

# SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS OF A NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON “THE FUTURE OF SAFARI HUNTING IN ZIMBABWE”



**Mandel Training Centre, Marlborough, Harare  
22-23 June 2015**

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**Organizer:**

**Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA)**

**Co-hosts:**

**Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ)**

**&**

**Zimbabwe Professional Hunters & Guides Association (ZPHGA)**

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## INTRODUCTION

Sport, safari or trophy hunting of wildlife (hereafter referred to as 'safari hunting') is recognised in Zimbabwe as a valuable, legitimate and sustainable land use, particularly in low rainfall areas of marginal utility for livestock or agricultural production. Safari hunting in Zimbabwe is of key conservation significance because it provides incentives for wildlife as a land use on private and communal land, provides economic justification for the retention of large parts of the wildlife estate, provides a significant portion of the operational budget of the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) and makes use of wilderness areas which are less desirable as photographic destinations. During the 1980s and 1990s Zimbabwe became internationally famous for our innovative conservation strategies involving community conservation and the development of the wildlife ranching industry, all of which hinged to a large degree on income derived from safari hunting.

However during recent years a number of challenges have arisen regarding the management of the safari hunting industry in Zimbabwe, which have resulted in some cases in negative impacts on populations of hunted species, waning trophy quality, and negative impacts on Zimbabwe's reputation and value for money as a hunting destination. At the same time, there is rising international opposition to safari hunting due to an increasing protectionist and animal rights/welfare perspective to conservation, particularly among Western urban constituencies. Opponents of sport hunting argue that licensed hunting fuels wildlife poaching and illegal trafficking; leads to declines in wildlife; and conflicts with the photographic tourism industry.

There has been increasing scrutiny on safari hunting industries in Africa from the countries that import hunting trophies, and notably from the US, the EU and Australia. Such hunting markets are increasingly concerned about potential negative impacts of safari hunting (particularly of key species such as lions, elephants and leopards) and increasingly require evidence that harvests are sustainable and to the real benefit of conservation and to communities living within and alongside wildlife areas. These concerns are compounded by knowledge that wildlife populations are also under pressure from bush-meat poaching, commercial poaching for ivory/rhino horn (and other artefacts) and human encroachment of wildlife areas.

Scrutiny on Zimbabwe's safari hunting industry has manifested in restrictions on the import of trophies from Zimbabwe to key market countries. For example, the United States of America imposed stricter domestic measures than those required by CITES, and in 2014 suspended the import of elephant hunting trophies from Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Such market restrictions reduce the demand for hunting safaris in Zimbabwe and create disincentives for wildlife conservation and sustainable use, particularly in community areas and other land outside of the Parks and Wildlife Estate.

There has been increasing concern among stakeholders of the Zimbabwean safari hunting industry that if steps are not taken to improve the management and sustainability of the industry, that the nation will come under increasing international sanction regarding trophy exports, the reputation of the country as a hunting industry will continue to wane, and the resource on which the industry depends will decline. In light of these concerns, ZPWMA called on industry partners to co-host a participatory workshop to discuss with the steps needed to improve the management of safari hunting in Zimbabwe and to ensure that the industry is sustainable.

## WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this workshop were threefold, to:

- a. Identify key challenges currently associated with the hunting industry
- b. Propose solutions with which to improve the management and sustainability of the industry
- c. Identify mechanisms and plans of action to implement the suggested solutions

The workshop was attended by 60 people drawn from the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA), Forestry Commission (FC), CAMPFIRE Association, Safari Operators Association of Zimbabwe (SOAZ), Zimbabwe Professional Hunters and Guides Association (ZPHGA), Zimbabwe Hunters Association (ZHA), Rural District Councils (RDCs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), representatives from private conservancies and independent stakeholders (Annex 4 gives a full list of participants).

The workshop comprised the following components:

- i. Invited power-point presentations to help identify key challenges and suggested solutions, and to provide a regional and international context for the issues to be discussed.
- ii. Group and plenary brainstorming sessions to identify and prioritize key challenges
- iii. Development of a work-plan for industry reform.

The workshop was officially opened on behalf of the Director General of ZPWMA, Mr Edson Chidziya and officially closed by Mr Arthur Musakwa, the Acting Director for Conservation, who both expressed interest in positively reforming the industry for sustainable improvement in tourism, revenue generation and conservation of wildlife in Zimbabwe.

## KEY WORKSHOP FINDINGS

The workshop agreed on the following goal for the industry:

**“To re-establish a vibrant and sustainable safari hunting industry in Zimbabwe”**

Meeting attendees agreed that this goal will be achieved by focusing on the following seven somewhat interrelated pillars:

1. Implementing adaptive, participatory and transparent quota setting
2. Implementing accurate and transparent record keeping, information and data management as the basis for management of the industry
3. Ensuring effective management, conservation and protection of the hunted resource and supporting habitats and wild-lands
4. Development and enforcement of standards of best practice
5. Resourcing the Wildlife Authority and promoting wildlife-based land uses outside of the Parks Estate
6. Coordinated Public Relations and Improved Public Image based on improved industry practice and performance
7. Review of key policy and legislative issues

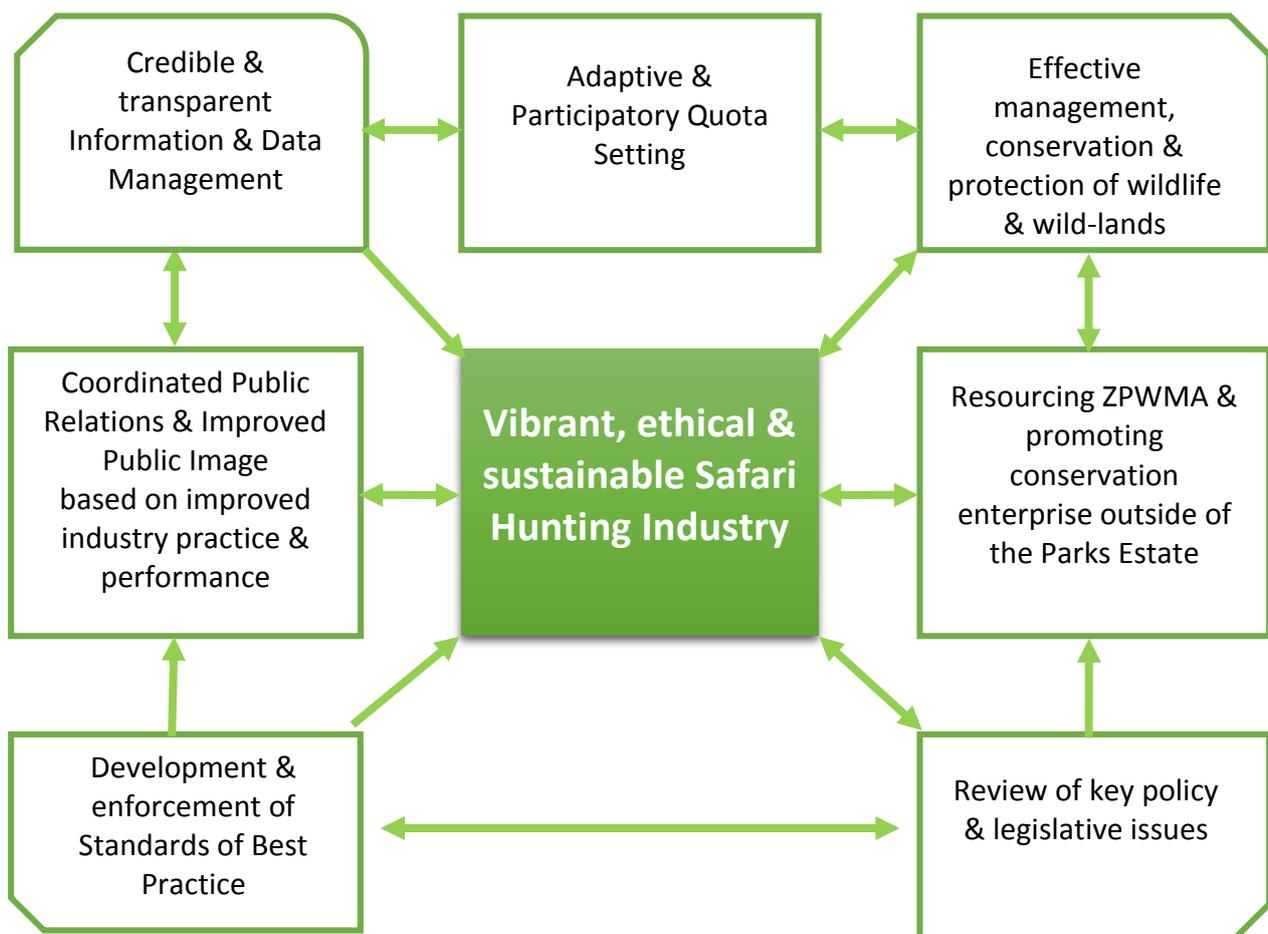


Figure 1: Pillars of Safari Hunting Industry reform & management

## ELABORATION OF PILLARS OF INDUSTRY REFORM & MANAGEMENT

The challenges associated with each of the seven pillars above were identified and proposed solutions then developed for how to achieve the stated goals and implement the necessary actions.

### 1. IMPLEMENTING ADAPTIVE, PARTICIPATORY AND TRANSPARENT QUOTA SETTING

#### a. The Challenges

There are concerns that in many areas, current levels of trophy harvest for some species may not be sustainable. High trophy off-takes can be compounded with parallel mortalities arising from poaching, ration hunting and what can be argued to be excessive PAC in some areas. Indications are that countries who import hunting trophies are going to increasingly require evidence that the trophy harvests are not detrimental to the species being hunted. Consequently, ensuring and being able to confidently demonstrate that harvests are sustainable will be essential in order to maintain access to key markets for sport hunting.

The following problems associated with quota allocation were identified by participants at the meeting:

- i. Excessively high quotas being allocated for certain species in some areas.
- ii. Insufficient scientific data for allocation of quotas in many areas.
- iii. Application for quotas based on economic rather than ecological factors is increasingly commonplace.
- iv. Weakness of mechanisms to ensure that quotas are changed adaptively in line with changes in the populations of species being hunted and trophies being harvested.
- v. The setting of high 'fixed' quotas for some species, where operators are forced to pay in advance for trophies, thus creating disincentives for operators to refrain from taking a trophy if they feel that the population of the species cannot support the harvest.
- vi. Lack of emphasis on the harvesting of old individuals that have passed their prime (except lions where a system has been implemented)
- vii. Lack of investment in monitoring of populations of hunted species.
- viii. Lack of transparency in allocation and in the utilisation of quotas.
- ix. The allocation of unsustainable quotas to properties that in some cases do not support viable populations of the species being hunted, resulting in negative impacts on wildlife populations in adjacent PAs.
- x. The allocation of quotas to individual properties (with inadequate consideration of their size) rather than to hunting blocks.
- xi. Excessive off-takes through PAC which are close to 50% of overall hunting quotas in some areas point to problems in primary mitigation measures and/or abuse of PAC.
- xii. Failure to take into consideration high off-takes via ration hunting, problem animal control or poaching when setting quotas.
- xiii. Loopholes which allow quotas to be transferred from block to block.
- xiv. Inadequate record keeping of trophy quotas, off-takes, sizes and ages.

