

ZIMBABWE:

DRIVING WILDLIFE TO EXTINCTION

AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON THE CRISIS FACING  
ELEPHANTS AND RHINOCEROS IN ZIMBABWE



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In 1977, all five rhino species were placed on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Species on Appendix I are banned from commercial international trade among the 120 member nations of CITES. Despite protection from legislated international trade, the illegal trade in horn thrives in some Asian countries where it is sold as a valuable commodity now, and is stockpiled as an investment for the future. When the last rhino is killed, the value of horn stockpiles will be immense.

Even now, rhino horn sold in Asia can be worth as much as \$10,000 per kg for African horn, or \$60,000 per kg for the rarer Asian horn. By comparison, the price of gold is about \$11,416 per kg. A rhino horn dagger can sell for as much as \$30,000 in Yemen. And, predictably, as rhinos have become rarer, the retail price for horn has skyrocketed. In 1979, African horn sold in Asia for \$550 per kg, while Asian horn sold for \$9000 per kg. In 1985, African horn sold in Asia for about \$1500 per kg, while Asian horn sold for about \$ 24,000 per kg. Now the prices are several times higher and still increasing.

Taiwan and China have recently come under international pressure for allowing rhino horn trade to continue unabated in their countries. In September 1993, CITES' governing body, the Standing Committee, asked all nations that have signed the trade treaty to consider banning wildlife trade with Taiwan and China. Also in September, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt recommended to President Clinton that the U.S. impose trade sanctions on products from China and Taiwan.

While both Taiwan and China have recently outlawed the trade in rhino horn, undercover investigators have been able to easily find horn for sale in both countries, indicating that the laws are not implemented or enforced. These countries have significant stockpiles of horn, worth tens of millions of dollars. In an effort to stamp out rhino horn trade, CITES has recommended that all nations destroy rhino horn stockpiles.

Zimbabwe is also defying CITES by maintaining its government rhino horn stockpile. At the March 1992 CITES meeting, Zimbabwe proposed that the international rhino horn trade should resume, stating that money derived from the sale of their stockpiled horns could be used for protecting rhinos. But the only way to stop rhino poaching is to destroy the market for horn once and for all, not to stimulate the market by legalizing the sale of rhino horn. If the market for horn is not destroyed now and forever, it is unlikely that rhinos will survive to the year 2000.

#### BACKGROUND: ELEPHANTS

Between 1979 and 1989, the world's population of African elephants was slashed by more than half, from 1.3 million to less than 600,000. The cause was the legal trade in elephant ivory, and poaching of elephants for their ivory,

for which the legal ivory trade provided a cover. At first, CITES set up a complex monitoring system that, in theory, would have made it impossible for ivory from poached elephants to enter trade. However, elephants continued to be poached in large numbers. Some estimated that 90 percent of the ivory in the 1989 "legal" trade actually originated from poached elephants. The monitoring attempt was a complete failure which demonstrated the futility of trying to control trade in such a lucrative substance which is easily obtained from largely unprotected wild animals. The only solution was for CITES to ban the international trade in ivory, which was instituted in early 1990. By 1990, most African nations had either lost all of their elephants, or had only a fraction of the elephant numbers present only 10 years earlier.

Despite the decline and disappearance of elephant populations across the African continent, Zimbabwe (along with South Africa, Botswana, Malawi, and Namibia) proposed to reopen the legal international ivory trade at the 1992 CITES meeting. This proposal was soundly rejected by CITES, with other African nations leading the opposition. They know that they cannot protect their elephants from the uncontrollable ivory trade and that the only way to ensure the elephants' survival is to continue the ban on the international trade.

As with rhino horn, Zimbabwe holds vast stores of ivory, mostly collected from government-sanctioned elephant culling operations, which kill thousands of elephants every year. Zimbabwe claims that it has too many elephants, and that it must cull the elephants in order to protect habitat from being destroyed by them.

## THE HSUS / HSI INVESTIGATION

### The African Black Rhinoceros in Zimbabwe

At the March 1992 CITES meeting, Zimbabwe claimed to have approximately 2000 black rhinos and 370 white rhinos. Zimbabwe used these figures as justification for its CITES proposals to allow trade in black and white rhino horn to resume. Yet the HSUS/HSI investigation team obtained April 1993 population estimates from an internal government document entitled "Matusadona Plan for Intensive Protection", which indicate that Zimbabwe has only 296 black rhinos and 198 white rhinos (Figures 2 and 3, respectively).

Zimbabwe's most visible rhino protection program has been to dehorn all of its rhino, with the idea that poachers will not kill rhinos without horns. However, twelve dehorned black rhinos and 82 dehorned white rhinos have been killed as of April 1993 (see Figures 2 and 3, respectively). The HSUS/HSI investigation team observed the dehorning of four black rhinos and concluded that the highly invasive and stressful dehorning is doing nothing to protect rhinos from poachers. In fact, the small amount of horn that remains after dehorning is still enough for poachers to make some money. A stump can

weigh as much as 1 kg, depending on how long ago the rhino was dehorned, which is worth a years wage, about \$200, to a poacher. The horn of the rhino eventually regrows, and those dehorned only two years ago already have five or six inches of horn, more than enough to attract poachers.

This is just one of many possible explanations of why dehorned rhinos are poached. Because of thick brush and an ingrained fear of rhinos, the poachers may kill first and check for horn later. Or rhinos may be killed out of spite or frustration when a poacher has tracked a rhino and tried in vain to obtain horn. However, the most intriguing explanation is that Asian dealers are banking on the extinction of the rhino and are encouraging poachers to kill any rhinos, with or without horn. When the last rhino is killed, rhino stockpiles will be priceless.

If dehorning is not a good poaching deterrent, then why is Zimbabwe continuing to dehorn its rhinos? Because dehorning allows the government of Zimbabwe to get the horn before the poachers do. Some 3 tons of rhino horn are stored in the Zimbabwe's government warehouses. If Zimbabwe ever succeeds in convincing the international CITES community to legalize the international rhino horn trade, Zimbabwe will have a financial windfall. Another reason Zimbabwe continues to dehorn its rhino is the public attention it attracts. Researchers, authors of books and magazine articles, tourists, film crews, and others who want to witness rhino dehorning, bring valuable foreign currency into Zimbabwe. Safari hunters are eager to pay thousands of dollars to dart a rhino and remove its horn. Some conservation organizations, anxious to stop the decline of the black rhino, pay the government of Zimbabwe to dehorn its rhinos. The government of Zimbabwe, which collects money from these well-meaning sources, does not spend a dime of its own on the inhumane and useless dehorning program.

