



Ministry of Tourism

Ministry of Agriculture

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## WILDLIFE VETERINARY ACTIVITIES IN LIMPOPO NATIONAL PARK

*A Rapid Veterinary Assessment: Re-visiting 2007*



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10<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> May 2010

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Village chickens are an important asset to the community providing food and if needed cash. They also perform a useful role in eating insects that may harm vegetables in and around the village. They are an important livelihood option but diseases such as the Newcastle virus can devastate a flock, so a strong vaccination program is important.



## GLOSSARY

CBAH - Community Based Animal Health

DNAC – National Directorate of Conservation Areas

DNSV – National Directorate of Veterinary Services

GLTFCA – Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area

GLTP – Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park

HWC – Human Wildlife Conflict

LNP – Limpopo National Park

SANParks – South African National Parks

WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society

WCS GHP - Wildlife Conservation Society Global Health Program

WVCD – Wildlife Veterinary Control Department

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## 1. Introduction

Most of the Protected Areas in Mozambique, including the Limpopo National Park (LNP), have within their boundaries a number of human settlements, to whom the main land- use is subsistence agro-pastoralism. As a result there is an inherent tension between conservation and human development objectives within these Protected Areas.

Such a scenario poses a great number of challenges for management, in trying to successfully reconcile human development objectives within the context of biodiversity conservation. An important component of this dynamic development are the issues around wild and domestic animal health, the sustainable delivery of ecosystem goods and services, and associated human health. It is at the interface between wild and domestic animals, and human livelihoods within and outside these protected areas that these issues are most acute.

It is in this context that discussions were initiated in 2007, between the National Directorate of Conservation Areas (DNAC), National Directorate of Veterinary Services (DNSV), South African National Parks (SANParks) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) to develop a way forward in addressing such dynamic health and disease issues within the LNP.

A first step taken was to conduct a Rapid Assessment Study (carried out with the support of WCS, with the title: “Approaches to Wildlife Veterinary Services for Mozambique: A Rapid Assessment”) in May 2007, which provided a picture of the situation in the LNP at that time in terms of interface between humans-livestock-wildlife. This study also made recommendations to LNP management staff, as well as informing longer-term planning in terms of how Mozambique’s wildlife veterinary needs could best be met.

In late May 2007, the outcomes of the Rapid Assessment study were used to organize a participatory workshop to help collaboratively develop a clear vision and understanding of the wildlife veterinary and other related veterinary needs in and around Limpopo National Park, and likely other Protected Areas. The workshop was also aimed to help to clarify how the current capacities within DNAC, DNSV,

SANParks and WCS could work together to share experience and expertise in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP).

As a result of that workshop, an action plan was developed providing guidance on how best to support the development of a program to address priority issues at the human-livestock-wildlife interface in the interest of successful biodiversity conservation, human livelihood development, and addressing the broad issue of health related to Limpopo National Park specifically but nationwide as well. (See: Wildlife Veterinary Activities in Limpopo National Park: Rapid Assessment Study and Workshop. A Report. Workshop held at Chokwe 31<sup>st</sup> May to 2<sup>nd</sup> June. PDF Version) and Table 1 in this report.

This second Rapid Assessment in May 2010, was undertaken to determine what had or had not changed in terms of Health<sup>1</sup> Issues at the Interface: Human Livelihoods, Wildlife Issues, Ecosystem Goods and Services and Biodiversity Conservation. The team spent a week in the field interviewing new people and re-interviewing a variety of stakeholders throughout the LNP. The team was unable to repeat work in the Mapai and Chiqualaquala areas as the Limpopo River was in flood. The fieldwork was followed by a LNP Veterinary Management meeting held at Letaba Camp in Kruger National Park, where preliminary findings were presented (see Annex 3).

## 2. Rapid Assessment

A Veterinary Rapid Assessment study, examining health and disease issues within the Limpopo National Park and surrounds – issues revolving around “One Health” and the wildlife-livestock-human health interface, was conducted between 10<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> May 2010. This Assessment was designed to provide some recommendations to Limpopo National Park (LNP) management, DNAC and DNSV in terms of what had changed from assessment work carried out in 2007.

The main objectives of this Veterinary Rapid Assessment study were to:

- Assess the main veterinary and health (broadly speaking) issues in the Limpopo National Park (LNP) and surrounds,

- Assess any shifts related to key drivers identified previously,
- Make recommendations as to the way forward.

The methodology used was the same as previously, consisting mainly of a participatory and interactive approach, rather than a rigid questionnaire. This allowed a more relaxed atmosphere with participants feeling a part of the process rather than a target. It was interesting to see how welcomed the team was in villages they had visited in 2007, the traditional leaders were often impressed that the team was following up!

In 2007, the team identified major drivers that appeared to be affecting the Health status of communities, their livestock and wildlife:

**Keydriversidentified in the field in 2007:**

- Fences, for example, the removal of Kruger National Park (KNP) fence, livestock,
- Resettlement of communities and their livestock,
- HIV and migrant workers,
- Lack of Resources within DNVS and LNP, including transport and fuel, lack of human capacity,
- Access to and availability of water,
- Land Use planning in and around GLTFCA,
- Movement of livestock and livestock products,
- Zoonotic diseases, including public health issues such as consuming unpasteurized milk,
- Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC), including crop destruction.

**In 2010, the following key drivers were identified:**

- Resettlement, disillusioned communities,
- Housing, incomplete and poor design,
- Human wildlife conflict (HWC), increasing especially with elephant,
- HWC, increasing presence of buffalo and potential contact with cattle,
- Health, provisioning inadequate and difficulty with transport,
- Health, threat of wildlife limiting people's ability to move around,
- Transport, not available
- Roads, poor condition and sometimes impassable,
- Communication, poor from LNP,
- Water, access, availability and quality,
- Borer-holes (if present often not working),
- Fencing and Corridors,
- Benefits (20%) – recurring theme.

### **3. Conclusions and Recommendations**

The rapid assessment revealed that the development of the LNP is at a critical stage in terms of its legitimacy in the eyes of the community – resettlement is a key driver in this instance. There are a number of health related issues that are still of great importance and the increasing contact and interactions between wildlife, people and their livestock is creating significant concern. This is at the village and community level but there is increasing concern at the national level in terms of the control of trans-boundary diseases with the increasingly active interface within LNP.

Key areas that need action and management interventions include:

#### **3.1 Resettlement:**

The recurring theme regarding resettlement from all interviews was a lack of communication, transparency and progress. The communities recognize that there are ongoing funding issues but they universally commented on the lack of communication that informed communities of progress - many felt that they were “being-left-in-the-dark”. The communities in the “Support Zone” were less critical of the process than those inside the LNP; many inside the LNP were hostile to the process, more so than in 2007. Given the dependence of communities on natural resources such as grazing, water and good soils for their livelihoods, it is important that the resettlement process is able to meet the needs of people in respect of their livelihoods, i.e. there needs to be some give and take as the communities wait to be resettled. It was not clear how much the communities had been consulted in terms of design of resettlement housing and space, but there was criticism of this from a number of the community leaders. The team visited a resettlement site that was incomplete due to contractor default issues – the design of the housing was not considered appropriate and did not have the village feel that exists in the current villages within LNP, the transition for communities would, therefore, be very difficult.

Experience elsewhere has shown that resettlement can be the source of long-term tension between conservation areas and people – this is the case with the LNP.

### **3.2 Human Health:**

Human health is an important factor in an area already characterized by poor and understaffed health facilities. There has been little change, since 2007, in the provision of health services to the communities within LNP and the increasing presence of wild animals is making it difficult for people to go on foot to the few clinics available, especially from the more remote villagers. As stated in 2007, the potential effect of resettlement on human health was noted as a problem if people’s livelihood standards decline as a result of the resettlement process – the delay in resettlement is not helping.

Since 2007, the Massingir Town hospital has improved its ability to provide health services and with the advent of electricity (other than a generator) this has made a

difference. The problem presented to the LNP communities is being able to get to Massingir Town - there is a woeful lack of transport, roads are bad and walking is becoming more difficult with the increasing presence of wild animals. The issue of HIV and migrant workers, and the existing stigma around HIV-Aids is still a concern. Malaria continues to be a problem and water related diseases an issue due to questionable water quality and sharing with animals, both wild and domestic. Communities and health workers are aware of the problem with Bovine Tuberculosis (BTB) in buffalo, and the potential for spread to cattle. The issue of drinking unpasteurized milk remains unresolved.

### **3.3 Veterinary Health Issues:**

Disease transmission and mitigations measures continue to be critically important in park development. As in 2007, diseases such as BTB, FMD, Corridor Disease, Rabies and Avian Influenza are some of the diseases that need particular attention in developing an Animal Health program for LNP. In 2010, LNP has agreed to hire a veterinarian specifically for LNP and the process of hiring an individual is currently underway. This will go a long way in addressing these critical needs. The importance of a coordinated and synchronized approach to preventing wildlife to livestock, livestock to human disease transmission cannot be over-emphasized. This requires a high degree of collaboration between LNP/ DNAC, DNSV, Human Health professionals and external technical support agencies.

As was identified in the 2007 Action Plan, a specific strategy on veterinary health issues should be developed, including mitigation measures and strategic responses to disease outbreak scenarios. A set of protocols on handling husbandry and health issues of livestock currently within the LNP and a protocol on livestock movement and relocation with resettlement need to be developed. On a broader National scale, the issue of the spread of Trans-Boundary diseases such as BTB is causing great concern, not just regarding the health of the LNP ecosystem, but the potential impact on the livestock industry in Gaza Province and potential human health impacts – this cannot be ignored and needs to be addressed with some urgency.

### **3.4 Ecological and Climate Change Factors:**

While this assessment did not undertake an ecological assessment of the LNP per se, habitat areas of the LNP appear to be in a reasonably good state. However, human and wildlife populations are dependent on the major watercourses such as the Shingwedzi and Limpopo Rivers, and the competition for water resources has, and will present, a challenge in respect of the human wildlife conflict. As the LNP is subjected to frequent droughts, which may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change, the competition for water is likely to pose a significant challenge for LNP authorities in the future. Extremes can also result in flooding and during this assessment exercise, the Limpopo River was in flood and the water of poor quality – it was not possible to cross the river. Planning therefore needs to examine some of the worst case-scenarios for resource competition and negative impacts of climate change with consideration of strategic responses. The provision of clean water should be a priority for the LNP authorities and Government - it would represent a useful tool in improving the negative image of LNP in the eyes of many of the village communities.

### **3.5 Planning and Policy Development:**

The LNP is a complex socio-ecological environment with a wide range of challenges for park managers and service providers. These challenges can only be tackled when there is a high degree of collaboration and integration between the principal stakeholders and implementing agencies. Current planning tends to be compartmentalized and hierarchical, this planning approach will not achieve the goals of the LNP or meet the needs of the people living in or adjacent to the LNP. The planning and policy development process therefore needs to be integrated and operationalized at local, provincial and national levels. Many of the challenges facing the LNP require quick response at local levels and this can only be achieved when local institutions are provided with authority and means to make these responses. In addition, there needs to be a clear and transparent process for undertaking large scale planning and development projects that incorporated the interests of all major stakeholders. Land use plans, private sector concessions and large-scale infrastructural projects such as the Mapai dam need to be discussed and understood particularly at a local level.