## **b. Proposed solutions**

The following solutions were proposed:

- i. Adopt a science-based participatory and adaptive quota setting process and ensure the timely availability of information for quota setting.
- ii. Holding workshops for each key species (in line with the process followed for lions) to develop sustainable hunting protocols based on adaptive quota setting related to the age and trophy quality of the animals shot (particularly for leopards, elephants and buffaloes).
- iii. Continue to hold annual participatory quota setting workshops for all species, where the quota size key species for the following year is determined by the trophy age, quality and trend data (and/or other bases agreed on at the workshops in point II) in the previous seasons.
- iv. Place updated information on quotas and off-takes at national and population levels in the public domain for transparency.
- v. Ensure production of an annual report on the quotas and harvests for key species, with insights into trends in trophy quality and the ages of animals hunted at population level.
- vi. Actively prohibit the transfer of quotas between hunting areas and treat quota-transfers as a serious transgression.
- vii. Improve the regulation and reporting of PAC and require stronger justification for destruction of problem-causing animals as well as demonstration that all reasonable primary mitigation measures and recommendations have been implemented.
- viii. Reduce ration hunting off-takes of wildlife within ecological limits, limit it to training purposes under competent supervision and consider providing rangers with alternative sources of protein.
- ix. The commercialisation of ration hunting in national parks should be stopped due to the serious potential for impacting negatively on source populations as well as on the tourism industry and the international reputation of the country.
- x. Off-takes through PAC, ration hunting, state-function quotas and poaching off-takes must be included as part of the overall off-take when setting quotas as of 2016.
- xi. Adopt a block or ecological unit based allocation of quotas on smaller properties (e.g. conservancies) to account for population viability. In this regard all land-owners or lease holders in a hunting block or conservancy should be organised into a single coordinating unit (e.g. Conservation Association / Conservancy Membership) with clear process for division of the quota agreed to in writing by the members.
- xii. Remove fixed quotas for key species as they preclude the greater selectivity of harvest required for age-based adaptive quota systems.
- xiii. Quotas for 2016 should be adjusted to reflect the results of the 2014 national census.
- xiv. Unless indicated by extraordinary events, annual quota setting meetings should consider a 3 year rolling average off-take.

## 2. IMPLEMENTING ACCURATE AND TRANSPARENT RECORD KEEPING AS THE BASIS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE INDUSTRY

### a. The Challenges

Attendees at the meeting identified poor-record keeping as a key constraint that undermines the effective management of the industry and that jeopardizes continued access to key hunting markets. There is a lack of adequate record keeping related to trophy quotas, trophy harvests, trends in trophy quality, trends in hunt success, trends in the ages of animals hunted and trends in the geographic patterns of harvest. If accurate records are not kept, it is impossible for Zimbabwe to prove that harvests are sustainable and non-detrimental to the species being hunted or for effective management of populations. Figure 2 depicts key information sets required to address this critical gap.

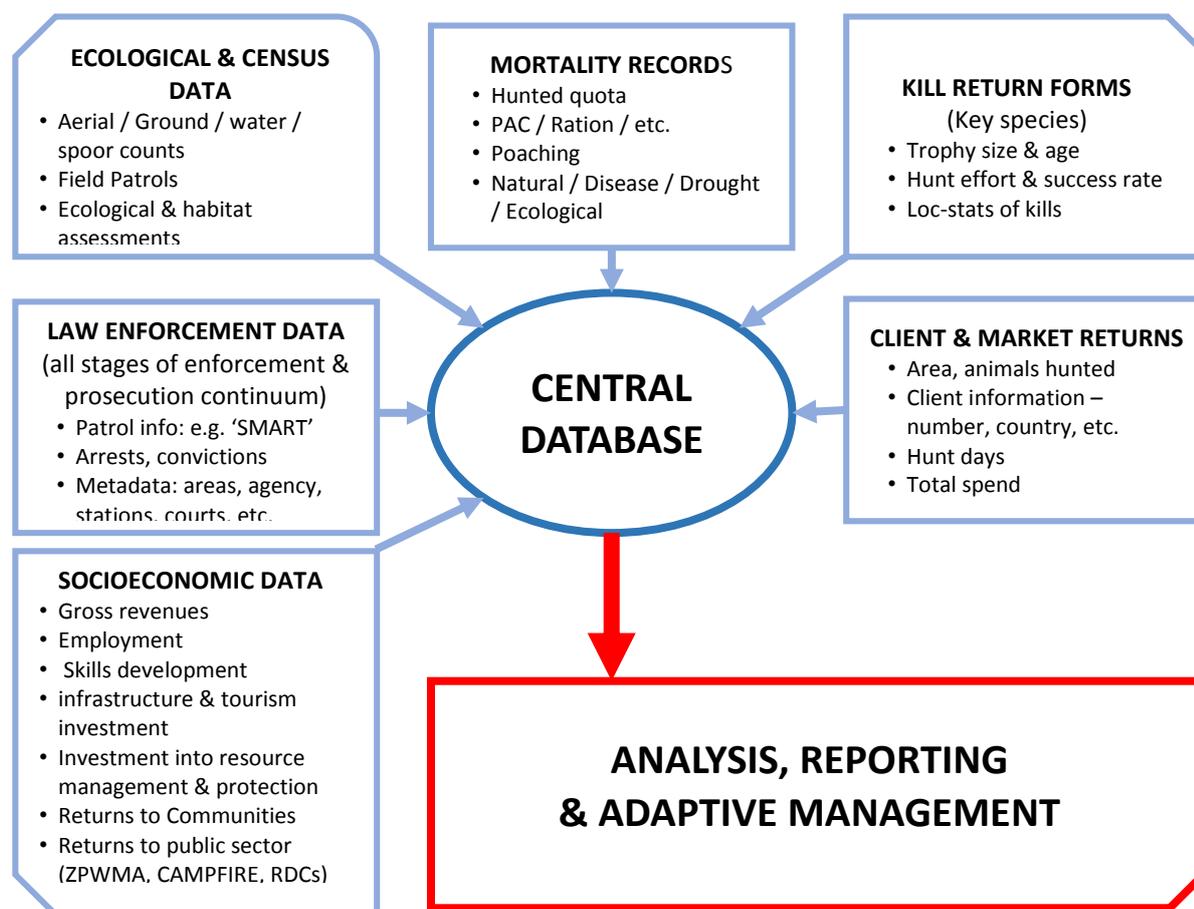


Figure 2: Components of a scientifically sound information base.

Although some of the necessary information is captured on TR2 forms (and the new TRAS-2 online database) the data are not readily accessible to all stakeholders and, moreover, remain incomplete and inadequately compiled for the purpose of assessing the indicators required to determine whether harvests are sustainable or to provide the basis for adaptive quota setting.

There is an expectation among industry stakeholders that Zimbabwe will be increasingly required by nations that import our hunting trophies to provide evidence of the population trends of key species. Consequently, if we do not resolve the issue of poor record keeping and lack of transparency we will run the risk of being subject to further sanction on the import of or hunting trophies to key markets.

## **b. Proposed solutions**

The following solutions were proposed:

- i. Develop and adopt standardized census methodologies for regular population monitoring of key species. Approaches should be made to agencies such as the US Fish and Wildlife Service and other agencies to request financial support for such surveys.
- ii. For predators, conduct regular 3-yearly national spoor surveys to detect trends in the populations of hunted species (notably lions and leopards).
- iii. Design and populate standardized hunt return forms that incorporate, *inter alia*, the following elements for all key species:
  - Whether the hunt was successful or not;
  - Trophy quality;
  - Trophy age;
  - The number of days taken to secure the trophy;
  - Hunting method used;
  - Standardised photographs of the hunted animal
  - Tourism & economic data: nationality, daily rates, hunt days, taxidermist, etc.

Such hunt return forms would be particularly important for buffaloes, elephants, and potentially crocodiles and sable antelopes. Such forms already exist for lion and leopard trophies.

- iv. In each hunting area, compile and maintain reliable records for:
  - Mortality data including:
    - Problem animal control
    - Poaching statistics
    - Special quotas – including management, training, ration & state-function off-takes
    - Disease & natural mortalities
  - Security and management indicators
  - Human impact and habitat integrity – grazing, wood harvesting, cropping, human & livestock encroachment inside hunting area, etc.
  - Socio-economic data – including hunt days, investment, development, employment, capacity building, community outreach & other indicators of socio-economic benefit at local and national level.
- v. Centrally compile, manage and analyse comprehensive data bases and make the information readily available to industry, trade partners and the public.
- vi. Use the data collected from hunt return forms, census and mortality data as the basis for transparent, participatory adaptive quota setting (following systems designed during the workshop process for key species outlined above).
- vii. Produce an annual report for public consumption, which provides data on the following for each hunting region, hunted population and sector (state, CAMPFIRE, private, forestry, etc.):
  - The size of quota of key species
  - The number of animals of each key species hunted
  - The age and quality of trophies hunted

- The hunt effort and success for key species hunted
  - Trends in the above measures over time for each block
  - Annual data on poaching, PAC ration & state function quotas, etc.
  - Natural mortalities, disease events, climatic events, etc.
  - Tourism and economic data
- viii. Conduct CITES non-detriment finding (NDFs) assessments for key species according to CITES guidelines (<https://www.cites.org/eng/node/6746>).

### **3. ENSURING EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF THE HUNTED RESOURCE**

#### **a. The Challenges**

Zimbabwe's wildlife is under increasing pressure from a variety of anthropogenic threats, which impact on sustainable quotas including inter alia:

- Poaching was identified as a major challenge to wildlife conservation and the sustainability of the hunting industry. The poaching and trafficking of wildlife for body parts (and most notably elephants for ivory and rhinos for rhino horn, lion bones & teeth, etc.) and indiscriminate hunting of wildlife for bush-meat are both key challenges throughout the country.
- The encroachment on wildlife lands by people and livestock

These threats have affected, to varying degrees, state protected areas, private wildlife ranches, conservancies and CAMPFIRE areas and have manifested in the depletion of wildlife populations and ultimately loss of viability of the hunting industry.

Within the parks and wildlife estate, a key challenge is under-resourcing of ZPWMA and inadequate investment in resource management.

A key problem identified by the participants was that the leases for hunting areas are too short and do not provide adequate incentive for hunting operators to invest in infrastructure, or in the management and protection of wildlife. In addition, leases need to be standardised and must clearly allocate roles, responsibilities and financial liabilities of the parties.

A concern voiced by hunting operators was their fear of engaging with poachers, or even defending themselves against armed poachers, because of their lack of indemnification in that context.

Participants at the meeting felt that when selecting concessionaires, too much emphasis has traditionally been placed on financial aspects of bids and not enough on the ability and track record of the operators to manage wildlife or on their past conduct.