Tragically, the translocation of rhinos to conservancies is just as ineffective as dehorning in protecting rhinos. The game ranches (which comprise the conservancies), and the hunting camps that operate safaris on these ranches, do not have the security, equipment, manpower or money needed to protect the rhino. The local people, whether employed as field hands or game guards, are seldom, if ever, integrated into the process. Deep racial resentment exists, allowing them to be "bought" with money or coerced by intimidation. The game ranchers are amateurs when it comes to protecting the wildlife on the ranch. This often makes it easier for poachers to operate under the cover of the commotion that surrounds the conservancies. The constant traffic of visitors and employees makes it easier for the poachers to slip in and out undetected. Finally, like dehorning, the relocation of rhinos to conservancies by the government, and the management of rhinos on conservancies, are basically "entertainment" spectacles driven by politics, and powered by financial incentives. The ranchers use the presence of rhinos as an incentive for trophy hunters to hunt on their ranch, where they can see a rhino while hunting for other species. Some ranchers hope to establish a viable population of rhinos on their ranches and to someday offer hunting safaris for rhinos.

In reality, rhinos on conservancies are not even safe from those who should protect them. Two rhino killed recently at the Midlands Conservancy were shot with a .303 caliber rifle - the standard issue for local Zimbabwe police and military police. Further, after interviewing several ranch workers on the ranch where the rhino were killed, it was clear to the HSUS/HSI investigation team that these rhinos were killed by Zimbabweans. One rancher convinced the government to relocate thirteen rhino to his farm last year; all thirteen were killed within eight months. It was later discovered that one of his own "scouts" was involved.

In conclusion, 1) Zimbabwe has far fewer rhinos than it has claimed; 2) neither dehorning nor translocation to conservancies are providing any real protection for rhinos; 3) Zimbabwe's rhino "protection" programs are little more than a way to attract foreign currency; and 4) Zimbabwe is stockpiling horns from dehorning operations in the hopes that their efforts to legalize the international horn trade will pay off.

### The African Elephant in Zimbabwe

Like the rhino, the African elephant is a victim of the Zimbabwe Government's plan to exploit its wildlife.

The HSUS/HSI investigation team obtained a price list of wildlife offered for sale by the Zimbabwe Government (Annex I). Prices are broken down into three major categories: Live animals, hunted animals, and "sundries" (parts, such as tusks and other teeth). Zimbabwe offers elephant calves, the result of government sanctioned culling operations, for US\$2,500 for export to foreign zoos, and an adult male elephant to a hunter for US\$7,500. Live elephants are offered to private conservancies and game farms (where they may be hunted). Adult male lions are offered to dealers for US\$1,000, zebras for US\$450, hippo teeth for US\$15/kilogram, and hunters may kill a leopard for US\$1000.

Zimbabwe manages its elephants, like its other wildlife, for consumptive use. Aerial surveys, population estimates, official government pricing of ivory, and management practices are designed to provide a lucrative source of foreign currency for the Government.

The Zimbabwe Government kills thousands of elephants each year, justifying the slaughter by claiming that there are too many elephants and that they are destroying the habitat. But, the HSUS/HSI investigation team uncovered evidence that these claims are not supported by game scouts or independent ecologists.

Minutes from a meeting of Zimbabwe's National Parks and Wildlife Management Department, wherein staff discussed the proposed culling of 2,000 elephants from the Zambezi Valley (Annex II), reveal that game scouts did not support the Parks department claims that there was an elephant

population problem, and that elephant-caused habitat "damage" was not a concern, except in a few isolated areas where an elephant group congregated. Other revealing aspects of those minutes are the allegations by ground staff game wardens that the 1988 elephant population estimates were too high and the resulting cull unwarranted.

One ecologist working at Hwange National Park stated that an October 1992 aerial survey by the Zimbabwe National Parks and Wildlife Department estimated that there were 37,000 elephants in Hwange. The ecologist stated, "Hwange is 14,000 square kilometers. That's three [damn] elephants per square kilometer in the Park. Are these people nuts?" Hwange has introduced pumping stations to maintain artificial water holes so that tourists can see animals year-round. In explaining how the research department came up with such unrealistically high elephant population estimates, the ecologist stated, "The [people] fly over the water holes, between 4:00 and 6:00 PM, and count all the elephants who come in to drink. And then [they] extrapolate for the whole damn park. It's incredible. There is no cross-reference, no ground checks, no habitat analysis. Hwange could handle four times as many elephants as it currently supports. Hwange has deep ravines and strong Mopani tree growth [Mopani trees comprise a large portion of an elephant's diet] and frankly, not that many elephants."

The ecologist explained further that the official margin of error for elephant population estimates based on aerial surveys is plus or minus 95 percent. The ecologist elaborated that, "... if the airplane flies over the water-hole at 2:00 PM in the heat of the afternoon they'll see no elephants in the park and extrapolation will yield zero elephants for the population. If you fly over at the heaviest concentration periods, when animals are known to come to water in the cool of the evening, you'll get 37,000 elephants from extrapolation. But the truth is not even half of that." The ecologist finally concluded that, "All scientific surveys are suspect in this country because they have a number they want to take [by culling] and the survey has to justify that number." In other words, the population figures are predetermined for economic purposes.

There is simply no reliable evidence that elephants are so abundant that they are destroying their habitat beyond what is normal for herbivores of that size. Ecologists and others told the HSUS/HSI investigation team that government-sanctioned lumber operations and fire have taken a far larger toll on wildlife habitat than elephants could ever have.

Elephant population sizes are grossly over-stated by the Zimbabwe Government to justify killing elephants for economic purposes. Elephants are being culled to feed crocodiles, to sell baby elephants to foreign zoos, and to stockpile ivory and elephant hides for a future legalized trade in the lucrative elephant parts.

