

terests; logging in elephant forest habitats; poaching in areas where there is banditry e.g. north Meru National Park; unpopular policies e.g. no land-use plans and no compensation for property damage, etc.; too much reliance on donor money for conservation activities; high human population increase and therefore encroachment and clearing of land for settlements; very little management-orientated research for elephants; extreme poverty among most of the rural populace; pollution; fragmentation of land; bad infrastructure outside parks; and lack of policy enforcement and implementation.

Some solutions towards the above-mentioned problems which have been tried in Kenya include: provision of food-relief; early harvesting; education programmes and building of classrooms by KWS in conflict areas; placing radio-collars on elephants to track their movements; helping to start tourist resorts outside protected areas; promoting traditional methods of chasing away animals; creating barriers in the form of unpalatable crops e.g. tea zones; taming elephants and/or considering elephant-riding safaris; training scientists to comprehend and resolve problems; problem animal control shooting; improving security and training more rangers; and erecting electric fences and conducting translocation trials.

## SESSION TITLE: ADDRESSING KEY MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

### WORKING GROUP SUMMARIES

#### SAVANNA WORKING GROUP

**Chair:** David Cumming  
**Rapporteur:** Colin Craig

The group's aim was to start developing an objective system of decision-making to identify appropriate solutions to elephant management problems.

The group identified a number of potential elephant management problems both inside and outside protected areas, as shown in Table 1 below.

*Table 1. Elephant management problems.*

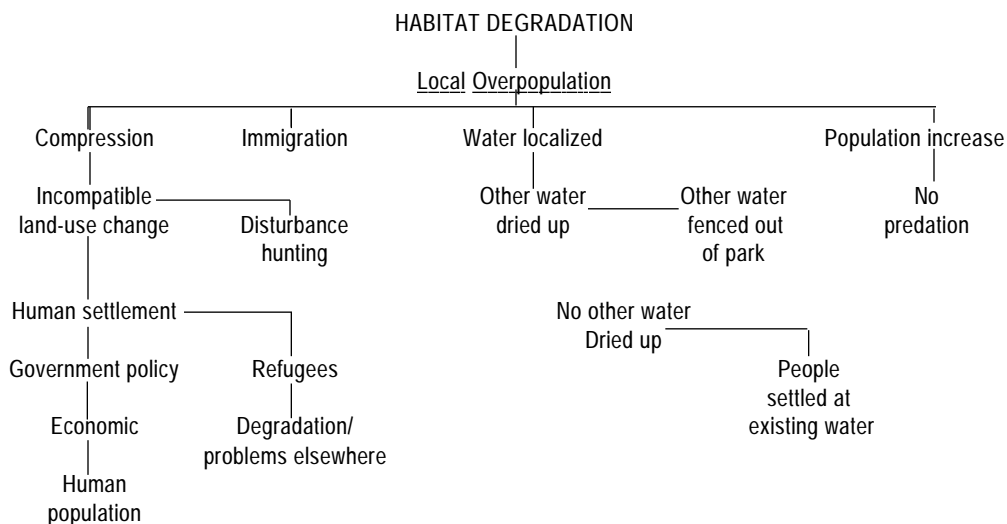
Inside parks	Outside parks
Habitat degradation	Human/elephant conflict
Poaching	Loss of habitat/range
Water provision	Absence leading to habitat change
Movement out	Land-use conflicts (e.g. stock, water)
Overpopulation	Population viability
Disease	Poaching
Small populations in small areas	Disruption of migration routes
Impacts of tourists and tourist/elephant interactions	Management of legal hunting
Lack of information	Lack of information

It was put to the group by Dr. Cumming that problems could be tackled at a number of points, depending on resources, which led to a number of options for action. Options could be determined from a "tree" describing the hierarchy of the ways in which a problem could arise. An example of such a "tree" was constructed, with group participation, for the problem of habitat degradation (see figure).

As time was limited, it was decided to exemplify the determination of options for solutions from the part of the "tree" hierarchy which described the problems leading to water localisation, as seen in Table 2.

*Table 2. Possible solutions/interventions.*

<b>1. Provide alternative water, Press/Pulse</b>
1.1. Does an alternative exist?
1.2. Can it be made available?
1.3. What are the consequences of providing this water?
<b>2. Reduce elephant population. How?</b>
2.1. Translocate
2.2. Cull
2.3. Contraception
<b>3. Expand range to include more water</b>
<b>4. Close existing water supply, if natural</b>



*Hierarchy of problems leading to habitat degradation.*

It was explained by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Cumming that this could eventually lead to the production of a “log frame” description of the actions to be carried out in project implementation, as is constructed, for example, for any European Commission project.

There was clearly insufficient time for the creation of a “log frame” or even the construction of an elementary decision-making system for one component of a problem. The group agreed, however, that a workshop should be set up at the next AfESG meeting to do this for a management problem relevant to the host country of that meeting.

## LE GROUPE FORET

**Président:** Bihini Won wa Musiti

**Rapporteur:** Dominique NSosso

### 1. Inventaire elephants

Nécessité de mieux connaître la ressource afin de mieux la gérer.

**Recommande:** que soit menés des inventaires d’éléphants de forêt avec une formation préalable des équipes de terrain.

### 2. Exploitation forestière

Le Groupe a fait remarquer les écarts entre la forêt et la faune au niveau des décideurs.

**Recommande:** que des actions de sensibilisation et de démonstration soient menées au plus haut niveau pour affirmer l’importance économique de la faune.

Le groupe a suggéré que, là où c’est possible, l’exploitation forestière soit reconsidérée en faveur de la faune.

### 3. Conflit homme/éléphant

Le Groupe recommande faire les méthodes de prélèvements des données relatives aux conflits sur le terrain soient harmonisées et que l’usage d’un même modèle mathématique soit encouragé.

### 4. Lutte antibraconnage

Le Groupe a relevé l’insuffisance des moyens financiers et en personnel. Le Groupe recommandé la sensibilisation des populations et des autorités en charge de la conservation et de l’utilisation durable des ressources.

### 5. Etudes socio économiques

Le Groupe a reconnu l’importance de ces études en vue d’intégrer toutes les préoccupations des populations utilisatrices des ressources. Les produits forestiers non-ligneux devront faire partie de cette préoccupation.