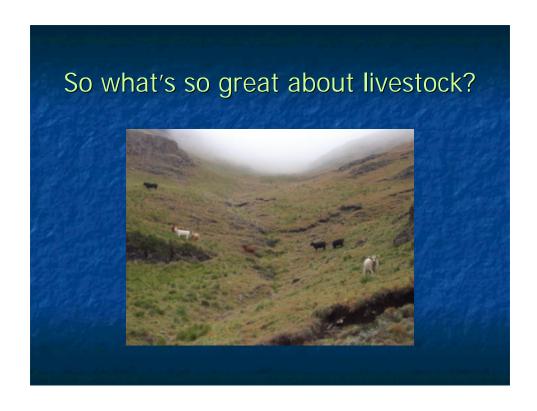


Incentives and Disincentives for Wildlife:

- Incentives
- Preferred Meat (some)
- Often Strong Cultural Sentiment or Religious Significance
- Sport and Enjoyment for Hunters (often related to culture but not always)
- May Result in Income or Other Benefit if CBNRM is present

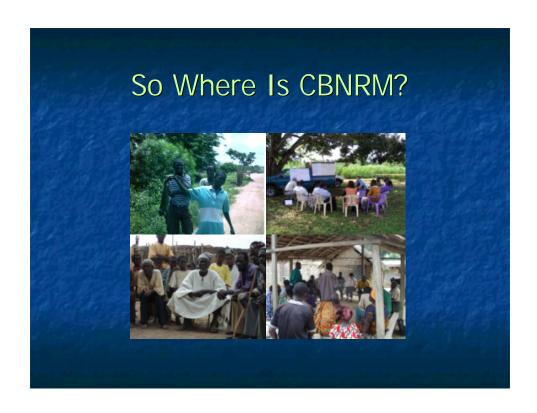
- Disincentives
- Mobile Resource
- No Individual Ownership
- Tenure Community/State
- Usually requires collective management system
- Often a threat to other livelihoods
- Direct use is usually illegal or discouraged



Incentives and Disincentives For Livestock

- Incentives
- Easily Controlled
- Well defined ownership and tenure
- Often state support and subsidies
- Easily traded for cash, goods and services
- Immediate benefits
- Can be used for work

- Disincentives
- Expensive
- Prone to disease
- Less resilient to drought
- Often constrained by competition for grazing
- Production and grazing rights dominated by local elites



The late 1980's early 1990's witnessed a CBNRM revolution in Southern Africa based on the following principles:

- 1. Effective management of wildlife is best achieved by giving it focussed value for those who live with it.
- 2 Differential inputs must result in differential benefits.
- There must be a correlation between quality of management and magnitude of benefit.
- The unit of proprietorship should be the unit of production, management and benefit.
- The unit of proprietorship should be as small as practicable within ecological and socio-political constraints.

(M W Murphree: October 1991)

Argument 1:

For the most part CBNRM in Southern Africa has spoken to these principles but rarely applied them resulting in livestock retaining a competitive advantage from an individual and community perspective.

Argument 2

Financial returns from wildlife in CBNRM are (generally) small at individual levels, cumbersome to manage, subject to bureaucratic pilfering and like Christmas come only once a year.

Argument 3

 CBNRM in Southern Africa has relied on "third party" use regimes. Relegating communities to passive participants in wildlife management.

Argument 4

- Southern African governments are comfortable with the status quo and are reluctant to devolve full management rights and responsibilities to communities.
- Retention of management rights by national and sub-national bureaucracies have acted as a disincentive to wildlife especially at an individual level.

Result

 CBNRM in Southern Africa is like a Land Cruiser stuck in the mud – the wheels are spinning but there is little forward movement.

The problem is.....

- This is ultimately a no win solution it does not benefit people, wildlife or livestock
- In its current state CBNRM is only a hand brake on landscape and landuse conversion



The last word....

- Clearly CBNRM approaches in Southern Africa have not gone far enough in respect of their own principles
- Agricultural and veterinary policies have distorted economic and ecological advantage in favour livestock production
- Policy and practice need to be reconciled with governments recognising that the future of wildlife is determined at local levels. And wildlife needs to be recognised as a legitimate component of rural livelihoods – not just a "conservation" issue