The HSUS/HSI investigation team uncovered an internal Zimbabwe government document (Annex III) which provides details of a government deal to sell

elephant meat to crocodile farmers. Zimbabwe can essentially circumvent the ban on the international trade in elephant parts by feeding elephants to crocodiles and making money from the crocodile skins that can be legally sold in international trade.

The Government of Zimbabwe keeps the ivory tusks from its elephant culling operations, stockpiling it until they are successful at reopening the international ivory trade. Over 30 tons of ivory is stored at the National Parks headquarters, 95 percent of it acquired since the ivory ban went into effect in early 1990. This means that the vast majority of the stored ivory is from the thousands of government-culled elephants.

Zimbabwe has accused the international community of robbing them of significant income from ivory sales, income which they argue could be used to help fund wildlife protection. In 1989, the year before the international trade in ivory was banned, Zimbabwe sold 6726.46 kilograms of ivory for Z\$ 1,784,333 (about US\$ 297,388). This figure is insignificant compared to the \$US 83 million that the Government of Zimbabwe reported earning from its National Parks in 1992, without international ivory sales. However, if the ivory trade is worth so little to their national budget, then why is the Government of Zimbabwe interested in legalizing the international ivory trade? A high ranking deputy minister in the Zimbabwe government, as well as a second independent source, told the HSUS/HSI investigation team that the actual money obtained for the 1989 ivory sale was over Z\$ 8 million (about US\$ 1.3 million). What happened to the missing 1 million dollars? It probably is lining the pockets of corrupt Government bureaucrats.

Zimbabwe wants to legalize the international ivory trade because, they have asserted, wildlife must pay their way. But wildlife are paying their way, and for a lot of other unrelated activities as well.

Most of the \$US 83 million that Zimbabwe earned from its National Parks in 1992 is not going back into operation of the Park or protection of its wildlife. The 1993 budget for national parks is US\$ 6 million, of which US\$ 5 million provides "overhead", and only US\$ 1 million is spent on paying, feeding, supplying, and transporting the wildlife protection division. To return less than 10 percent of the earnings back to operations of the Parks, and less than 2 percent into actually protecting animals in the Parks, is reprehensible. The truth is that the Government of Zimbabwe is not willing to invest in its own wildlife, and instead relies on attracting enough attention to get foreign non-governmental organizations to fund the Parks' operation, while most of the revenue derived from the Parks is diverted to unrelated activities and does not go back to the local people, the animals, or the Parks.

The monetary value that Zimbabwe places on its wildlife, its ivory stockpiles, and its attempts to reopen the international ivory trade have not been ignored by poachers. In Hwange National Park, more elephants were killed in 1992 than in any of the previous six years (Figure 4). Several persons contacted by

the HSUS/HSI investigation team indicated that everyone is hoarding tusks in anticipation of a relaxing of the CITES ban on the international trade in ivory. One source stated, "... the illegal trade can't fill one one-hundredth of the demand. Plus, Poon [a major ivory and rhino horn dealer] is buying up all the poached [ivory and horns] anyhow, and sitting on it. Everyone knows when the ban is lifted, ivory will go for one and one-half to three times more than now, maybe more." Stockpiling makes economic sense. Another source stated, "The only sure way to get the corrupt ministers and the military out of the game is to ban the [trade in ivory and rhino horn] forever. Then make all these governments burn the [ivory and rhino horn]."

Ironically, while Zimbabwe begs the international community to help it protect its rhinos and elephants, the activities of the Government are encouraging poaching.

In conclusion, 1) Zimbabwe's estimates of elephant population sizes are grossly over-stated and predetermined to justify government-sanctioned elephant culling operations; 2) Zimbabwe is cashing in on elephants now – by selling meat from culled elephants to crocodile farmers, by selling elephant calves to foreign zoos, and by selling adult elephants to game farms where they may be hunted; 3) Zimbabwe is stock-piling ivory from culled elephants for future sale, if they can succeed in convincing CITES to legalize the international ivory trade; 4) Elephants and other wildlife in Zimbabwe's National Parks earn huge income for the Government of Zimbabwe, only 10 percent of which is put back into Park operation and animal protection; and 5) Zimbabwe's ivory stockpiles, and CITES proposals to legalize the international ivory trade, are encouraging elephant poaching and stockpiling of ivory by dealers.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Dehorning rhinos is not an effective anti-poaching deterrent. Zimbabwe should cease this inhumane and ineffectual technique immediately.
- 2) Translocating rhinos to conservancies and game ranches is not an effective anti-poaching deterrent. Zimbabwe should translocate rhinos to Intensive Protection Zones, areas in the country far from rivers and unprotected borders, surrounded by scouts and equipment until the populations recover.
- 3) Stockpiling rhino horn and elephant ivory is only perpetuating the myth that the ivory and horn trade will reopen, which is encouraging poachers to kill rhinos and elephant, and dealers to stockpile these lucrative substances. Zimbabwe should destroy all stockpiled rhino horn, as recommended by CITES, and destroy all stockpiled ivory as Kenya has done.

- 4) Zimbabwe's elephant population estimates are grossly exaggerated and predetermined to support elephant slaughter for economic purposes. Zimbabwe should call for an independent estimate of its elephant populations, and cease all elephant culling.
- 5) Zimbabwe's proposals to legalize the international ivory and rhino horn trade at CITES meetings serves only to fuel the speculation that a market will open, which in turn fuels poaching of Zimbabwe's wildlife. Zimbabwe should refrain from making CITES proposals that would result in a legalized trade in elephant and rhino parts.
- 6) Zimbabwe should designate a significant portion of the income earned by its National Parks back into operation of the Parks and into providing protection for the animals that live there.

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#### POST-SCRIPT

(Harare, Deutsche Presse-Agentur) On September 10, 1993, Zimbabwe's minister of the environment, Herbert Murerwa, admitted that his Government's plan to dehorn its rhino as a poaching deterrent had failed. Murerwa also announced that it has adopted a "crisis plan" to move its rhino into small, heavily guarded areas called "Intensive Protection Zones" (IPZs) where it will be easier to combat poachers.

The HSUS/HSI has congratulated the President of Zimbabwe (Annex IV) for making this decision. The HSUS/HSI has also pledged support for verifiable efforts to move rhinos to IPZs.

