

The Effect of Community-Based Programs on Elephant Populations in Africa

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Camp Resources 2017: Research Sketch

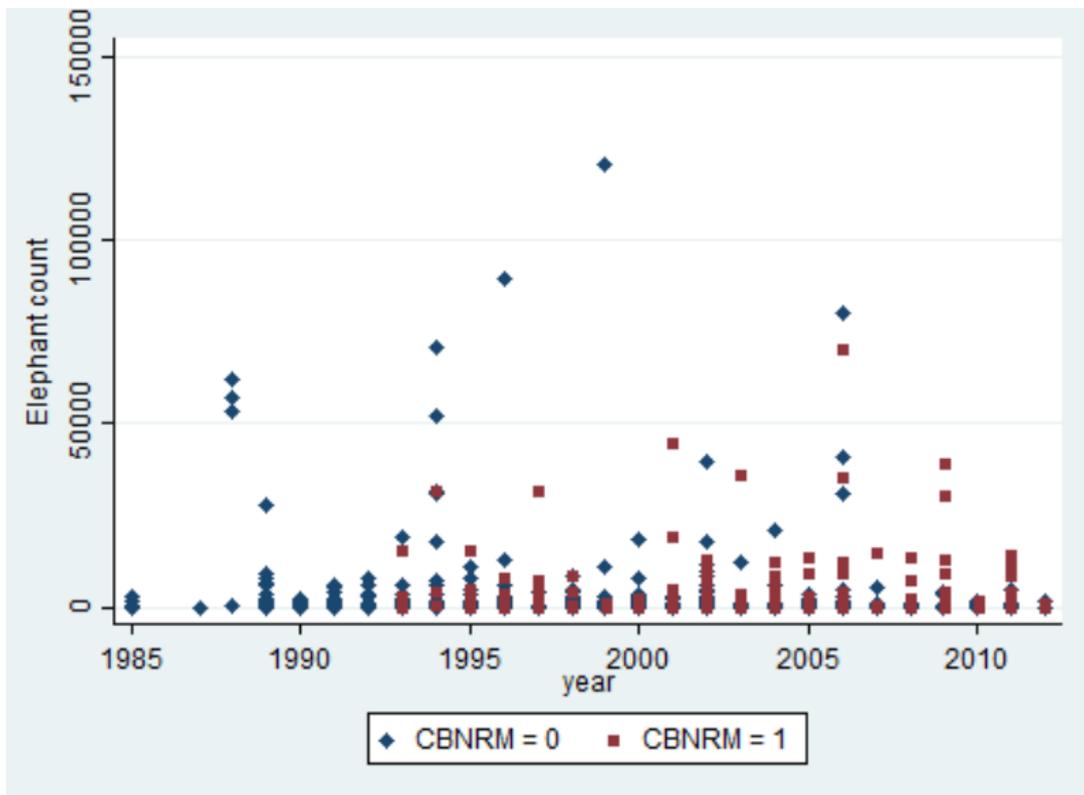
August 7, 2017

- ① The effect of allocation of property rights on resource appropriation.
 - Successful allocation should reduce over-extraction of common property resources (Ostrom, 1990).
- ② Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs seek devolution of rights to wildlife to local communities.
 - Many CBNRM programs involve sharing of benefits (park entry fees or hunting fees) with local communities.
- ③ Very little empirical evidence on effects of such programs on wildlife populations.

- 1 How has CBNRM performed in terms of its goal of mitigating loss of wildlife?
- 2 How does the performance of CBNRM depend upon other policies related to wildlife and to social structure?

- 1 Elephant counts: African Elephant Database collects data on elephant counts at the “area” level from the year 1989 onwards, with gaps.
- 2 CBNRM: Various reports, maps and case studies from multilateral organizations and independent researchers on community management of wildlife resources.
- 3 Country level controls: World Bank data on GNI, forest rent, and protected area; Fraser Index of Economic Freedom; ethnic fractionalization (Alesina, 2003); Legalized trophy hunting policy statements.