#### **4. Recommendations:**

The recommendations of this report are primarily contained in the Action Plan outlined in Table 1. This Action Plan covers the short to medium term and addresses the areas of immediate and critical concern. The longer-term recommendations are primarily related to the adoption of a “One Health” approach to the management of the LNP. The One Health approach will require a commitment by Government and support agencies to address the issues outlined above. Detailed mechanisms will have to be worked out and in doing so should provide the framework for determining where research, external technical assistance and trans-national collaboration are required.

#### **5. System Drivers 2007 – 2010**

A key component of the 2010 assessment was to see how the main system drivers had changed in three years. In 2007, the key drivers had been identified and plotted on a “driver matrix” (see Fig2 below). The driver matrix identifies the “impact” of the driver and the “predictability” of its behaviour. In 2010, the same drivers were assessed and plotted on the driver matrix to provide a graphic representation of how the drivers had changed in three years. The results of this comparison are as follows:

1. The overall trend is showing increasing driver impact. From a management and planning perspective this is a concern, as it indicates that stresses and pressures within the system are increasing and current management interventions need to cater for an increasing impact drivers are exerting on the system. There was also a corresponding higher degree of uncertainty in most drivers but there is a notable exception in respect of the wildlife / livestock drivers. This indicates that more is understood about wildlife and livestock issues than in 2007,
2. Water remains the most important driver. Highly unpredictable in both surface and ground water supply. As in 2007, it remains a focal issue for human and animal health / disease transmission especially in Makandazulo



increasingly leading to a situation where a major disease outbreak risk is increasing, while the detection / response ability is declining.

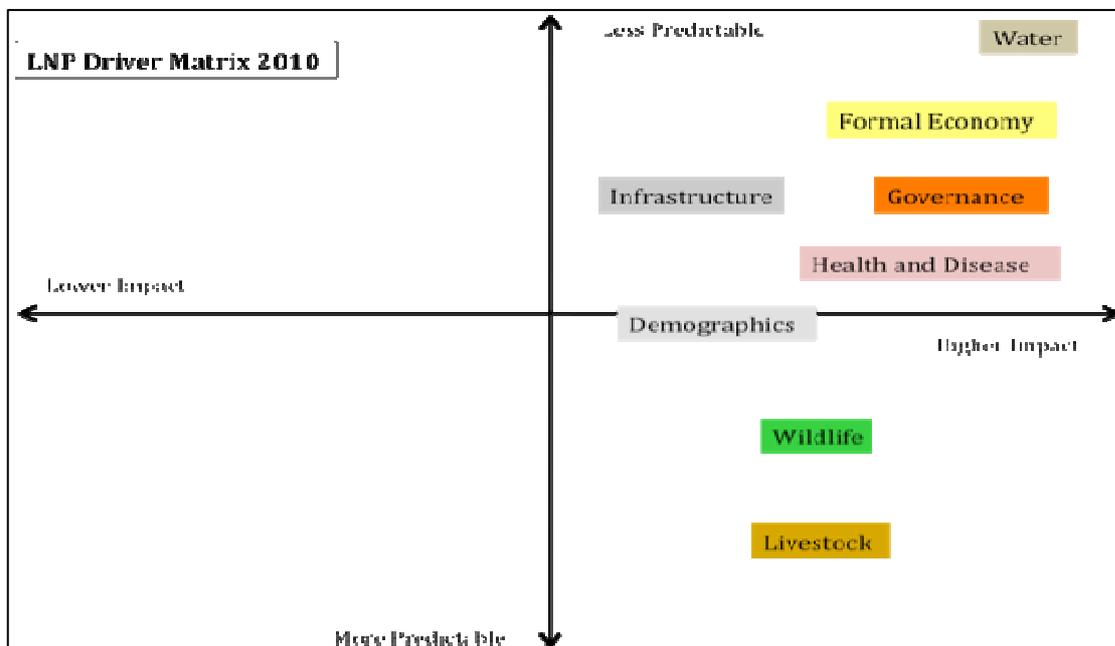
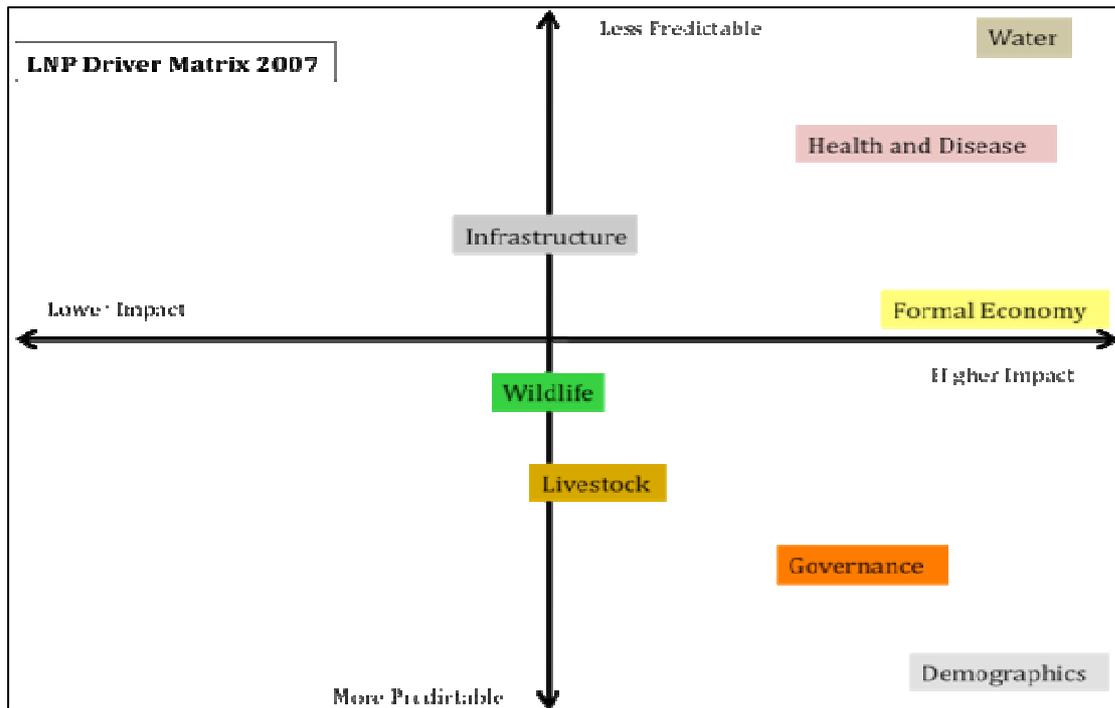


Figure 2: LNP Driver Matrix Comparison 2007 and 2010



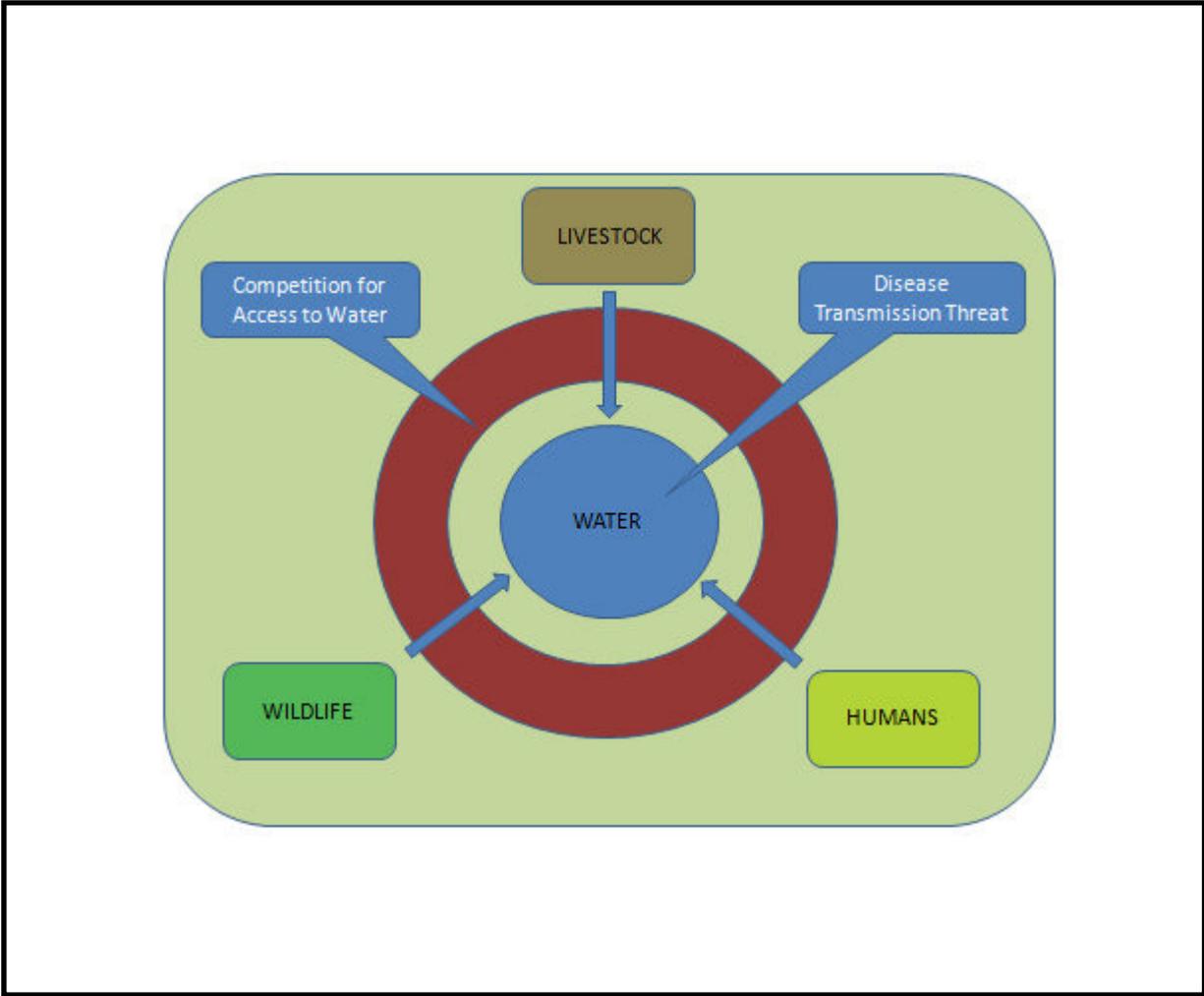


Figure 3: Water Driver Issues LNP 2010

**Table 1: 2010 Follow Up Action Items: Actions 1-5**

Action 1	Activity	Sub-activity	Responsible Institutions	Time frame	Status	Comments	2010 Follow-up
Improve institutional coordination	Establish Wildlife Veterinary Working Group to improve and facilitate inter-organizational communication and collaboration.	Identify Working Group members and responsibilities	DNSV/DNAC	2 months		Urgent, as it will probably be this group which will provide guidance for the subsequent actions	Attempts were made to form working groups, but never moved forward. Current LNP management and Vet WG play the major role
		Develop a schedule of annual meetings	DNSV/DNAC				
Action 2	Activity	Sub-activity	Responsible Institutions	Time frame	Status	Comments	2010 Follow-up
Support Wildlife Veterinary Control Department	Develop ToR for the Unit	Short term ToR for LNP	DNSV/DNAC	3 – 6 months		Most include mechanisms for integration with DNAC and LNP, and possible collaboration with SANParks/ WCS/ SADC Project and others	This is not required as the Ministry of Agriculture mandated it. ToR needs to be established for the LNP Veterinarian and a Work Plan.
		Long term ToR for National	DNSV/DNAC	> 6 months			
	Improvement of WVCD capacity	Develop detailed Training and Advisory Support Plan	DNSV/DNAC	Ongoing		Training plan should include building capacity, experience and post-graduate training, with support from SANParks/ WCS/SADC Projects and others.	Not done although ongoing training with Nazare, attending courses, workshops etc.
	Improvement of WVCD capacity	Provide training in accordance with Plan	DNSV/DNAC			Based on available sources of funding	Some training provided to communities through Huvuka, NGO
Backstopping by WCS		DNSV/DNAC	3 years		Ongoing, but ending in 2010		
Action 2	Activity	Sub-activity	Responsible Institutions	Time frame	Status	Comments	2010 Follow-up