## FIGURE 1

### 1993 RHINOCEROS POPULATION FIGURES

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#### Sumatran or Asiatic Two-Horned or Hairy Rhinoceros

*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*

Total population numbers about 500, possibly more but the estimates are unreliable. Found in Burma, Indonesia and Malaysia.

#### Great Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros or Indian Rhinoceros

*Rhinoceros unicornis*

Total population numbers about 1700, and is fairly stable but there has been a recent surge in poaching. Found in India and Nepal.

#### Javan or Lesser One-Horned Rhinoceros

*Rhinoceros sondaicus*

Total population numbers about 65, and is declining. Found in Indonesia on Java and possibly in Vietnam.

#### Black Rhinoceros

*Diceros bicornis*

Total population numbers about 2,300, and is declining dramatically. Found in widely scattered, largely unprotected pockets, mainly in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Kenya, and Namibia.

#### White Rhinoceros

*Ceratotherium simum*

Total population numbers about 5,600 (stable), in scattered but mostly well protected areas such as South Africa's Kruger National Park.

# FIGURE 2

BLACK RHINO STATUS - 15 APRIL 1993

## ESTIMATE

Area	P	E1	E2	E3	Total	D <sup>h</sup>	D <sup>hk</sup>
HWANGE NP, DEKA SA	-	73	25	20	118	51	2
MIDLANDS RANCHES	4	49	10	5	64	-	-
SAVE VALLEY CONSV.	-	23	1	1	25	20	-
MATUSADONA NP	6	15	5	3	23	19	5
BUBIANA CONSV.	1	23	-	-	23	20	1
LONELY MINE RANCHES	-	20	-	-	20	-	-
ZAMBEZI VALLEY ESCARP. Chewore South, Dorna, Mana and Hurungwe	-	7	5	8	20	6	-
CHIZARIA NP	-	15	4	-	19	19	4
MATOBOS NP	-	9	-	4	13	9	-
MAT. N. FOREST AREAS, GWAII ICA	-	7	3	2	12	7	-
CHIRISA SA	-	6	-	4	10	4	-
CHIPINGE SA	5	9	-	-	9	5	-
CHIREDZI RIVER CONSV.	5	8	-	-	8	7	-
ZAMBEZI VALLEY FLOOR Hurungwe, Mana, Sapi	-	4	0	4	8	-	-
GONAREZHOU NP	5	4	2	2	8	-	-
IMIRE GAME PARK	-	7	-	-	7	-	-
CHARARA SA	-	2	-	5	7	-	-
WEST NICHOLSON	2	-	6	-	6	-	-
CHIPANGALI	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
ZV COMMUNAL LANDS Dande, Mukwichi, Hurungwe	-	-	-	5	5	-	-
MARULA RANCH	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
MHONDORO GAME PARK	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
PAMUZINDA LODGE	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
OMAY CL	6	1	-	1	2	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	-	<b>296</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>12</b>

P	-	Priority
E1	-	Definite
E2	-	Probable
E3	-	Possible
D <sup>h</sup>	-	Dehorned
D <sup>hk</sup>	-	Dehorned animals killed/died

**FIGURE 3**

**WHITE RHINO STATUS - 15 APRIL 1993**

AREA	P	E1	E2	E3	TOTAL	D <sup>h</sup>	D <sup>hk</sup>
HWANGE NP, DEKA SA	-	85	10	5	100	70	82
MATOBOS NP	-	36	10	3	49	31	-
IWABA ESTATE	-	20	-	-	20	-	-
KYLE RP	3	11	-	3	11	8	-
LONE STAR RANCH	5	11	-	-	11	-	-
MAT. NAT. FOREST AREAS, GWAAI ICA	-	7	2	1	10	7	-
MCILWAINE RP	-	9	-	-	9	-	-
BUSHY PARK	-	5	-	1	6	-	-
SAVE VALLEY CONSV.	-	5	-	-	5	2	-
SIPUMA RANCH	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
NYMANECHE	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
GONAREZHOU NP	5	2	-	-	2	-	-
CECILKOP NATURE RES.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
BEMBESI FOREST AREA	-	-	-	7	0	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>82</b>

P - Priority  
 E1 - Definite  
 E2 - Probable  
 E3 - Possible  
 D<sup>h</sup> - Dehorned  
 D<sup>hk</sup> - Dehorned animals killed/died

## **ANNEX I**

### **ZIMBABWE'S WILDLIFE PRICE LIST**

## GUIDE TO APPROXIMATE VALUES

## 1. SALE OF LIVE ANIMALS

## MINIMUM PRICES

## 2. ANIMAL PRICES FOR HUNTING

PURPOSES: PARKS & WILDLIFE  
ESTATE & COMMUNAL LANDS

## 3. SUNDRIES | MINIMUM PRICES

SPECIES	CONSERVATION TRUST	FARMER 1990	DEALER 1990
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BABOON	10	15	10
BAT-EARED FOX	40	50	75
BUFFALO, MALE	350	450	800
BUFFALO, FEMALE	300	450	800
BUSHBUCK	60	75	80
BUSH PIG	15	25	50
CARACAL	35	50	70
CIVET	25	35	65
CROCODILE	See Headquarters chart		
DUIKER	15	35	65
ELAND, MALE	250	350	600
ELAND, FEMALE	250	350	600
ELEPHANT, MALE			7 500
ELEPHANT, FEMALE			2 500
ELEPHANT, CALVES	600	900	2 500 (FOR EXPORT)
ELEPHANT, TUSKLESS			1 000
GENET	15	20	30
GIRAFFE	500	600	1 000
GRYSBOK	10	20	50
HIPPO	400	300	800
HYENA (SPOTTED)	10	30	100
IMPALA, MALE	30	40	60
IMPALA, FEMALE	30	40	60
KALAHARI	1	40	20
KLIPSPRINGER	20	40	75
KUDU, MALE	200	300	400
KUDU, FEMALE	200	300	400
LEOPARD	600	800	1 000
LION, MALE	600	800	1 000
LION, FEMALE	500	700	800
NYALA	200	300	400
OSTRICH	200	400	800
PORCUPINE	10	30	50
REEDBUCK	60	90	100
RHINO (BLACK)	SPECIAL CASE	SPECIAL CASE	SPECIAL CASE
RHINO (WHITE)	SPECIAL CASE	SPECIAL CASE	SPECIAL CASE
SABLE, MALE	500	600	800
SABLE, FEMALE	500	600	800
Serval	20	60	100
STEENBOK	20	30	50
TSESSERIE	300	600	600
WATERBUCK, MALE	300	500	600
WATERBUCK, FEMALE	300	500	600
WARTHOG	20	70	80
WILDEBEEST	200	300	350
ZEBRA	250	350	450
WILD CAT	10	20	30
OTHER	TO BE SOLD TO BEST ADVANTAGE		