Area level elephant counts and CBNRM projects



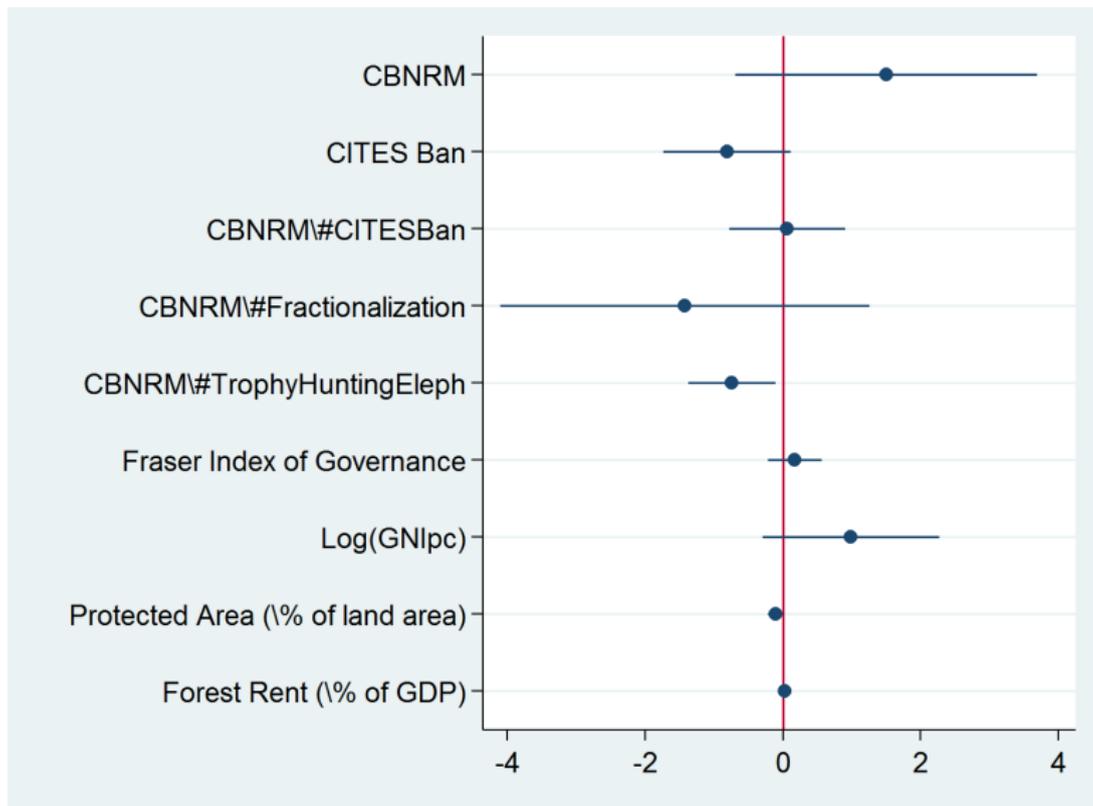
Summary statistics

	mean	sd	min	max
$\log(\text{Eleph} + 1)$	5.6720	2.5513	0	11.293
GNI_{pc}	4626.6	4070.5	535.20	15300.9
$\log GNI_{pc}$	8.0786	0.8359	6.2826	9.6357
Forest Rent (%age of GDP)	4.1147	4.0133	0.2790	34.247
Protected Area (%age of land area)	18.152	9.9925	5.8720	37.190
Fraser Governance Indicator (1 - 10)	6.1080	1.2110	2.9500	7.6400
Ethnic Fractionalization Measure (0 - 1)	0.7099	0.1575	0.3238	0.9302
CITES Ban	Yes (220); No (130)			
CBNRM projects	Yes (217); No (133)			
Trophy Hunting of Elephants	Yes (265); No (85)			
N	350			

Note: This sample includes 19 countries of which six do NOT have any recorded CBNRM projects in any area-year observation.

$$\begin{aligned}\log(Y_{ijt} + 1) = & \beta_1 + \text{CBNRM}_{ijt} * \beta_2 + \text{CBNRM}_{ijt} * \text{CITES}_{jt} * \beta_3 \\ & + \text{CITES}_{jt} * \beta_4 + \text{CBNRM}_{ijt} * \text{Frac}_j * \beta_5 \\ & + \text{CBNRM}_{ijt} * \text{Trophy}_j * \beta_6 \\ & + X_{jt} * \beta_7 + \lambda_t + \omega_i + \epsilon_{ijt}\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