Support Wildlife Veterinary Control Department	Equipment and logistics support	4x4 vehicle	DNSV/DNAC	6 months		Guidance provided by Wildlife Veterinary Working Group	Done	
		Laptop	DNSV/DNAC				Done	
		Darting guns and darts	DNSV/DNAC				In process	
		Drugs	DNSV/DNAC				In process	
		Field equipment (GPS, binoculars, digital camera, PM kit, manual centrifuge, dissecting consumables)	DNSV/DNAC				Done	
		Camping equipments (tents, sleeping bags, etc)	DNSV/DNAC				Done	
	Operational and maintenance costs	Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	DNSV/DNAC				Done by TFCA Unit	
		Meetings, travels and subsistence costs	DNSV/DNAC				Done by TFCA Unit and DNSV	
		Utilities and communication costs	DNSV/DNAC					
		Maintenance of darting equipment	DNSV/DNAC					
	<b>Action 3</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-activity</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>2010 Follow-up</b>

			Institutions	frame			
Address wildlife/ livestock/ human health and disease transmission	Prepare detailed strategic response and mitigation approaches to address issues at the interface (including livestock management and assessing fencing options)	Apply recommendations from Rapid Assessment done in LNP, develop indicators and adaptively monitor progress	DNAC/DSNV	Ongoing		Discuss with SADC FMD project opportunities for developing mitigation measures through support for stakeholders workshops and support for associated activities	Some have been done
	SANParks technical assistance	Carry out Tb monitoring in buffalo populations	DNAC/DSNV and partners	4 years	Done in 2006 and 2007, the next survey will be in 2009		Successful cooperation and partnership with SANParks.  Things are happening.
	SANParks technical assistance	Carry out other identified activities in accordance with MoU ratified between DNAC and SANParks	DNAC/DSNV and partners	2 years		Based on left over funds from the Tb monitoring	
	Build capacity within district staff	Identify appropriate training	DNSV/SADC Project	Ongoing			Things are happening; broad base training.
	Collect information on current numbers of livestock in and around the LNP	Collect existing information on SPP (Provincial Services for Livestock) and TFCA offices on current numbers of livestock in and around the LNP	DNSV	3 months		Including information gathered by SADC project	

Action 3	Activity	Sub-activity	Responsible Institutions	Time frame	Status	Comments	2010 Follow-up
Address wildlife/ livestock/ human health and disease transmission	Collect information on current numbers of livestock in and around the LNP	Compile and circulate information with SADC staff and other interested partners	DNSV	1 month			Census data available
	Prepare detailed strategic response and mitigation approaches to address issues at the interface (including livestock management and assessing fencing options)	Use scenarios and disease modeling approaches to inform strategies	DNSV/DNAC and partners	12 months		Work with FMD project to add their strategy	Not done
	Prepare detailed strategic response and mitigation approaches to address issues at the interface (including livestock management and assessing fencing options)	Apply recommendations from Rapid Assessment done in LNP, develop indicators and adaptively monitor progress	DNAC/DNSV	Ongoing		Discuss with SADC FMD project opportunities for developing mitigation measures through support for stakeholders workshops and support for associated activities	
	SANParks technical assistance	Carry out Tb monitoring in buffalo populations	DNAC/DNSV and partners	4 years	Done in 2006 and 2007, the next survey will be in 2009		

		Carry out other identified activities in accordance with MoU ratified between DNAC and SANParks	DNAC/DNSV and partners	2 years		Based on left over funds from the TB monitoring	
<b>Action 3</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-activity</b>	<b>Responsible Institutions</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>2010 Follow-up</b>
Address wildlife/ livestock/ human health and disease transmission	Build capacity within District staff	Identify and provide appropriate training	DNSV/SADC project	Ongoing			
<b>Action 4</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-activity</b>	<b>Responsible Institutions</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>2010 Follow-up</b>
Improve and monitor human wildlife conflict situations	Develop a comprehensive strategy to address and monitor HWC	Undertake HWC strategic planning workshop in LNP to address current approaches, alternative strategies and monitoring requirements	DNAC/DNSV and partners	6 to 12 months		In collaboration with SANParks, WCS and other partners	Not accomplished
		Compile report on appropriate approaches, strategies and monitoring systems to apply on LNP based on workshop	Wildlife veterinary working groups				Not accomplished

		Increase community participation in HWC mitigation measures	DNAC				The NGO Hluvuka had training workshops with communities
		Apply identified mitigation measures	DNAC				Ongoing
<b>Action 5</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Sub-activity</b>	<b>Responsible Institutions</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>2010 Follow-up</b>
Improve communication and transparency on resettlement of communities	Census and register communities to be relocated, combine with livestock census	Census and register communities to be relocated, combine with livestock census	DNAC/DNSV	6 to 12 months		Livestock census to be done in coordination with DNSV and district agricultural staff	Not accomplished
	Secure funding for completing resettlement of communities living in LNP	Review and revise relocation plans where necessary	DNAC	6 to > 12 months			Ongoing
		Address outstanding issues	DNAC				Ongoing
		Hold consultative meetings with communities and other stakeholders on resettlement and consider veterinary implications of resettlement	DNAC and Wildlife Veterinary Working Group				Needs to be done

		Work towards long-term phased implementation of resettlement	DNAC				Unsure of current status
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**Table 2: Summary of Interview data 2007**

<b>Date and location</b>	<b>People interviewed</b>	<b>Key points</b>	<b>Key drivers</b>	<b>Comments</b>
11 <sup>th</sup> May, 2010 - Massingir Hospital, Massingir Town	Mr. Dinis Chaùque, Director of Hospital	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People living in LNP – problematic,</li> <li>2. Slow resettlement – problematic,</li> <li>3. HWC increasing,</li> <li>4. Problem for people to move about and access health care,</li> <li>5. Migrants and HIV – on going problem,</li> <li>6. Massingir Hospital growing,</li> <li>7. Recognised the need for One Health approach, with strong Public Health component.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HWC,</li> <li>2. Resettlement,</li> <li>3. Restricted movements (HWC),</li> <li>4. Migrants,</li> <li>5. Electricity</li> <li>6. Water</li> </ol>	It is clear that there needs to be a more concerted effort to get people resettled as there is increasing HW conflict and impacts on village health. Good potential for a collaborative “One Health” approach in LNP and surrounding areas.
11 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Xinhangane, south east of Massingir	Charcoal makers, not identified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Charcoal production key livelihood component,</li> <li>2. Sustainability?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Livelihood,</li> <li>2. Food security,</li> <li>3. Sustainable production.</li> </ol>	This interview demonstrated the resourcefulness of people in this area and the challenges of resource extraction and conservation.
11 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Xinhangane, south east of Massingir. Nanguene Village resettlement pilot project	Alsao Sabonete	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Successful resettlement,</li> <li>2. Issues around land, both for <i>machamba</i> and grazing,</li> <li>3. Water available is saline,</li> <li>4. Cattle theft is an issue,</li> <li>5. Distance to Health facilities.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land availability,</li> <li>2. Cattle theft/rustling,</li> <li>3. Health Post</li> </ol>	Resettled community has good relationship with hosting village. Issues of land and irrigation availability at the forefront. A big issue with resettlement is the vulnerability of the communities to livestock theft. This will be an issue for other resettlement areas outside of LNP.
11 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Xinhangane Village, host village south east of Massingir	Ngoveni, Veterinary Promoter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harmony between villages,</li> <li>2. Veterinary promoter works with both host and resettled villages.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cattle- livelihood,</li> <li>2. Cattle control,</li> <li>3. Health Post.</li> </ol>	Massingir Hospital a distance away, compounded by lack of transport.
11 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Massingir Town, District Agriculture Services	Dr. Maurice Huo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Slowness of resettlement,</li> <li>2. Increasing wildlife numbers,</li> <li>3. Lack of irrigation an issue at Nanguene,</li> <li>4. Cumulative problems with delay in resettlement,</li> <li>5. New grazing area of 10,000ha designated with</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resettlement,</li> <li>2. HWC,</li> <li>3. Water,</li> <li>4. Grazing.</li> </ol>	Failure to implement resettlement creating a host of “wicked” problems!

<b>Date and location</b>	<b>People interviewed</b>	<b>Key points</b>	<b>Key drivers</b>	<b>Comments</b>
12 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Massingir Velho Village, within LNP	Mr. Valoi (repeat interview)	dip tank.  1. Lack of houses at resettlement, 2. HWC, especially elephant and hippo, 3. Who is responsible and answerable? 4. Buffalo-livestock contact at water points, 5. Communications and extension work from LNP not happening, 6. Recognise that funding key issue with resettlement, 7. Livelihoods related to fishing threatened.	1. Resettlement, 2. Increasing wildlife numbers 3. HWC, 4. Communication 5. Water, 6. Funding, 7. Livelihoods.	Massingir Velho villagers are patiently waiting their fate in terms of resettlement but communication with LNP almost non- existent, a recurring theme! This area has a high density of wildlife, as there were a number of re-introductions from KNP.
12 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Bingo Village, inside LNP north of Mavodze	Jeremias Valoi, Nelson Zita and Alzado Cuna (repeat interviews but in more detail than in 2007)	1. Concern about stock theft, 2. Resettlement issues (recurring theme), 3. Increasing wildlife numbers, especially elephant, 4. HWC, 5. Migrant workers employed in South Africa seasonally, 6. Communication with LNP and support, 7. Health Post is in Mavodze, need a nurse based in Bingo.	1. Cattle, 2. Increasing wildlife numbers, 3. HWC, 4. Elephant, 5. Migrants, 6. Water.	Resettlement issues not expressed as strongly, worries about delay though. Health problems include malaria. HIV probably an issue but not known – many villagers work in RSA. There were two LNP scouts in village but seem to have disappeared!

