the Etosha N.P. The Ovambo people bore the brunt of decades of war and isolation during the colonial era. The region is poorly developed as also reflected in the existing conservation infrastructure (three Ministry of WC & T staff for the entire region). Ovambo includes most of the seasonal dispersal area of elephants from Etosha N.P. and there is a trend of range expansion by elephants in the region. Past conflicts have resulted in great distrust over conservation, and the virtual extermination of all game expect elephants. An urgent campaign is required for establishing contact and communication with these people and the establishment of community conservation schemes (which show great potential in this region based on negotiations to date). At least one communication officer needs to be appointed for an initial three–hear period (by this time the State is expected to be in a position to take over to launch a communication campaign and see pilot conservation projects through their teething period.

Objectives: Providing basic salary and logistical support for a communications officer to be attached to the Ministry of WC & T for three years.

Activities: Recruitment of a suitable person from the region and in conjunction with local ethnic authorities to function as an extension and communications officer in Ovambo.
Project Title: REINTRODUCTION OF GAME INTO OWAMBO AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY CONSERVATION SCHEME

Database Project No. 404                                      Date last updated: 10/18/1991
Region: SOUTHERN                                               Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL                                        Fund Raising Status: NIL
Project Objective: This project will establish a game camp and breeding nuclei in Owambo as part of a community conservation scheme aimed at keeping seasonal elephant range and a migration corridor intact.
Project Activities: 1. Rural Development                      Further phases ?:
                                                      2.                                                    3.
Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992                                  End Date: 01/01/1994
Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Owambo           Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 37,600                                          Original Currency: Rand
Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation             Exchange Rate Used: 2.8100

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Technical Assistance: $ 0                                      Infrastructure: $ 0
Monitoring & Research: $ 0                                      Local Development: $ 19000
Staff Costs: $ 0                                                Recurrent Costs: $ 0
Training: $ 0                                                   Miscellaneous: $ 15000
Education: $ 0                                                  Project Management: $ 0
Equipment: $ 4000                                               Contingency Provision: $ 3000

Fund Raising Information: --

Total funds raised: $ 0                                          Funds raised for current year: $ 0
Total funds needed: $ 37600                                      Funds needed for current year: $ 18800

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

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:
Future donor interest:
Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T Address: PB 10336 Windhoek/ Namibia
Project Administrator: Address:
Project Executive: Min WC&T / Game Capture Unit Address: PB 10336 Windhoek/ Namibia
Project Originator: Address:
Collaborating Bodies: USAID?
Background: Virtually all species of large game are extinct or close to extinction in the Owambo region of northern Namibia, due to perceptions of formerly colonial State ownership of such game. Southern Owambo has poor potential for agricultural development due to poor soil and water, as well as coarse pasture for livestock; conditions which are more suitable for game production than typical farming. Agreements have been reached with two major tribal authorities concerning the reintroduction of game into a sparsely settled part of Owambo in return for allowing elephants access to this land as part of the seasonal dispersal out of Etosha N.P. and keeping an important migration corridor to southern Owambo intact. The Ministry of WC & T will donate 200 head of game of 7 species to the Ongandjera and Uukwaluudhi peoples to serve as breeding nuclei to be kept in a large game camp from which game could be released. Funding for the erection of this camp and the capture and transport of the game is required.

Objectives: Establishing a game camp and breeding nuclei in Owambo as part of a community conservation scheme aimed at keeping seasonal elephant range and a migration corridor intact.

Activities and Outputs: Erection of a c.100,000 ha. game camp and three watering points on the border of the Uukwaluudhi and Ongandjera districts, capture and transport of 200 head of game from Etosha N.P. (springbok, gemsbok, zebra, eland, giraffe, wildebeest, black-faced impala).
Project Title: SUPPLEMENTING THE ELAND POPULATION IN E. BUSHMANLAND AS PART OF A COMMUNITY CONSERVATION SCHEME AIMED AT ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

Database Project No. 405
Region: SOUTHERN
Country: NAMIBIA

Date last updated: 10/18/1991

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project will establish a temporary game camp for the purpose of releasing 20 eland in return for allocating core protection areas for elephants and other game.

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992 End Date: 01/01/1993 Further phases:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers:

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 27,000

Original Currency: Rand Exchange Rate Used: 2.8100

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation:

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Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $ 0
Total funds needed: $ 27000
Funds raised for current year: $ 0
Funds needed for current year: $ 27000

Origin of funds -

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Organisation through which funds are being channelled:
Future donor interest:
Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T
Address: PB 13306/ Windhoek/ Namibia

Project Administrator:
Address:

Project Executant: Game Capture Unit
Address: PB 13306/ Windhoek/ Namibia

Project Originator:
Address:

Collaborating Bodies: Ju'wa Farmers Cooperative
Background: The Ju/wa (San) people of the region known as "Bushmanland", being ostensibly the most "uneducated and undeveloped" inhabitants of the poorest and least developed part of Namibia, was the first rural community to create their own representative body for dealing with future development and resource utilisation. These people are still dependent on hunting and gathering for subsistence, and were perhaps more aware of the importance of sustainable utilisation of natural resources than anybody else. Elephants are regarded as a problem for these people due to damage to their gardens, homes and water installations, and they were the first to use communal resources to protect various installations against elephants. The resources base for the Ju/wasi has, however declined due to fences and farms nearby, and the migratory eland population in particular has declined. Eland have enormous cultural and symbolic importance to the Ju/wasi, and nothing more significant can be done to foster the outstanding conservation initiative of these people than donating eland (which they will communally own) to this community (also as part of government's side of the agreement). The State will donate 20 eland for this purpose.

Objectives: Establishing a temporary game camp for the purpose of releasing 20 eland in eastern Bushmanland in return for allocating core protection areas for elephants and other game and the continued tolerance of elephants.

Activities and outputs: Erection of a c.100 ha. game camp and a watering point in Bushmanland by the Ju/wasi with materials provided from this grant, capture of 20 eland in the Waterberg Plateau Park, transport and release after branding eland with a community ownership symbol.
Project Title: EXTENSION OF THE AUXILLIARY RANGER SYSTEM

Database Project No. 49
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 11/20/1990
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT
Fund Raising Status: NIL.

Project Objective: To allow the Directorate of Nature Conservation to take on an additional ten local people selected by the chiefs and headmen to act as Auxiliary Rangers.

Project Activities:
1. Security
2. 
3. 

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1991
End Date: 12/31/1992
Further phases ?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers:

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 45,600
Original Currency: Exchange Rate Used: 0.0000

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

| Yr 1: | $ 20200 |
| Yr 2: | $ 12700 |
| Yr 3: | $ 12700 |
| Yr 4: | $ |
| Yr 5: | $ |

Technical Assistance: $ 
Monitoring & Research: $ 
Staff Costs: $ 
Training: $ 
Education: $ 
Equipment: $ 

Infrastructure: $ 
Local Development: $ 
Recurrent Costs: $ 
Miscellaneous: $ 
Project Management: $ 
Contingency Provision: $ 

Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $ 
Total funds needed: $ 45600

Funds raised for current year: $ 
Funds needed for current year: $ 20200

Origin of funds –

Organisation: Amount: $ 
Organisation: Amount: $ 
Organisation: Amount: $ 

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:
Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNC
Address: Private Bag 13306 /Windhoek 9000 /Namibia

Project Administrator: To be determined

Project Executive: The Chief Conservator
Address: Private Bag 13306 /Windhoek 9000 /Namibia

Project Originator: The Conservator (Damaraland)
Address: Private Bag 13306 /Windhoek 9000 /Namibia

Collaborating Bodies: EWT; Save the Rhino Trust
Background: The system of Auxiliary Rangers which operates in the Damaraland and Kaokoland area was largely responsible for bringing a virtual end to poaching in 1983. Since then their record has been impressive. The most important aspect of the system is that the rangers are selected by the local chiefs or headmen. As such they come to be viewed as selected by and working for the community. Thus, they have not become isolated and rendered ineffective as has so often been the case with Government selected conservation officers in similar situations.

Auxiliary Rangers remain living within their community where they act as a general surveillance unit. They continue to work as subsistence farmers but are paid a small salary and are provided with rations to undertake regular patrols of their area. Sightings of wildlife, reports on their movements and any suspicious human activity is recorded and reports made to members of the Directorate of Nature Conservation, which now services the system directly, delivering rations and collecting reports. The funds for the rangers salaries, rations equipment, etc. have been provided by EWT since the start of the programme.