Results



Results: Joint Hypotheses Tests

Interaction	H_0	p-value	Net effect
CBNRM & Fractionalization	$\beta_2 + \beta_5 * 0.70 = 0$	0.0504	↑ 68%
CITES Ban & CBNRM	$\beta_3 + \beta_4 = 0$	0.0210	↓ 53%
CBNRM & Fract & Trophy	$\beta_2 + \beta_5 * 0.70 + \beta_6 = 0$	0.0663	↓ 21%

Related Literature

- 1 Countries which have national level resource management program have higher elephant counts (McPherson and Nieswiadomy, 2000)
- 2 Countries with regulated ivory markets have seen an increase in elephant counts, while civil war and corruption have negative effects (Lemieux and Clarke, 2009)
- 3 One-shot sale of ivory increases levels of poaching (Solomon and Sekar, 2016)
- 4 Greater heterogeneity in social structure increases transaction costs associated with negotiations (Lueck, 1994)
- 5 Countries with limited resources to devote to monitoring of “protected areas” would do better by limiting the size of such areas (Leader-Williams and Albon, 1988)

Thank you!

Results

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Log(Eleph+1)	Log(Eleph+1)	Log(Eleph+1)	Log(Eleph+1)
CBNRM	1.685 (1.348)	1.685 (1.134)	1.500 (1.112)	1.500 (1.121)
CBNRM#CITESBan	-0.122 (0.424)	-0.122 (0.427)	0.0630 (0.427)	0.0630 (0.431)
CBNRM#Fractionalization	-1.504 (1.667)	-1.504 (1.375)	-1.422 (1.361)	-1.422 (1.371)
CBNRM#TrophyHuntingEleph	-0.693 (0.514)	-0.693** (0.312)	-0.739** (0.324)	-0.739** (0.326)
Fraser Index of Governance	0.0624 (0.228)	0.0624 (0.191)	0.171 (0.198)	0.171 (0.199)
Log(GNIpc)	1.232 (0.932)	1.232** (0.623)	0.987 (0.650)	0.987 (0.655)
Protected Area (% of land area)	-0.0999 (0.0661)	-0.0999* (0.0562)	-0.105* (0.0547)	-0.105* (0.0551)
Forest Rent (% of GDP)	0.0618 (0.0418)	0.0618** (0.0289)	0.0262 (0.0254)	0.0262 (0.0256)
CITES Ban			-0.810* (0.468)	-0.810* (0.471)
Constant	-3.544 (7.917)	-3.544 (5.500)	-0.994 (5.847)	-0.766 (5.867)
Observations	350	350	350	292
Adjusted R ²	-1.486	0.174	0.181	0.170

Standard errors in parentheses; * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$; All specifications include year dummies and Area FEs

- ① Fractionalization: This is a measure of how heterogeneous a country is in terms of ethno-linguistic categories. For country j , fractionalization is calculated as $Frac_j = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^N s_{ij}^2$, where s_{ij} is the share of ethno-linguistic group i in the population of country j . Thus, $Frac_j \in [0, 1)$ and it increases with greater heterogeneity. This measure does not vary with time and, hence, the effect is identified through the interaction.
- ② Fraser Index of Governance: A summary index which measures the degree of economic freedom in five broad areas: (1) size of government: expenditures, taxes, and enterprises; (2) legal structure and security of property rights; (3) access to sound money; (4) freedom to trade internationally; and (5) regulation of credit, labor, and business. The overall measure is a simple average of scores between 0 and 10 across the 5 categories for country j in year t .

- ① GNI per capita: GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.
- ② Protected Area: Totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. This is expressed as a percentage of total land acreage of a country. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.