There was also concern raised about the increasing prevalence of foreign hunting operators in Zimbabwe, which was regarded as being not conducive to effective resource management, as they do not necessarily have a long term interest in the well-being of Zimbabwe's wildlife.

Within CAMPFIRE areas, key challenges have included lack of reinvestment of income from hunting in habitat and wildlife management and a lack of equitable benefit distribution to communities. As a consequence there has been a gradual increase in encroachment on wildlife lands by communities in some areas.

On private land, there have been challenges associated with the land reform programme which have resulted in greater exposure of wildlife to poaching and human encroachment and in some cases, loss of financial and technical capacity for wildlife management. These issues are discussed further in the section on encouraging wildlife-based land uses outside of PAs.

### **Proposed Solutions in State Wildlife Areas**

To establish improved management of state owned hunting blocks, given the financial constraints of the state wildlife authority, ZPWMA should promote further engagement in co-management agreements for the management of Safari Areas and National Parks. Such agreements have potential to reduce the financial burden borne by ZPWMA, attract financial investment in the Parks Estate, and attract additional technical capacity for wildlife management.

As a first step, participants felt that there is a need for ZPWMA and prospective partners to establish some guidelines for co- or joint-venture arrangements. This framework should allow flexibility so that site-appropriate adaptations can be developed. These guidelines should provide guidance to ZPWMA and prospective partners on the following aspects of co-management (among others):

- Institutional arrangements
- Tenure and lease/agreement length
- Roles and responsibilities of each partner
- Provision of wildlife for re-stocking from other parts of the parks estate

To streamline the process, ZPWMA should develop a clear procedure for how prospective co-management partners should go about applying for a co-management mandate for Zimbabwean PAs. Following establishment of those guidelines, ZPWMA should solicit responsible co-management partners, particularly for the most depleted portions of the wildlife estate. Part of this process could involve developing a prospectus for each protected area outlining what resources and infrastructure exist and what kind of support is needed.

When considering the allocation of leases for hunting concessions to private operators, the following recommendations were made by participants to increase the likelihood of effective resource and area management:

- i. Develop standardised leases with operating conditions tailored to the conditions specific to each region and hunting area.
- ii. Set clear targets and performance indicators (e.g. hunting days, employment, tourism and management infrastructure development, reinvestment, resource management and protection, capacity building, community outreach, etc.).
- iii. Make adherence to a code of conduct a requirement for license renewal (see next section)
- iv. Enforce the prohibition of sub-leasing and other conditions of the lease.
- v. Be of sufficient duration and include terms that incentivise long term investment by operators. For areas that are depleted, a minimum of 25 years is advised. For other areas, a minimum of 15 years is recommended. However the Act restricts hunting leases to a maximum period of 10 years and of photographic concessions to a maximum of 25 years and this is a policy area that warrants review.

- vi. There should be tighter controls on the practicing of hunting by foreigners lacking the necessary documentation or using Zimbabwean operators and PHs as fronts.

#### **Proposed Solutions for CAMPFIRE Areas**

It is essential that CAMPFIRE Areas form effective buffers to State Protected Areas which form the principle source populations of wildlife. Effective community buffers and direct community beneficiation are also important to the viability of private wildlife areas.

There is a need for steps which achieve both greater reinvestment of hunting revenues in wildlife management and the development of greater capacity for wildlife management in CAMPFIRE areas. In addition, there is a need for steps to ensure greater equity and transparency of the distribution of incomes from safari hunting in CAMPFIRE areas.

#### **Proposed Solutions for Private Areas**

Not initially elaborated but based on other sections, specific suggestions would include:

- i. Re-establishment of competent and effective Conservation Associations responsible for sustainable management of Natural Resources at population / system level (including encouragement for consolidation and formation of Conservancies).
- ii. Training, extension and mentorship programmes for new participants (including both private & communal) and existing stakeholders involved in wildlife-based land use.

In all sectors, anti-poaching and combatting the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products needs to be ramped up.

### **4. DEVELOPMENT AND ENFORCEMENT OF STANDARDS OF BEST PRACTICE**

#### **a. The challenges**

- i. Dealing with bad behaviour by operators*

Participants felt that the hunting industry is greatly threatened by unethical behaviour that has been exhibited by some operators. Even though such malpractice is most often symptomatic of underlying issues and challenges within the industry, enforcement of existing regulations has been lax and compounded by the lack of enforceable codes of conduct and best practice guidelines for hunting operators and professional hunters.

- ii. Lack of transparency in the selection of hunting operators*

The workshop participants felt that there is currently a lack of transparency and stringency in how operators are selected, evaluated and monitored for the allocation of leases for hunting concessions, particularly within CAMPFIRE areas, which is to the detriment of industry standards, service and the management of those areas.

#### **b. Proposed solutions**

The following solutions were proposed:

- i. Establish a multi-stakeholder Ethics and Coordination Committee (ECC)*

The ECC (or industry "Steering Committee") including representatives from ZPWMA, CAMPFIRE Association, SOAZ, ZPHGA, ZHA, ZTA, WPA would help to develop and implement the Code of Conduct (mentioned below) and to assist with coordinating other functions of the industry, such as

data collection and management; reporting; adaptive participatory quota setting; funding & fund-raising; public relations; advocacy; group marketing; etc.

ii. *Review, finalize and approve a Code of Conduct and Best Practice*

The Code of Conduct would capture best practices that are provided for in law. The document will be drafted by the steering committee and circulated to industry stakeholders for validation. Once validated the granting or renewal of hunting permits and operators licences should be conditional on the signing of the Code of Conduct by the hunting operator and land owner.

The drafting process will inevitably identify certain gaps and loopholes in the current legislation that might warrant review, alteration and inclusion in a legally binding Code of Conduct.

iii. *Annually evaluate the capacity and professionalism of operators*

This would be done through introduction of transparent lease and performance reviews through Conservation Associations or during multi-stakeholder quota setting meetings at regional level. Operators should be evaluated according to:

- a. The Code of Conduct and Best Practice
- b. Service, vehicles and facilities – according to (updated) ZTA standards
- c. Standards of management, reinvestment and resource protection – according to negotiated targets and TORs set out in the lease agreement. Operators should play a more central role in resource management and anti-poaching and the industry and the authority need to explore ways of facilitating this.

## **5. RESOURCING THE WILDLIFE AUTHORITY AND PROMOTING WILDLIFE-BASED LAND USES OUTSIDE OF THE PARKS ESTATE**

### **a. The challenge**

Zimbabwe was a pioneer in the development of wildlife-based land uses on both communal and private land. The innovative CAMPFIRE programme, designed to empower communities to benefit from legal wildlife use, provided the inspiration for the development of a number of other community conservation programmes elsewhere in Africa. On private land, legislative changes in the 1970's resulted in the devolution of user-rights over wildlife to land owners, which meant that wildlife became an asset that could be traded and sold. Although this conferred increased autonomy, user and management rights to land owners, abuses were mitigated by a system of peer review in the form of Intensive Conservation Area (ICA) Committees who could, in terms of the now repealed Natural Resources Act (replaced by the Environmental Management Act Chapter 20:27), stop hunting or abuse of natural resources by one or more of their members and if their intervention failed they could refer the matter to the then Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management to take appropriate action<sup>1</sup>. As a result, wildlife developed rapidly as a viable and competitive land use, from scenarios ranging from small game farms on unproductive sections of

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<sup>1</sup> There are equivalent mechanisms provided for in the EM-act and the Parks & Wildlife Management Act: details to be looked up and incorporated into recommendations.

Preliminary consultation of the Acts indicates that that "Conservation Committees" formed in terms of the Parks and Wildlife Management Act have been re-termed as "Environmental Committees" by the Environment Management Act but without substantial change to their standing or function.

agricultural farms, larger wildlife ranches in drier areas, to very large conservancies comprising a number of collaboratively managed wildlife ranches consolidated into large blocks.

By the late 1990s, Zimbabwe had at least 2.7 million hectares of wildlife ranches and more wildlife than the country had hosted for many decades. The Zimbabwean conservancies were internationally recognised conservation success stories. For example, with its original land area of 3442 km<sup>2</sup>, the Save Valley Conservancy in south east Zimbabwe, was the largest privately owned conservancy in the world and a critical rhino sanctuary. The world acclaimed Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) spans some 50,000 km<sup>2</sup> – slightly less in extent to the Parks & Wildlife Estate - and as such is of vital importance to wildlife conservation, tourism and community development. CAMPFIRE areas are all the more important in that, in many cases they form important geophysical and socioeconomic buffers to national parks and other PA's. Survey results showed that in 2001 CAMPFIRE Areas held 12 000 elephants and 14 000 buffalo (Child, 2004) and generated income for rural communities largely from hunting safaris.

Unfortunately, the performance of both the private wildlife ranching sector and CAMPFIRE has declined in recent years.

The private wildlife ranching industry (and associated hunting industry) was negatively impacted by the fast track land reform programme. The number and area of wildlife ranches is now a small fraction of what it was pre-2000 and there has been a major loss of wildlife through poaching and habitat encroachment. The wildlife ranching industry has also suffered from a loss of financial resources and expertise. Furthermore, the number of hunting days conducted on private land as well as the trade in live wild animals among wildlife ranchers has contracted significantly. Ongoing uncertainty concerning the status of some of the remaining conservancies is affecting the ability of those areas to generate income for management, so undermining both ecological and financial stability.

An additional challenge to the wildlife ranching industry was the introduction of Statutory Instrument (SI) 26 of 1998 which required land owners to apply for quotas from ZPWMA to hunt their own wildlife. That SI both conflicts with the primary wildlife act and significantly undermines the basis for the original success of the wildlife ranching industry in Zimbabwe. Arguably, SI 26 comprises an example of 'aborted devolution' of user rights over wildlife. The SI also arguably increases the Authority's financial and managerial responsibility for resource management and protection in the face of serious financial, manpower and capacity constraints while removing the flexibility of wildlife managers to implement appropriate adaptive management measures in response to climatic and ecological factors.

CAMPFIRE has suffered from inequitable distribution of the benefits derived from hunting and from a lack of management of wildlife and habitat. In addition, the financial and technical support that was provided to the CAMPFIRE programme during the 1990s and early 2000s has disappeared, adversely affecting its functionality. As a consequence of these constraints, wildlife populations are waning in many CAMPFIRE areas and communal wildlife lands are being gradually encroached. It is now the case that safari hunting in some CAMPFIRE areas is almost entirely dependent on the hunting of animals that temporarily leave or are purposely lured out of the sanctuary of adjacent protected areas – especially elephant.

There is a co-dependent relationship between the Wildlife Authority and the wildlife industry in the private and communal sectors and weakening of any one component impacts negatively on the

others. The private and communal wildlife sectors are dependent on strong and competent leadership, creation of an enabling environment and facilitation of the industry by the Authority, which in turn is dependent on a vibrant industry. At present all three sectors are under-resourced and handicapped by prevailing conditions and relationships.

#### **b. Proposed solutions**

There is a need to improve resourcing of the Wildlife Authority as well as promote wildlife-based land uses on both communal and private land.