12 <sup>th</sup> May 2010, Mavodze Village	Boaventura José Fashone, Fernando Bila. Albert Valoi, and Dr. Ida Vilankulos (runs the Mavodze Clinic) (repeat interview with Boaventura Fashone and Albert Valoi)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Funding issues with resettlement,</li> <li>2. General unhappiness with process (recurring theme),</li> <li>3. Water issues, despite a borehole - pump broken,</li> <li>4. Quality of water from Massingir dam</li> <li>5. Increasing contact with wildlife,</li> <li>6. Livestock numbers are significant (12,000),</li> <li>7. Likely to be increasing HWC.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water,</li> <li>2. Livestock,</li> <li>3. Interface issues,</li> <li>4. Disease issues</li> <li>5. HWC</li> </ol>	Mavodze is the biggest village within LNP and will present one of the biggest challenges in the long term - this is because of the human population (2200) and the large livestock numbers (12000). The village is close to the Massingir dam and sourcing water is an issue. Just as in Kruger National Park, the southern portion of LNP has the potential to hold the largest wildlife numbers; HWC will become a significant issue in the foreseeable future. HIV is an issue and Human Tb (MTb), the leaders are aware of potential threat from Bovine Tb (BTb).
<b>Date and location</b>	<b>People interviewed</b>	<b>Key points</b>	<b>Key drivers</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Machamba Village	Sandros Mongue (repeat interview)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wildlife numbers are increasing,</li> <li>2. Perceives no benefit from LNP, hostile towards LNP,</li> <li>3. Shortage of rains this year,</li> <li>4. Machamba village considered a fertile area,</li> <li>5. Fencing a better approach than resettlement.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HWC,</li> <li>2. Buffalo,</li> <li>3. Fertile soils,</li> <li>4. Water,</li> <li>5. Communications</li> </ol>	Mr. Mongue was interviewed by his <i>machamba</i> ; he has to be there at this time of year because of increasing wildlife interactions. He expressed concern with resettlement (even hostile). Machamba village is close to the Shingwedzi and has fertile lands. It also has potential as a good wildlife area in LNP; it already is in terms of species abundance along the river – riverine areas still intact.

13 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 - Machamba	Cesartina Ananies Mauane	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health post is far from Massingir,</li> <li>2. Health post operates well despite remoteness and lack of facilities,</li> <li>3. Traditional healer is often consulted first,</li> <li>4. No cases of Tb (this may not be real as diagnosis difficult),</li> <li>5. Vaccination by mobile clinic,</li> <li>6. Still stigma associated with STDs,</li> <li>7. Recent dog bites but no complications (no rabies).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. STDs including HIV,</li> <li>2. Traditional healers,</li> <li>3. Capacity,</li> <li>4. Transport.</li> </ol>	<p>Whilst the issue of resettlement hangs, there will be problems with health service delivery. Transport is a big issue throughout the LNP, from LNP management through to communities. Migrant workers an issue contributing to STDs, and often go to traditional healer first.</p>
13 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Ximangue (Chimange) village	Fenando Joao Mbombi and Rifina Wilson Bombi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reluctance to move and be resettled,</li> <li>2. Awareness about resettlement and about those that have been resettled,</li> <li>3. Elephant are an increasing problem,</li> <li>4. Awareness about disease issues with buffalo in KNP,</li> <li>5. Roads are bad and there is no health post (nearest is in Machamba),</li> <li>6. Water quality is poor,</li> <li>7. Innovative use of spotlight to scare away elephant.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resettlement,</li> <li>2. HWC,</li> <li>3. Roads,</li> <li>4. Health,</li> <li>5. Water,</li> <li>6. Migrants.</li> </ol>	<p>A recurring theme is unhappiness about resettlement, and these communities are caught between a “rock-and-a-hard place”. Most of the drivers reflect problems related to lack of resettlement, increasing wildlife numbers and, therefore, HWC. The village has 769 cows but there does not appear to be any buffalo-cattle mixing.</p>
<b>Date and location</b>	<b>People interviewed</b>	<b>Key points</b>	<b>Key drivers</b>	<b>Comments</b>
13 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Ximangue Village	Thomas John Mbombi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elephants are the most important animals,</li> <li>2. Lack of communication from LNP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HWC,</li> <li>2. Communications,</li> <li>3. Drugs (lack thereof)</li> </ol>	<p>There has been an increasing mixing of buffalo and cattle over the last 3 years, particularly in the dry season. Does not concur with statement from Fernando Mbombi, likely that there is mixing considering the location of the village in relation to KNP.</p>

<p>14<sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Makandazulo B Village</p>	<p>Sebastian Maluleke and James Maluleke (there were 4 people in the meeting as witnesses, no names taken).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land taken away and no added value in terms of benefits,</li> <li>2. LNP when they assist have no bullets for their guns,</li> <li>3. Recognise the need for conservation on the land,</li> <li>4. Village not very accessible,</li> <li>5. Water shared with livestock and wildlife – public health issues,</li> <li>6. Spring may dry up, will need to dig,</li> <li>7. People work in South Africa, some come back sick and die (recurring theme),</li> <li>8. <i>Machamba's</i> only viable option for community,</li> <li>9. Not allowed to exploit natural resources,</li> <li>10. Resettlement creating many problems for the community and they have not moved yet!</li> <li>11. No health post,</li> <li>12. Borehole not functioning (recurring theme),</li> <li>13. Transport is a big issue and the roads in the area are badly in need of maintenance,</li> <li>14. Increasing number of elephant (used to be 1 or 2 now 20 at a time),</li> <li>15. Lack of any communication with LNP for 2 years (recurring theme).</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Benefits,</li> <li>2. Water</li> <li>3. Human health</li> <li>4. Migrant workers,</li> <li>5. Resettlement,</li> <li>6. Resources (LNP),</li> <li>7. Transport,</li> <li>8. HWC,</li> <li>9. Resettlement houses (existing),</li> <li>10. Resettlement space,</li> <li>11. Communication</li> </ol>	<p>Sebastian Maluleke, as in 2007, is one of the most erudite and switched on members of the LNP village communities. He understands the development of the LNP and GLTP and the need to develop a conservation model. But he has become increasingly disillusioned by the whole resettlement program; it has been 5 years since they were shown the resettlement area!</p>
Date and location	People interviewed	Key points	Key drivers	Comments

14 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Makandazulo A Village	Ernesto Fenias Maluleke and Gideon Xivambo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Elephants are destroying <i>machambas</i>,</li> <li>2. Little benefit from the park (recurring theme),</li> <li>3. Farming creates jobs, conservation does not,</li> <li>4. Distances are great, therefore, little assistance (veterinary, LNP or health),</li> <li>5. Little work here so most people go to South Africa.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.HWC,</li> <li>2.Elephant,</li> <li>3.Food security,</li> <li>4.Jobs,</li> <li>5.Water,</li> <li>6.Transport,</li> <li>7.Distances,</li> <li>8.Migrants,</li> <li>9.Dispersed families.</li> </ol>	Makandazulo A is probably the most isolated village. There was plenty of elephant sign as the team travelled towards Mapai from the village, much more so than in 2007. Many of these villages feel in complete limbo regards their future.
15 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Hassani Village, south of Mapai and west of the Limpopo, in the support zone	Julio Mapai Maluleke	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This was a new village not visited in 2007,</li> <li>2. Have been here a long time (in 2007 another village leader commented “since before Vasco de Gama!”),</li> <li>3. Not able to use any natural resources,</li> <li>4. Water is accessed from the river,</li> <li>5. Increasing elephant presence,</li> <li>6. Questions about demarcation of LNP,</li> <li>7. Questions raised about being host village to Makandazulo B,</li> <li>8. LNP has not delivered on promises!</li> <li>9. Corridors rather than fencing, not happy about this!</li> <li>10. Transport issues,</li> <li>11. Plans to build a tourist lodge, campsite and craft shop.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Natural resource use,</li> <li>2.Irrigation,</li> <li>3.Water,</li> <li>4.Corridors,</li> <li>5.Fencing,</li> <li>6.Elephant,</li> <li>7.Distances,</li> <li>8.Limpopo River,</li> <li>9.DSTV!</li> </ol>	<p>LNP was a Coutada many years ago, Coutada 16. Portuguese hunters from 1965-1969 based about 20km from this village.</p> <p>Julio Maluleke is of similar quality to Sebastian Maluleke (Makandazulo B) and has a good grasp of the issues surrounding the LNP. Criticism of the Park is less here because these communities live in the support zone and are relatively far from animal conflict. That is likely to change with corridors and increasing wild animal numbers. The Limpopo is a major source of water, especially during the dry season, but quality questionable. Limpopo River can restrict movement especially when in flood, vet service unable to cross for vaccination program! 500 head of cattle belong to the village.</p>
<b>Date and location</b>	<b>People interviewed</b>	<b>Key points</b>	<b>Key drivers</b>	<b>Comments</b>

<p>15<sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Panhane Village, lies 35km south of Mapai, west of the Limpopo River in the support zone</p>	<p>Justino Hlungane, Alfeo Bennet Cuna and Jeremias Chaùque</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This community feel some ownership in LNP, but</li> <li>2. Lies about LNP by authorities,</li> <li>3. Any problems related to livestock, for example, need to contact LNP and not Government!</li> <li>4. Unfulfilled promises: jobs, transport, electricity and irrigation,</li> <li>5. Some confusion about fences and corridors; community to have fields fenced in,</li> <li>6. Not yet much HWC!</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Change,</li> <li>2. Unpredictable,</li> <li>3. Jobs,</li> <li>4. Transport,</li> <li>5. Electricity,</li> <li>6. Irrigation,</li> <li>7. Fencing</li> <li>8. Health</li> </ol>	<p>Less angst against LNP from the communities in the support/buffer zone but recurring theme of poor communication with LNP. Community not sure who to go to in case of an issue: Government or LNP? Community has approximately 100 head of cattle, the village has a Veterinary Promoter originally trained by Vet Aid (UK). HWC not an issue yet, elephant are seen but not buffalo. There used to be many years ago! Migrant workers used to be significant in the past but more difficult to find work in South Africa!</p>
<p>16<sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Salane Village, 40km north of Mapai and west of the Limpopo River, in the support zone</p>	<p>Robert Armando Maluleke and Thomas Joao Baloi</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wary of failed promises over LNP,</li> <li>2. LNP lies to the community!</li> <li>3. Government will not develop the area because, they say, it belongs to LNP (recurring theme),</li> <li>4. Money (20%) has come in for 2006 and 2007,</li> <li>5. Discussions about developing a Tourist lodge,</li> <li>6. Will be a host village to Makandazulo A and B,</li> <li>7. Migration still a major trend,</li> <li>8. No health post close, either Mapai or Pafuri - distances long and roads bad especially during the rains,</li> <li>9. LNP steering committee formed in 2005 with 10 people from each community; they have never met with LNP!</li> <li>10. Poor communications,</li> <li>11. Number of tourists increasing,</li> <li>12. Needs include improved roads and transport, nurse for health post and increase of 20% revenue from LNP,</li> <li>13. Talk of building a Lodge and campsite,</li> <li>14. HWC not yet an issue.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Politics,</li> <li>2. Responsibility,</li> <li>3. 20%,</li> <li>4. Resettlement</li> <li>5. Migration,</li> <li>6. Water,</li> <li>7. Fencing,</li> <li>8. Communication,</li> <li>9. Transport,</li> <li>10. Health,</li> <li>11. Community conservation</li> </ol>	<p>The strong point made was that if the area of LNP is worthy of conservation, it is because the communities have preserved it, so they have to receive compensation for losses. People only use natural resources for subsistence. The issue of how sustainable harvesting of NR is in the face of a growing population remains contentious.</p> <p>Less angst in this area but concern at poor communication and interactions with LNP!</p>
<p><b>Date and location</b></p>	<p><b>People interviewed</b></p>	<p><b>Key points</b></p>	<p><b>Key drivers</b></p>	<p><b>Comments</b></p>