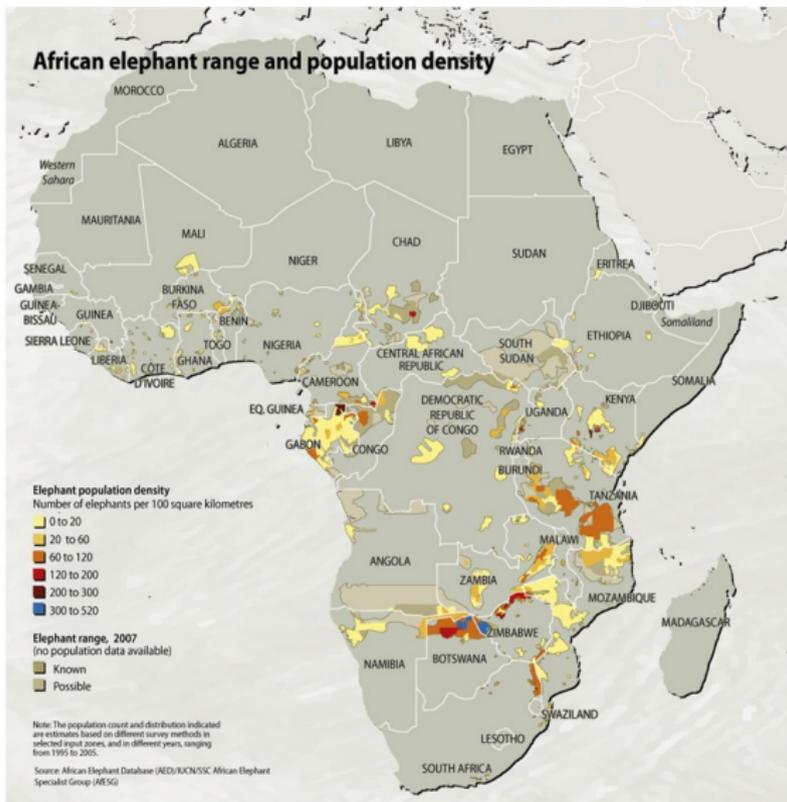
- 1 Forest Rent: Round-wood harvest times the product of average prices and a region-specific rental rate. The estimates of rents are calculated by estimating the world price of units of round-wood and subtracting estimates of average unit costs of extraction or harvesting cost. These unit rents are then multiplied by the physical quantities countries extract or harvest to determine the rents for each commodity as a share of GDP.

Distinct Area-Year Observations

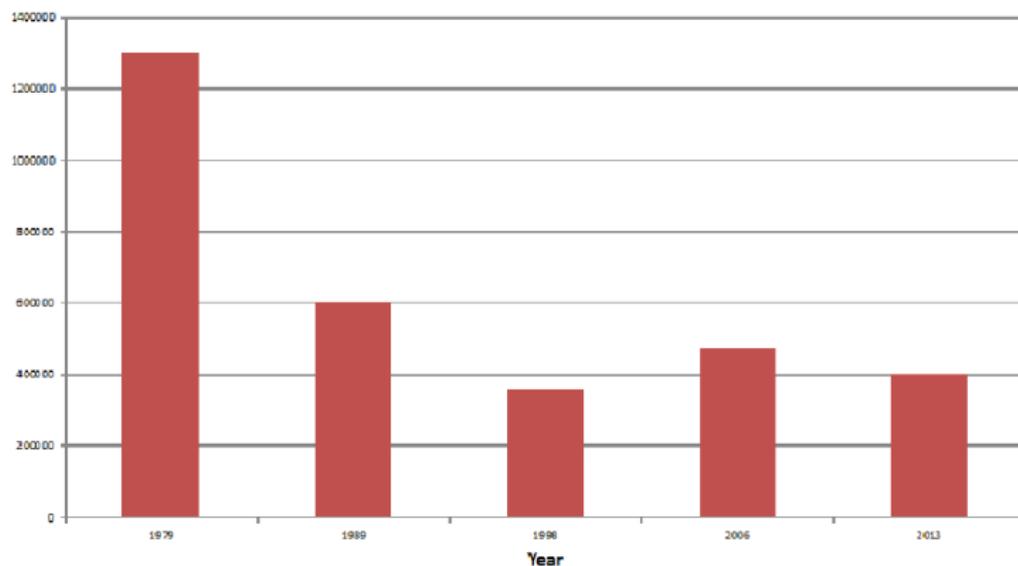
Table: Frequency of distinct area-year observations for restricted sample used in analysis

