



Mobile Kraals and Other Management Approaches to Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation





Dr Jess Isden
Coexistence Coordinator,
Botswana
JessTKPP@gmail.com
+267 7577 5316

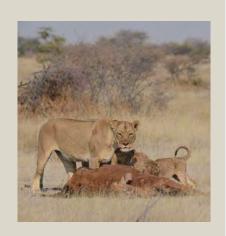
Member of the Botswana Human Wildlife Coexistence Working Group



Trans Kalahari Predator Programme



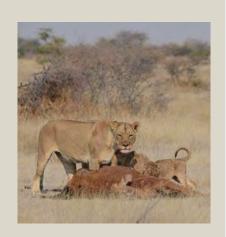
- Implementing CBT with input from NGOs may enhance the win-win strategy.
- Achieving practical solutions to conservation problems through original scientific research.
- Human-lion conflict is a major challenge in Botswana.



Potential



How can conservation
 projects aimed at protecting
 wildlife and livestock
 become an integral part of a
 wildlife-friendly beef trade
 scheme?



Potential



- **Proactive** approach that is rewarddriven **based on coexistence** with wildlife, not the exclusion of it.
 - "Wildlife-friendly"
- New starting points for best-practice recognition, with scope to move up the ladder with additional actions.







The Long Shields Lion Guardian Project







- An example from Zimbabwe
- Community Guardians drive coexistence in rural, subsistence farms at the grassroots level.
- CGs monitor and record incidences of conflict, track predator movements, advise farmers on kraal construction and maintenance, complete herd and grassland assessments and have basic veterinary training.
 - DVS
 - MOMs
 - PAC
 - SLMs

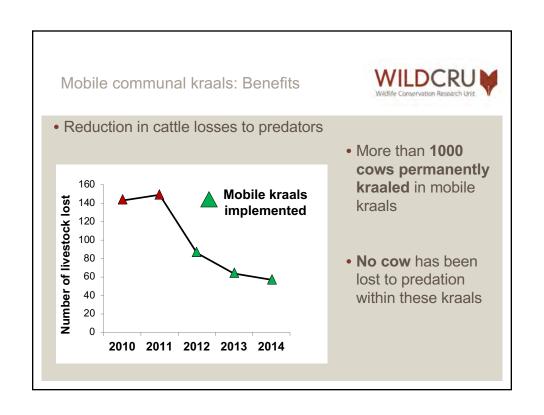
Mobile communal kraals





• Breaking the visual barrier between lion and prey







• Reduction in cattle losses to predators

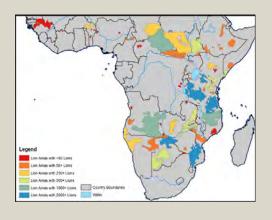


 Reduce retaliation killings and lethal control

Mobile communal kraals: Benefits



• Reduction in cattle losses to predators

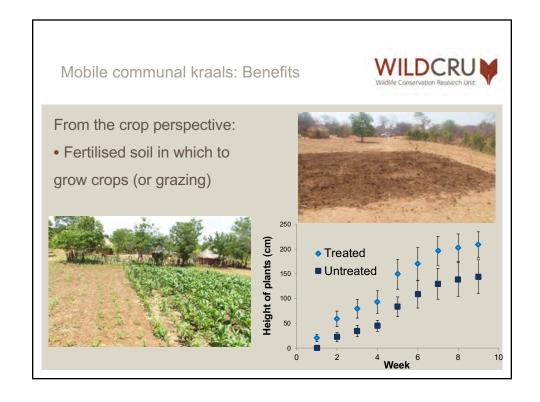


- Reduce retaliation killings and lethal control
- Maintain areas of safe habitat and movement for lions in a humandominated landscape

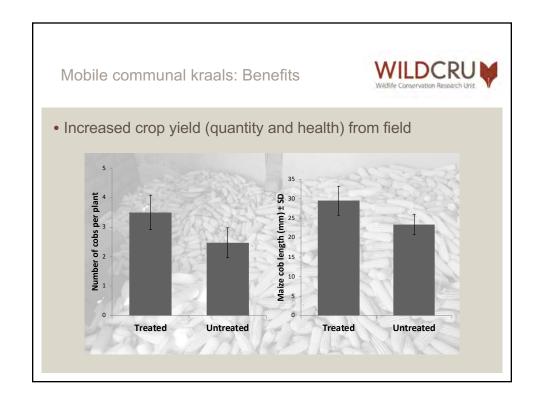


• Fertilised soil in which to grow crops (or improved grazing)











- Veterinary benefits:
 - Access to herds in more accessible places
 - Veterinary assistance from Community Guardians
 - Reduced foot-rot in kraals
- Potential for mobile kraal concept to be useful for other aspects of veterinary work?
 - Mobile quarantines?
 - ??





Mobile communal kraals: Benefits



• Conservation Agreements based on tangible commitments and benefits:

Commitments	Benefits
No poaching/illegal wildlife activities	Receive mobile kraal
Accountability for livestock Physical whereabouts Veterinary access	Disease management Vaccination access Reduced manure build-up in kraal Health monitoring
Kraal livestock nightly	Protection from predators at night
Reduce retaliation wildlife killings	Community Guardians employed
Planned grazing regimes (herding)	Better crop yields
Participation and cooperation	Rangeland improvement
Reporting conflicts	Reduced livestock theft



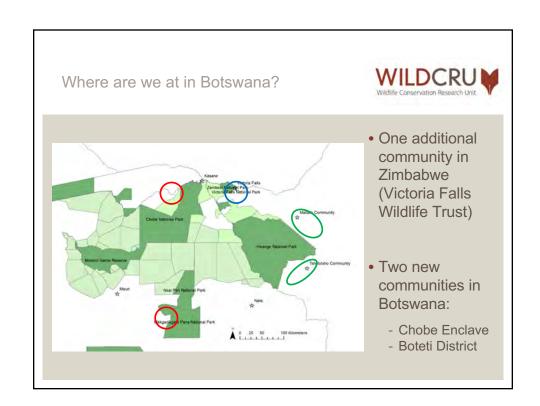
Raising the profile of herding and the status of herders:

- Make our herders a valued member of the community, who have wider training and knowledge regarding multiple aspects of cattle farming
- → accredited training, employment opportunities, etc









Where are we at in Botswana?



Consultation and trialling stage

→ Four mobile kraals active in Botswana, although there are challenges to overcome regarding their implementation!





Challenges to implementation



- Communal kraaling and herding is a culturally and practically challenging concept to accept in Botswana
 - A significant change in mindset may be required!
- Potential cattle-cattle disease transmission risk
 - Can this be offset by reduced contact with wildlife and better vaccination levels?