16 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Matsilele Village	Roberto Maluleke	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing wildlife, elephant are becoming more frequent in the area,</li> <li>2. Bad roads and non-existent transport,</li> <li>3. Hospital is far away,</li> <li>4. Community has received 20% but benefits seem too little,</li> <li>5. Water comes from the Limpopo river and is not that clean especially during floods,</li> <li>6. Land good for agriculture, especially on flood plain.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HWC,</li> <li>2. Disease,</li> <li>3. Transport,</li> <li>4. Roads,</li> <li>5. Water,</li> <li>6. Benefits.</li> </ol>	The members of this community have concerns about transport and provision of health services, malaria is prevalent. Seem ambivalent about LNP but increasing interaction between wildlife and livestock/people.
17 <sup>th</sup> May 2010- between Ndladla and Mbudzi, not far from Pafuri. Gentleman on a tractor! (Repeat interview)	Alfonso Machava	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People have a positive relationship with LNP (only interviewee to say this),</li> <li>2. Wildlife around but not much HWC,</li> <li>3. Tourist numbers increasing,</li> <li>4. Access to clean water has improved thanks to South Africa,</li> <li>5. LNP no longer meets with the community,</li> <li>6. LNP good for community but must be managed properly.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cattle,</li> <li>2. Wealth,</li> <li>3. Water,</li> <li>4. Tourism</li> <li>5. Communications</li> <li>6. LNP</li> </ol>	Mr. Machava, from Chicumba, was interviewed three years ago. He was driving a tractor bought with governmental funds for small local entrepreneurs. He is a businessman and community member. Recurring theme with all villages, is that cattle are not slaughtered but used to generate cash, as lobola and as draught animals (ploughing and pulling carts). A recurring theme is who community members go to, to address issues surrounding LNP? Alfonso positive about LNP but need to protect livelihoods.
17 <sup>th</sup> May 2010 – Mbudzi Village close	Garabika Chaùque and Dinis Cossa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Idea of LNP as a “Peace Park”,</li> <li>2. No employment created fro local people,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peace Park,</li> <li>2. HWC,</li> </ol>	It appears that there is more concern in the Pafuri area in terms of wildlife

to Pafuri		<p>3. Increasing HWC and crop damage,  4. Elephant and bush pig main problem,  5. Failed promises from LNP (recurring theme),  6. Buffalo present but where from? Zimbabwe or South Africa? Where is fence intact?  7. 20%, it was decided to look at lodge but not much is moving so people angry,  8. Possibility of a 4 x 4 trail in the area for tourists,  9. Buffalo seen in the area and community aware of potential disease risk.</p>	<p>3. Elephant  4. Bush pig,  5. 20%  6. Communication,  7. Health,  8. Fencing,  9. Tourism</p>	<p>interactions, possibly more wildlife around from LNP, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Health provision is a concern and supply of drugs erratic. We visited the health post but the nurse was on leave and only a minimal service, such as anti-malarial drugs, was available. Pafuri itself is very run-down! When the Limpopo River is low many tourists come through Pafuri Gate and cross over, enroute to either the Mozambique (coast) or into Zimbabwe.</p>
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## **Annex 1:**

### **Limpopo National Park Veterinary Rapid Assessment 10 – 17 May 2010**

#### ***Planning Meeting held at LNP Head Offices, 10 May 2010***

In attendance: Drs. Michael Kock and Agostinho de Nazaré, Michael Murphree, Clara Bocchino (Assessment tesam), Antony Alexander, Claude Louis and Baldeu Chande (LNPManagement).

In the 2007 Veterinary Rapid Assessment, all the major villages were visited, including the health posts and participatory interviews were conducted. At that time, the resettlement had not been executed yet.

We outlined to the meeting that in 2010 we would like to revisit old sites and explore new sites, including resettlement areas. The team would visit Pafuri, exploring communities along the way, and Chiqualaquala beyond the LNP boundaries but this may not be possible due to a flooded Limpopo River. The aims are to look at what has changed in terms of the “health” of the communities: problem animal and interaction between wildlife and livestock. This would inform the LNP management on what needs to be addressed regarding veterinary related issues.

Through Scenario Planning methodology, drivers and issues were identified in 2007. The mission will look at the key drivers to see what has changed in the past three years. The focus will be on TB and other major diseases, bearing in mind that transmission is a major concern – information for management aims at reducing risk.

The resettlement will happen, so it is in the interest of the LNP to keep the cattle healthy in order to avoid disease transmission into relocation areas. The resettlement will be funded mainly by KfW with a total of 10 millions Euros allocated.

The plan is as follows:

- Macavene, 108 families, by the end of 2011
- Makandazulo A and B, 120 families, by the end of 2012

- Ximangue and Machamba, by the end of 2013
- Bingo in 2013

The project should receive an extra 5 millions Euros for Massingir Velho in 2013.

Mavodze will be moved when funding for the whole village will be available.

The resettlement areas are along the Limpopo River in the Northern part of the LNP and in the South-east corner of the LNP and Massingir, for the Southern villages. A fence will close off the villages resettled in the Southern corner of the LNP.

A Study will be conducted by a consultant for a road along the Limpopo River and a spine road into the Park. An Irrigation Study will look at the feasibility of two pilot projects in the resettled areas.

An Animal Survey/count will be carried out once the LNP Veterinarian is appointed.

The border fence with KNP will be removed as people are resettled.

Ecological corridors are being planned to allow access to water for wildlife and integration with the GLTFCA, especially on the eastern border with the Limpopo River. These will be established between settlements and there will be rights and conditions for communities. One corridor of 7 km will be located in Pafuri – Consultant Claude Louis has been appointed to write the Management Plan.

The Tourism Plan has identified a core area between the Limpopo and the Shingwedzi Rivers for trans-frontier trails and Community-based tourism in the Northern part of the Park. The Southern part will focus on the resettled communities. The two pilot projects are 20 families from Nanguene, resettled in the KNP corner, and 20 families from Macavene to be resettled in Tihovene (Massingir). The issues resulting from the first resettlement are: grazing areas and rain-fed agricultural areas. Some 300 cattle belong to the community and are now vulnerable to theft.

The key issue is Environmental Pressure: human – wildlife conflict.

## **Annex 2: Details of Field Interviews conducted between 10<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> May 2010**

### ***1. Massingir Hospital (11<sup>th</sup> May 2010), Mr. Dinis Chaùque, Medical Technician, Director of the Hospital***

It is complicated to talk about disease in the Limpopo National Park (PNL) as there are so many issues involved:

- the PNL should not exist, while people are still living there,
- the resettlement is taking too long, it has been 5 years already,
- the number of wildlife is increasing and the people are more vulnerable,
- combined health issues and living with wildlife
- lack of funds has caused the delay of the resettlement, which has created a problem with regards poaching as well.

In terms of health, there are posts in Machamba and Mavodze villages, but they create confusion because they are far from the other villages and there is no transport within the park. People cannot circulate freely because of animals - they cannot walk the distances necessary. Makandazulo A and B are under the District of Chiqualaquala, but Massingir tries to help. The Shingwedzi River is the problem - no one can cross it when it is full.

The only solution is resettlement, otherwise people live in conflict with wildlife.

The main diseases in the Hospital are:

1. Human Tb – pulmonary
2. Malaria
3. Dysentery
4. Pneumonia in winter
5. HIV/AIDS

There are still employment migrations to the Limpopo Province in South Africa, and people contract HIV there. These migrants often have two nationalities but they come home to Mozambique to die.

He does not know if people boil milk before drinking it, but Dona Lourdes (our LNP extensionist) says that people do not normally boil milk before drinking it. Mr. D. Chaùque has been in his position for six years - the improvements he witnessed are mainly related to a general growth of Massingir and infrastructure development.

The Hospital used to be only an infirmary, now they have:

- a maternity room
- a house for administration and youth health education
- a storage house for anti-Malaria PEDON sprays (excludes Makandazulo A and B)
- a morgue with a refrigerator
- an incinerator for medical waste
- a pre-natal consulting room
- a gestation house for women coming from other villages
- electricity

In respect to the One Health principle, there should be cooperation between the LNP and the Veterinary Services. The Veterinary Services sometimes use the Hospital laboratory to store vaccines and the LNP provides the transport for vaccination.

Only one case of rabies has been recorded in the past six years.

## **2. Near Xinhangane, (11 May 2010), resettlement area, we interviewed a couple making charcoal.**

The couple is making charcoal in the area cleared by *Procana* for their Bio-fuel project, which never materialized. They are using the wood that was removed by *Procana* in preparing the fields, so they do not require licenses or permissions from the District Agricultural Services.

The current production will give 40 to 60 sack of charcoal and they will receive 200 Mts per sack. With the income they want to create irrigation of their *machamba* (agricultural field) by the river. Their livelihood is based on charcoal, *machamba* (where they plant maize, beans and other vegetable), goats and 12 cattle. They have five children: 3 are in South Africa, the two sons work in a quarry but they do not know what the daughter does. One son works for the LNP and the youngest one cares for the cattle.

**3. Xinhangane (11 May 2010), Nanguene resettlement pilot project.  
Alsaio Sabonete, Community Member**

The relationship with the hosting village is generally good but there are problems with the *machamba* areas. They had a meeting to discuss the land available and its division, it seems that they have found a solution.

The cattle of both communities graze together, but the available area is small. This means that the grazing may eventually run out. They have been promised another area, but they may not get it. Their cattle are exposed to theft and the allocated area (on the road to Xonghile Game Reserve) is too far for them to control the cattle.

In the resettlement village everything is fine, but the borehole pumps salted water and uses a manual siphon (instead of solar powered). The houses are also a problem but the cracks are being fixed.

The cattle are healthy, but if the people are ill they have to go to the Hospital in Massingir, which is some distance.

They were consulted on the layout of the village, and the only problem is the lack of a Health Post.

**4. Xinhangane (11 May 2010), host village, driver Ngoveni, Veterinary Promoter**

The area of responsibility covers both the hosting and hosted villages, with a total of 1050 cattle. *Rickettsia* was found in goats and treated. The cows are mixed but there are no concerns since they get the assistance of a promoter. There are no problems with grazing although the cows in the kraal were confiscated for grazing in a *machamba*, these are original Nguni cows.

**5. Massingir (11 May 2010), Tihovene, Dr. Mauricio Hou, Director of the District Agricultural Services**

The resettlement is very slow but the number of wildlife is increasing - lions and buffaloes are a problem.

Nangoene was given 0.5ha per person for agriculture but it cannot be used because there is no irrigation. There are irrigation schemes along the rivers, both private and government-funded.