# of areas	%age of total # of areas	# of annual obs. for each
126	57.27	1
65	29.55	2
22	10.00	3
7	3.18	4
220	100	350

African elephant range and population density: A snapshot

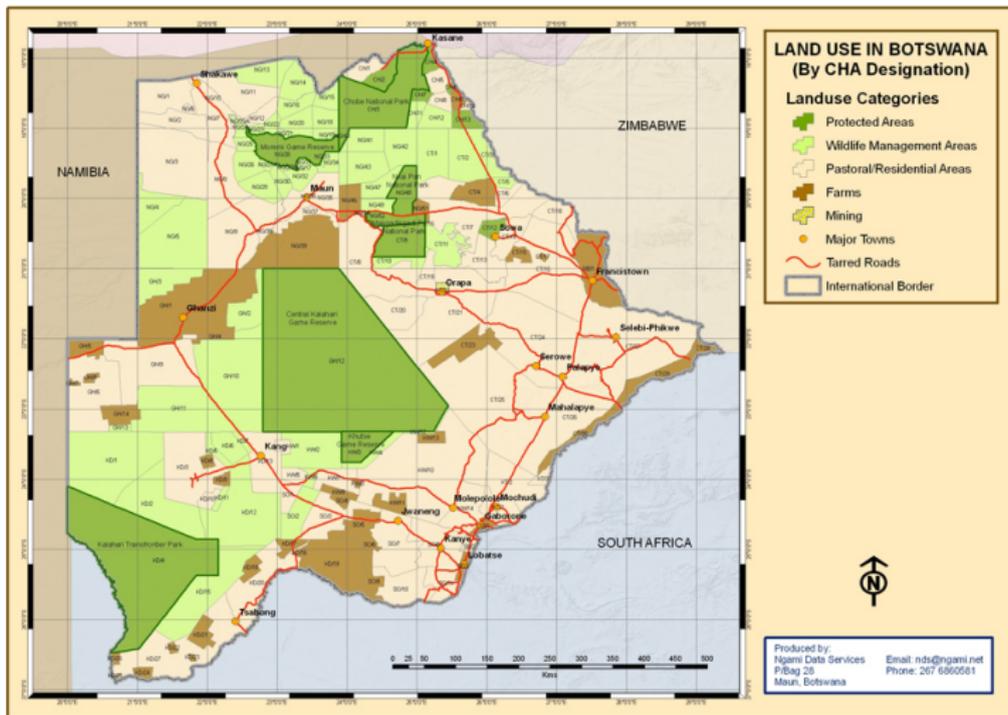


Trend in African Elephant Population



Sources: Data for 1979 and 1989 from Lemieueux and Clarke (2009); Data for 1998, 2006 and 2013 from African Elephant Database.