The recent increase in poaching of both elephants and rhinos has come as a shock to those working in conservation in Damaraland and Kaokoland. The Damaraland elephant population is comprised of desert-living elephants that have been a conservation priority since 1981. The population totals only about 250 animals and therefore any increase in poaching is cause for grave concern. Examination of the existing coverage of the massive area has revealed gaps and the need to increase the Auxiliary Ranger system to cover those gaps. There is a requirement for a further ten Auxiliary Rangers or Game Guards. This is to allow for two additional areas to be covered and extra rangers to act in a relief capacity.

Objectives: To allow the Directorate of Nature Conservation to take on an additional ten local people selected by the Chiefs and headmen to act as Auxiliary Rangers.

Activities: Funds will be supplied to cover the monthly provision of rations and salaries for ten additional Auxiliary Rangers. Initial provisions of equipment and uniforms will be purchased, and houses will be built for the Rangers living away from their own homes.

Outputs: The increased efficiency in the Auxiliary Ranger network will result in a reduction in poaching. The increase in the number of people receiving a direct benefit from wildlife conservation may also have a positive result for conservation in the area.
Project Title: SUPPORT FOR ANTI-POACHING UNITS IN NAMIBIA

Database Project No. 70
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 05/30/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: To provide financial support for three years for APU's in Waterberg, Hardap and Caprivi, and to provide the Department of Nature Conservation with its own Parks Investigative Team.

Project Activities: 1. Security
2. 
3.
Funding Start Date:
End Date:
Further phases ?: F

Elephant Population directly affected – Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 594,454
Original Currency: Rand
Exchange Rate Used: 0.4000

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

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<th>Year</th>
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Total funds raised: $ 
Total funds needed: $ 594454
Funds raised for current year: $ 
Funds needed for current year: $ 108480

Origin of funds –

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Organization through which funds are being channelled:
Future donor interest: Stirling Found; WWF-I; FINNIDA
Donors actually approached:

Organizations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: NNF
Address: P.O. Box 245 /Windhoek 9000 /Namibia

Project Administrator: Address: 

Project Executive: Mr. D. Reisner (Director – NNF)
Address: P.O. Box 245 /Windhoek 9000 /Namibia

Project Originator: Namibia Nature Foundation (NNF)
Address: P.O. Box 245 /Windhoek 9000 /Namibia

Collaborating Bodies:
**Background:** Northern Namibia contains the bulk of the country's wildlife resources, which includes 450 black rhino and 7,500 elephant located in the Etosha National Park, Damaraland and the Caprivi Strip areas. Within all of these areas, there has been a startling increase in poaching since February 1989. In mid–September 1989, the Namibian police seized seven tons of illegal ivory, the world's largest illegal ivory haul, representing the slaughter of 490 elephants by poachers. Since July 1989, over 80 poachers have been arrested and subsequent investigations have revealed a well–organized poaching syndicate operating throughout Northern Namibia.

In response to this upsurge, the Department of Nature Conservation implemented an anti–poaching strategy. However, due to South Africa's withdrawal of 200 million rand from Namibia's national budget, the Department of Nature Conservation suffered a 2/3 cut in its overall budget for 1989, and are consequently unable to fund this strategy. Although the Department has received funding from the Stirling Foundation to train Anti–Poaching Units (APUs) for both Etosha and Damaraland, the Department no longer has the financial resources to hire the rangers that have already been trained. Without the APUs, the increase in poaching will continue. This will not only decimate Namibia's very important elephant populations, but destroy the newly–independent country's ability to rely on tourism as a major source of foreign currency.

**Objectives:** To provide financial support for three years for APUs in Waterberg, Hardap and Caprivi. To provide the Department of Nature Conservation with its own Parks Investigative Team.

**Activities:** Salaries for the APUs, and miscellaneous expenses such as maintenance of vehicles, maintenance of radio equipment, purchase of medical supplies and hire of aircraft for surveillance and casevac duties will be provided. (Field equipment for the APUs will be bought with in–country resources.)

**Outputs:** Decreased poaching in Northern Namibia due to fortified APU activities and Parks Investigative Team investigations into poaching and smuggling of illegally obtained wildlife products.

**Progress to date:** WWF provided interim short–term funding ($110,792) for the Etosha and Damaraland APUs between November 1989 and May 1990 (See No.48). FINNIDA began partial funding (300,000 R) of the project in the summer of 1990; it is intended to continue for 13 months.
Project Title: **ELEPHANT MOVEMENTS IN NORTH–WESTERN NAMIBIA**

Database Project No. 255  
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 10/18/1991  
Country: NAMIBIA

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: PROPOSAL  
Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: Additional data are required on elephant movements to evaluate the effectiveness of current protection measures. Satellite tracking will be carried out on 9 elephant herds.

Project Activities:  
1. Monitoring  
2. Park Management  
3. Further phases?

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992  
End Date: 01/01/1994

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Kaokoland  
Approx Numbers: 260

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget: $134,000  
Original Currency: SA Rand  
Exchange Rate Used: 2.8100

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

| Year | Technical Assistance | Monitoring & Research | Staff Costs | Training | Education | Equipment | Infrastructure | Local Development | Recurrent Costs | Miscellaneous | Project Management | Contingency Provision | Total
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Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $30,000  
Funds raised for current year: $30,000

Total funds needed: $104,000  
Funds needed for current year: $49,000

Origin of funds:

Organisation: Min WC&T  
Amount: $30,000

Organisation:  
Amount: $0

Organisation:  
Amount: $0

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T  
Address: P.B 13306/ Windhoek/ Namibia

Project Administrator:  
Address:

Project Executant: Lindeque  
Address: Eiosha Ecological Institute/ P.O.Okaakuejo/ Via Outjo/ Namibia

Project Originator: Lindeque  
Address: Eiosha Ecological Institute/ P.O.Okaakuejo/ Via Outjo/ Namibia

Collaborating Bodies: ZSSD
Background: A large fraction of the elephant population in Etosha N.P. leaves the park in the wet season and some elephants have been known to go as close as 20 km from the Angola border, but most disappear for 3–5 months each year to a locality unknown. Elephants in the adjacent Kaokoveld (known as the desert elephants) are highly migratory and have enormous home ranges as judged from preliminary evidence. The entire region is subject to various development plans re. hydroelectric schemes, dams, agricultural projects and mining as well as the development of an adequate protected area network. Information on movements and dispersal is urgently required for use in land–use planning and the planning of protected areas for a population of major scientific importance and the subject of much international attention. The Ministry of WC & T has already undertaken a pilot satellite tracking programme in the region, where 5 months of data gathered showed that home ranges can be expected to be an order of magnitude greater than elephant home ranges recorded elsewhere in Africa to date, and the first demonstration of the highly migratory–nomadic status of the regional population.

Objectives: Determining the extent of elephant dispersal out of western Etosha National park and the home range of elephants in northern Kaokoveld, and possible range use in southern Angola.

Activities: Satellite tracking of 9 elephant herds (and one reference beacon for one year, using adult female elephants collared in north–western Etosha N.P., the Ombonde, Cunene, Ehomba, Grootberg and Huab regions of the Kaokoveld.

Outputs: The first accurate determination of annual home–range and dispersal of elephants in the region, location of seasonal range in relation to development plans for the region.
Project Title: LAND-USE PLANNING AND EVALUATION OF THE KAOKOVELD

Database Project No. 397
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 10/17/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: This two year project will plan sustainable land-use of the southern Kaokoveld and future protected areas for elephants and other desert ecotype species.

Project Activities:
1. Rural Development
2. 
3. 

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992
End Date: 01/01/1994
Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected – Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 82,000
Original Currency: Rand
Exchange Rate Used: 2.8100

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

| Yr 1:      | $ 71000 |
| Yr 2:      | $ 11000 |
| Yr 3:      | $      |
| Yr 4:      | $      |
| Yr 5:      | $      |

Technical Assistance: $ 6000
Monitoring & Research: $ 0
Staff Costs: $ 73000
Training: $ 0
Education: $ 0
Equipment: $ 0

Infrastructure: $ 0
Local Development: $ 0
Recurrent Costs: $ 0
Miscellaneous: $ 0
Project Management: $ 0
Contingency Provision: $ 3000

Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $ 60000
Funds raised for current year: $ 6000
Total funds needed: $ 22000
Funds needed for current year: $ 11000

Origin of funds –

Organisation:
Amount: $ 0
Organisation:
Amount: $ 0
Organisation:
Amount: $ 0

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:
Future donor interest:
Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T
Address: PB 13306 Windhoek/ Namibia

Project Administrator:
Address:

Project Executant: Min WC&T
Address:

Project Originator:
Address:

Collaborating Bodies: Owen-Smith/Jacobson
**Background:** The elephant population in Etosha N.P. is one of two key elephant populations in Namibia, but is the only population in Namibia which predominantly occurs in a protected area and approximates the minimum long-term viable size of c. 2,000 individuals. Etosha N.P. (c. 23,000 km²) contains some 18,600 km² of elephant range, but the entire range of the elephant population could be up to 30,000 km². The north-western part of Namibia, including Etosha N.P. and the rest of the population range, is semi-arid and rainfall is the key driving factor in this system. Elephant movements, distribution and recruitment vary according to spatial and temporal variation in precipitation. The elephant population has recently been subjected to more than a decade of below average rainfall, anthrax epidemics and to a lesser degree poaching, and the present population trend is unknown.