The resettlement was difficult but now people want to move and it is not happening. This is a problem, because people can no longer upgrade their houses or build new ones, and the *machambas* on the riverbanks are subject to elephant raiding.

The new grazing area is good, there is a plan for dip tank and the grazing area covers 10,000 ha.

**6. Massingir Velho,(12 May 201), *Mr. Valoi*, Community Leader (Mr. Valoi was interviewed in 2007 – red indicates a re-interview)**

The community is willing to move to the resettlement area, which they have visited, but are still waiting, because there are no houses.

The elephants are destroying their crops and their complaints to the LNP are not attended to - hippos are also a problem! The community does not know who to complain to: LNP or the District Services for Agriculture? Whose responsibility is it? There was a local administrative post but it has been closed.

The crocodiles are not a problem. Fishing is a big livelihood activity but it will be difficult to move the fishermen until the resettlement is finalized. They still reside both on the shore and on the islands.

Livestock is fine and, although they had some problems with Newcastle Disease, the animals have been vaccinated (AHEAD Seed Grant used here). There are some problems with lions in the grazing areas and the general number of wildlife has increased, including buffalo - the Sanctuary no longer has a fence. The District Services for Agriculture carry out the vaccination campaigns and come when strange mortality or behaviour in animals is reported. The main problem with livestock is the contact with buffalo at the water points. There are no problems with dogs.

The nearest health clinic is in Mavodze. Malaria is not a big problem - it only affects people living by the lake.

When the PNL Administrative Post was opened, the rangers used to come to the community. Now they only come if wildlife is killed. Their patrolling is also not regular.

They are part of the LNP Steering Committee for the resettlement, but they asked the District Administration about the delays and were told it was a funding problem. They know the money is there, so they wonder who has “eaten” it! Each village has a Committee (not clear for what) formed by eight people plus a leader.

*Following the meeting, a visit was made to the fishermen settlements on the lake- shore. A woman was interviewed. She is running a small business with her mother, who started the operation in 1990. They have workers who fish in the river then they dry it and sell it back in Chibuto, their hometown. Since 2008, the quality of fish has diminished. She thinks it is because the lake is deeper and the big fish are at the bottom of the lake where the nets cannot reach. She does not know what will happen to her business when the resettlement occurs. She lost her husband in 2008, so she joined her mother here. Her mother was in Hospital in Massingir for malaria.*

**7. Bingo, (12 May 2010), Jeremias Valoi, Community Leader, Davide Nuquera, Village Secretary, Nelson Zita, Director of the Primary School, Alzado Cuna, Vice Director of the Primary School**

*The history of the village was told but is unclear. During the interview, a few kids with cattle walked passed us and were interrogated on the cattle. They had been contracted by the buyer to take the cattle from Ximangue to Mavodze, where he would have transport arranged for Maputo – the reaction of the villagers indicates concern for stock theft!*

*A truck was in the village, owned by a local businessman who started off in colonial time as a veterinary officer during the Portuguese regime. He now runs the only transport from Bingo to South Africa. They have visited the resettlement area, but there is nothing there as yet. There are worries about the delays.*

The livestock and goats are healthy but lions are a problem. Elephants also raid their fields and they have to mount guard at night. The crocodiles on the Shingwedzi River are also a problem. Buffaloes are quite far away, but elephants are a problem and it is getting worse. Their grazing area is 5Km North of the village, but there is no contact with wildlife. There are no diseases in livestock at the moment, but if there are any problems the District Services help for both cattle and chicken. Goats have been affected by acute diarrhoea and many have died - rickettsia also occurs.

The nearest Health Post is in Mavodze, but they have a first emergency nurse. The main disease is malaria and there is a concern

with HIV-AIDS. People go to Massingir for testing and treatment but they are very secretive.

Employment migrations are seasonal: people go to nearby farms in Malamula and Ritzitele. Most have family in South Africa, including grandparents. The movement occurred during the war: many moved to South Africa, a few to Massingir.

They have some 590 head of cattle in the village. There is a borehole by the Shingwedzi, built by a Portuguese guy, but a crocodile lives there!

Two rangers of the LNP were in the village for the elephants, but they had left three weeks before and never came back: their tent is still there. Winter is the time when cattle are attacked by wildlife.

**8. Mavodze, (12 May 2010), *Boaventura José Fashone*, Chief of the Administrative Post, *Fernando Mazinghinane Bila*, Chief of the Locality, *Albert Valoi*, Community Leader, *Aida José Vilankulos*, Agent of General Medicine at the local Health Post**

Relocation was talked about for a long time and up until now there was an understanding by people. At one stage, the community was told all was ready and the sites were chosen. Through the passing of time, however, they were discouraged by the lack of action. LNP has explained about the delays and they know that:

- the priority now is from Makandazulo down southwards,
- the first phase of funding is finished, so donors have to be justified on the money spent before releasing the second payment.

They should go in the areas of Madingane and Maquachane, where they will be fenced off.

The situation with water has worsened. The borehole pump installed by the Ministry of Agriculture is broken, so people have to go to the dam to get water. District Services are still funding agriculture, despite the move.

Lions kill livestock and wildebeest use the grazing areas. The village is not fenced, and neither are their *machambas*: elephants damage the crops. They have asked for an electrified double fence, but no reply from LNP.

They have the JAM Life program for food in the school. As far as human health is concerned, the lack of water quality monitoring (collection of sample was requested from the Health Post, but the results were never returned) and the poor water quality are a problem. Diarrhoea and distances covered to get water were given as examples.

AIDS is present but not serious? In the Health Clinic, they can diagnose but not treat: only Massingir and Choque are equipped for that.

Some animals have died and BTb was reported as the cause.

The LNP Community Committee, which includes the villages in Mabalane, Chiqualaquala and Massingir is presided by the Community Leader, Mr. Baloi. They share the 20% of the LNP revenue. Mavodze has roughly 2,200 people, divided in 265 families, with around 7,000 cattle. In the whole Administrative Post there are roughly 12.000 cattle.

**9., Machamba, (13 May 2010), *Sandros Mongue, Community Leader***

Mr. Mongue was interviewed in his dwelling by his fields, where he currently lives. He has to be by his fields because of problem animals. The team had to drive a distance across the Shingwedzi River to get to Mr. Mongue, this was a repeat of the 2007 visit.

The LNP has brought no improvement or benefit to the community, as shown by his situation. Wildlife has increased, particularly elephants, buffalo and wildebeest - which come into contact with his cattle. Lions are present, three were seen on the previous Sunday.

Cattle have experienced diarrhoea and some calves have died - rickettsia is also present. Chicken have experienced Avian Pox, but have received vaccination for New Castle Disease. The District Veterinary Services help some times, but the distance to cover is too great.

There is one Health Post in Machamba, with a nurse. Major health problems are diarrhoea, pneumonia, some Tb (?) but the people were sent to Massingir for treatment, and HIV. The full extent of the latter is unknown because people do not disclose their status and may refuse testing.

Crops are for subsistence, but if there are any surplus they are sold. Buyers come to the village, and barter is still practiced.

Water is taken from the Shingwedzi and there has been a shortage of rain this year.

The resettlement process is not positive, as the community live in a fertile area and it is difficult to find better conditions elsewhere. Furthermore, the land would have to be shared with another community. The community would prefer to be fenced in instead of moving away. Communication with the LNP is erratic. Sometimes rangers appear but their action is not effective. Complaints about wildlife are written and sent to the LNP. The community had suggested hunting as profit-generating activity and it was accepted by the LNP. In 2010, so far 50 heads of cattle have been lost to wildlife. Buffaloes and cattle mix behind the village.

There is no direct interaction with the few tourists that pass through.

**10. Machamba, (13 May 2010), Health Post, Cesartina Ananeis Mauane, nurse**

The Health Post covers Ximangue and Machamba, but some times people from Makandazulo come here too for help. This nurse operates alone and has been here for 11 months. She got her diploma from the Centro de Formação de Chicumbane.

The Post serves as a clinic and vaccination station, with an occasional mobile unit sent from Massingir, although there is no specific calendar. The most frequent diseases are constipation, flu and diarrhoea. The vaccination are BCG, measles and anti-tetanus.

Malaria is rare and testing kits are at the Post. STDs are frequent, including HIV/AIDS. Depression was also mentioned. ARV for AIDS patients are not available and people have to go to Massingir. The nurse visits her regular patients and ensures that ARV or other medication is taken as prescribed. In case of AIDS patients, the wife is always the first to address the nurse then the husband follows.

There has been no diagnosed cases of Tb. Fevers are treated as such, Brucella has not been diagnosed. There are some permanently ill people without a diagnosis. Chronic Asthma is also affecting some people. Malnutrition is a problem in children and, when severe, children are sent to Massingir where they also receive food through the JAMLife programme.

In general, people go and see the *curandeiro* (Traditional Healer) first and then seek traditional medical assistance.

There has been no attacks from wildlife, but some dog bites.

In Ximague, recently, two children were bitten and were sent to Choque where they can diagnose and treat rabies. One is already home, the other is back but in her care.

**11. Ximangue, (13 May 2010), Fernande Joao Bombi, Community Leader, Rofina Wilson Bombi, wife of the Community Leader**

The community has not benefited from the LNP. Elephants are around every evening and a few lions have been spotted, although they are not permanent residents. The community has sent a message to the LNP, in a letter written at community meetings, but they have not been provided with help or compensation. They would like compensation, since they can only try to chase the animals away. Fencing would also be a solution.

The community has heard about the resettlement but do not want to leave the area, would rather stay and be fenced in.

The livestock is fine and healthy. They receive help from the District Services, such as dip drugs. Buffalo are not always in the area and the community is aware that KNP buffaloes are sick, so they do not want interaction. They had actually seen a dead buffalo, near the older fence site.

The Leader knows about the Pilot Resettlement Project with Nangoene and knows it was not good for the community. The point made is that, it is one thing to move voluntarily to a new place, but when you are forced to move some conditions must be set and respected. The people are not happy and the houses are small. The LNP has sent false messages. The first negotiation was for a fence, not resettlement. Now it is compulsory to move, because if the community reacts to wildlife, the LNP will react: but that is the only time they see them. Also, PNL proved to be unable to resettle, and the people are left here to deal with wildlife.

Similarly, a better road was promised in 2001 and a clinic, but neither of them were built. If they cannot do that, how can they resettle all these people? It is necessary to go back to the fencing plan. The people like wildlife, but they need to protect their livelihoods.

The local Health Post has no funding for transport. The Health Post in Machamba, on occasion struggles to help and if the people have money, they prefer to travel to Massingir, where the hospital is.

Water, fetched in the Shingwedzi River some 600 m away, is a problem and causes diarrhoea. There is not much Tb (?), and it can be treated in Massingir only. They have had some cases of undiagnosed cough. There is not a lot of HIV-AIDS either, and it mainly affects seasonal migrants workers to South Africa. It can only be treated in Massingir.

During the winter, at the time the Assessment was being carried out, most men are working in South Africa. The key areas are around Giyani and Tzaneen. The Chief has one child at school in South Africa, a daughter, and a son, the latter is working in an orange farm. People normally go across to work between April and September, when they would not be able to work in their fields at home. No one has travelling documents, but they cut across the border directly to Giyani. The Farm arranges for them temporary ID and working permits in South Africa.

