Wildlife, livestock and food security in the South East Lowveld of Zimbabwe

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Key issues/questions:

- 1. For subsistence farmers in arid areas livestock are a dominant component of their livelihood strategies
 - Wildlife diseases issues (FMD/BTB/Tryps)
 - Predators & competition for grazing
- 2. For commercial farmers wildlife/tourism is an increasingly attractive option
 - Politically it is poorly supported
 - Perceived as a threat to food security
- 3. For state and private enterprise TFCAs are a key to the development of peripheral marginal lands
 - Subsistence farmers feel threatened
 - Commercial farmers welcome the development

At the center of the debate are the issues of:

- Food security for subsistence farmers
- Distribution of benefits from wildlife as a land use

Three questions:

- How important is livestock to food security in the South East Lowveld?
- Can wildlife production systems meet livelihood needs more efficiently than livestock?
- If not what are the alternatives



Area: c. 50,000 km²

Altitude: 300-600m

Rainfall: <400mm, CV >35%

Temp: 25-27.5° C

Growing season: c. 90 days

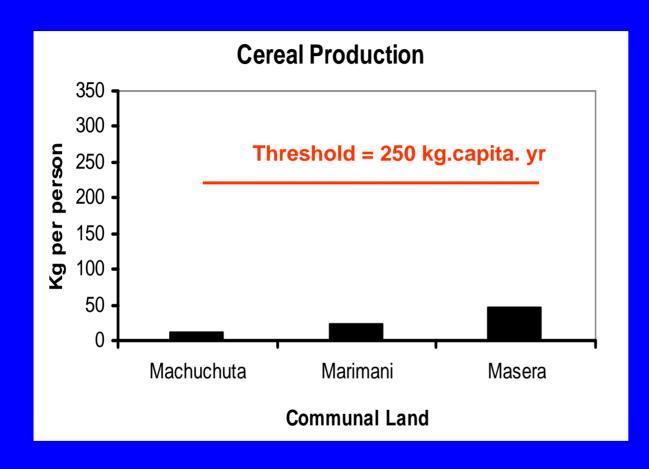
South East Lowveld of Zimbabwe

Land tenure in SE Lowveld - 57,000 km²

Land category	% of Area	People/km ²
Communal Land	44.2	11 - 52
Large-scale C. Farms - irrigation	<0.01	?
Cattle ranch	ies 16 ?	< 3
Wildlife + ca	ittle 9	< 3
Conservanc	ies 13	< 3
Small-scale Commercial Farms	0.5	<10
Resettlement land	5.6	?
Parks &Wildlife Estate	11.1	<1

→ Wildlife use on c. 35%+ of the SEL

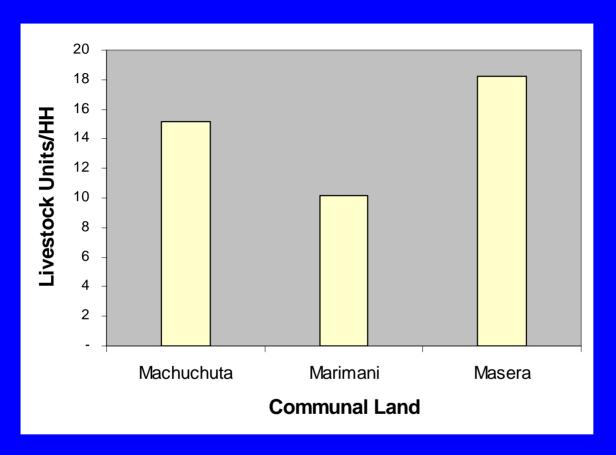
Communal Lands – subsistence & vulnerability