#### **Proposed solutions for Resourcing of ZPWMA and State Wildlife Areas**

Steps to improve the wildlife ranching industry and CAMPFIRE would confer significant benefits to the hunting industry and emphasize the demonstrable links between hunting and conservation. A strong wildlife sector would be of significant benefit to ZPWMA.

Demonstrable commitment of the Authority to revitalising the industry and serving its conservation and social development objectives will also translate into much improved access to donor funding and private sector investment – both within parks and state hunting areas as well as in the private and communal sectors.

The workshop recommended that ZPWMA undertake internal assessment of the organisation's business model and pilot options that improve cost efficiencies, reduce liabilities and enhance revenue inflows. In this regard, co-management models that involve the Wildlife Authority, the private sector, NGOs and buffer communities in selected parks and depleted State hunting areas were put forward by the workshop as viable options to reduce the financial burden on ZPWMA and improve resource management and protection. This should be based on a detailed assessment of all protected areas; and an analysis of potential partnership models, their implementation modalities and cost and income projections.

#### **Proposed solutions for Communal Wildlife Areas**

- There is a need for a comprehensive review of CAMPFIRE in Zimbabwe and for a set of recommendations on how to improve its performance.
- There is a need to take cognizance of recommendations that have been made in the past concerning CAMPFIRE - such as concern over retention of the benefits at RDC versus a more devolved community level.
- There is a need for steps to ensure the effective management of land and wildlife in CAMPFIRE areas.
- Longer leases and more comprehensive terms of reference are required to stimulate meaningful investment into CAMPFIRE Areas.
- There is need for greater transparency and greater community awareness, direct participation and decision-making in CAMPFIRE enterprises.
- There is a need for efforts to attract funding and technical support for CAMPFIRE.

#### **Proposed solutions for Private Wildlife Areas**

- Consider steps to achieve stability in the wildlife ranching sector and resolve outstanding wildlife-based land reform issues.
- Clarify tenure over the remaining wildlife ranches and conservancies, retain existing capacity and investment, and attract additional expertise and funding.

- Review policy relating to wildlife ranching, and particularly Statutory Instrument 26.
- Provide extension support to wildlife ranchers and particularly new entrants into the industry.
- Encourage the development of new wildlife ranches and conservancies, particularly in natural regions IV and V but also in unproductive sections of land in natural regions I-III.
- Encourage to the development of private-public community partnerships (PPCPs) in the wildlife industry (e.g. extension of conservancies to include communal land, or PPCP management of community wildlife areas).
- Support the intensive breeding of high value wildlife species on small wildlife land holdings (with due consideration of the technical, financial and conservation challenges and issues that have been demonstrated by such practices especially in South Africa).
- Encourage trade in live wildlife within Zimbabwe, and permit the sale of wildlife to legitimate conservation projects in other countries.
- Cut red tape; rationalise, streamline and improve efficiency of the permit system.
- Seek ways to reduce the cumulative cost of compliance, taxes, levies and fees.

## **6. COORDINATED PUBLIC RELATIONS AND IMPROVED PUBLIC IMAGE BASED ON IMPROVED INDUSTRY PRACTICE AND PERFORMANCE**

### ***a. The challenge***

The public image of Zimbabwe's wildlife management and hunting industry has suffered as a result of the shortcomings detailed above. In addition, the hunting industry is coming under ever-increasing scrutiny and pressure from groups and individuals opposed to hunting. Social media has created an environment where opponents of the industry can quickly generate negative sentiment towards the industry by sharing photographs of hunted animals (and particularly people posing with hunted animals), and stories regarding unethical behaviour by hunters. This has potential to inflict massive reputational damage on individuals and the industry especially if peppered with half-truths and misinformation.

### **b. Proposed solutions**

The following solutions were proposed:

- i. Address the challenges associated with the industry that are outlined above. There are no shortcuts to achieving a positive public image, which will follow from good practice and there was a feeling among participants that attempts to propagandize the hunting industry in the absence of reforms would simply worsen the country's public image and credibility.  
Effective PR should focus on communication of positive changes (including evidence of good housekeeping and sanction / disciplinary action brought against malpractice) and reforms that are actually implemented within the industry and will be dependent upon:
  - Transparency & Accountability
  - Credible, well managed monitoring, data collection, recording and reporting.
  - Competent regulation and sanction of malpractice
  - Effective coordination, communication and team-work within the industry
  - Proactive marketing and public communication strategies tailored to the target audience and modalities of communication (print, media, social media, etc.)

- Proactive engagement and cooperation with trade partners and international conservation authorities
- ii. There is a need for hunting operators to take great care when engaging in social media, and arguably a case for the industry to outline guidelines for industry players to safeguard themselves and avoid bringing the industry and the country into disrepute.
- iii. There is a need for the conservation value of safari hunting in Zimbabwe to be effectively documented, quantified and communicated.
- iv. There is a need for the hunting industry (SOAZ and ZPHGA) to develop much greater central administrative capacity to enable the hunting industry to proactively deal with problems, to respond to problems when they occur, and to have a coordinated public relations strategy.

## **7. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE ISSUES**

### **a. The challenges**

There are a number of policies pertaining to hunting and wildlife as a land uses that pose challenges for the hunting industry. These include, *inter alia*:

- i. Short term hunting leases that discourage adequate investment in resource management.
- ii. The lack of policy frameworks for co-management/joint ventures between ZPWMA and the private/NGO sector.
- iii. The excessive burden of taxes, fees and levies on hunting operators that reduces the competitiveness of Zimbabwe's hunting product and reduces the ability of operators to reinvest in resource protection.
- iv. Policies which pose challenges for the development and functionality of wildlife as a land use on private and communal land:
  - e.g. uncertainty in the industry as to the status and contents of wildlife-based land reform policy is affecting investment
  - 'Aborted devolution' and contradiction of the primary wildlife act through Statutory Instrument 26 of 1998
- v. The lack of indemnification for professional guides and hunters in contact situations with poachers.
- vi. Lack of control and support in preventing re-zoning and human encroachment on wildlife land in state, private and communal sectors.
- vii. Review of the Authority's participation as an industry participant as well as being the regulator and whether this can be resolved through pragmatic mechanisms for alternative funding sources.

Some of the above challenges require policy intervention at Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate level. Consequently, they were not factored into the agreed short term work plan, below.

## SHORT TERM WORK PLAN FOR INDUSTRY REFORM

Table 1 below shows a detailed work plan developed by the workshop.

The workshop recommended the established of a Steering Committee (Ethics & Coordination Committee or ECC) that would oversee the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the work plan.

The Committee's specific TOR are to:

- a) Ensure that all components of the work plan are implemented, monitored and reported upon;
- b) Preside over compliance to the Code of Conduct by operators.
- c) Coordinate other functions within the industry – such as data collection & management, reporting, quota setting, funding, public relations, advocacy, etc.

The immediate next steps for this initiative are:

- i. ZPWMA will write to relevant organizations inviting them to nominate their representatives on the Steering Committee. The members will be drawn from the following entities: ZPWMA, CAMPFIRE Association, SOAZ, ZPHGA, ZHA, ZTA, WPA and ZRP ; and,
- ii. Convene the first meeting of the Steering Committee.  
The meeting will:
  - a. Scope the work of the Committee and agree on its operational modalities.
  - b. Adapt the suggested work-plan below to ensure that all the issues and recommendations outlined above are addressed in as practical and timeous manner possible.

**TABLE 1: WORK PLAN**

ACTIVITY	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	PARTICIPANTS
1. Participatory quota setting					
1.1 Strengthen data management capability within the industry.	X				Steering committee
1.2 Adopt a science based participatory quota setting approach. Developed species-specific sustainable hunting protocols for the key species (elephants, buffalo, leopard as well as the existing protocols for lion)		X	X		ZPWMA
1.3 Place updated information on the national annual quota in the public domain			X		ZPWMA & Steering committee
1.4 Incorporate ration hunts into the overall species off-take quota & stop quota transfers.			X		ZPWMA
1.5 Adopt a block based allocation of wildlife quotas on smaller properties & conservancies			X		ZPWMA
1.6 Age and measure the trophy of key species for quota determination and monitoring		X	X		ZPWMA, ZPHGA & relevant NGOS
2. Establish & maintain scientifically sound information base					
2.1 Develop guidelines & adopt standardized methodologies for quota setting.	X				ZPWMA & steering Committee

2.2 Carry out regular ground counts & aerial surveys	X	X	X	X	ZPWMA & the AA
2.3 Design & populate standardized return forms with key parameter information.		X			ZPWMA, Steering Committee & NGOs
2.4 Centrally analyse wildlife databases and readily avail the information to various users through annual reports.	X	X	X	X	ZPWMA, RBZ & Steering Committee
<b>3. IMPROVED MANAGEMENT, CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF THE HUNTED RESOURCE</b>					
3.1 Review leases	X	X			Steering committee
3.2 Review roles and responsibilities of operators & land authorities			X		Regional stakeholders
3.3 Review proposals to encourage active resource management and protection in wildlife areas.	X				Steering Committee
<b>4. BEST PRACTICE HUNTING</b>					
4.1 Establish Ethics & Coordination Committee & terms of ref.	X				Steering Committee
4.2 Review and validate the Code of Conduct & best practice document & circulate to industry & the public	X	X			Steering committee
4.3 Annual evaluation of capacity and professionalism operators			X		Regional stakeholders
<b>5. RESOURCING THE WILDLIFE AUTHORITY AND PROMOTING WILDLIFE-BASED LAND USES OUTSIDE OF THE PARKS ESTATE</b>					
5.1 Assess ZPWMA's business model & pilot improved variations		X	X	X	ZPWMA
5.2 Solicit co-management partners, including operators of good standing and with requisite funding and expertise for rehabilitation and management of Protected Areas	X				ZPWMA
5.3 Resolve uncertainty and instability on conservancies and remaining wildlife ranches					MEWC
5.4 Support the revival of the private wildlife sector & establish a wildlife development fund			X	X	Steering committee & WET
5.5 Review CAMPFIRE & identify improved models for piloting			X	X	Relevant stakeholders
5.6 Pilot the intensive breeding of high value wildlife species				X	ZPWMA & WPA
<b>6. IMPROVED PUBLIC RELATIONS &amp; IMAGE</b>					
Improve the management of the hunting industry in accordance with all recommendations detailed in the document above					Steering Committee
6.1 Implement a robust evidence based communication strategy	X	X	X	X	Steering committee
6.2 Urgently respond to issues raised by the US Fish and Wildlife Service to facilitate the lifting of the import ban and to other similar future requests	X				ZPWMA, Steering Committee
6.3 Stop commercial ration hunts		X	X	X	ZPWMA
<b>7. POLICY REVIEW</b>					
SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY REVIEW TO MEWC / GOZ					Steering Committee via ZPWMA

\*Q1 to start in July 2015

## ANNEX 1: SLIDES FROM INVITED PRESENTATIONS

The workshop began with a session of seven invited presentations as set out below.