The village has roughly 500 head of cattle. The rain has been scarce this year, and it came later than usual.

The Chief uses a large spotlight to scare the elephants off his *machamba*. The spotlight is attached to a battery, charged by a solar panel. Other forms of PAC included hot oil and chilli peppers but the elephants enjoy the extra flavour after a few days!!

## **12. Ximangue, (13 May 2010), Thomas Joni Bombi, Veterinary Promoter**

Elephants are the most important problem animals: there are many and they destroy the *machambas*.

Five cows have been found with Babesiosis, but have been treated. More drugs have been asked for. The village has 769 heads of cattle. *Rickettsia* occurs in small ruminants. No problems have been recorded in chicken, but there are no vaccination programs running.

A meeting on intentions for the resettlement was held a long time ago, but there was no more information given on that. No one knows when the follow-up will happen and people do not know when they will be resettled.

Buffaloes mix with cattle at the water points. This has been increasing in the past three years. At the moment, there is no problem and there will not be until January. During the dry season, six months of the year, is when the mixing occurs.

**13. Makandazulo B, (14 May 2010), *Sebastian Maluleke*, Community Leader  
*Jaime Maluleke*, Secretary of the FRELIMO Party**

*Four people join the meeting as witnesses.*

The establishment of the LNP has yielded no benefits for the community. The land was taken away from the people but there is no added value and no assistance from the LNP. For instance, the late rains impacted on the *machamba* and the elephants raided the crops, but no one from the Park came to help. At the moment, a scout was in the village but he has no bullets for his gun. People are fine with using land for conservation, but there have to be some benefits.

The District Services of the Ministry of Agriculture do not provide enough help for livestock, as the village is not easily accessible. There are concerns about the diseases transmitted from wildlife to livestock in grazing areas, but this is not yet a big problem. Antelopes and buffaloes are sporadic, whereas elephants are almost resident in the area. There are some diseases with small ruminants, namely diarrhoea and rickettsia.

Human health is also a concern, because people share water with animals. The river still flows near the village in the spring. When it is dry, wells are dug for water.

Carolina Chaùque has family in South Africa.

There used to be a nurse, but now people have to go to Mpai or Massingir, which is too far. Diarrhoea and constipation are the most common diseases, but as they cannot test for Tb, its occurrence and extent is not known. The same happens for HIV.

The Malamulele plantation in South Africa offer seasonal work for men in the community and the majority of the village male population leaves in that period. People sometimes come back sick and they die in the village, but it does not happen often.

The Community Leader summarized the key points:

1. Elephants: if LNP sends scouts when they raid the *machamba*, they are late and lack ammunition,
2. On the 1<sup>st</sup> May 2010, a meeting was held in the community to discuss LNP issues and a group of people were put in charge of going to Massingir with a letter for the LNP,
3. *Machamba* are the only viable livelihood option for community,
4. Charcoal used to be a livelihood, which cannot be exploited anymore and people can no longer move around,
5. Resettlement: leaving is difficult, but the community has accepted it, because it is required by law,
6. Five years after having seen the resettlement area, the LNP is unable to move them. Still, they cannot touch natural resources or rebuild their houses,
7. Sometimes, people just leave because the village is no longer hospitable for them,
8. The Agricultural District Services support the livestock and help in disease control, but there are no dip tanks,
9. There is no compensation for livestock lost to wildlife (namely hyenas and lions),
10. People know that LNP has money for small projects but nothing happens on the ground – people would like agricultural projects,
11. Nurses leave the village because they feel abandoned by the state, as the salary is insufficient and the they receive no support,
12. The only borehole in the village stopped working in 2000,
13. Transport is a problem: people rely on lifts to move around. When people are sick they cannot reach Health Posts or Hospitals, as it is too dangerous to walk in the LNP. LNP people, however, give lifts if people are met on the road,
14. Food supply is also a problem: they used to follow the Shingwedzi and get stock from South Africa, but because of the LNP they can no longer do that. Makandazulo A is far away from South Africa, but if the community could use the former entrance of Gaza Safari into KNP, which has been closed, this would help.
15. In three years, the situation has only got worse. There are no alternative roads for visitors, and no maintenance is carried out on the existing roads. If those were maintained, public transport may improve.

It is not possible to get a veterinarian from outside. Problem Animal Control is a problem and anything is a priority. Tickbirds cause small problems with donkey only.

Elephants damage crops, and only small *machambas* are not raided. They used to have 1 to 3 animals, but now there can be as many as 20 animals at one time. Fortunately, they do not reach storage areas. Humans have not been affected by wildlife directly.

The Community Leader is a member of the Joint Committee and visited the resettlement area for Nangoene. He thinks it is bad and some people have gone back to the LNP. In the new area, there is no space for agriculture or grazing. The houses are small and break easily: the problem is not so much the model as the space. The layout of the houses should reflect that of the village. Originally, they wanted the same layout as the village, but LNP said that could not be done. Then, it was said that the new houses would reflect the main house in the village: not all the houses in a homestead, but the main one only. A sum, however, was to be negotiated with individuals for further constructions. However, people are not familiar with former construction (financial and structural implications) – they normally use natural resources from the bush, so this does not help them. The Leader also visited the resettlement areas in Tete, after the floods, but he was not happy. Their case is not of an emergency: what they need is building materials.

In two years, they have had no communication from the LNP.

During the war, the people of the village left and moved to the buffer zone, but lost cattle to disease. The PNL should provide them with veterinary assistance and have systems in place to avoid cattle mixing with diseases cows in the buffer areas.

Kingsley Holgate came to the village in his recent trip and promised to come back the same day with nets and other goods, but he never came back.

The area is dry so Malaria is not a big issue.

(Note: Sebastian Maluleke is one of the more erudite and thinking leaders within the collective community in LNP)

**14. Makandazulo A,(14 May 2010), Ernesto Fenias Maluleke, Secretary of the FRELIMO Party,Gideon Juda Xivambo, Vice-Secretary of the FRELIMO Party**

The person interviewed in 2007 is the Vice Secretary and lives in Makandazulo B, but is now in South Africa.

The people have been here for at least two generations. The main livelihoods are agriculture and livestock, as well as natural resources in dry season. The people accept the LNP but they are no longer free to use natural resources, even though their

*machambas* are destroyed by elephants. The LNP does not respond: there are no benefits.

People have to move permanently to South Africa to have a life. Others stay behind as they feel Mozambican and have a right to land and its resources. No one likes the LNP now as it has changed. The employment promised in road maintenance never materialized, so the roads are worse and there are no jobs. Farming here would be a much better option because it creates work, conservation does not!

People used to work at Gaza Safari, but now it has changed operations so there are no more jobs.

The people receive no veterinary assistance for livestock due to the distance and low livestock numbers. They used to be able to get vaccination from Makandazulo B, but now it is too dangerous to walk around the LNP. There is no livestock mortality and grazing is not a problem.

Water is used for both livestock and people: if the pump is dry water can be obtained by the South African border. The fence is being removed from the Shingwedzi to Pafuri, but in South Africa cattle are shot when they cross the border.

The main wildlife are elephants, hyena, buffaloes and antelopes. Wildlife is increasing, but the real problem is elephants.

Human migrations continue seasonally. The closest Health Post is Makandazulo B, otherwise Massingir.

As far as the resettlement is concerned, the LNP never came to negotiate. They have heard that Makandazulo B have chosen the area, but the LNP is not able to carry it over. With Makandazulo B, they want to send a team to Massingir to ask the LNP warden and the District Governor to visit the area and the damaged *machambas*.

People here have family in both Makandazulo B and South Africa. The old village split during the wars of Nghungunhane and some went across the border, others came here.

**16. Hassani, (May 15<sup>th</sup> 2010), Julio Mapai Maluleke, Community Leader**

*This village was not visited in 2007. The village lies alongside the Limpopo River south of Mapai; it lies within the Support Zone*

*west of the River.*

The old Mapai had a wife in each of the villages under his authority. The Community Leader is a son of the Hassani wife. This is a quiet area: there has been no accidents and no illegal movements. People worry, however, because they can no longer use natural resources, particularly charcoal.

The community has asked for help to LNP for irrigation, but the promises have not been kept.

The Commission in charge of the 20% of LNP revenues has not decided what to do yet, and only the money from 2009 has been received. ORAM helps a bit.

The Coutada 16 developed between 1965 and 1969, when two Portuguese guys had two hunting safari operations 20 km inland from the Limpopo River. Only some areas were reserved for game, and these would not even extend to Makandazulo. After the colonial time, the Ministry of Agriculture managed the area, which then was known as Coutada 16.

The LNP has no clear demarcation, although the community wanted a strip of 20 km for use, they obtained 15 Km. The LNP promised a fence from here to Pafuri, but now he has heard that there will be no fence, because of corridors. The LNP, however, did not even come to tell them. He is not happy about the corridors, because they will increase the conflict. Makandazulo B could even be taken away from here, because of conflict increase. He does not know of any community that will be relocated here.

In 2008, they had wild dogs in the area. Now, the majority of problems stems from elephants and buffalo are present, but the LNP is "far". They plant vegetable on the riverbanks but in July and August they are raided by the elephants. Hippos not a major problem but crocodiles catch goats and sheep.

Veterinary issues are not a problem. They receive assistance, which helps, but the river is a big impediment as they depend on Chiqualaquala. There are about 500 cattle in the area.

There is no Health Post here, the closest is across the river to Mpuzi, but a boat trip across costs 60 Meticais. People sometimes go to South Africa to work and come back with HIV-Aids. Tb is also a problem because it comes with AIDS.

People get water from the river, but it provokes diarrhoea. The LNP promised a borehole, but never delivered.

With the 20% of LNP income, the people wanted to have public transport, but that was not feasible. Now, the possibility of a lodge is being discussed, near Salani, and a craft shop near Mapai. The money is divided by community and managed by the committee. They have received no technical advice for the lodge. ORAM has taken people to see different lodges to select a building model.

The people from here have family in Malamulele and Mhinga in South Africa, but their ancestral site is here in Hassani and it is still respected.

The Leader has DSTV and is ready for the Soccer World Cup! He has worked in South Africa, in 1989 and 1990.

**16. Panhane, (15 May 2010), Justino Hlunguane, Community Leader  
Alfeo Bennet Cuna, LNP Committee, Jeremias Melane Chaùque, Vice-Secretary of the FRELIMO Party**

*Panhane lies 35km south of Mapai on the west side of the Limpopo River.*

The first to speak is the FRELIMO vice-secretary, after the LNP Committee member explains to him why we are here.

The community is happy about the idea of the LNP and they feel some ownership, but the lies of the LNP have a negative impact. Belonging to LNP is a problem, because everything changes. *He uses the metaphor of the wife: Analogy of the wife who is not told the truth but finds out later of the deception!*

This village was promised employment (roads maintenance and rangers) but only one person has been hired. The LNP has many people from Maputo and South Africa, instead. There are livestock problems, and when claims are made to government, they are told that it is the responsibility of the LNP.

JAMLife and school lunches program are not available here, because they are in the LNP. Work for Food program has also stopped.