**Objectives:** Re-establishment of a monitoring programme for the elephant population in Etosha National Park.

**Activities:** Dry season census in August 1992 of approx. 19,000 km² of Etosha N.P., using a 30% random aerial transect sample with a fixed-wing aircraft; wet season count in February 1993 of approx. 30,000 km² seasonal range in and outside Etosha N.P., using a stratified aerial transect sample (5–30%); ground survey of population structure.

**Outputs:** Updated population size estimates, indications of recent population trend.
Project Title: ELEPHANT MONITORING IN THE ETOSHA NATIONAL PARK

Database Project No. 396
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 10/18/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: This 2 year project will reestablish a monitoring programme for the elephant population in Etosha NP which has recently been subjected to more than a decade of below average rainfall.

Project Activities:
1. Monitoring
2. 
3. 

Funding Start Date: 01/1/1992
End Date: 01/1/1994
Further phases ?:

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

Budget Information

Total Budget :- $ 83,000
Original Currency: Rand
Exchange Rate Used: 2.8100

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

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Technical Assistance: $ 0
Monitoring & Research: $ 31000
Staff Costs: $ 15000
Training: $ 0
Education: $ 0
Equipment: $ 37000

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

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: $ 55000
Funds raised for current year: $ 49000
Total funds needed: $ 28000
Funds needed for current year: $ 0

Origin of funds -
Organisation: USF&WS
Amount: $ 34000

Organisation: ZSSD
Amount: $ 6000

Organisation: Min WC&T
Amount: $ 15000

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:
Future donor interest:
Donors actually approached: USF&WS/ZSSD

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T
Address: PB 13306/ Windhoek

Project Administrator:
Address:

Project Executant: M Lindeque
Address: EEI/ P.O. Okaukuejo/ Via Oranj/ Namibia

Project Originator:
Address:

Collaborating Bodies: San Diego Zoo
Background: Several attempts to establish a formal conservation area for elephants and other species (notably the important population of c. 100 black rhinoceros) prior to independence have met with no success. The future of the very special assemblage of large game in the northern Namib Desert is still not secure, also in view of plans to develop the mineral resources, hydroelectric potential and natural harbours of the region. The c. 200 "desert elephants" of the southern Kaokoveld are nomadic, and a large protected area will be required for their protection. Rainfall is erratic in this region and the core elephant range might not get any rain at all in a given year, resulting in shifts in distribution which could bring this population in conflict with farms. A new attempt with full governmental and public participation will be launched to develop a medium to long-term land-use plan for the Kaokoveld, including the establishment of core area protection for the major species.

Objectives: Planning sustainable land-use of the southern Kaokoveld and future protected areas for elephants and other desert ecotype species.

Activities: Opinion survey of local population and government collation of available data, consultation with community, production of land-use plan and proposal for protected area.

Outputs: Land-use plan and protected area proposal and government submission.
Project Title: MONITORING THE EFFECT OF ANTHRAX ON ELEPHANTS IN ETOSHA NP

Database Project No. 399
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 10/17/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: This project will continue the long-term research project on Anthrax in Etosha NP; Epidemiological and serological surveys and testing of delivery methods for oral vaccines will be carried out.


Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992 End Date: 01/01/1993 Further phases?:

Elephant Population directly affected – Name: Etosha Approx Numbers: 2000

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 29,000 Original Currency: Rand Exchange Rate Used: 2.8100

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

| Yr 1: | $ 29000 |
| Yr 2: | $ |
| Yr 3: | $ |

Technical Assistance: $ 6000
Monitoring & Research: $ 25000
Staff Costs: $ 0
Training: $ 0
Education: $ 0
Equipment: $ 0

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

Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $ 12000 Funds raised for current year: $ 12000
Total funds needed: $ 17000 Funds needed for current year: $ 17000

Origin of funds –

| Organisation: | Amount: $ |
| Organisation: | Amount: $ |
| Organisation: | Amount: $ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:
Future donor interest:
Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T Address: PB 13306/ Windhoek/ Namibia

Project Administrator:

Project Executor: PCB Turnbill?
Address: PHSL

Project Originator:
Address:

Collaborating Bodies:
Background: The elephant population of Etosha National Park seems to be controlled by anthrax at present (approx. 500 elephants are known to have died from anthrax since 1980 out of a present standing population of c. 1,500). This seems to be the only instance in Africa where elephants are subject to severe pressure from anthrax, despite the widespread occurrence of the disease on the continent. Considerable threat exists regarding the transmission of anthrax to other species (e.g. the approx. 330 black rhino population in Etosha N.P.) and also to livestock due to the migratory nature of the elephant population. Standard vaccination is impractical and too expensive in wildlife, but oral vaccines can be very effective once methods of administration have been developed for free-ranging animals. Several anomalies exist re. anthrax in elephants versus other species, and the disease remains poorly understood and under-estimated i.t.o. its demographic consequences for elephant populations elsewhere. Research and monitoring of anthrax in elephants have been seriously hampered by a lack of funds. Sophisticated diagnostic and serological facilities have been established in the park, but this type of laboratory work is expensive and funds from within the Ministry are inadequate.

Activities: Continuation of long-term research project on anthrax in Etosha N.P., epidemiological and serological survey and testing of delivery methods for oral vaccines and development of immunity.

Outputs: Data on natural and acquired immunity, incidence of anthrax, dissemination and transfer of anthrax to other species, oral vaccine administration.
Project Title: PROTECTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AGAINST ELEPHANT DAMAGE PROVISION OF WATER FOR ELEPHANTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSERVATION SCHEME

Database Project No. 402
Region: SOUTHERN
Date last updated: 10/18/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL
Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: This project will establish a self-help scheme for protection against elephant damage by providing basic equipment for communal use. Alternative drinking places for elephants will also be provided.

Project Activities:
1. Park Management
2. Rural Development
3. Further phases ?

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992
End Date: 01/01/1993

Elephant Population directly affected – Name: Etosha
Approx Numbers: 2000

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 28,000

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

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Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $4000
Total funds needed: $24000
Funds raised for current year: $4000
Funds needed for current year: $10000

Origin of funds – Organisation:

Amount: $ |

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Min WC&T
Address: PBL 13306/ Windhoek/ Namibia

Project Administrator:
Address:

Project Executant:
Address:

Project Originator:
Address:

Collaborating Bodies: USAID?
**Background:** Some 500–1,000 elephant (33–66% of the park population) disperse from Etosha N.P. into neighbouring communally farmed land, resulting in damage to the property of generally very poor people. The protection of small subsistence gardens, homes and wells will bring significant relief to such people and increase their tolerance to elephants. This type of protection using simple electrified fencing technology has been successfully used elsewhere in Namibia, and a large number of people can be helped at relatively low cost. Alternative water for game and elephants have to be provided in some cases, away from homes and fields (where water is presently available), which can be done by pumping new wells or piping water from existing systems to new drinking points (and thus compensating the farmer for pumping water for elephants). Communities are expected to install and maintain the protection system and share resources with neighbours in the case of a shift in problems due to elephants avoiding protected places and going elsewhere.

**Objectives:** Establishing a self-help scheme for protection against elephant damage of infrastructure by providing basic equipment for communal use.

**Activities:** Purchase of equipment, training of community representatives, provisioning of alternative drinking places for elephants for people living next to Etosha N.P.

**Outputs:** Protection against elephant damage for Etosha neighbours, and conflict avoidance by providing alternative watering points for elephants.
Project Title: HUAB CATCHMENT AREA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION & UTILIZATION

Database Project No. 22
Region: SOUTHERN
Date last updated: 03/26/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT
Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: To maintain the recovery of the elephant and rhino populations in Damaraland by removing sources of conflict with, and bringing benefits to, local Damara subsistence farmers.

Project Activities:
1. Rural Development
2. 
3. 