SPECIES	MINIMUM PRICES 1990
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NON-RESIDENT	RESIDENT
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1. ELEPHANT HIDE & IVORY PRICES OBTAINED AT  
PREVIOUS IVORY AND HIDE AUCTIONS (ONLY  
TO BE SOLD AT HARARE HEADQUARTERS)

2. HIPPO TEETH at \$15 per kg -  
Damaged \$2 per kg.

3. RHINO HORN NOT SOLD -

4. WARTHOG TUSK at \$15 per kg. -  
Damaged \$2 per kg.

## MEAT

1. Fresh at 50c per kilogram  
2. Dried at 50c per kilogram

OTHER  
Offal/bones, etc. - to best advantage  
Spoiled meat /fish/other/scrap/  
damaged hide - to best advantage.

SPECIAL CASE
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SPECIAL CASE
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SPECIAL CASE
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APPROXIMATE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM PRICES 1/1/90 - 31/12/90

RECOVERY OF PRODUCTS

1. Hides are removed from carcass as soon as possible - remove all fat.

2. Heavily salted - salt to be used a maximum of 4 times.

3. Shade dried and if folded - hair on inside.

4. Dry hides stored correctly (out of sun, rain, etc.)

5. Forwarded to Headquarters on regular basis. Contact Headquarters first  
(Marketing Unit)

6. Lion, leopard skulls, elephant front feet to be recovered

7. Horns to be recovered with bone - protected from borer - bagged - then to HQ  
(Marketing Unit)

NOTE: THESE ARE GUIDELINE PRICES ONLY ; MINIMUM PRICES

	HIDES - DRY SALTED		HORNS/SKULLS		OTHER	NOTES
	ADULT animal good skins	Average Non-trophy	Small or damaged	large or sound or canes		
Baboon	\$1.00	-	\$2.00			
Buffalo	\$15.00	-	\$30.00	\$10.00 -	\$35.00	
Bushbuck	\$3.00	-	\$10.00	\$1.00 -	\$6.00	
Caracal	\$5.00	-	\$20.00			
Civet	\$5.00	-	\$20.00			
Crocodile	See Game Products Officer					
Duiker	\$1.00	-	\$3.00	\$1.00 -	\$2.00	
Eland	\$7.00	-	\$25.00	\$2.00 -	\$15.00	
Elephant	\$12 - \$20	1st Grade	IVORY - See HQ for Panels.	up-to-date prices.	TAILS: +- \$20 excel.	Prices change continually. Querics to HQ.
			\$8 - \$16 trunks, head panels.		+- \$10 fair	
			\$4 - \$7 ears.		+- \$3 poor	
Giraffe	\$20.00	-	\$80.00		TAILS: \$6 - \$15.00	Marketing Unit except on request.
Grysbok	\$1.00	-	\$3.00	\$1.00 -	\$2.00	
Hippo	\$3.00	-	\$7 x kg.			
Hyena	\$5.00	-	\$20.00			
Impala	\$3.00	-	\$7.00	\$2.00 -	\$5.00	
Klipspringer	\$3.00	-	\$10.00	\$5.00 -	\$25.00	
Leopard	\$100.00	-	\$600.00	\$2.00 -	\$15.00	CLAWS: \$2 each
Lion, male	\$150.00	-	\$600.00	\$2.00 -	\$20.00	CLAWS: \$5 each
Lion, female	\$150.00	-	\$500.00	\$2.00 -	\$20.00	CLAWS: \$5 each
Nyala	\$30.00	-	\$100.00	\$2.00 -	\$15.00	
Reedbuck	\$3.00	-	\$10.00	\$2.00 -	\$8.00	
Sable	\$5.00	-	\$25.00	\$3.00 -	\$25.00	
Serval	\$5.00	-	\$25.00			
Steenbok	\$1.00	-	\$5.00	\$1.00 -	\$2.00	
Tsessebe	\$2.00	-	\$20.00	\$2.00 -	\$10.00	
Waterbuck	\$5.00	-	\$25.00	\$2.00 -	\$20.00	
Warthog	\$1.00	-	\$3.00	\$1.00 -	\$2.00	

## **ANNEX II**

### **MINUTES FROM MEETINGS OF THE ZIMBABWE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT**

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENTMINUTES OF THE MANAGEMENT MEETING HELD ON THE 13 OF JUNE 1990 AT MARONGORACONFERENCE ROOM : 1040 HOURS .PRESENT :

Chief Warden Ngwarai

Ecologist Chidziya

Warden Zvinongoza

:- Marongora

Warden Madawo

:- Umtshibi ✓

Warden Nyariri

:- Nyamaneche

Warden Buyeye

:- Mana Pools

Warden Searle

:- Matusadona

Senior Ranger Murandu

:- Mkanga

Senior Ranger Dimba

:- Doma

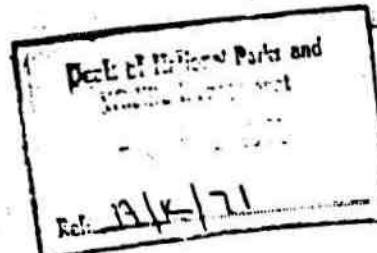
Ranger Jakopo

:- Mana Pools

Ranger Tshuma

:- Nyamaneche

Student Ranger Muroki

Apology : Warden GiyayiOpening Remarks

The chairman welcomed everyone to the meeting and gave the agenda, which was to review animal populations (particularly elephants) in the Zambezi Valley and to get recommendations on the subject from heads of stations in that area, before the cull can be effected.

Minutes of the Management Meeting held on 27th November 1989 : Head Office were issued so that everyone may read before the discussion started.