### 1. PRESENTATION 1: BACKGROUND TO THE WORKSHOP ON TROPHY HUNTING IN ZIMBABWE: (G. MATIPANO, ZPWMA)

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BACKGROUND TO THE WORKSHOP ON TROPHY HUNTING IN ZIMBABWE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">MANDEL TRAINING CENTER, HARARE 22-23TH JUNE 2015</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G. Matipano ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BACKGROUND</b></p> <p><b>Trophy hunting</b> is defined as a specific and selective legal form of wildlife use that involves payment for a hunting experience and the acquisition of a trophy by the hunter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="https://www.savetherhino.org/assets/0001/7279/What_is_trophy_hunting.pdf">https://www.savetherhino.org/assets/0001/7279/What_is_trophy_hunting.pdf</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sport hunting Tourist hunting Safari hunting Recreational hunting</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NUMBERS AND DISTRIBUTION OF HUNTING AREAS (gazetted forest areas not given here)</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">PROVINCES</th> <th rowspan="2">PRIVATE LAND</th> <th colspan="2">PARKS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL</th> <th>CONCESSION AREA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mash West</td> <td>76</td> <td>16</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Midlands</td> <td>10</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mash East &amp; Central</td> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mat South</td> <td>214</td> <td>44</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mat North</td> <td>90</td> <td></td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Masvingo</td> <td>102</td> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Totals</b></td> <td><b>497</b></td> <td><b>*71</b></td> <td><b>26</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	PROVINCES	PRIVATE LAND	PARKS		RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL	CONCESSION AREA	Mash West	76	16	12	Midlands	10	4	3	Mash East & Central	5	1		Mat South	214	44	1	Mat North	90		9	Masvingo	102	6	1	<b>Totals</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>*71</b>	<b>26</b>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>QUESTIONS</b></p> <p>Do we see and think the same about trophy hunting?</p> <p>Do we believe in the same philosophy with respect to trophy hunting?</p> <p>Is trophy hunting one of the most controversial issues in the field of biodiversity conservation?</p> <p>Can trophy hunting ever be a useful tool in the conservationist's toolbox?</p> <p>Given the current poaching levels in Africa, should sport hunting of elephants and other species be allowed at all?</p> <p>Is trophy hunting significantly contributing to the economic development of local communities and of the country?</p> <p>Is hunting good or bad?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WHILE SOME SEE BENEFITS FROM TROPHY HUNTING</b></p> <p><b>Conservation:</b> the fees paid by tourists pays for wildlife conservation, create an incentive to protect natural habitats, boost tourism, prevent poaching and control numbers. Caution: A new study of trophy-hunted cats by Palazy et (2011) concludes that—paradoxically—as protection increases for a threatened species, so does hunting. The finding suggests trophy hunters are over-exploiting the rare cats just when their populations can least take the pressure.-----,</p> <p><b>Expansion of wildlife space:</b> Land owners need to get a benefit from having wildlife on their land otherwise the land is often used for agriculture or built upon leaving very little space for wildlife to live.</p> <p><b>Economic benefits:</b> food, employment, foreign currency, related economic developments-transport and communication, hospitality and tourism industries</p> <p><b>Recreational values: spiritual upliftment.</b> Many of those avid hunters that promote it as a sport claim that it is a fun activity and enjoy the skill of it. Hunting is considered to be a pastime and a fun hobby for many different people of all ages and from all parts of the world. It does not seem to be an activity that will be going away any time soon.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OTHERS ARE AGAINST TROPHY HUNTING</b></p> <p><b>Animals have a right to live,</b> sport hunting is a cruel blood sport.</p> <p><b>Live animal has more value</b> than dead animal= during its life one elephant fetches \$1million vs up to \$20 000 from hunt, a male lion fetches \$500 000 vs up to \$20 000 from its hunt. Kenya, the only African country where trophy-hunting is completely outlawed, enjoys a vibrant safari industry, worth nearly \$1 billion to the annual economy. Beginning this year, Botswana has banned hunting and has earned over \$1000 000 million from eco-tourism.</p> <p><b>Viable alternative ways</b> to raise funds for conservation, be innovative, think outside the box.</p>																																		

## ARTICLE (extract)

<http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2014/05/06/controversy-swirls-around-the-recent-u-s-suspension-of-sport-hunted-elephant-trophies/>

Anthony Kaschula is a fourth generation Zimbabwean who now works as a professional photographic safari guide and owns *Gonarezhou Bush Camps*. He **supports the FWS suspension of import of elephant trophies from Zimbabwe** because he worries that the hunting system in his country is **mismanaged and “unsustainable.”**

In the past, **sport hunting of elephants within Zimbabwe’s national parks** has been **illegal**, except for a loophole that allows park officials to hunt elephants for meat. Recently, according to Kaschula, park leaders have been **selling these “ration” hunts** to professional hunters, and **“the guidelines are being transgressed”—including that trophy quality elephants are being hunted and there are reports of these trophies being exported, which is illegal.** Kaschula says some hunters are also **luring the elephants outside parks** into the surrounding buffer zones or villages, where hunting is allowed. “Hunters might put out artificial water sources,” Kaschula says. Or hunters, knowing that an elephant might eat from a village maize crop, will wait nearby with spotlights to kill the animal. How would hunters even know an **elephant is eating the crops**? Kaschula: “The hunters **give villagers cell phones** and say, ‘Here, call me when an elephant is near.’”

**Is this still sport hunting?**

**Operators say they are failing to market the allocated quota because of some of the issues raised above.**

**Does trophy hunting then have a future?**

**True, correct, right? The workshop will inform us.**

## EVEN COUNTRIES ARE DIVIDED

**Trophy hunting is legally permitted** both consumptive and non-consumptive are carried out, e.g. Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa. Conservation philosophy sustainable utilization

**Trophy hunting is legally banned**, only eco-tourism is practiced, e.g. Kenya, Botswana.

**Country oscillating** between trophy hunting and eco-tourism or both, e.g. Zambia.

## WE NOW HAVE AN IDEA ABOUT THE BACKGROUND

For Zimbabwe as a country, it does not pay to recoil.

It is important therefore for the country to self introspect in order to move forward.

It is not time hide from a storm, but learn to dance in the storm.

It is not about a dance- but the dance (strategy).

The workshop will identify and articulate our **real primary problems** (true, correct, right, philosophy, belief, important)

The workshop will define the direction to go and how to go there in terms of policy recommendations, in terms of strategy recommendations, proposed legislation amendments, operational – Government, Parks Board and ZPWMA, Wildlife producers and the hunting industry at large, CAMPFIRE districts and communities.

## WORKSHOP OUTPUTS

Workshop proceedings

Working document-Action plan

Thank you

2. CONTEMPORARY ISSUES FACING THE HUNTING INDUSTRY IN ZIMBABWE:  
(G.H. NYAGUSE, ZPWMA)

<p>Contemporary Issues Facing The Hunting Industry In Zimbabwe by G.H Nyaguse</p> 	<p>Overview of Presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quota setting</li><li>• Challenges Faced in Quota setting</li><li>• Hunting Bans</li><li>• Effects of Bans</li><li>• Problem Animal Control</li><li>• Way forward</li></ul> 	<p>Quota setting in Zimbabwe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Scientifically determined system of harvesting animals from a population without damaging the biological proliferation of that population</li><li>• All sport hunting in Zimbabwe is by means of a quota issued by the authority</li><li>• Quotas are set in participation with the stakeholders using population estimates, off take data, trophy quality and general wildlife management strategies.</li></ul> 
<p>Challenges in quota setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Some Quota applications and proposals are driven by financial incentive rather than scientific empirical evidence</li><li>• Population estimates are inflated to justify higher off-takes proposals</li></ul> 	<p>Challenges in quota setting continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lack of technical capacity to manage wildlife on some of the properties</li><li>• High numbers animals on quotas as compared to off take as some proposals are more for marketing purposes (e.g. leopard)</li><li>• Resource constraints</li></ul> 	<p>Challenges in quota setting continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hunting areas have become more <b>fragmented and smaller</b> but the individual owners still apply for the same species.</li></ul> 

### Fixed And Optional quota

- In the Parks Estate there are two classes on the quota
  - Fixed quota
  - Optional quota



### Hunting Bans

- Some countries like the US have placed bans on the importation of hunted trophies from Zimbabwe.
- The EU and Australia are now imposing stricter domestic measures on trophies.
- Additional requirements include import permits on trophies.
- List of countries and number of species may increase



### Socio-Economic Impacts of the Ban on Conservation

- Hunting generates sustainable socio economic incentives for conservation.
  - Less funding going to rural communities who live with the wildlife
  - Less funding available for conservation programmes
  - Collapse of downstream industries like taxidermy.



### Socio-Economic Impacts of the Ban on Conservation

- Hunting also assists in the antipoaching efforts as there will be presence on the ground which deters poachers
- Non hunting does not mean the populations will increase



### Problem Animal Control

- There is anecdotal evidence that the PAC is being abused
- In 2014 over 50 elephants were taken on PAC
- PAC adds to the off take of wildlife including those that are poached.



### Way Forward

- There is need to come up with **species specific minimum standards** for trophy hunting.
- There is need to come up with **hunting blocks** for species with large home ranges
- There is need to encourage land owners to engage in wildlife monitoring
- Continued Engagement of importing countries to dialogue



### Way Forward continued

- There is need to enforce best practice in the management of the hunting industry
- The Authority is in the process of Reviewing its Fixed /Optional quota model in light of the challenges facing the industry
- Come up with enforceable protocols that do not compromise the integrity of the hunting industry
- 2016 Quotas will be based on Aerial survey results and property assessments



THANK YOU



### 3. PRESENTATION 3: THE HUNTING INDUSTRY TURN-AROUND: (L. MULLER, SOAZ / ZPHGA)



**SOAZ/ ZPGHA**

'THE HUNTING INDUSTRY TURNAROUND'  
STRATEGIC WORKSHOP  
JUNE 2015

### CONCERN FOR OUR INDUSTRY

- April ZPWMA asked for urgent input in Hunting turnaround concerns. Important to note that ZPWMA asked for this workshop.
- Overwhelming response from Consumptive and Non Consumptive Members and Non Members alike.
- ZPHGA 2014 AGM Agenda – Future of Hunting
- “Lobby for changes in Industry” 98% Yes

### WHY IS THERE CONCERN?

1. Loss of areas / wildlife / hunting days
2. Increase in complaints
  - a) Clients
  - b) Operators
  - c) Landowners
  - d) Neighbours
  - e) Photographic sector
  - f) PH's
  - g) PG's
3. Loss of Value / Zimbabwe reputation
4. Outside influences