Funding Start Date: 02/01/1989
End Date: 06/30/1994
Further phases ?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 477,086
Original Currency: SFR
Exchange Rate Used: 0.7090

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation:

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Yr 1: $ 209185
Yr 2: $ 159029
Yr 3: $ 167182

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

Total funds raised: $
Total funds needed: $ 267901

Origin of funds -
Organisation: WWF-1
Amount: $ 150875
Organisation: DSCF
Amount: $ 38310

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: WWF-1
Future donor interest:
Donors actually approached: EEC, DSCF

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Damara Govt
Address:

Project Administrator: WWF (No. 3884)
Address: Avenue du Mont–Blanc /CH–1196 Gland /Switzerland

Project Executive: B.Loulit (Save the Rhino Fund)
Address: P.O. Box 83 /Khorixas /Damaraland 9000 /Namibia

Project Originator: B.Loulit (Save the Rhino Fund)
Address: PO Box 83 /Khorixas /Damaraland 9000 /Namibia

Collaborating Bodies: CEC; WWF; Save the Rhino Fund; Damaraland Government
Background: The Huab Valley contains a permanent population of elephants that have been the subject of research since 1975. With the exception of the Gourma population in Mali, these are the only known desert dwelling elephants. Because of their unique behavioral and possibly physiological adaptations to the desert environment, they were assigned top conservation priority in 1981 and the population has subsequently been listed as a baseline population in the African Elephant Action Plan. Rhinos and other animals are also found in abundance.

Because poaching had been brought under control in recent years and the elephant population began increasing, elephants will undoubtedly increase of their current range, in the Huab area. In such a case, they are likely to come into contact and conflict with local subsistence farmers. If the conflict damages local support for the elephant population, local assistance in suppressing poaching will be lost. In order to maintain their support, farmers need to be protected from the negative impact of elephants and enabled to benefit directly from elephants and other wildlife living on their land.

Objectives: To maintain the recovery of the elephant and rhino populations in Damaraland by removing sources of conflict with, and bringing benefits to, local Damara subsistence farmers. To promote optimum long-term utilization of regional plant and animal resources through a process of re-introduction and management of indigenous grazers and browsers. To increase the production of protein and animal by-products and develop tourism, for the economic benefit of the local communities.

Activities: Heavy elephant-proof fences will be constructed around water installations. Compensation funds for subsistence farmers will be set up and administered. In order to produce a management plan, the interactions between the local people and wildlife within the Huab catchment area and its immediate surroundings will be studied. The interaction between large mammals and farming, the potential sources of conflict, and the ways and means to promote optimum long term use of both wildlife and domestic stock will be studied. The existing programme of elephant and rhino research, monitoring and extension activities will continue. In consultation with the Department of Agriculture and Nature Conservation, giraffe and kudu will be reintroduced into the project area, and the vegetation in those areas will be monitored.

Outputs: Conservation of this important population of desert living elephants and other wildlife by developing local support for their conservation through economic incentives.

Progress to date: Seven game guard trackers have been employed, trained and equipped with full camping and patrol kits in order to identify alternative water sources. Solar powered electric fences have been erected in 15 areas to protect vegetable and fruit patches from elephants, and lambing enclosures from carnivores. Rhino and elephant population monitoring has continued, in order to plan for the development of tourist lodges at a few strategic points.

This project was funded by the EC between 1989 and 1991, when WWF picked up the funding for the 1991/92 fiscal year. They plan to expand the Huab project and include further rhino work carried out by Save the Rhino Fund and Save the Rhino Trust.
Project Title: WESTERN CAPRIVI – COMMUNITY-BASED CONSERVATION

Database Project No. 39
Region: SOUTHERN
Date last updated: 06/04/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT
Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: To improve the status of protected areas in West Caprivi through community-based conservation activities. Special focus will be on protection of elephants ranging in the area and complementing research activities funded by the EEC and WWF-L.

Project Activities:
1. Rural Development
2.
3.

Funding Start Date: 07/01/1991
End Date: Further phases ?

Elephant Population directly affected – Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

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

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

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Fund Raising Information :-

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

Origin of funds –

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Organisation through which funds are being channelled:
Future donor interest: WWF-I/USAID; CEC
Donors actually approached: USAID; DSCF

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: DNC
Address: Private Bag 13306 / Windhoek 9000 / Namibia

Project Administrator: WWF? (Concept No. 24)
Address: Ave du Mont Blanc / CH-1196 Gland / Switzerland

Project Excutant: to be determined

Project Originator: Dr C Brown
Address: Private Bag 13306 / Windhoek 9000 / Namibia

Collaborating Bodies:
Background: Community-based conservation programs have proven to be particularly effective in Namibia and other areas of southern Africa in developing local support for conservation activities and in reducing poaching. West Caprivi is an important area for elephants ranging between southern Angola and northern Botswana. This program will help to safeguard this population and establish a model for land-use management in Namibia.

Objectives: To improve the status of protected areas in West Caprivi through community-based conservation activities. Special focus will be on protection of elephants ranging in the area and complementing research activities funded by the EEC and WWF-I.

Activities: Develop a community village scout program and work with local residents and EEC researchers to examine existing land use practices and the impact on elephants. Options for improved natural resource management, including how to derive benefits from the surrounding protected areas on a sustainable basis will be devised and implemented with community and government approval.

Outputs: Improved management and protection of the natural resources, especially elephants, in West Caprivi.

Progress to date: A WWF draft concept paper is being prepared.
Project Title: WESTERN CAPRIVI - MONITORING ELEPHANT MOVEMENTS

Database Project No. 69
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 05/21/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT
Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: To determine the status and migration routes of elephants and other large mammals in the Western Caprivi, and to locate areas of human-elephant conflict.

Project Activities:
1. Monitoring
2. 
3. 

Funding Start Date: 01/01/91
End Date: 10/31/93
Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 209,216
Original Currency: ECU & US$ Exchange Rate Used: 1.3300

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

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Fund Raising Information:

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

Total funds needed: $ 128086
Funds needed for current year: $ 85276

Origin of funds -

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Organisation through which funds are being channelled: NNF
Future donor interest: EEC
Donors actually approached: EEC

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: NNF
Address: P.O. Box 245 /Windhoek 9000 /Namibia

Project Administrator: NNF
Address: PO Box 245 /Windhoek 9000 /Namibia

Project Executant: Phillip Eugene Stander
Address: PO Box 285 /Omaruru 9000 /Namibia

Project Originator: Phillip Eugene Stander
Address: Cornell Lab. of Ornithology /159 Sapsucker Woods Rd. /Ithaca /NY 14850 /U.S.A.

Collaborating Bodies: CEC; NNF; Cornell University
**Background:** One of the last large and relatively undisturbed elephant populations in Africa occupies the savannas of North-eastern Namibia, Botswana and extends into Western Zimbabwe. Reports of varying numbers of elephants and other large herbivores in Western Caprivi during recent years seems to indicate that there are large scale movements between Angola, Namibia and Botswana. It is imperative to gather baseline data on elephant movements in order to coordinate the actions of government policy makers and wildlife authorities in the region.

**Objectives:** To determine the status and migration routes of elephants and other large mammals in the Western Caprivi. To locate areas of human–elephant conflict, and suggest ways to alleviate the problems.

**Activities:** Detailed locational and behavioural data on elephants will be obtained using the Argos Data Collection and Location System (DCLS). (Traditional tracking equipment will be used to complement Satellite tracking.)

Genetic variation within the elephant population will be examined using protein electrophoresis on blood and tissue samples.

Local villages and other human settlements will be surveyed to determine the extent of crop damage, depredation on domestic stock and other conflicts involving wildlife.

**Outputs:** An understanding of the cross-border movements of elephants and other large mammals in the western Caprivi region and of the human–wildlife relationship will be gained.

**Progress to date:** The EEC African Elephant Programme will be funding 60,000 ECU of the project expense.
Project Title: AUXILIARY GAME GUARD & RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Database Project No. 71
Region: SOUTHERN

Date last updated: 06/04/1991
Country: NAMIBIA

Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Project Objective: To consolidate and expand the established AGG programme in Damaraland and Kaokoland, and the tourism and craft market initiative that has already been established at a few localities. Also to establish a new system of AGGs drawn from rural communities in Caprivi.

Project Activities:
1. Security
2. 
3. 

