













Species and how they influence the ecosystem in each they inhabit within each particular ward. The behaviour of a particular Problem Animal Species and the ecological factors that influence its behaviour also influence the nature of the conflict they pose to the community. This would mean that an alteration of one of the ecological factors would either mitigate the human-wildlife conflict or exacerbate it.

#### *Animal perspective*

This involves the investigation of the animal's biology and the factors that could drive it to cause the human-wildlife conflict. This comprises of the animal's physiology, biology diet and activity patterns.

## 4 CONCLUSION

Mangwe Rural District communities are faced with a deep impending food insecurity crisis in the near future that may be precipitated by *Human-Wildlife Conflict*. A holistic approach is necessary that will result in the safeguarding of the households from hunger and poverty yet managing the ecosystems in a sustainable manner. There is need of comprehensive research that factor in the behavioural ecology and ecosystem services of the Problem Animal Species. A deliberate well coordinated behavioural change, response and adaptation of the communities to wildlife is also necessary to shape a positive view of wildlife in them. There is also need for the promulgation of a *Human-Wildlife Conflict* policy, law and management document that will bridge the gap between the communities, local authorities, regulatory authorities and wildlife for a sustainable peaceful co-existence.

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