On population stabilisation, reference elephant culling, the Research Branch had recommended offtake of 2 000 elephants while the total population was estimated to be at 12 000. The chairman stated that all capture, translocations and culling in the parks and wildlife estate have been stopped till further notice.

The men on the ground expressed concern on the high figures estimated by Research because according to the previous numbers, the increase from 1988 has been incredibly high, for example, in 1985 elephants were estimated at 8 000, 2 000 were culled leaving an estimate of 6 000. Again in 1988 2 250 elephants were taken off. Then in 1989, estimates rose to 12 000.

Warden Searle said that in Matusadona, there are areas where there are high concentrations of elephant populations so that damage becomes evident in those areas. He recommended that taking off a few, eg twenty, not more than eighty would disperse the animals so that they get distributed evenly.

The main issue was to get the opinion of the men on the ground on whether the elephant population is high enough to warrant culling.

Officer-in-charge of Marongora, said though elephants are migratory using both escarpment and the floor, no big herds have been seen in his area. The biggest herd he had seen was eight animals. He said he feels that animals are within limit. He suggested that ecologists on the ground should be given the chance to do the survey and monitor their areas regularly and that this will improve communication between the two branches Research and Management. Ecologist Chidziya confirmed that there was not much damage on the escarpment.

It was discussed that a convenient procedure would be that a survey team should discuss with the man on the ground before the survey takes place and should notify him with their discovery after the survey .

Senior Ranger Murandu said that the population of elephants in his area is low and that the hunters have confirmed to this . He expressed his gratitude on the move , that man on the ground should be consulted in surveys involving their areas , because one time he was instructed to burn a point A to B in his area without an explanation .

In Mana Pools and Chewore , the officers-in-charge said ground cover reveal that population of elephants is low .

All heads of stations expressed satisfaction on the fact that the discussion took place before the cull was effected . They said , back in their areas , they would identify places that show environmental stress due to elephants destroying resources in that place and would make recommendations that mini culls be done to disperse the animals .

On minor culls for crocodiles , crocodile farmers have said that they have found an alternative on feeding their crocodiles , to getting meat from National Parks .

#### Any Other Issues

Warden Searle wanted to know why he is given impala on his quota yet there are plenty buffaloes than impala in his area .

Transport problem has become rife in Mkanga and also at Mkanga hunters have not yet signed their lease agreement .

Warden Zvinongwa asked what is being done on the bid for a motorised grader and also expressed concern on shortage of camping equipment and radios .

The following points were raised and a reply given to the following . Some cannot be controlled by the department .

*C.Tshuma*  
C.Tshuma  
for Warden



Assistant Director (M)

MEETING OF MASHONALAND WEST HEADS OF STATION ON MANAGEMENT  
PROGRAMME FOR ZAMBEZI VALLEY : 12 JUNE, 1990 AT MARONGORA

Present were:

Warden A Searle - Matusadona  
Warden S Zvinongodza - Marongora  
Warden F Buyeye - Mana Pools  
Ranger C Jakopo - Mana Pools  
Senior Ranger Murandu - Mkanga  
Warden P Nyariri - Nyamaneche  
Warden F Madawo - Umtshibi  
Ranger Chuma - Nyamaneche  
Ecologist Chidziya - Marongora

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the minutes of Management meeting of 27/11/89 in relation to the take off recommendation of elephant in the Zambezi Valley.

The meeting pointed out that within the Zambezi Valley there were no high elephant populations to warrant a cull. It pointed out that there had been no significant vegetation damage since the 1988 elephant reduction exercise.

However, Warden Searle of Matusadona expressed the need to disperse herds of elephants that tend to concentrate on certain areas. He indicated that about 80 elephants could be shot. The house expressed the feeling that staff on the ground should be involved in such small culls.

However, the house felt that the survey teams should involve the management staff on the ground both in the survey process and on deciding what numbers to be reduced. It was also felt that resident ecologists should cooperate with the Wardens on station and together monitor population trend of big game within the areas concerned.

In Mana Pools Warden Buyeye thinks impala have increased and warrant reduction.

R J Ngwarai  
CHIEF WARDEN (RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)

**ANNEX III**

**SALE OF ELEPHANT CARCASSES  
TO  
CROCODILE FARMS**

**(1986)**

Management Unit  
Crocodile  
POLICY : ELEPHANT MEAT FOR CROCODILES 18.3.1986

1. Ad hoc culling of elephant for crocodile farms will cease with immediate effect.
2. The annual increment to the elephant populations of the Zambezi Valley, Matusadona, Chizarira and Swange will be culled and from these culls approximately 50 animals will be made available to each crocodile per annum.
3. National Parks will recover the ivory, the crocodile farmers will pay for and recover carcasses complete with hide.
4. Culls in any particular area will take place no more frequently than four times per annum. The occurrence of culls and intervals between them will be at the discretion of the Management Committee of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management.
5. National Parks will cover the costs of flying and shooting. Crocodile farmers will provide transport and labour. If necessary, the Department will assist with transport on a cost recovery basis.
6. Crocodile farmers will pay for carcasses at adult equivalent prices.
7. Adult equivalent prices will be set on the market value of the carcasses of culled elephant, less 15% for recovery costs, and will be reviewed annually.

To your interest - Please by  
Directorate

for

DR J.M. HUTTON  
CROCODILE RESEARCH UNIT  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL  
PARKS AND WILDLIFE  
MANAGEMENT  
#0 711 105  
CAMPUS 1  
HARARE

SALE OF ELEPHANT CARCASSES TO CROCODILE FARMS :  
ADULT EQUIVALENT PRICES 18.3.1986

An adult equivalent is considered to be an animal of 250cm shoulder height. Smaller animals produce disproportionately less meat and hide, larger animals disproportionately more. This is recognised and was incorporated into the Department's established chart for converting shoulder heights to adult equivalents.

In order to establish the market value of the adult equivalent the value of its hide is added to the value of its meat as recovered in the Department operations.

An adult equivalent produces approximately 100-120 kg dry hide and 600-700 kg fresh meat.

The market value of hide fluctuates widely but \$3.50 per kg is currently considered a good average price.