All well below the security threshold of 250kg/person/year

Cereal Production in 3 Communal Lands in Beitbridge District 15 year average

Communal Lands – subsistence & vulnerability

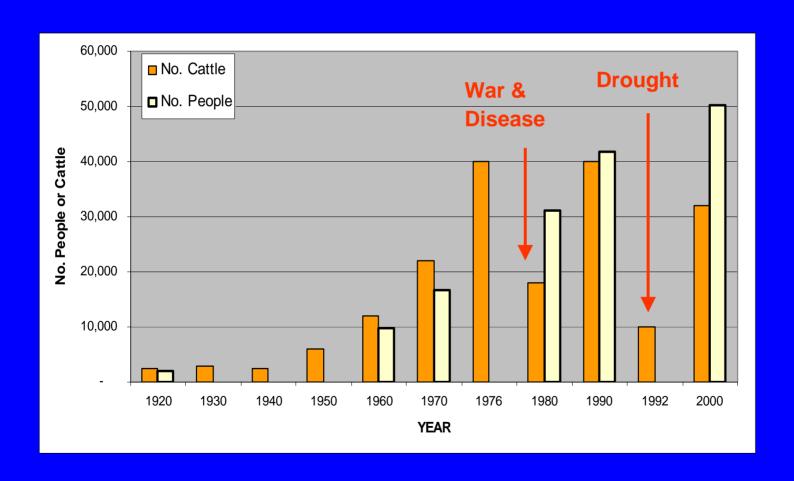


Maize equivalent income from livestock 1998/1999 above 250 Kg threshold Masera 1,433 kg/capita

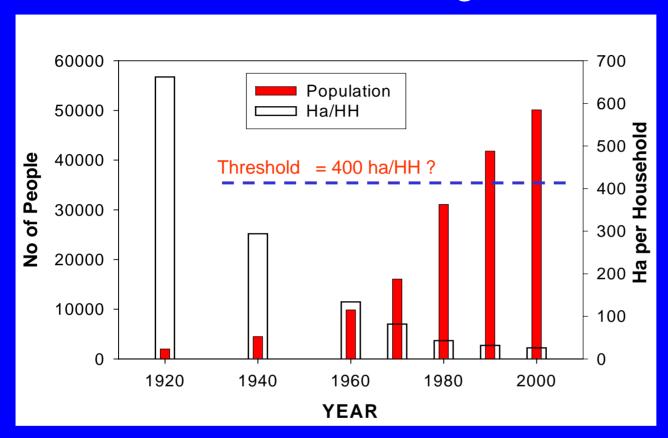
Maramani 290 kg/capita

Communal Lands - subsistence & vulnerability

Fluctuations in livestock holdings - Matibi II Communal Land



Communal Lands – farm size e.g. Matibi II

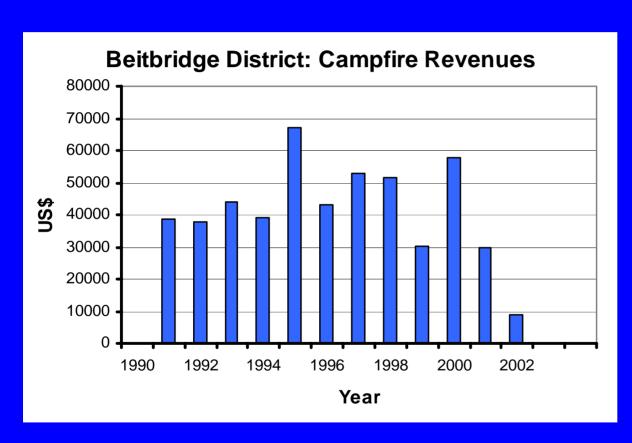


Land required per HH with minimum external inputs:

- Access to 20 ha arable (5 year rotation of 4ha)
- c. 400 ha of grazing land to maintain a herd of 25 cattle and 35 goats
- → By 1940 land available per HH was less than required

Communal Lands – Returns from wildlife

What wildlife returns are required to move HH above the subsistence level?



US\$ 30,000

= c.100,000 kg maize meal

= food for 400 people

Population of Marimani Communal Land = 4,200

→ Negligible contribution to food security

Commercial Ranches – Returns from wildlife

Wildlife based economy and food security?

Returns from commercial wildlife (US\$):

Gross revenue \$6 - 8 ha 50% profit \$3 - 4 ha

Maize Equivalent Income from profits:

= c. 10kg maize meal per ha

or 3- 4 people per km²

or 1 HH to 200 ha

→ At current human densities of 1 HH to <50ha the wildlife option is also not a viable food security option</p>

"The problem is that cattle are mine but wildlife is ours"

Solutions?

- 1. Put a premium on, and invest in, higher valued land uses, diversification and intensification
 - Irrigation + markets at scales from HH gardens to major schemes
 - Wildlife and cultural tourism
- 2. Decouple wealth creation from NPP
- 3. Match land use and ecological process scales
- 4. Develop policy and supporting legal frameworks that enable, rather than stifle, innovation and adaptability in resource access rights