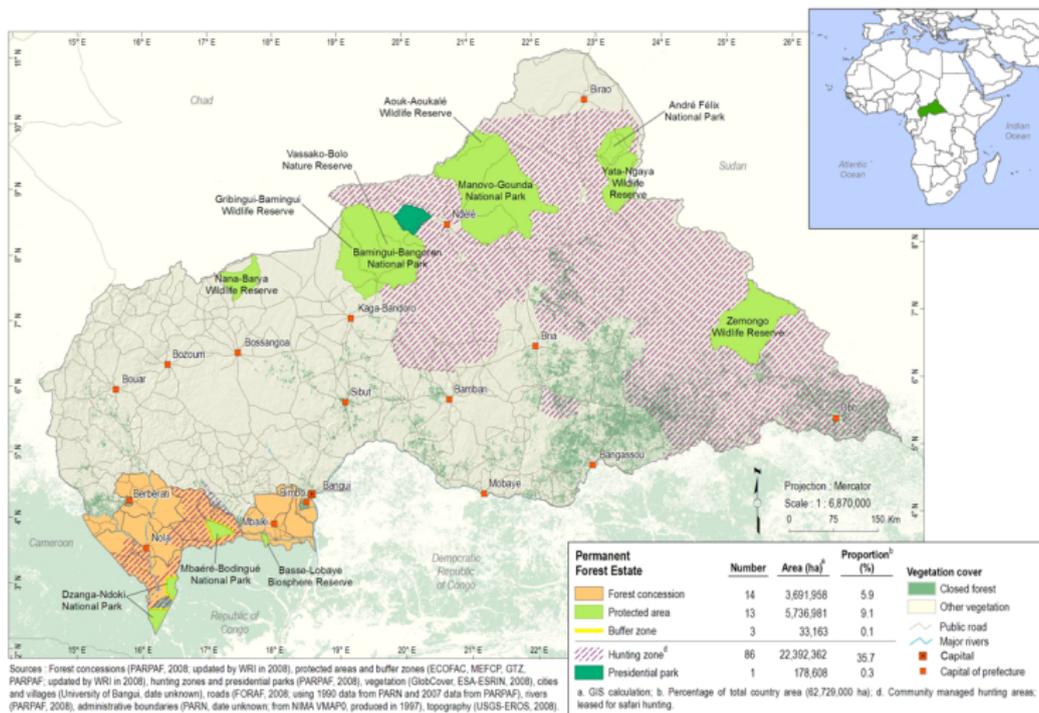
Community lands map: Botswana



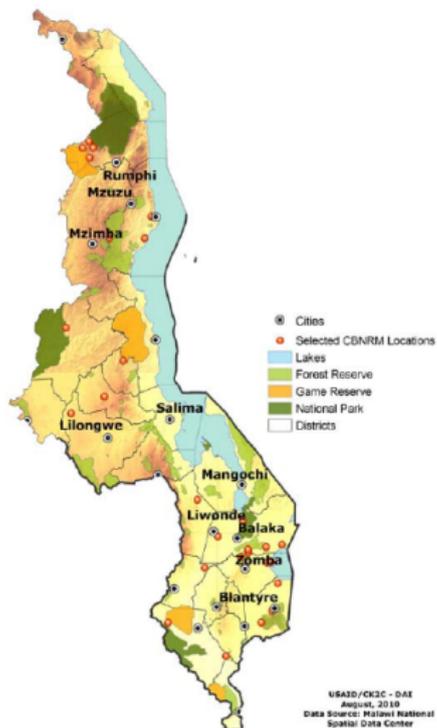
Community lands map: Central African Republic

Land use classification in the Central African Republic

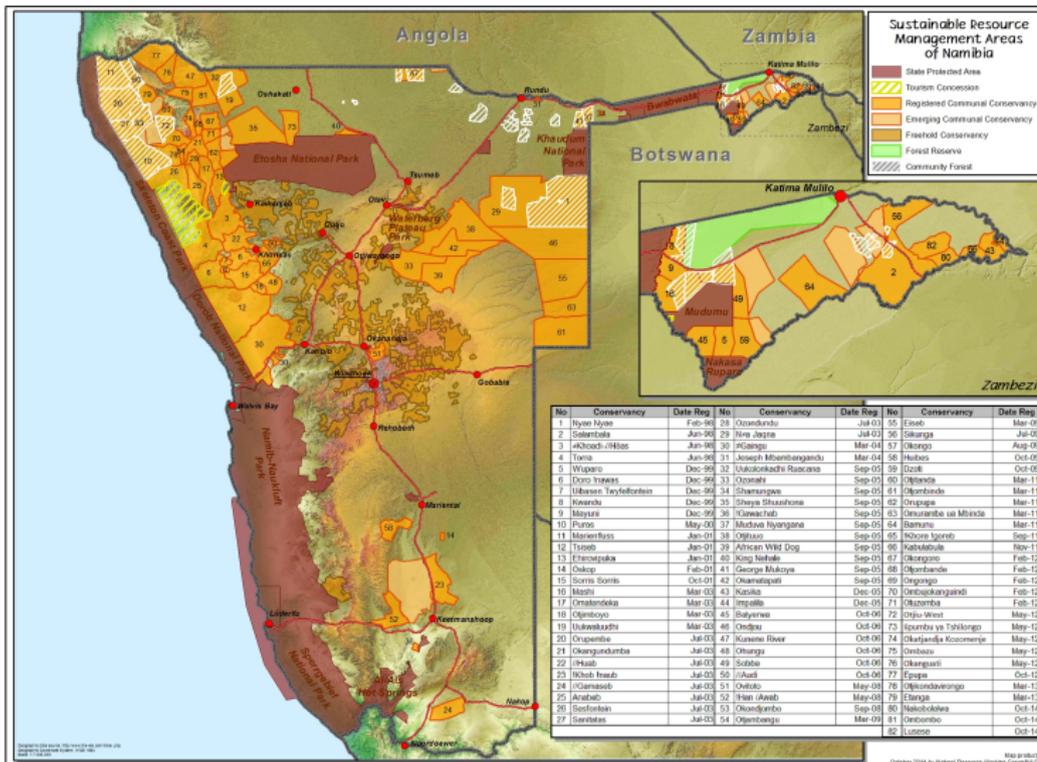
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Community lands map: Malawi