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1982
End Date: 06/30/1993
Further phases?: No

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: 
Approx Numbers:

Budget Information

Total Budget: $ 417,388

Original Currency: SFR
Exchange Rate Used: 0.7090

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

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Technical Assistance: $0
Monitoring & Research: $0
Staff Costs: $281189
Training: $0
Education: $0
Equipment: $60974

Infrastructure: $0
Local Development: $0
Recurrent Costs: $18434
Miscellaneous: $0
Project Management: $54380
Contingency Provision: $2411

Fund Raising Information:

Total funds raised: $
Total funds needed: $244605

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

Origin of funds -
Organisation: WWF
Amount: $172783
Organisation: Rossing Uranium
Amount: $0
Organisation: SANF
Amount: $0

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: EWT
Future donor interest:
Donors actually approached:

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Local leaders
Address: 

Project Administrator: WWF-I (Project No. 3057)
Address: Ave du Mont Blanc /CH-1196 Gland /Switzerland

Project Executive: Garth Owen-Smith
Address: c/o Palmwag Lodge /PO Box 339 /Swakopmund /Namibia

Project Originator: Dr. J. Ledger
Address: Private Bag X 11 /Parkview 2122 /South Africa

Collaborating Bodies: WWF; EWT; local leaders; Southern African Nature Foundation (SANF); Ross. Uran.
Background: In 1970, the Kaokoveld and the western extension of the Etosha NP was degazetted in order to create 'homelands' for the Herero and Damara speaking people of Namibia. At the time, this zone was believed to host in excess of 1000 elephants and possibly more than 300 black rhino. In spite of governmental assurances that measures would be taken to protect the wildlife of this area, nothing was done and, as a result, large scale illegal hunting took place.

A devastating drought in the early '80s wiped out almost 80% of the region's cattle, which caused an increase in game hunting activities amongst the resident Damara, Herero and Himba people. By 1981, both elephants and rhino had been virtually exterminated in Kaokoland and poaching gangs were moving into north-west Damaraland in search of new quarry. Wide-scale destruction, as previously witnessed in Kaokoland, seemed inevitable. However, in 1981, a new initiative was spawned – the Auxiliary Game Guard (AGG) system was devised as a way of tapping the knowledge and experience of local Herero and Damara farmers for the benefit of conservation, whilst at the same time providing a livelihood for some of the families. Unlike other game guards in Africa, AGGs are chosen by local headmen, remain responsible to them and not the wildlife authorities, and are appointed in the areas where they live.

Objectives: To consolidate and expand the established AGG programme in Damaraland and Kaokoland. To consolidate and expand the tourism and craft market initiative that has already been established at a few localities. To establish a new system of AGGs drawn from rural communities in Caprivi.

Activities: Recruit additional AGGs for Kaokoland. Conduct visits to Caprivi, where discussions will take place with headmen of the tribes in order to establish a similar system there. A follow-up will entail training and equipping AGGs, and establishing a regional infrastructure to operate and evaluate the project.

Outputs: A community wildlife conservation system that will be totally integrated into the rural economy of Namibia. Increased tourism and wise use of game animals. Publications, reports, films, radio interviews and television documentaries are anticipated.

Progress to date: The number of Kaokoveld auxiliaries has been increased to 30 for 1991/92. This is the maximum number envisaged in this area. It is hoped that tourism and other wildlife utilization programmes will be paying part or all of these auxiliary costs by 1994.

The system has now proved so successful that it has been taken over by the Directorate of Nature Conservation which now services the system directly. The Directorate however needs a full time worker to take on the responsibility of delivering rations and collecting reports. The worker will need a two-wheel drive vehicle and a vehicle radio set. The budget for this equipment is $18,000.
Elephant Conservation & Management Plan
for
Namibia

ANNEXES

1 Legislation relating to elephant protection & management

2 Names & Addresses of Contacts

October 1991

Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation & Tourism
Private Bag 13346
Windhoek, Namibia
PROKLAMASIE

van die
ADMINISTRATEUR-GeneraalVIR DIEDIE
GEBIED SUIDWES-AFRIKA

(Deur die Staatspresident goedgekeur op 31 Julie 1980)

No. AG. 42

1980

VOORSIENING VIR BEHEER OOR DIE INVOER,
UITVOER EN BESIT VAN EN HANDEL IN
BEHEERDE WILDPRODUKTE EN VIR
ANGELEENTHEDE WAT DAARMEE IN
VERBAND STAAN

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by Proklamasie
181 van 19 Augustus 1977, maak ek hierby die wette in
die Bylae vervat.

G. van N. VILJOEN
Administrateur-generaal

Windhoek, 1 Augustus 1980

PROCLAMATION

by the
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL FOR THE TERRITORY OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

(Approved by the State President on 31 July 1980)

No. AG. 42

1980

PROVISION FOR CONTROL OF THE IMPORT,
EXPORT AND POSSESSION OF AND TRADING
IN CONTROLLED GAME PRODUCTS AND FOR
MATTERS CONNECTED THERewith

Under the powers vested in me by Proclamation 181 of
19 August 1977, I hereby make the laws set out in
the Schedule.

G. van N. VILJOEN
Administrator-General

Windhoek, 1 August 1980
BYLAE

1. In hierdie Proklamasie, tensy uit die samehang vers blyk, beteken —

(i) "beheerde wildproduk" die tand, horing, kop, oor, slulp, vel, stert of poot, of enige deel daarvan, van enige olifant of renoster; (i)

(ii) "Departement" die Departement van Landbou en Natuurbewaring; (iii)

(iii) "gebied" die gebied Suidwes-Afrika; (iv)

(v) "handel dryf" om, hetsy as prinsipaal of as agent

(a) te koop of aan te bied om te koop, of by wyse van ruil, pand of andersins te verkry;

(b) te verkoop of te verruil of vir verkoop of verruiling aan te bied, te adverteer, te versend, te stuur of te lewer;

(c) te verskaf of van die hand te sit, hetsy teen 'n teenprestasie of andersins;

(d) die doen van enigiets bedoel in paragraaf (a), (b) of (c) te magtig, te gelas of toe te laat; (ii)

SCHEDULE

1. In this Proclamation, unless the context indicates otherwise —

(i) "controlled game product" means the tusk, horn, head, ear, trunk, skin, tail or foot, or any part thereof, of any elephant or rhinoceros; (i)

(ii) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Nature Conservation;

(iii) "territory" means the territory of South West Africa;

(ii) "deal in" means to — whether as principal or as agent; (iv)

(a) buy, or offer to buy, or acquire by way of barter, pledge or otherwise;

(b) sell or exchange or offer, advertise, forward, dispatch or deliver for sale or exchange;

(c) supply or dispose of, whether for remuneration or otherwise;

(d) authorise, instruct or permit the doing of anything referred to in paragraph (a), (b) or (c),

Prohibition of the import, export and possession of any trading in parts of elephants and rhinoceroses

3. (a) Behoudens die bepaling van paragraaf (b), is iemand wat na die inwerkingtreding van hierdie Proklamasie 'n beheerde wildproduk in die gebied invoer, uit die gebied uitvoer, besit of daarin handel dryf, anders as kragtens en ooreenkomsstig 'n permit wanneer kragtens hierdie artikel deur die Administrateur-generaal aan hom uitgereik is, of wat geag word aldus aan hom uitgereik te wees, aan 'n misdryf skuldig en by skuldigbevinding straafbaar met 'n boete van hoogstens sesduisend rand of met gevangenisstrafl vir 'n tydperk van hoogstens ses jaar of met sowel daardie boete as daardie gevangenisstrafl.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) shall not apply to any article manufactured from any controlled game product.

2. (1) (a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), any person who, after the commencement of this Proclamation, imports into the territory, exports from the territory, possesses or deals in any controlled game product otherwise than under and in accordance with a permit issued or deemed to be issued to him by the Administrator-General under this section, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding six thousand rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(a) Aansoek om 'n permit bedoel in sub-artikel (1) moet gedoen word op 'n vorm deur
(iv) die naam en woonadres van die persoon van wie elke sodanige trofee verkry is;

(v) die datum waarop elke sodanige trofee verkry is;

(vi) die nommer van die permit waar- kragtens die persoon van wie elke sodanige trofee ontvang is, sodanige trofee mag besit het;

(b) ten opsigte van elke onverwerkte trofee deur hom verkry wat nie 'n beheerde wildproduk is nie —

(i) die soort trofee aldus verkry;

(ii) die aantal van elke sodanige soort trofee aldus verkry;

(iii) die naam en woonadres van die persoon van wie elke sodanige trofee verkry is;

(iv) die datum waarop elke sodanige trofee verkry is;

(v) in die geval van enige sodanige trofee wat die rou vel van spesiaal beskermde of beskermerd wild is, die nommer van die in artikel 50A van die Ordonnansie bedoelde permit waarkragtens hy sodanige trofee mag besit;

(c) ten opsigte van elke in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoelde trofee wat deur hom verwerk is —

(i) die soort trofee aldus verwerk;

(ii) die aantal van elke sodanige soort trofee aldus verwerk;

(iii) elke soort artikels uit sodanige trofee vervaardig;

(iv) die aantal van elke sodanige soort artikel uit sodanige trofee vervaardig;