**SYMPTOMS NOT THE CAUSE**

#### 1. LOSS OF AREAS / WILDLIFE/ HUNTING DAYS

DAYS LOST IN PAST 10 YEARS IN ZPWMA AREAS				DAYS LOST	AREAS REMAINING	
AREA	DAYS	OPERATOR				
1	Doma	220	NONE	1968	1	Chewore N
2	Chewore (N/S)	460	ZIM		2	Chewore S
3	Deka Tail	80	ZIM		3	Sapi
4	Makuti Pool	50	ZIM		4	Rifa
5	Charara	150	ZIM		5	Makuti
<b>Total</b>			<b>960</b>		6	Makuti Pool
<b>AREAS RUN BY ZPWMA</b>						
AREA	DAYS	OPERATOR				
1	Matetsi 2	200	ZPWMA/SA		7	Charara
2	Matetsi 4	100	ZPWMA/?		8	Matetsi 1
3	Matetsi 5	200	ZPWMA		9	Matetsi 2
4	Makuti Saf A	400	ZPWMA/SA		10	Matetsi 3
			<b>900</b>		11	Matetsi 4
<b>AREAS AUCTIONED BY ZPWMA</b>						
AREA	PAST	CURRENT				
1	Tuli	160	178	actually sold	12	Matetsi 5
2	Sapi	280	112	actually sold	13	Matetsi 6
3	Chirisa	720	28	actually sold	14	Deka Pool
4	Chete	250	84	actually sold	15	Deka Tail
<b>Total</b>			<b>1410</b>	<b>402</b>	16	Sengwa Research
				<b>1008</b>	17	Tuli
					18	Nyakasanga
					19	Dande North

### RDC

1. DATA FOR NO 1-5,11 FROM PREVIOUS AND CURRENT OPERATORS
2. NO 6-10 CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE FROM OPERATORS
3. 12-21 NOT AVAILABLE

RDC		
AREAS	DAYS	
1	Mkwishi	500
2	Mzarabani	90
3	Dande N, S, E	250
4	Charara Com	200
5	Omay N & S	1000
6	Sengwa	
7	Binga	
8	Lusulu	
9	Gokwe N	
10	Gokwe S	1200
11	Beitbridge	50
12	Gach Gache	
13	Tsholotsho N	
14	Tsholotsho S	
15	Plumtree Communal	
16	Hwange	
17	Senkwe 1	
18	Senkwe 2	
19	Malapati	
20	Mahenya	
21	Navasha	
<b>Total</b>		<b>3290</b>

- 525 clients lost p. year
- WHERE WILL WE BE IN 10 YEARS IF THIS TREND CONTINUES?

Forestry / Conservancies / Private		Days
1	Forestry	?
2	BVC	1200
3	SAVE	1800
4	MBRC	150
5	Gwaai	?
6	Matetsi ECA	?
7	Nuanetsi	400
8	Chiredzi	?
9	Other	?

TOTAL DAYS LOST	
ZPWMA	1968
RDC	3290
FORESTRY	?
PRIVATE	?
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>5258</b>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2. Increase in complaints</b> (Clients; Operators; Photographic Sector; Landowners; PH's; PG's)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failed Hunts</li> <li>Fraud</li> <li>Mis-representation</li> <li>No Trophies Exported</li> <li>Unrealistic quotas</li> <li>High Fixed quotas</li> <li>Unethical Behaviour</li> <li>Boundary hunting</li> <li>Transfer of quotas</li> <li>Pressures of Industry</li> <li>Lack of interest in areas</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3. Loss of Value</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncompetitive to region</li> <li>Permits, fees, levies, VAT, quotas</li> <li>Marginal destination</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4. Outside Factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elephant Ban</li> <li>Lion (Is it next)</li> <li>Relentless anti-hunting lobby</li> <li>Social Media</li> </ul> <p><b>Symptoms not the Cause</b></p>				
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WHAT ARE THE CAUSES IDENTIFIED?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clients</li> <li>Quotas</li> <li>Leases</li> <li>Fees</li> <li>Is Parks a player or a regulator?</li> <li>Law</li> <li>Poaching</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1). CLIENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less Time</li> <li>More demanding/Pressure</li> <li>Expect results</li> <li>Social Media</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapt</li> <li>Educate</li> <li>Manage</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2.) QUOTAS</b></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>CAUSES</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>SYMPTOMS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsustainable quotas</li> <li>Disproportionate Fixed quotas</li> <li>No consideration for poached/ration/celebration animals on quota</li> <li>Lack of Record keeping and Statistics or game surveys</li> <li>SI 26 (Amen) 1998</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unethical behaviour</li> <li>Failed hunts</li> <li>Fraud</li> <li>Transfer of Quota</li> <li>Decline in game populations</li> <li>Loss of Interest in areas</li> <li>Lack of flexibility</li> <li>Interference with landowners</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>CAUSES</u>	<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unsustainable quotas</li> <li>Disproportionate Fixed quotas</li> <li>No consideration for poached/ration/celebration animals on quota</li> <li>Lack of Record keeping and Statistics or game surveys</li> <li>SI 26 (Amen) 1998</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unethical behaviour</li> <li>Failed hunts</li> <li>Fraud</li> <li>Transfer of Quota</li> <li>Decline in game populations</li> <li>Loss of Interest in areas</li> <li>Lack of flexibility</li> <li>Interference with landowners</li> </ul>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quota recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reasonable and scientifically defensible fixed quotas.</li> <li>NO ration hunting of any description in any Parks estate. Ration hunting has become a quota on top of a quota and has placed enormous strain on game populations.</li> <li>Scientifically calculated quotas backed up with game counts. All quotas must be included in this calculation e.g. sport hunting, poached animals, ration and national celebrations.</li> <li>NO quota transfer between areas. What is the point of a quota for an area if you can transfer that quota to another area?</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quota recommendations Cont.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Game counts prior to area auctions on stagnant areas and data released</li> <li>Game counts every x amount of years</li> <li>Record keeping on trophies</li> <li>Address Statutory Instrument 26 of 1998</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3) LEASES &amp; INCENTIVES</b></p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Causes</u></th> <th style="text-align: left;"><u>Symptoms and effects</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Year term with 5 year rollover on Parks Estate</li> <li>RDC varies and no consistency 5-9 YRS</li> <li>40 years to grow an elephant, 6 years to grow a lion and a leopard and 8 years to grow a buffalo. NO NATURAL INCENTIVE for any outfitter to look after their concession.</li> <li>Bad or inexperienced lease holders</li> <li>Zero incentives for restocking and rehabilitation of concessions for e.g. doing away with all charges for translocation of game etc....</li> <li>Changing of goal posts on lease on renewal</li> <li>Short notice periods on auctions</li> </ul> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of area investment</li> <li>Mis-management</li> <li>Game collapse</li> <li>Payment issues</li> <li>Loss of return</li> <li>Lack of quality operators at auctions</li> <li>Lack of interest in areas</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Causes</u>	<u>Symptoms and effects</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Year term with 5 year rollover on Parks Estate</li> <li>RDC varies and no consistency 5-9 YRS</li> <li>40 years to grow an elephant, 6 years to grow a lion and a leopard and 8 years to grow a buffalo. NO NATURAL INCENTIVE for any outfitter to look after their concession.</li> <li>Bad or inexperienced lease holders</li> <li>Zero incentives for restocking and rehabilitation of concessions for e.g. doing away with all charges for translocation of game etc....</li> <li>Changing of goal posts on lease on renewal</li> <li>Short notice periods on auctions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of area investment</li> <li>Mis-management</li> <li>Game collapse</li> <li>Payment issues</li> <li>Loss of return</li> <li>Lack of quality operators at auctions</li> <li>Lack of interest in areas</li> </ul>
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## Lease Recommendations

- Long term, to allow investment for the future. (25yrs)
- Some areas are so depleted the lease holder will take 10-20 years to begin to recover the investment
- Leases must be structured to have a management component in them and then must be performance specific, including infrastructure, anti-poaching, etc.
- Lease Management audit
- Parks will assume more of an overseeing role, plus law enforcement. Rangers role? Who does what?
- Leases should be by qualified auction and all prospective bidders must be vetted, have a proven track record, proven resources to manage the concession, and be Zimbabweans.
- Bad operators to be removed faster
- Incentives e.g. easy and no cost translocation of game from area to area.
- Incentives in the lease e.g. Live sales profit sharing.

## 4) FEES.

- Zimbabwe has slipped from a competitive, high value, high quality destination to an expensive, low value, low quality destination.
- 2015 is an interesting year in that globally hunting bookings are down, BUT the top quality, competitively priced hunts are still selling.
- Neighbours Zambia, Mozambique, RSA, Namibia now offers cheaper or better VALUE hunts than Zimbabwe does.

Below are fees that are collectively crippling the hunting industry:

- Fixed quotas fees.
- High trophy fees (especially buffalo)
- Concession fees
- Live game translocation 2%.
- 15% VAT on accommodation for foreign clients
- ZTA annual operator's licence \$1,500
- ZTA camp licence fee \$300
- 2% trophy fees to ZPWMA
- 2% total daily rates to ZTA
- 2% trophy fees to ZTA
- \$ 200 export permit renewal fee even though the initial 2% is only \$ 50.
- \$400 hunting permit on private land per annum or \$250 on state land for management quota
- Special Hunting permits \$1500 Leopard with Hounds; Bow , Handgun, Backpack hunt etc. (per property)
- Ranger on Special permit hunts \$50 p. day
- Airstrip annual inspection fee \$500 (some operators use 2 or 3 airstrips)
- Potraz licence \$390 per annum
- Zinwa levies
- Rural District Council levies @ \$0.20 per hectare
- Rural District Council camp levy \$1,200 per annum
- Wages levies – NEC, NSSA, Zimdef, PAYE , PENSION and Aids levy

### RECOMMENDATION:

- Look long and hard at all these fees and see what can be done to make Zimbabwe more competitive again.

## 5) PLAYER or a REGULATOR?

- Is ZPWMA a player or a regulator? It simply does not work that Parks can be the biggest operator in the country and at the same time referee the private players. This system does not work for any industry, any place on earth.
- Industry also notes with concern the plethora or substandard foreign operator's / "agents" that are contracted by ZPWMA to hunt. As industry we receive numerous complaints against these people.

### Recommendations:

- That Parks revert to their original mandated role as the custodian of wildlife, and refrain from trying to compete with their own customers.
- That Parks give local operator's in good standing the opportunity to bid/ tender ahead of foreigners for opportunities.
- That Parks acknowledge that it is better for the National economy to have a local operator – how does it benefit Zimbabwe to have a South African come and hunt in Zimbabwe where the only thing that he may buy in Zimbabwe is a some fuel and a packet of chips?