Similarly, children vaccination campaigns have been stopped for two years.

*The Community Leader begins to talk now.*

There are a series of unfulfilled promises: jobs, transport, electricity and irrigation.

The LNP begins 15 Km inland from the river. The plan was to have a fence all the way up to Pafuri, but now there is not enough money so the communities will be fenced in - this information has been provided by the member of the LNP Committee. The new fence will exclude grazing areas and will have a manned gate. The fence will include fields and wildlife going in will be shot. This was decided recently and was discussed at the LNP Committee meeting, but they know money is not available. They have also heard of corridors, but they know that villages will stay and everyone else has to join through resettlement.

The village has around 100 head of cattle. The District Veterinary Services help and they have a trained promoter base in the village. There are no major issues. However, he was not allowed to participate in training for updates, as he falls under the LNP. People complained and he eventually went.

Elephants go to the river for water and, although they know of other animals, they have not seen any. Before the war, there were plenty of animals. In that time, they moved across the river near the Army base and some went to South Africa. Migrations to South Africa are still occurring.

HIV and Tb cannot be tested for here, but some people come back from South Africa and die.

**17. Salane, (16 May 2010), Armando Maluleke, Community Leader  
Thomas Joao Baloi, Secretary of the FRELIMO Party**

*It is a Sunday morning and in the village there is a community meeting organized by the National Institute for Calamities. The Community Leader agrees to meet us and we sit in one of the classrooms of the school.*

People used to be happy about the LNP, but now they are wary of failed promises. Last year, lions killed goats: the people receive no compensation, but they cannot hunt. Furthermore, the government uses the excuse of the LNP and stops development projects, including those concerning roads and schools, because they say that the area belongs to the LNP.

They are aware of the 20% of the LNP entrance fee, but they have only received the money for 2006 and 2007. The money does not come directly to the community, but all recipient communities must decide together what to do with the money. The last ideas were a lodge in Xicumbane and a camping site near the Limpopo River.

They know they will host Makandazulo A and B, and they have already agreed on the areas to be given for agriculture. The LNP, however, has not begun construction of the houses yet – it should have been done in 2008. They have heard that construction will start in 2010, but there is no signed agreement.

Migration is still a major trend, but HIV-AIDS and Tb have not been detected. Transport is rare and difficult to reach the nearest clinic at Mapai. They depend on Pafuri, but the Health Post there only has one doctor.

Water is a problem, as the only source is the Limpopo River.

The only contact with wildlife is predation of livestock.

The Veterinary District Services provide vaccination and spray dipping, so there is support there.

They have a 20 Km corridor for resource use, although a fence was promised from Mapai to Pafuri. Now the rumour from the LNP Committee has it that the communities will be fenced in, but there is no confirmation and no fieldwork has been done to date.

The LNP Steering Committee was formed in 2005 and is composed of 10 people from each community, selected through direct election. To the knowledge of the Community Leader, they never held a meeting with LNP or amongst themselves.

The District Committee, instead meet with the LNP, which is forced by the District Government, and they feed back the information to the LNP Committee. The communication between communities and the LNP changed in time, and it is much worse now than in the beginning.

Common diseases are malaria and constipation. There have been deaths in goats and lambs, but these are not due to major diseases.

As for the 20% revenue projects, the construction started last week and the chairman of the District Committee has gone to fetch the builders. On good days, there are 30 to 50 tourists cars going past. The number of tourists is increasing.

The community has received no compensation for hosting other villages and they have given unused sites for agriculture and grazing to the hosted communities.

The Limpopo River is unusually high and unusual rainfall was noticed.

Vaccination for chicken is not available. There has been the occasional outbreak of Newcastle disease, but not at the moment.

*The interviewers tried to gain understanding of perception of ownership over the LNP, but it was not successful. They just told the story of how the area changed from Gaza Safari, to Coutada 16, and when the Authorities of the LNP told them it was a conservation area.*

The main sources of protein are vegetables (maize) from subsistence farming, fish mainly when the river is low, sometimes goats and sheep. Cows are not consumed, they are a source of financial income and are sold if needed. There is no cattle theft.

Their ideal 5-10 years scenario:

1. Improved transport based on road maintenance and connection,
2. A permanent nurse, the house has already been built,
3. Increase in the 20% LNP revenue, because the LNP lies to them.

The strong point made was that if the area of the LNP is worthy of conservation, it is because the communities have preserved it, so they have to receive compensation for losses. People only use natural resources for subsistence.

There are no buffalo in the area and the elephants are not a problem.

**18. Matsilele (16 May 2010), Roberto Maluleke, Community Leader**

*The meeting was held on the road back towards Matsilele.*

The main problem is the interaction between wildlife and cattle. A zebra is currently living and grazing with donkeys in Sogone, in the household of a community member. The previous weeks elephants were seen at the Limpopo River for the first time and they raided a couple of *machambas*.

The cow spotted by the team with Bovine Papilloma was discussed and there are some ten cows in the village with this disease - it occurs from time to time.

The village has an assistant from the Veterinary District Services and a promoter who carries out dip spraying.

They use the 15Km corridor from the LNP. The community asked for a fence but they had no reply.

*During the interview a car drove past with a GP numberplate, drive by two white men - the trailer contained a generator.*

The transport and the road are bad: the community asked both the LNP and Government for help, but each declines responsibility.

The hospital is rather far away, especially in these conditions. The man accompanying the Community Leader provides some medicines for colds and other small problems, but it is not enough. Malaria is a major disease.

The communities have received the 20% but it has not been used yet. There are no real benefits from the LNP. The Leader is aware of the projects discussed but he has not seen anything happening in the past year. People are still waiting for demarcation.

Water is fetched from the Limpopo River and, when full, there is no possibility for digging wells. People know that they should boil the water, but diarrhoea is still a problem.

Migrations to South Africa are not as frequent, but some of those who come back die. It may be AIDS, but no one knows and the only place for testing is Mapai.

There is plenty of agricultural land in the village, which counts approximately 90 families only.

**19. On the road from Ndladla to Mbudzi, (17 May 2010), *Alfonso Simeao Machava*, Local farmer**

*Mr. Machava, from Chicumba, was interviewed three years ago. He was driving a tractor bought with governmental funds for small local entrepreneurs.*

People have a nice relationship with the LNP. Although there are elephants, bushpigs and warhogs, people cannot tell where they are from and there used to be more in the past. There are no buffalo, although some people from Chicumba have claimed to have seen some.

There are no major problems with the Veterinary District Services, they come to vaccinate cattle once per year. He was told about the possibility of disease transmission from buffalo to cattle, so he tried to avoid the contact. The cattle are for prestige, although they are used for farming, for sale or *lobola* (bride price), they are never killed for food. “Here, if you have three daughters, you are a rich man!”

The number of tourists is rising, when the river is down between 15 and 20 cars can be seen crossing the Limpopo.

Domestic animals drink at the Limpopo River. The water is better now, because the pump at the border with South Africa is open during the week, although only people from Pafuri can use it. It is better than three years ago.

The only Health Post is in Pafuri and is operated by one male nurse. Migrations are still an issue for HIV-AIDS.

The LNP Resource Use area is 15 Km from the main road, but there has been no communication from the LNP.

The money for the Tractor was obtained from the Fundo de Pobreza, a governmental initiative. Sometimes he is hired by other people to work their fields.

The LNP used to organize meeting with the communities, but this no longer happens. The Rangers stationed at Pafuri receive the

reclamations from the communities.

He has not got enough money for a lodge yet, but for a spaza shop.

He believes that the LNP is good if it is properly managed and creates jobs. People at the moment are concerned with saving their crops. The LNP allows the use of traps for bushpigs, but that is all.

There is no cattle theft here. A guard for the fields costs 500 Meticaïis per week.

**20. Mbudzi, (17 May 2010), Garabika Meke Chaùque, Community Leader of Mbudzi, Dinis Samuel Cossa, Vice Community Leader of Pafuri, Secretary of the village of Chicumba and member of the LNP Committee.**

*Both people were in Mbudzi. It was referred that both the Chefe de Posto and the Chefe de Localidade were absent. The Community Leader of Pafuri was also away. Pafuri is composed of two villages Mahlantalene, closer to the border, and Chicumba. The latter used to be the only village, until Mahlantalene was founded. The Community Leader of Mahlantalene also oversees Chicumba. The Chefe de Localidade, however, resided in Chiucumba.*

*The first to speak is Mr. Cossa.*

The idea of the LNP is nice as it brings peace to people, through conservation. Despite the promises, however, it has created no employment for local people.

Livelihood is based on agriculture, which is now destroyed by wildlife. The LNP does little and is always late in interventions, so the crops are destroyed. This does not mean peace.

In Mbudzi, elephants are the main problem. In Pafuri, there are buffalo and bushpigs.

In Chicumba, people are also happy about the LNP, but there are too many failed promises. There are lies told by the LNP to communities.

The buffaloes may be coming from Zimbabwe or from South Africa, since there is no fence protecting Mozambique.

As for the 20%, it was decided to create a place that could be identified with the LNP communities, such as a lodge. This was decided one year ago, but nothing is moving and the people are getting angry.

Buffalo sometimes mix with cattle, in grazing areas, but people know this is dangerous for disease transmission. The communities receive assistance for livestock and dip spraying, from the District Services in Chiqualaquala. There is no permanent promoter. The last vaccination was carried out in June 2009.

People have many questions on the LNP, but the Committee has no answers, including on the 20% projects. The money is presumably in a bank.

The last Committee meeting was held on the 29<sup>th</sup> February 2009 with representatives from LNP.

The only Health Post is in Pafuri and it serves the whole area, with one nurse and no drugs delivery. The nurse has to go to Chiqualaquala to fetch drugs.

The LNP support zone is 20Km inland from the road. There were talks about fencing it, but nothing happened. People also asked for the *machambas* to be fenced.

CESVI came to look at places for 4x4 trail. They showed them three places: Crooks Corner, a spot on the Limpopo River and a place near the Kruger National Park. No definite decision was made.

In terms of veterinary diseases, there is a concern for cattle - goats have been killed by baboons.

### **Annex 3: Agenda for Letaba Meeting and Summary**

*Limpopo National Park Management and Veterinary Working Group*

Third Meeting

Letaba, 19<sup>th</sup> May 2010

9:30 – 13:00

#### **Agenda**

1. Review previous minutes
2. Action Items from previous minutes
3. Summary overview for NDSV, SANParks and LNP Management
4. Preliminary report back of Rapid Assessment in LNP
5. Developing Action Items from Points 1 to 4
6. Any other business

## **Summary of Letaba meeting**

The majority of the time spent at the meeting was on a preliminary presentation of findings from the assessment (as presented in this report). Priorities identified at meeting:

- Priority vet list from workshop to be sent to Limpopo NP Veterinary committee,
- Vet placement in Limpopo NP needs to be followed-up with the terms of reference as developed after the AHEAD meeting in February,
- The overall veterinary work needs to focus on GLTP priorities as a priority,
- There needs to be follow-up on the fence assessment,
- Guidelines must be set up on how to implement Vet priorities in Limpopo NP,
- Resettlement of villages out of the park is key to the conservation success – it is a real opportunity to improve things.