The meat is sold for 50c per kg. Thus the value of the adult equivalent is between \$650 and \$770. This has been rounded-up to give an adult fee of \$800. As noted in the Department's policy towards the provision of elephant meat for crocodiles, this adult equivalent price will be reviewed annually.

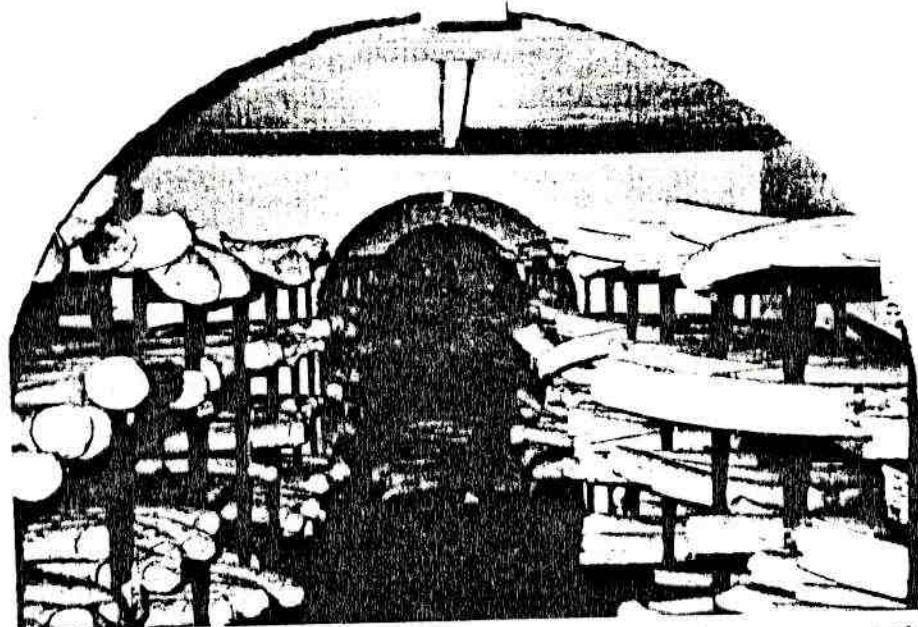
Attached is a table of adult equivalents for shoulder heights of 90-240cm. From this it can be seen that an elephant of 200cm will be charged as follows:

200 cm	=	0.512
0.512 x \$800	=	\$409.60
Less 15%	=	<u>\$348.16</u>

APPENDIX ATABLE OF ADULT EQUIVALENTS FOR SHOULDER HEIGHTS 90 - 340 cm

Shoulder Height	Adult Equivalents						
90	0,049	120	0,111	150	0,216	180	0,374
91	0,049	121	0,114	151	0,221	181	0,380
92	0,050	122	0,117	152	0,225	182	0,385
93	0,052	123	0,119	153	0,230	183	0,393
94	0,054	124	0,122	154	0,234	184	0,399
95	0,055	125	0,125	155	0,239	185	0,406
96	0,057	126	0,128	156	0,243	186	0,412
97	0,059	127	0,132	157	0,248	187	0,419
98	0,061	128	0,135	158	0,253	188	0,426
99	0,063	129	0,138	159	0,258	189	0,432
100	0,064	130	0,141	160	0,263	190	0,439
101	0,066	131	0,144	161	0,267	191	0,446
102	0,068	132	0,148	162	0,273	192	0,453
103	0,070	133	0,151	163	0,278	193	0,461
104	0,072	134	0,154	164	0,283	194	0,469
105	0,074	135	0,158	165	0,288	195	0,475
106	0,077	136	0,161	166	0,293	196	0,482
107	0,079	137	0,165	167	0,298	197	0,490
108	0,081	138	0,169	168	0,304	198	0,497
109	0,083	139	0,172	169	0,309	199	0,505
110	0,086	140	0,176	170	0,315	200	0,512
111	0,088	141	0,180	171	0,320	201	0,520
112	0,090	142	0,184	172	0,326	202	0,528
113	0,093	143	0,188	173	0,332	203	0,536
114	0,095	144	0,192	174	0,338	204	0,544
115	0,098	145	0,196	175	0,343	205	0,552
116	0,100	146	0,200	176	0,349	206	0,560
117	0,103	147	0,204	177	0,355	207	0,568
118	0,106	148	0,208	178	0,361	208	0,576
119	0,108	149	0,212	179	0,367	209	0,585

Shoulder Height	Adult Equivalent	Shoulder Height	Adult Equivalent	Shoulder Height	Adult Equivalent	Shoulder Height	Adult Equivalent
210	0.593	243	0.919	276	1.346	309	1,889
211	0.602	244	0.930	277	1.361	310	1,907
212	0.610	245	0.942	278	1.375	311	1,926
213	0.619	246	0.953	279	1.389	312	1,944
214	0.628	247	0.965	280	1.405	313	1,963
215	0.636	248	0.977	281	1.420	314	1,982
216	0.645	249	0.986	282	1.436	315	2,001
217	0.654	250	1,000	283	1.451	316	2,020
218	0.663	251	1,012	284	1.466	317	2,039
219	0.673	252	1,025	285	1,482	318	2,058
220	0.682	253	1,037	286	1,498	319	2,078
221	0.691	254	1,049	287	1,513	320	2,097
222	0.701	255	1,062	288	1,529	321	2,117
223	0.710	256	1,074	289	1,545	322	2,137
224	0.720	257	1,087	290	1,561	323	2,157
225	0.729	258	1,100	291	1,576	324	2,177
226	0.739	259	1,112	292	1,594	325	2,197
227	0.749	260	1,125	293	1,610	326	2,215
228	0.759	261	1,138	294	1,627	327	2,238
229	0.769	262	1,151	295	1,643	328	2,259
230	0.779	263	1,165	296	1,660	329	2,280
231	0.789	264	1,178	297	1,677	330	2,300
232	0.800	265	1,191	298	1,694	331	2,321
233	0.810	266	1,205	299	1,711	332	2,342
234	0.820	267	1,219	300	1,728	333	2,364
235	0.831	268	1,232	301	1,746	334	2,385
236	0.842	269	1,246	302	1,763	335	2,407
237	0.852	270	1,260	303	1,781	336	2,428
238	0.863	271	1,274	304	1,798	337	2,450
239	0.874	272	1,288	305	1,816	338	2,472
240	0.885	273	1,303	306	1,834	339	2,494
241	0.896	274	1,317	307	1,852	340	2,516
242	0.907	275	1,331	308	1,870		



