

# Elephants reduced to a political football as Botswana brings back hunting

By [Ross Harvey](#)

24 May 2019

Botswana [has reinstated](#) trophy hunting after a five-year [moratorium](#) on the practice.



Image source: [www.unsplash.com](http://www.unsplash.com)

In the wake of evidently declining wildlife numbers, former president Ian Khama imposed the ban in [early 2014](#). Elephant numbers had [plummeted](#) by 15% in the preceding decade. The hunting industry had been granted a total quota of between [420 and 800](#) elephants a year during that time. Evidence of abuse was prolific and communities were [not benefiting](#) from the fees that hunters were paying.

Over the past five years Botswana has earned a [reputation](#) as the continent's last elephant haven. It harbours just [over a third](#) of Africa's remaining savanna elephants.

Khama's successor, Mokgweetsi Masisi, has been in the job for just over a year. He's [promoted](#) a conservation doctrine that is diametrically opposed to Khama's.

Masisi recently hosted a conference in Kasane that brought together heads of state and environment ministers from Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Its pretext was to formulate a [common vision](#) for managing southern Africa's elephants under the banner of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA). But the conference was [used to drum up support](#) for Botswana's intended reversion to elephant hunting.

Tourism and Environment Minister, Kitso Mokaila, claimed that the country has too many elephants. This "overpopulation" narrative has also fuelled the idea that hunting – [and even culling](#) – will reduce growing human and elephant conflict.

But [many believe](#) that elephants have been reduced to a political football in Masisi's election campaign to curry favour with rural communities who feel aggrieved over the hunting ban. The elections will be held in [October this year](#).

A cabinet sub-committee [report](#) produced earlier this year recommended that the hunting ban be lifted. It therefore comes as no surprise that Masisi has done so.

At the conference, he [gave](#) elephant footstools to his fellow heads of state, a symbol of support for “[consumptive use](#)”. This is a conservation doctrine that endorses the exploitation of wildlife in the form of either trophy hunting or trade in derivative parts such as ivory.

## A turn for the worst

The narrative that Botswana’s elephant population is exploding and has exceeded the country’s carrying capacity is [repeatedly](#) used to rationalise trophy hunting and the ivory trade. Mokaila [claimed](#), for instance, that Botswana’s elephant population was at 160 000, nearly three times the “carrying capacity” of 54 000.

But a scientific aerial [survey](#) of northern Botswana – where the country’s elephants are concentrated – conducted in 2018 disputes this. The survey estimated a national population of 126 114, indicating stability since 2014. It also revealed a sharp increase in poaching. The survey report noted:

“ These results suggest there is a significant elephant-poaching problem in northern Botswana that has likely been going on for over a year.  
”

The survey also found that nearly all carcasses suspected of being poached were bulls. Bulls are targeted for their large tusks. This suggests that Botswana is fast becoming a poaching hotspot for the growing [demand](#) for illicit ivory in East Asia.



Image source: David Berkowitz/Flickr

If the country’s not careful, poaching will take root in the same way it has in [Tanzania](#) and Mozambique over the last decade.

## The numbers

[Proponents](#) argue that hunting “surplus” bull elephants reins in elephant numbers and provides direct jobs (and bushmeat) to [local communities](#) who live in the daily reality of growing human and wildlife conflict.

[Arguments](#) in favour of hunting invariably appeal to the obsolete idea of “carrying capacity” – that a landscape can only

withstand the impact of a certain maximum number of elephants. But conservation scientists [aren't convinced](#) that this applies in large, unfenced and highly variable ecosystems such as Botswana's. Arguing, for instance, that an area can only sustain 0.4 elephants per square kilometres [is arbitrary](#).

Adult bulls are also not surplus to herd requirements; they only breed successfully beyond the age of 35 and sire most of their young after 40. Hunting of a few select trophy males hardly contributes to population control. It is similarly unlikely to mitigate human and elephant conflict as it forces elephants to concentrate in smaller areas, making them more aggressive.

## Trophy hunting

Either way, [trophy hunting is in decline](#) and its conservation efficacy is increasingly being [questioned](#). Nonetheless, Masisi [appears](#) to have bought the narrative that well governed hunting is the silver bullet to conservation.

But hunting is [hardly ever well governed](#) and unethical players [undermine](#) the rationale behind a quota system. In an open system, incentives to over exploit one's hunting quota are stronger than incentives to stick to the rules. This [tends to result](#) in a tragedy of the commons – over-exploitation of natural resources beyond the ecosystem's maximum sustainable yield.

On top of this, the voices of communities [benefiting](#) from photographic tourism have not yet been heard. Photographic safaris are fundamentally more sustainable than trophy hunting. [In 2018](#), tourism ([mostly photographic](#) and with no hunting) supported 84 000 jobs. By contrast, at its peak in 2009, hunting only supported 1000 jobs.

## In conclusion

Botswana is at risk of [losing](#) its sterling conservation reputation. Support for trophy hunting and the ivory trade is [regressive](#) and may damage its tourism reputation.

For a country that has been overly dependent on diamond rents, which are now in decline, Botswana cannot afford policy decisions that undermine its second largest economic sector.

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