(v) die soort en aantal van elke in subparagraaf (iii) bedoelde artikel deur hom verkoop;

(d) ten opsigte van elke in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoelde trofee wat in onverwerkte vorm deur hom verkoop of op enige ander wyse van die hand gesit of vervreem is —

(i) die soort trofee aldus verkoop, van die hand gesit of vervreem;

(iv) the name and residential address of the person from whom every such trophy was acquired;

(v) the date on which such trophy was acquired;

(vi) the number of the permit under which the person from whom every such trophy was acquired, had been allowed to possess such trophy;

(b) in respect of every unadapted trophy acquired by him which is not a controlled game product —

(i) the kind of trophy so acquired;

(ii) the number of every such kind of trophy so acquired;

(iii) the name and residential address of the person from whom every such trophy was acquired;

(iv) the date on which every such trophy was acquired;

(v) in the case of any such trophy which is the raw skin of specially protected or protected game, the number of the permit referred to in section 50A of the Ordinance authorising him to possess such trophy;

(c) in respect of every trophy referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) which had been adapted by him —

(i) the kind of trophy so adapted;

(ii) the number or every such kind of trophy so adapted;

(iii) every kind of article manufactured from such trophy;

(iv) the number of every such kind of article manufactured from such trophy;

(v) the kind and number of every article referred to in subparagraph (iii) sold to him;

(d) in respect of every trophy referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) sold or otherwise disposed of or alienated by him in its adapted form —

(i) the kind of trophy so sold, disposed of or alienated:
proved for the purpose by the Administrator-General, which shall be obtained from any office of the Veterinary Services Branch of the Department.

(b) The form referred to in paragraph (a) shall be completed—

(i) by the applicant in the presence of the head of any office referred to in paragraph (a) or any person under his control designated for the purpose by him, in accordance with the indications of such head or designated person; or

(ii) by such head or designated person on behalf and according to the instructions of the applicant, and shall be left with such head or designated person to be further dealt with according to the instructions of the Administrator-General.

(c) Any person who, in any application in terms of this subsection, makes a statement which is false in any material respect, knowing it to be false, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand rand or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(3) Whenever application for a permit is made in terms of this section, the Administrator-General may impose any requirements to be complied with before a permit referred to in subsection (1) shall be issued, including any such requirements in relation to any examination, inspection, detention, isolation and treatment, and the making available and delivery for that purpose, of anything to which such application relates, and may, if necessary, issue a provisional permit to the applicant to enable him so to make available or deliver such thing.

(4) The Administrator-General may, in his discretion, issue or refuse any permit applied for in terms of this section: Provided that notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Proclamation contained, such permit shall not be refused in relation to the possession of anything which, e. g. the commencement of this Proclamation, is in the lawful possession of the applicant.

(5) (a) Any permit issued under this section shall be subject to such terms, conditions and re-
(ii) die aantal van elke sodanige soort trofee aldus verkoop, van die hand gesit of vervreem;

(iii) elke syfer en elke letter wat op elke sodanige trofee wat 'n beheerde wildprodukt is, voorkom;

(iv) die naam en woonadres van die persoon aan wie sodanige trofee aldus verkoop, van die hand gesit of vervreem is;

(v) indien sodanige trofee 'n beheerde wildprodukt is, die nommer van die permit wat die persoon aan wie sodanige trofee aldus verkoop, van die hand gesit of vervreem is, magtig om sodanige trofee te besit;

(vi) indien sodanige trofee verkoop is, die nommer van die fakultatief wat op sodanige verkoping betrekking het of, indien dit nie verkoop is nie, die wyse waarop dit van die hand gesit of vervreem is.

(2) (a) Die in subregulasi (1) bedoelde register moet in boekvorm gebind wees en die bladsye daarvan moet numeries genommer wees en dit moet aan die Direkteur voorgeloop word voordat daar met die byhou daarvan begin moet word.

(b) Die Direkteur kan enige veranderinge wat hy nodig ag aan enige register ingevolge paragraaf (a) aan hom voorgeloop, gelas.

(3) By die aantekening van die soort van enige trofee ingevolge hierdie regulasie, moet —

(a) die liggaamsdeel in die omskrywing van “trofee” in artikel 1 van die Ordonnansie vermeld, wat die trofee uitmaak; en

(b) die soort wild waarvan dit so ’n liggaamsdeel is.

opgeteken word.

118C. (1) Aansoek om ’n trofeehandelaarsliensie word gedoen in die vorm uiteengesit in Bylae A.

(2) ’n Trofeehandelaarsliensie word uitgereik slegs aan iemand wat die hoër is van ’n Algemene Handelaarsliensie bedoel in Item 9 van Deel I van die Eerste Bylae by die Konsolidasie-Ordonnansie betreffende Lisensies 1935 (Ordonnansie 13 van 1935).

(ii) the number of every such kind of trophy so sold, disposed of or alienated;

(iii) every figure and every letter appearing on every such trophy which is a controlled game product;

(iv) the name and residential address of the person to whom such trophy was so sold, disposed of or alienated;

(v) if such trophy is a controlled game product, the number of the permit authorising the person to whom such trophy was so sold, disposed of or alienated, to possess such trophy;

(vi) if such trophy was sold, the number of the invoice which refers to such sale or, if it was not sold, the manner in which it was disposed of or alienated.

(2) (a) The register referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall be bound in book form and the pages thereof shall be numbered numerically and it shall be submitted to the Director before the keeping thereof is to be commenced.

(b) The Director may order any changes which he deems necessary to any register submitted to him in terms of paragraph (a).

(3) When the kind of any trophy is entered in terms of this regulation —

(a) that part of the body mentioned in the definition of “trophy” in section 1 of the Ordinance which constitutes such trophy; and

(b) the kind of game of which it is such a part of the body.

shall be recorded.

118C. (1) Application for a trophy dealer’s licence shall be made in the form set out in Schedule A.

(2) A trophy dealer’s licence shall be issued only to a person who is the holder of a General Dealer’s Licence referred to in Item 9 of Part I of the First Schedule to the Licences Consolidation Ordinance, 1935 (Ordinance 13 of 1935).
(3) A trophy dealer’s licence —

(a) shall be issued against payment of an amount of two hundred rand;

(b) shall be so issued in the form set out in Schedule B;

(c) shall not be transferable;

(d) shall be valid for the period from the first day of April in any year until the thirty-first day of March in the succeeding year or if issued after the first day of April in any year but before the thirty-first day of March in the succeeding year, from the day of issue until the said thirty-first day of March;

(e) may be renewed annually against payment of an amount of two hundred rand;

(f) authorises the holder of such licence to carry on the business authorised by such licence on the premises mentioned in such licence only.
(b) ten opsigt van elke trofee en elke verwerk-te trofee deur hom verkry wat nie 'n beheerde wildproduk is of daaruit vervaardig is nie —

(i) die soort trofee of verwerkte trofee aldus verkry;
(ii) die aantal van elke sodanige soort trofee of verwerkte trofee aldus verkry;
(iii) die naam en woonadres van die persoon van wie elke sodanige trofee of verwerkte trofee verkry is;
(iv) die datum waarop elke sodanige trofee of verwerkte trofee verkry is;
(v) in die geval van enige sodanige trofee of verwerkte trofee wat die vel van spesiaal beskermde of beskermde wild is of daaruit vervaardig is, die nummer van die in artikel 50A van die Ordonnansie bedoelde permit waarregtens hy sodanige trofee of verwerkte trofee mag besit:

(c) ten opsigt van elke in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoelde verwerkte trofee wat deur hom verkoop of op enige ander wyse van die hand gesit of vervreem is —

(i) die soort verwerkte trofee aldus verkop, van die hand gesit of vervreem;
(ii) die aantal van elke sodanige soort verwerkte trofee aldus verkop, van die hand gesit of vervreem;
(iii) in die geval van elke sodanige verwerkte trofee wat uit 'n beheerde wildproduk vervaardig is —

(aa) elke syfer en elke letter wat op sodanige verwerkte trofee voorkom;
(bb) die naam en woonadres van die persoon aan wie sodanige verwerkte trofee aldus verkop, van die hand gesit of vervreem is;

(d) ten opsigt van elke in paragraaf (a) of (b) bedoelde trofee wat in onverwerkte vorm deur hom verkop of op enige ander wyse van die hand gesit of vervreem is —

(b) in respect of every trophy and every adapted trophy acquired by him which is not a controlled game product or had not been manufactured from a controlled game product —