## 6) THE LAW

### Statutory Instrument 26 of 1998

Was an amendment in 1998 with a view to achieving additional controls by the state over:

1. Hunting and non hunting safaris on various categories of land
2. Wildlife and fish on all land
3. "Trophy dealers" to include taxidermists
4. Ivory
5. Fixing fees for various operations

## What have the results been?

- Removed the right to manage and benefit from wildlife on private land
- Permits selective and non-transparent discrimination against any landowner as a punitive measure
- Has prohibitive costs - More fees, paperwork and delays with 0 benefit to anyone- private land
- Very little flexibility on Private Land
- Slow wildlife producers trade

## 6) RECOMMENDATIONS

- Address Statutory Instrument SI 26 of 1998
- Zero interference on high fenced private land

## 7) POACHING

### Causes

- Funding
- Lack of operator involvement
- No indemnity on PH/PG and operator staff

### Symptoms

- All time high poaching
- Low morale
- Reluctance to engage with poachers

### Recommendations

- That all stakeholders continue ramping up and intensifying anti poaching efforts. All parties need to show greater and greater COMMITMENT.
- Relook at operators role in anti-poaching
- Relook at community benefit on boundaries (Parks Estate)
- Indemnify PH's as they are already tested by ZPWMA

## What IS and what is NOT working?

### a. What is working?

- Private conservancies e.g. Buby, Save.
- Public/ Private Partnerships e.g. Umfurudzi.
- Government to Government e.g. Gonerezhou National Park.
- Communal conservancies e.g. Omay (Nyaminyami) and Dande (Mbire).
- In RSA and Namibia – private investment all in intensive management
- Intensive game breeding

### b. What is not working?

- Chirisa, Chete, Sapi, Mkwishi, Gokwe S, Charara S, Doma, Hartley A and Hartley B
- Basically some areas are limping along BUT should be MUCH more productive.
- Present regulations and forms of governance.
- Anti-poaching

### Recommendation:

- *Simply go with what IS working – this should be a nationwide directive. We need to go with intensive management with proper incentives and investment.*

#### 4. PRESENTATION 4: HUNTING & CAMPFIRE: (C. JONGA, CAMPFIRE ASSOCIATION)

**WORKSHOP ON THE FUTURE OF SPORT HUNTING IN ZIMBABWE**

HUNTING AND CAMPFIRE

Presentation by

**Charles Jonga**  
CAMPFIRE Association

22-23 June 2015  
Mandel Training Centre, Harare

**THREE PHASES OF CAMPFIRE 1989-2015**

**Phase I 1989-1994:** (\$10m) The initiation and improvement of safari hunting with major districts granted AA by 1995. CAMPFIRE Collaborative Group (CCG) support.

**Phase II 1994-2003:** (\$30m) The capture of other natural resources, like timber, sand, fishing, etc., usually by RDCs rather than communities. Zimbabwe Sun Hotels also initiated development of high-end tourism facilities in Nyaminyami and Chipinge in the early 1990s - 12 lodges in operation in communal areas by 1999. The use of small grants for eco-tourism, crafts, and NRM development. Investments in the production of other natural resource products (e.g. fish in Beitbridge, Mwenezi); mopane worms in Bullilima, Mangwe and Gwanda; honey in Binga, Kusile, Mutoko, Nyanga) and many other products.

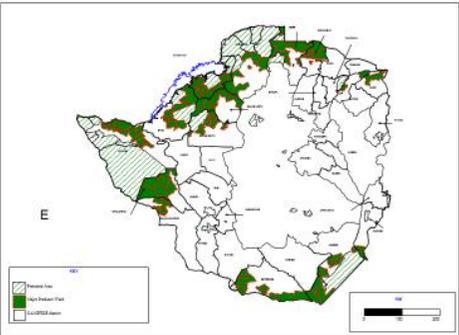
**Phase III 2003-2007:** Cessation of major funding and NGO support coincided with larger macro level policy changes in Zimbabwe after 2000 and subsequent adverse socio-economic conditions. Collapse of financial and technical (CCG) support.

**Phase IV 2007-present:** Hyper-inflation, and subsequent loss of income from hunting up to 2008. Revision of CAMPFIRE revenue sharing guidelines, direct payment system, and standard hunting contracts. Rise in illegal wildlife trafficking, and US Ivory ban. Review of CAMPFIRE initiated.

**BACKGROUND TO CAMPFIRE**

- Land area under CAMPFIRE 50,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- Average size of wild land 3,300 km<sup>2</sup>
- No of CAMPFIRE Districts 58
- No of wildlife districts 28
- No of Safari Operators 33
- No of Photographic safaris 10
- No of beneficiaries 120 wards  
777,000 households

**BACKGROUND TO CAMPFIRE**



CAMPFIRE protects 50,000km<sup>2</sup> or 12.7 % of land in Zimbabwe

**CAMPFIRE PROJECTS PER DISTRICT**

District	Revenue*	NR Activities	CAMPFIRE Sponsored Non Hunting Projects
Beitbridge	2	Hunting, Fishing, Crafts	Mazmani Craft Centre Zweve Dam Fisheries
Bhinda	1	Tourism	Paradise Pools Day Centre & Camping Site
Binga	3	Hunting, Fishing, Tourism, Crafts	Mwari Cultural Village, Samuloba Fishing Camp Fencing
Buli	1	Hunting	
Buzura	1	Tourism, Crafts	Matendera Hills Day Centre
Bullilima & Mangwe	2	Hunting, Tourism, Mopane worms	Amacmbi Harvesting & Management Water Canal & Camping Site
Chimanimani	1	Tourism, Fishing	Vimbis Lodge, ornithology, Mhalwe Fisheries
Chipinge	2	Hunting, Tourism	Maherwe Veld Fire Management
Chiredzi	1	Hunting	Chiredzi Veld Fire Management
Chiranhamba	1	Beekeeping	Community Beekeeping
Gokwe North	3	Hunting, Tourism	Gandawari Falls Campsite Gokwe North Veld Fire Management
Gokwe South	2	Hunting	Jahana Zebra Watering
Koromonoi	1	Tourism, Crafts	Ngomakurira Hills Day Centre
Gwanda	1	Hunting, Tourism	Doddeburn/Manyole Ranch Thuli Kusile Wildlife Management
Hurungwe	3	Hunting, Tourism	Sanyati Lodge Rangwe Fencing
Hwange	2	Hunting, Tourism, Fishing, Crafts	Chesya Fishing Camps
Harare	1	Tourism, Beekeeping	Wedza Mountain Beekeeping
Kusile	1	Hunting, Beekeeping, Timber Logging, Crafts	7 Ward Beekeeping Projects
Malonde	1	Hunting	3 Wildlife based land reform projects

\*Annual Revenue:  
1 = less than US\$10,000 p/a,  
2 = US\$10,000-99,000 p/a  
3 = more than US\$100,000 p/a.

**CAMPFIRE PROJECTS PER DISTRICT**

District	Revenue*	Activities	CAMPFIRE Sponsored Non Hunting Projects
Marondera	1	Hunting, Fishing	1 Wildlife based land reform project
Matobo	1	Hunting, Tourism, Crafts	CJ Rhodes Cultural Village, Ntunjambili Cave Day Centre
Mbire	3	Hunting, Tourism	Kanunga, Masoko, Mkanga Camps
Mazowe	1	Tourism, Fishing	Banje Mountain Camping Mweene Dam Fisheries
Mudiri, Rushinga, UMP	1	Hunting, Tourism	Nyatana Wilderness Management
Mutasa	1	Beekeeping	Ruynji Beekeeping
Mutoko	1	Beekeeping	Munoko Beekeeping
Muzarabani	2	Hunting, Tourism	Mauradona Wilderness Camp
Mwenezi	1	Fishing	Mahyuchi Dam Fisheries
Nkayi	1	Hunting, Crafts	Kemikwerth Water Provision
Nyaminyami	3	Hunting, Tourism	Institutional capacity building
Nyanga	1	Tourism, Trout Fishing	Gairai Lodges and Campsites Pfura Mountains Day Centre Mukurupahari Bamboo Crafts
Pfura	1	Tourism, Crafts	
Tongogara	1	Beekeeping	Svika Beekeeping
Tsholotho	1	Hunting, Tourism, Timber Logging, Crafts	Gariya dam canal rehabilitation
Umguza	1	Hunting, Tourism, Timber Logging	Igosi Water Project Umguza Woodlot
UMP Zvataids	1	Hunting, Tourism, Beekeeping	Muda Conservancy UMP Beekeeping, Sunungulai Camp Embozen Lodges
Umzingwane	1	Tourism, Crafts	Mtshaberi Cultural Village, Lumeme Falls, Diana's Pools

\*Annual Revenue:  
1 = less than US\$10,000 p/a,  
2 = US\$10,000-99,000 p/a  
3 = more than US\$100,000 p/a.

**PRIVATE SECTOR TOURISM INVESTMENTS ON COMMUNAL LAND**

District	Name of Facility
Chipinge	Chilo/Mahenye Safari Lodges
Binga	Masumu River Lodge
Hurungwe	Sanyati Bridge Camp
Hwange	Gorges River Lodge
Muzarabani	Varden Safaris
Nyaminyami	Bumi Hills Elephant point Gache Gache Lodge Tiger Bay
Umzingwane	Embizeni Lodges

**IS CAMPFIRE ONLY ABOUT WILDLIFE AND HUNTING?**

CAMPFIRE focuses on wildlife, tourism, rafting/river use, woodlands, water, fisheries, grazing resources, grasslands, crocodile egg collection, sand extraction, sale of natural products (amacimbi, mazhanje, masau), crafts, and can potentially derive more community benefits from REDD+ projects in Communal areas.

Wildlife utilisation has been the main focus as it produces the most value. Meat production and the capture and live sales of game could be other sources of wildlife revenue, but they have produced little.

**Background to CAMPFIRE and Wildlife Conservation in Zimbabwe**

The CAMPFIRE model (for wildlife management purposes) focuses on two main criteria:

- Voluntary interest in participation by communities and their Rural District Councils (RDCs),
- Presence of wildlife populations capable of producing sustainable and economically significant revenues.
- Benefit sharing for local communities based on:
  - The number of animals harvested within a local community's area each hunting season.
  - The extent of wildlife habitat present within a local community's area annually

**HUNTING QUOTAS, CONFLICT AND PAC**

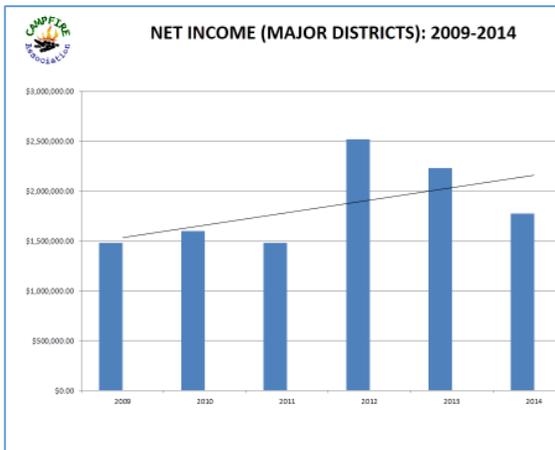
RDC	Approved Elephant Quota 2014	Number of human and elephant conflict cases 2013	Number of human and elephant conflict cases 2014	Number of PAC elephant 2014
Beitbridge	12	42	144	9
Binga	14	40	73	5
Bulilima	10	30	41	10
Chipinge	10	1	4	0
Chiredzi	25	20	35	4
Gokwe North	5	3	1	3
Hwange	15	129	152	29
Hurungwe	14	4	7	2
Matobo	4	0	1	1
Mbire	15	3	2	3
Nyaminyami	24	106	93	7
Tsholotsho	24	34	49	18
<b>Totals</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>91</b>