Community lands map: Namibia



Summary statistics on elephant counts by country (unrestricted)

	mean	sd	min	max	# of obs
Benin	349.70	413.09	0	1232	10
Botswana	22367.3	30479.8	651	80226	7
Cameroon	348.40	370.40	0	1354	15
Congo	6593.1	7451.7	104	18222	10
Côte d'Ivoire	189	0	189	189	1
DRC	2366.0	3234.9	15	12500	31
Gabon	3931.8	5573.4	124	21070	13
Ghana	207.40	159.77	56	401	5
Kenya	1306.6	2169.3	0	9021	44
Malawi	179.83	195.36	0	530	6
Namibia	1728	2122.8	19	8725	19
Nigeria	74.800	152.94	0	348	5
Rwanda	33	4.5826	28	37	3
Senegal	1.5000	0.7071	1	2	2
Sierra Leone	42.500	53.033	5	80	2
South Africa	542.05	1959.6	0	12427	82
Tanzania	5099.2	11828.6	0	70406	69
Togo	18.125	22.229	0	61	8
Uganda	549.56	734.05	0	2959	18
Zambia	890.86	1403.1	0	6306	42
Zimbabwe	2686.3	7424.0	0	44492	67

Summary statistics on elephant counts by country (restricted)

	mean	sd	min	max	# of obs
Benin	349.70	413.09	0	1232	10
Botswana	22367.3	30479.8	651	80226	7
Cameroon	299.75	298.85	0	901	8
Congo	9169.1	7578.9	104	18222	7
Côte d'Ivoire	189	0	189	189	1
DRC	4001.3	3711.8	347	11175	8
Gabon	4690	6617.9	124	21070	9
Ghana	207.40	159.77	56	401	5
Kenya	1482.9	2473.8	0	9021	32
Malawi	69.667	76.173	0	151	3
Namibia	1929	2159.1	61	8725	17
Nigeria	116	200.92	0	348	3
Rwanda	28	0	28	28	1
South Africa	561.51	2033.9	0	12427	76
Tanzania	5913	12624.4	0	70406	59
Togo	0	0	0	0	2
Uganda	726	795.96	0	2959	13
Zambia	922.84	1446.6	0	6306	38
Zimbabwe	3490.9	8365.3	0	44492	51

Results excluding West Africa

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	log_eleph_adj	log_eleph_adj	log_eleph_adj	log_eleph_adj
CBNRM	0.753 (1.567)	0.753 (0.860)	1.468 (1.336)	1.468* (0.822)
CITES Ban	-1.066 (0.738)	-1.066* (0.512)	-1.018 (0.710)	-1.018** (0.455)
CBNRM#CITESBan	1.302*** (0.469)	1.302* (0.689)	0.469 (0.503)	0.469* (0.222)
CBNRM#Fractionalization	-1.810 (1.910)	-1.810 (1.433)	-1.112 (1.645)	-1.112 (1.027)
CBNRM#TrophyHuntingEleph	-0.00564 (0.559)	-0.00564 (0.437)	-0.863 (0.535)	-0.863*** (0.246)
Fraser Summary Index of Governance	0.184 (0.240)	0.184 (0.239)	0.0982 (0.254)	0.0982 (0.146)
Log(GNIpc)	0.628 (0.934)	0.628 (0.575)	0.328 (1.010)	0.328 (0.529)
Protected Area	-0.0579 (0.0741)	-0.0579 (0.0458)	-0.121* (0.0662)	-0.121** (0.0503)
Forest Rent	0.0756 (0.0513)	0.0756*** (0.0223)	0.0205 (0.0517)	0.0205 (0.0294)
Area Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
SEs clustered at country level	NO	YES	NO	YES
Surveys included	All	All	Reliable only	Reliable only
Observations	426	426	329	329
Adjusted R ²		0.149		0.209

Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Results for Southern Africa

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	log_eleph_adj	log_eleph_adj	log_eleph_adj	log_eleph_adj
CBNRM	2.263 (2.326)	2.263* (1.110)	2.808 (2.163)	2.808 (1.684)
CITES Ban	-1.111 (1.503)	0 (.)	-0.493 (1.472)	-1.611 (1.183)
CBNRM#CITESBan	2.270* (1.331)	2.270** (0.589)	0.485 (1.225)	0.485 (0.628)
CBNRM#Fractionalization	2.005 (3.748)	2.005 (1.039)	1.694 (2.900)	1.694** (0.581)
CBNRM#TrophyHuntingEleph	-3.562 (2.329)	-3.562*** (0.637)	-3.928 (2.533)	-3.928** (1.488)
Fraser Summary Index of Governance	-0.592 (0.424)	-0.592** (0.162)	-0.141 (0.397)	-0.141 (0.235)
Log(GNIpc)	1.759 (3.399)	1.759 (1.739)	2.943 (4.486)	2.943 (3.505)
Protected Area	-0.167 (0.122)	-0.167** (0.0574)	-0.185** (0.0917)	-0.185** (0.0503)
Forest Rent	-0.461 (0.483)	-0.461 (0.361)	-0.0416 (0.527)	-0.0416 (0.544)
Area Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
SEs clustered at country level	NO	YES	NO	YES
Surveys included	All	All	Reliable only	Reliable only
Observations	223	223	192	192
Adjusted R^2		0.260		0.347

Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Results for unadjusted elephant counts

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	log_eleph	log_eleph	log_eleph	log_eleph
CBNRM	1.286 (1.455)	1.286 (1.152)	1.437 (1.245)	1.437* (0.700)
CITES Ban	-0.762 (0.658)	-0.762 (0.455)	-0.863 (0.662)	-0.863** (0.368)
CBNRM#CITESBan	0.945** (0.402)	0.945 (0.675)	0.0212 (0.414)	0.0212 (0.268)
CBNRM#Fractionalization	-2.451 (1.769)	-2.451 (1.592)	-1.350 (1.533)	-1.350 (0.951)
CBNRM#TrophyHuntingEleph	-0.155 (0.493)	-0.155 (0.375)	-0.782* (0.470)	-0.782*** (0.217)
Fraser Summary Index of Governance	0.0616 (0.225)	0.0616 (0.218)	0.184 (0.233)	0.184 (0.152)
Log(GNIpc)	1.000 (0.847)	1.000* (0.540)	1.052 (0.878)	1.052* (0.603)
Protected Area	-0.0649 (0.0677)	-0.0649 (0.0564)	-0.105* (0.0605)	-0.105** (0.0400)
Forest Rent	0.0810* (0.0472)	0.0810*** (0.0181)	0.0259 (0.0478)	0.0259 (0.0250)
Area Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
Year Fixed Effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
SEs clustered at country level	NO	YES	NO	YES
Surveys included	All	All	Reliable only	Reliable only
Observations	428	428	324	324
Adjusted R ²		0.135		0.226

Standard errors in parentheses. * $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Results using $Y = \text{Eleph_count}$

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	eleph_count	eleph_count	eleph_count	eleph_count
cbnrm	11846.2** (4619.8)	11846.2*** (3970.9)	13392.7** (5504.9)	13392.7** (4788.2)
cites_ban	-581.7 (2008.8)	-581.7 (896.4)	164.8 (2894.9)	164.8 (1166.9)
CBNRM#CITESBan	1324.6 (1284.8)	1324.6 (882.4)	1206.3 (1843.0)	1206.3 (1421.3)
CBNRM#Fractionalization	-14321.9** (5619.2)	-14321.9*** (4390.5)	-15591.2** (6765.5)	-15591.2** (5494.0)
CBNRM#TrophyHuntingEleph	-2137.5 (1569.0)	-2137.5 (1349.1)	-2863.6 (2089.5)	-2863.6* (1605.0)
Fraser Summary Index of Governance	-199.5 (693.0)	-199.5 (724.3)	-412.2 (1003.2)	-412.2 (726.0)
log_gni	5805.7** (2685.5)	5805.7** (2772.1)	6454.3* (3877.7)	6454.3* (3679.4)
protect_area	-306.9 (215.4)	-306.9*** (97.75)	-321.4 (268.7)	-321.4** (120.6)
forest_rent	280.5* (148.6)	280.5*** (43.22)	312.1 (211.8)	312.1*** (72.06)
Observations	459	459	350	350
Adjusted R^2		0.129		0.127

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Results using $Y = \text{Eleph_count}$ (restricted)

	(1)
	eleph_count
cbnrm	11846.2*** (3970.9)
cites_ban	-581.7 (896.4)
CBNRM#CITESBan	1324.6 (882.4)
CBNRM#Fractionalization	-14321.9*** (4390.5)
CBNRM#TrophyHuntingEleph	-2137.5 (1349.1)
Fraser Summary Index of Governance	-199.5 (724.3)
log_gni	5805.7** (2772.1)
protect_area	-306.9*** (97.75)
forest_rent	280.5*** (43.22)
Observations	459
Adjusted R^2	0.129

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$