HHS/MILLS

30 tons of elephant ivory, mostly from elephants killed by the government of Zimbabwe



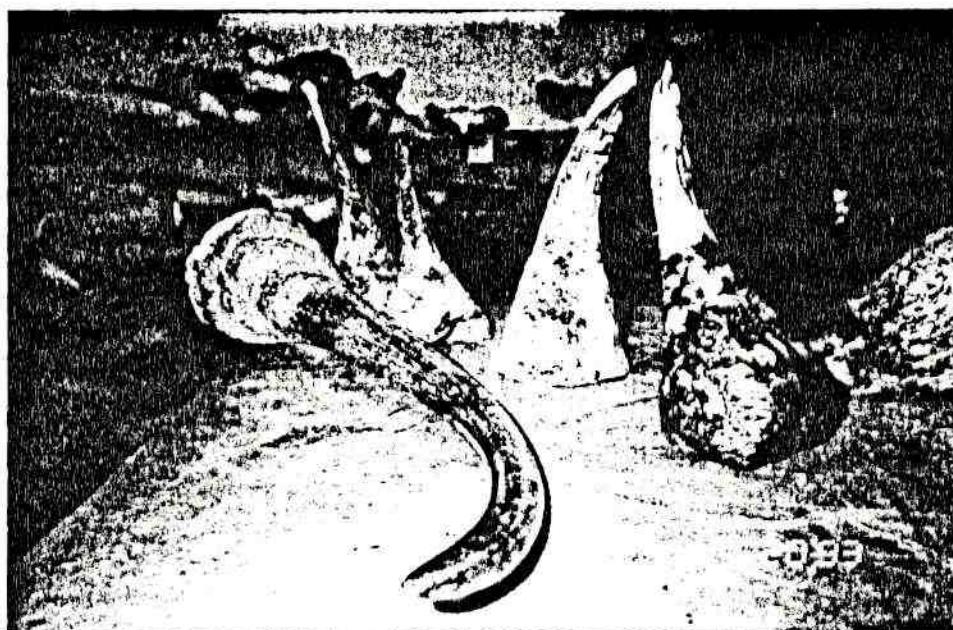
KATHY MILANI

Elephant poaching is on the rise in some areas in Zimbabwe.



HSUS/WILLS

Black rhino being dehorned in a useless attempt to stop poaching



HSUS/WILLS

3 tons of rhino horn are stockpiled by the Government of Zimbabwe.

**ANNEX IV**

**THE HSUS/HSI LETTER TO ZIMBABWE'S  
PRESIDENT MUGABE**

**September 20, 1993**



September 20, 1993

His Excellency Robert Gabriel Mugabe  
Office of the President  
Private Bag 7700  
Causeway, Harare  
ZIMBABWE

Dear Mr. President:

The Humane Society of The United States (HSUS) and its international arm Humane Society International (HSI) commend you and the government of Zimbabwe for publicly acknowledging the deteriorating status of the critically endangered black rhino and for candidly admitting the failure of current rhinoceros protection programs.

In particular, The HSUS and HSI are pleased that Zimbabwe has now concluded that dehorning rhinos is not an effective anti-poaching deterrent. The HSUS and HSI recently conducted an investigation into Zimbabwe's rhino conservation programs and are well aware that a large number of Zimbabwe's dehorned rhinos have been killed by poachers. Indeed, more than 50 percent of dehorned white rhinos in Zimbabwe have been killed. Moreover, the dehorning procedure itself is inhumane and very expensive. Accordingly, The HSUS and HSI encourage you to make a public announcement that Zimbabwe will prohibit any further dehorning of rhinos.

We also recommend that Zimbabwe abandon any potential plan to advocate re-opening the international trade in rhino horn at the 1994 meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Opening up a market in a rare and lucrative substance such as rhino horn will only lead to more rhino poaching and will further diminish the effectiveness of anti-poaching efforts.

Zimbabwe should also publicly destroy its vast rhino horn stockpiles, as has been recommended by CITES. The existence

The Humane Society of the United States  
2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037  
(202) 452-1100 FAX (202) 778-6132

President Mugabe  
September 20, 1993  
Page Two

of these stockpiles, which some estimate to contain more than 3 tons of horn, only fuels speculation that they once again will enter trade, legally or illegally.

The HSUS and HSI encourage Zimbabwe to develop Intensive Protection Zones (IPZs) for rhinos. The HSUS/HSI investigation revealed the failure of Zimbabwe's rhino conservancies or "game ranches" to effectively protect rhinos from poachers. The conservancies simply do not have the security, equipment, manpower or money needed to protect rhinos. Moreover, heavy traffic in and out of the ranches makes it easy for poachers to slip into the conservancies undetected. And since local staff rarely profit from protecting rhinos, they can be easily bribed to allow poachers in, and may even be involved in rhino poaching directly. As an alternative to these ineffective conservancies, rhinos should be translocated to a few well protected IPZs away from rivers and international borders, where rhinos can be surrounded with scouts and equipment until their populations recover.

Finally, as you may know, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) recently held a "Rhino Donors Conference" at which governmental and non-governmental donors were encouraged to contribute to rhino protection projects in a number of range states. To demonstrate our resolve to help protect Zimbabwe's rhinos from poachers, The HSUS and HSI will donate \$5,000 initially to UNEP, earmarked for verifiable efforts to translocate rhinos to protected areas in Zimbabwe. The HSUS and HSI will also encourage the U.S. Government to make a substantial contribution to such rhino protection activities.

For years, The HSUS and HSI have shared your frustration as Zimbabwe's rhino population has slipped ever nearer the brink of extinction, despite vast efforts to stop the illegal flow of rhino horn and to enhance the protection of rhinos within range states. We are pleased with your recent initiatives and look forward to a cooperative effort to save these critically endangered species.

Sincerely,



Paul G. Irwin  
President  
Humane Society of the United States



John A. Hoyt  
President  
Humane Society International

cc: Ambassador Amos B.M. Midzi  
Embassy of Zimbabwe  
Washington, DC