(i) the kind of trophy or adapted trophy so acquired;
(ii) the number of any such kind of trophy or adapted trophy so acquired;
(iii) the name and residential address of the person from whom every such trophy or adapted trophy was acquired;
(iv) the date on which every such trophy or adapted trophy was acquired;
(v) in the case of any such trophy or adapted trophy which is the skin or is manufactured from the skin of specially protected or protected game, the number of the permit referred to in section 50A of the Ordinance authorising him to possess such trophy or adapted trophy:

(c) in respect of every adapted trophy referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) sold or otherwise disposed of or alienated by him —

(i) the kind of adapted trophy so sold, disposed of or alienated;
(ii) the number of every such kind of adapted trophy so sold, disposed of or alienated;
(iii) in the case of every such adapted trophy manufactured from a controlled game product —

(aa) every figure and every letter appearing on such adapted trophy;
(bb) the name and residential address of the person to whom such adapted trophy had been so sold, disposed of or alienated;

(d) in respect of every trophy referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) sold or otherwise disposed of or alienated by him in its unadapted form —
(i) die soort trofsee aldus verkoop, van die hand gesit of vervreem;

(ii) die aantal van elke sodanige soort trofsee aldus verkoop, van die hand gesit of vervreem;

(iii) elke syfer en elke letter wat op elke sodanige trofsee wat 'n beheerde wild-produk is, voorkom;

(iv) die naam en woonadres van die persoon aan wie sodanige trofsee aldus verkoop, van die hand gesit of vervreem is;

(v) indien sodanige trofsee 'n beheerde wild-produk is, die nommer van die permit wat die persoon aan wie sodanige trofsee aldus verkoop, van die hand gesit of vervreem is, magtig om sodanige trofsee te besit;

(vi) indien sodanige trofsee verkoop is, die nommer van die faktuur wat op sodanige verkoping betrekking heet of, indien dit nie verkoop is nie, die wyse waarop dit van die hand gesit of vervreem is:

(2) (a) Die in subregulasie (1) bedoelde register moet in boekvorm gebind wees en die bladsye daarvan moet numeries genommer wees en dit moet aan die Direkteur voorgê word voordat daar met die byhou daarvan begin moet word.

(b) Die Direkteur kan enige veranderinge wat hy nodig ag aan enige register ingevoete paragraaf (a) aan hom voorgê, gelaas.

(3) By die aantekening van die soort van enige trofsee ingevolge hierdie regulasie, moet —

(a) die liggaamsdeel in die omskrywing van “trofsee” in artikel 1 van die Ordenansie vermeld, wat die trofsee uitmaak; en

(b) die soort wild waarvan dit so 'n liggaamsdeel is.

opgeteken word.

(i) the kind of trophy so sold, disposed of or alienated;

(ii) the number of every such kind of trophy so sold, disposed of or alienated;

(iii) every figure and every letter appearing on every such trophy which is a controlled game product;

(iv) the name and residential address of the person to whom such trophy was so sold, disposed of or alienated;

(v) if such trophy is a controlled game product, the number of the permit authorising the person to whom such trophy was so sold, disposed of or alienated, to possess such trophy;

(vi) if such trophy was sold, the number of the invoice which refers to such sale, or, if it was not sold, the manner in which it was disposed of or alienated.

(2) (a) The register referred to in sub-regulation (1) shall be bound in book form and the pages thereof shall be numbered numerically and it shall be submitted to the Director before the keeping thereof is to be commenced.

(b) The Director may order any changes which he deems necessary to any register submitted to him in terms of paragraph (a).

(3) When the kind of any trophy is entered in terms of this regulation —

(a) that part of the body mentioned in the definition of “trophy” in section 1 of the Ordinance which constitutes such trophy; and

(b) the kind of game of which it is such a part of the body.

shall be recorded.
ACT

To amend the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975, and the Controlled Game Products Proclamation, 1989, so as to increase certain penalties which may be imposed under the said laws for contraventions thereof; and to provide for incidental matters.

(Signed by the President on 12 December 1990)

BE IT ENACTED by the National Assembly of the Republic of Namibia, as follows:-

1. Section 20 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

"(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of subsection (1) or any condition, requirement or restriction of any permission granted thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction -

(a) to a fine not exceeding R200 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty years or to both such fine and such imprisonment if such offence relates to the hunting of any elephant or rhinoceros; or

[(a)] (b) to a fine not exceeding [R6 000] R20 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding [six] five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment if such offence relates to the hunting of any other specially protected game; or
((b)) (c) to a fine not exceeding [R. 4,000] R16 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding four years or to both such fine and such imprisonment if such offence relates to the hunting of any other animal."

2. Section 26 of the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection:

"(3) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of subsection (1) or any condition, requirement or restriction of a permit granted in terms of this section, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction -

(a) to a fine not exceeding R200 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty years or to both such fine and such imprisonment if such offence relates to the hunting of any elephant or rhinoceros; or

(b) to a fine not exceeding [R6 000] R20 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding [six] five years or to both such fine and such imprisonment if such offence relates to the hunting of any other specially protected game."

3. The following Schedule is hereby substituted for Schedule 3 to the Nature Conservation Ordinance, 1975:

"SCHEDULE 3.

SPECIALY PROTECTED GAME

Mountain Zebra (Equus zebra hartmannae)
Giraffe (Giraffa camelopardalis)
Klipspringer (Oreotragus oreotragus)
Elephant (Loxodonta africana)
Rhinoceros: (Diceros bicornis)
(Ceratotherium simum)
Impala (Aepyceros melampus)
Hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibius)
Black-faced Impala (Aepyceros petersi)
Sebra (Equus burchelli species)"
4. Section 1 of the Controlled Game Products Proclamation, 1980, is hereby amended -

(a) by the deletion of the definition of "territory";
and

(b) by the addition of the following definition:

"'Minister' means the Minister of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism."

5. Section 2 of the Controlled Game Products Proclamation, 1980, is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (a) of subsection (l) of the following paragraph:

"(a) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b), any person who [after the commencement of this Proclamation] imports into [the territory] Namibia, exports from [the territory] Namibia, possesses or deals in any controlled game product otherwise than under and in accordance with a permit issued or deemed to be issued to [him] such person by the [Administrator-General] Minister under this section, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding [six thousand rand] R200,000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding [six] twenty years or to both such fine and such imprisonment."

6. The Controlled Game Products Proclamation, 1980, is hereby amended -

(a) by the substitution for the expression "the territory", wherever it occurs, of the expression "Namibia"; and

(b) by the substitution for the expression "Administrator-General", wherever it occurs, of the expression "Minister".

7. This Act shall be called the Nature Conservation General Amendment Act, 1990.
(3) Any hunting season or amendment of any such schedule may, subject to the provisions of subsection (4), be made applicable to the entire Territory or to any part or parts of the Territory defined in such notice.

(4) No amendment of such schedules whereby the name of any species or sex of game is transferred from Schedule 5 or Schedule 6 to Schedule 3 or Schedule 4 or whereby the name of any species or sex of wild animal is added to Schedule 3 or Schedule 4 shall be applicable in respect of—

(a) any farm; or

(b) any piece of land

which is not less than one thousand hectares in extent and is enclosed with a game-proof fence.

26. (1) No person other than the lawful holder of a permit granted by the Executive Committee shall at any time hunt any specially protected game.

(2) A permit granted in terms of this section authorises the lawful holder thereof subject to the conditions, requirements and restrictions imposed by or under this Ordinance to hunt the number and species of specially protected game mentioned therein at the time and place mentioned therein.

(3) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this section or any condition, requirement or restriction of a permit granted in terms of this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not less than one thousand one hundred and fifty rand and not exceeding two thousand five hundred rand or to imprisonment for a period of not less than two years and not exceeding six years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(4) (a) No provision contained in this section shall prohibit the owner or lessee of land from killing specially protected game on such land in defence of a human life or to prevent a human being from being injured or to protect the life of any livestock, poultry or domestic animal of such owner or lessee whilst the life of such livestock, poultry or domestic animal is actually being threatened.
mittee to hunt the species of game, and the number (but not exceeding two) of each such species determined by the Executive Committee and mentioned in such permit, in the Territory for the sake of trophies: Provided that such permit shall be granted to persons from the Territory or the Republic of South Africa only during the hunting season.

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 49 no person shall without the written permission of the Executive Committee import any trophies into the Territory or export any trophies from the Territory.

(3) No person, other than the lawful holder of a permit granted by the Executive Committee, shall be in possession of any elephant tusk or rhinoceros horn or any portion of an elephant tusk or rhinoceros horn: Provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not prohibit any person from being in possession of—

(a) the tusk of any elephant or the horn of any rhinoceros which he has lawfully hunted or imported into the Territory in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance;

(b) any portion of an elephant tusk or rhinoceros horn which has lost its original identity as a result of a bona fide manufacturing process.

(4) Any elephant tusk or rhinoceros horn found in the Territory as resnullius shall be the property of the Administration and shall be disposed of as the Executive Committee may determine from time to time.

(5) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this section or any condition, requirement or restriction of a permit or permission granted in terms of this section, shall be guilty of an offence.

37. (1) (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Ordinance contained, the owner or lessee of land or any person authorised thereto in writing by such owner or lessee may at any time hunt any game, excluding elephant and rhinoceros, destroying or damaging crops or plants on cultivated lands or in gardens on such land, provided such cultivated lands or gardens are enclosed with an adequate fence.
(b) Any person who kills specially protected game in terms of the provisions of this subsection shall report it in writing to the nearest nature conservator or at the nearest police office within ten days thereafter.

(c) Any person who fails or neglects to comply with the provisions of paragraph (b) shall be guilty of an offence.

27. (1) No person other than the lawful holder of a permit granted by the Executive Committee shall at any time hunt any protected game.

(2) A permit granted in terms of this section authorises the lawful holder thereof subject to the conditions, requirements and restrictions imposed by or under this Ordinance to hunt the number and species of protected game mentioned therein at the time and place mentioned therein.

(3) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this section or any condition, requirement or restriction of a permit granted in terms of this section, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to a fine not less than seven hundred and fifty rand and not exceeding one thousand five hundred rand or to imprisonment for a period of not less than twelve months and not exceeding three years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Ordinance contained, the owner or lessee of a farm or piece of land which is not less than one thousand hectares in extent may, if such farm or piece of land is enclosed with jackal-proof fencing, at any time and by any means whatsoever kill any antbear or honey badger found on such farm or piece of land and any steenbok which is lawfully on such farm or piece of land shall be deemed to be huntable game to which such owner or lessee shall have the right of ownership: Provided that —

(a) for the purposes of the provisions of this subsection "owner" shall not include a town clerk or the secretary of a local authority;

(b) for the purposes of the provisions of this subsection relating to steenbok, "lessee" shall not include the lessee of a farm or land, who is not the owner of the huntable game, huntable game birds and exotic game on such farm or land.
34. (1) Save as is otherwise provided in this Ordinance, no person shall hunt any exotic game, unless he is the lawful owner thereof, or has the written permission of the lawful owner thereof, or is the owner of the land on which such game trespasses.

(2) Save as is otherwise provided in this Ordinance, no person shall hunt any wild animal which is not game as defined in section 1 on any land, unless he has the written permission of the owner or lessee of such land.

(3) Any person who hunts any exotic game or any wild animal referred to in subsection (2) under a written permission granted in terms of subsection (1) or (2) shall at all times have such written permission in his possession while he is so hunting: Provided that any person who is so hunting need not at all times have such written authority in his possession while he is so hunting if the person who has granted him such written authority accompanies him at all times while he is so hunting.

(4) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not less than seven hundred and fifty rand and not exceeding one thousand five hundred rand or to imprisonment for a period of not less than twelve months and not exceeding three years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

35. (1) The owner of a farm or land, who, in terms of this Ordinance, has the right to hunt huntatable game, huntatable game birds and exotic game on such farm or land, may lease that right to any other person, in which case no other person than the lessee of such right shall have the right to hunt huntatable game, huntatable game birds or exotic game on such farm or land.

(2) Any contract in terms of which the right to hunt huntatable game, huntatable game birds and exotic game is leased, shall be a written contract.

(3) Any lease in terms of subsection (1) of the right to hunt huntatable game, huntatable game birds or exotic game on a farm or land, shall lapse on the sale of the farm or land in respect of which it was leased.

36. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Ordinance contained, the Executive Committee may allow any person from any country or territory at any time under a permit granted by the Executive Com-
118E. The holder of every trophy manufacturer's licence and every trophy dealer's licence shall pack all trophies and all adapted trophies in his possession, except any such trophies and adapted trophies displayed for sale in any display-window or in any room specially set apart for the carrying out of sales, together according to their kinds in such a manner that it can be counted and inspected easily.

(a) attach to such article a label stating that that article was manufactured from genuine elephant tusk; and

(b) where the manufacture of the article concerned comprises the cutting out or carving out of anything on the said elephant tusk or part of an elephant tusk, also cut out or carve out thereon his name or a mark approved for that purpose by the Director.

118F. (1) Whenever the holder of any trophy manufacturer's licence manufactures any article from an elephant tusk or any part of an elephant tusk, he shall —

(a) op daardie artikel 'n etiket aanbring waarop vermeld word dat daardie artikel uit egte olifanttand vervaardig is; en

(b) waar die vervaardiging van die betrokke artikel die uitsny of uitkerf van enigiets op bedoelde olifanttand of gedeelte van 'n olifanttand behels ook sy naam of 'n merk wat vir die doel deur die Direkteur goedgekeur is, daarop uitsny of uitkerf.

118G. Wanneer die houer van 'n trofee-vaarvaderslisensie of 'n trofee-handelnerslisensie 'n olifanttand aan iemand verkoop, hetsy sodanige olifanttand in enige opsig verwerk is of geheel en al onverwerk is, moet hy aan die persoon aan wie hy sodanige olifanttand verkoop 'n sertifikaat oorhandig waarin —

(a) vermeld word of sodanige olifanttand ten tyde van sodanige verkoop onverwerk of in enige opsig verwerk is;

(b) die massa van sodanige olifanttand vermeld word;

(c) elke syfer en elke letter wat op sodanige olifanttand voorkom, vermeld word;

(d) indien sodanige olifanttand in enige opsig verwerk is, 'n beskrywing van sodanige verwerking gegee word.

118H. Die houer van 'n trofee-vaarvaderslisensie of 'n trofee-handelnerslisensie wat 'n trofee wat 'n beheerde wildprodukt of rou vel van spesiaal beskermde of beskermde wild is, verkoop of op enige ander wyse van die hand sit of vervreem, moet, ten tyde van die oorhandiging van sodanige trofee, die permit waarkragtig sy sodanige trofee mag besit, aan die persoon aan wie hy dit oorhandig, voorlost en hom versoek om in ink of inkpotlood —
HOOFSTUK XIB

VOORWAARDES VIR UITVOER VAN TROFÉE

118J. (1) Iemand wat trofée uit die gebied uitvoer, moet, indien sodanige trofée in 'n houer verpak word —

(a) alle trofée van elke bepaalde soort bymekaar en afsonderlik van elke ander soort trofée in sodanige houer verpak;

(b) die nommer en datum van die toestemming bedoel in artikel 36(2) van die Ordonnansie wat hom magtig om sodanige trofée aldus uit te voer, op 'n opsigtelike plek op sodanige houer aanbring;

(c) benewens die ander dokumente en inligting wat in sodanige houer is of moet wees, in sodanige houer 'n dokument plaas waarin —

(i) die naam en adres van die persoon deur wie die trofée versend word;

(ii) die naam en adres van die persoon aan wie die trofée versend word;

(iii) die soorte trofée wat in die houer verpak is en die aantal van elke sodanige soort; en

(a) the kind of such trophy so delivered;

(b) the number of every such kind of trophy so delivered;

(c) his full residential address; and

(d) the date of such delivery,

and to sign his name next to it.

118I. Die houer van 'n trofeeevervaardigerslisensie of 'n trofeehandelaarslisensie mag nie 'n trofee wat 'n beheerde wildprodukt is aan 'n ander persoon oorhandig nie, tensey daardie ander persoon in besit is van 'n permit uitgereik kragtens artikel 2 van die Proklamasie op Beheerde Wildprodukte, 1980 (Proklamasie AG. 42 van 1980), wat daardie ander persoon magtig om sodanige trofée te besit en sodanige permit aan hom toon.

CHAPTER XIB

CONDITIONS FOR EXPORT OF TROPHIES

118J. (1) Any person who exports trophies from the territory shall, if such trophies is being packed in a container —

(a) pack all trophies of every particular kind together and separately from every other kind of trophies in such container;

(b) endorse the number and date of the permission referred to in section 36(2) of the Ordinance authorising him so to export such trophies in a conspicuous place on such container;

(c) in addition to such other documents and information as is or has to be in such container, put in such container a document stating —

(i) the name and address of the person transmitting such trophies;

(ii) the name and address of the person to whom such trophies are being transmitted;

(iii) the kinds of trophies packed in the container and the number of every such kind; and
# NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTACTS

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<tr>
<th>Department</th>
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<th>Address</th>
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<td>Directorate of Nature Conservation</td>
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<td>Gareth Owen-Smith</td>
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