**HUMAN AND ELEPHANT CONFLICT 2013**

District	Incidences of Human and Elephant Conflict
Mudzi	14 Families in 3 wards affected, 10 hectares of crops destroyed
Tsholotsho	45 families affected in 11 wards, 40 hectares of crops destroyed
Hwange	19 wards affected, especially Chidobe, Kacheti, Chikandakubi, Silewu, Makwandara and Mabale Wards, 50 hectares destroyed
Bulilima	13 wards affected, especially Makhulela and Madlambudzi Wards, over 50 hectares destroyed
Nyaminyami	13 families lost family members, 10 families lost property (donkeys, goats and crops), 9 wards affected
Chipinge	2 wards affected
Vungu	1300 households in 3 wards, lost crops
Matobo	3 wards, 22 hectares destroyed
Mbire*	0.4 hectares per household lost. *233 cattle killed by lion 2013-2014. 116 goats also killed by lion over the same period. 2 lion killed on PAC in 2013

**NET INCOME (MAJOR DISTRICTS): 2009-2014**

District	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Beitbridge	73,685.00	77,950.00	99,001.40	169,825.00	189,650.00	118,055.00
Binga	73,712.00	-	24,336.86	112,500.00	117,030.00	73,400.00
Bubi	4,885.00	42,280.00	77,906.00	72,470.00	61,268.00	18,750.00
Bulilima	20,990.84	51,028.00	101,893.30	81,300.00	81,650.00	63,000.00
Chipinge	80,305.00	-	65,039.30	53,525.00	92,950.00	27,000.00
Chiredzi	269,648.10	192,961.00	161,250.00	257,350.00	323,865.00	223,710.00
Gokwe N	42,315.00	65,000.00	39,388.80	108,475.00	34,100.00	46,677.00
Hwange	52,830.00	73,140.00	89,137.47	164,700.00	132,325.00	158,580.00
Matobo	1,918.00	8,000.00	17,843.33	22,616.00	11,197.00	15,000.00
Mbire	317,644.75	431,762.00	309,783.38	584,800.00	407,650.00	519,892.00
Nyaminyami	414,735.00	444,070.00	367,302.24	476,200.00	440,925.00	273,966.00
Tsholotsho	202,500.00	262,292.00	229,916.93	492,975.00	418,950.00	299,200.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,481,347.85</b>	<b>1,597,455.00</b>	<b>1,480,905.71</b>	<b>2,515,436.00</b>	<b>2,229,910.00</b>	<b>1,774,230.00</b>



**ALLOCATION OF CAMPFIRE REVENUE**

Based on Constitution of the CAMPFIRE Association as amended in 2007

All major RDCs (12) use CAMPFIRE revenue sharing Guidelines, and in these districts revenue is paid directly into community controlled bank accounts by safari operators

An example of a payment schedule

**BULEMBI SAFARIS** advice to Campfire Association on fees paid #1

**TROPHY FEE US\$ PAYMENTS 2011**

CLIENT NAME	TR 2 NO.	TROPHY FEES	RDC FEES DUE (41%)	ASSOCIATION DUES (4%)	WARD 3 DUE (58%)	WARD 4 DUE	WARD 5 DUE	WARD 6 DUE	WARD 7 DUE	TOTAL PAYING
020810		\$ 9,250.00	\$ 3,792.50	\$ 370.00	\$5,087.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,250.00
020811		\$ 13,440.00	\$ 5,510.40	\$ 537.60	\$7,392.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,440.00
020813		\$ 5,000.00	\$ 2,050.00	\$ 200.00	\$2,750.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000.00
020812		\$ 2,100.00	\$ 861.00	\$ 84.00	\$1,155.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,100.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>12,213.90</b>	<b>1,191.60</b>	<b>16,384.50</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	<b>\$ 29,790.00</b>

**COMMUNITY PROJECTS: SELECTED DISTRICTS 2009-2014**

District	Project
Beitbridge	Rehabilitation of schools, clinics and irrigation schemes
Bulilima	Rehabilitation of 3 clinics and 3 primary schools, hall, fencing field and rehabilitation of lodge
Binga	Schools, clinics and sub offices, rudimentary elephant dung paper making and tanning
Chipinge	3 grinding mills, lorry, teachers houses, community office, shop
Chiredzi	Clinic, teachers' houses, primary school, community-grinding mill, Police sub-office, piped water and electrification of clinic.
Gokwe North	6 grinding mills
Hurungwe RDC	Tillage tractors
Hwange	Agricultural inputs, goats restocking
Matobo	Organic farming gardens
Mbire	Clinic, nurses houses, office, storerooms, 14 classrooms, 7 teachers houses, grinding mill, school office, wildlife administration offices, 2 hand pump bore holes, water pipes, toilet, water storage tanks, 2 tractors, a tourist camp with 4 chalets;
Mudzi	Construction of Chingamuka primary and Chori pre-school
Nyaminyami	Tillage tractors, renovation of dispensary at clinic, nurse's house, Construction of Mayovhe classroom block, 3 grinding mills, Teacher's house, Jongola school, school bursaries x 3 students at Sele Teacher's College, Renovation of pre-schools x 2, Negande: Rehabilitation of water pipeline, grinding mill. Nebini: Chikuro primary block, rehabilitation of Harudiva water pipeline. Kasvisva: Rehabilitation of water pipeline to supply water to Kasvisva clinic, Kasvisva Secondary school block, Msampa: Teacher's house, Majazu prv, renovation of ward warehouse; Kanyati: Cement for teacher's house renovation.
Tsholotsho	6 classroom blocks, clinic, 10 water engines, 2 F14 cottages
Umguza	Milandwa secondary school
Vungu	Construction of primary school, borehole, dip tank

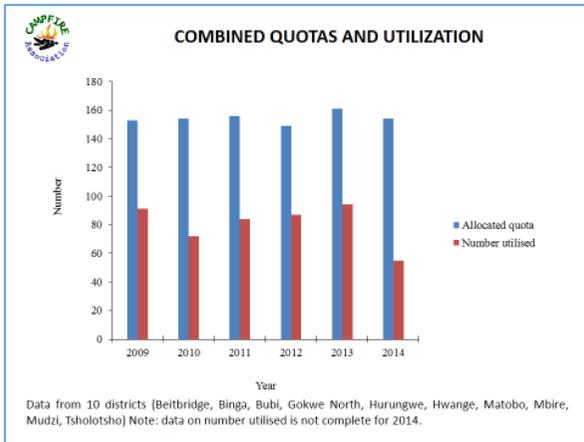
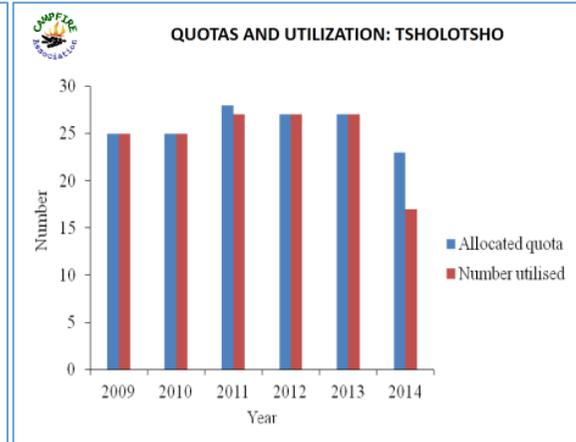
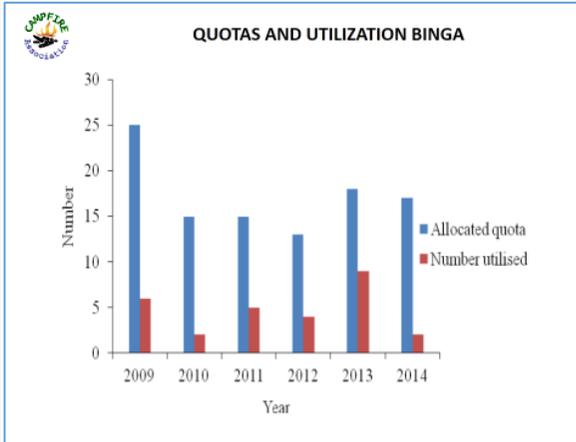
**VARIATION OF CAMPFIRE BENEFITS WITHIN AND ACROSS DISTRICTS (2013)**

**GOKWE NORTH**

Hunting Area	No. of Wards	No. of Households	Total hh benefits (\$)
Area 1	10	17621	32,656
Area 2	6	9712	3,960

**MBIRE**

Hunting Area	No. of Wards	No. of Households	Total hh benefits (\$)
Dande North	3	2186	89,713
Dande South	4	2818	70,481
Dande East	11	13151	44,521
Dande Safari Area	Parks and Wildlife		162,120



**POACHING OF ELEPHANT IN MAJOR CAMPFIRE AREAS**

District	2010	2011	2012	2013	Action
Binga	2	3	4	7	37 arrests, 28 pieces of Ivory recovered
Mbire	3	3	5	3	36 pieces of Ivory and 1 rifle recovered
Hwange	0	1	1	5	4 arrests, 1 pair of Ivory recovered
Nyaminyami	20	17	14	7	14 pairs of Ivory recovered, no arrests
Tsholotsho	0	1	5	7	Poisoning in 2012-13
Bullima	0	0	0	3	Poisoning
Gokwe North	0	4	1	1	2 pieces of Ivory recovered
Chipinga	0	1	1	0	No arrests
<b>Totals</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	

At national level, an estimate of 728 elephants were poached between 2011 and 2013, i.e., 2011 (223), 2012 (212), and 2013 (293).

The 2013 estimate included the 105 elephants that were poisoned with cyanide in Hwange National Park.

On average, poaching in CAMPFIRE areas is 25% of the national total.

- CAMPFIRE CHALLENGES**
- CAMPFIRE depends on consumptive trophy hunting. Reliance on elephant as a trophy species and primary revenue stream. Programme vulnerable to unilateral bans on importation of ivory trophies by key international trading partners, such as the United States of America.
  - Unsustainable fixed quotas, aimed at maximising revenue, and set without reference to objective ecological and population monitoring data, have rendered the program extremely susceptible to diminishing trophy quality and shrinkage of sustainable harvests.
  - Illegal trafficking of wildlife fuelled by international syndicates - increasing collusion between poaching syndicates and communities.
  - Increasing human population now averaging more than 16 people per km<sup>2</sup> in some key wildlife districts, e.g. Nyaminyami district's population grew at the rate of 17% (34 454 to 41 420) and households at the rate of 22% (7475 to 9565) in the decade between 1992 and 2012. This shows that the benefits of wildlife have been diluted and more of wildlife's natural habitat is diminishing.
  - Human population increase resulting in settled agriculture spreading to more marginal rangelands, thereby fuelling conflict between wildlife and people. Maintaining space for wildlife ensures economic benefit, with less human and wildlife conflict, and as a result, less retaliatory killing of wildlife, and poaching.



### CAMPFIRE CHALLENGES

- vi. Poor lease agreements between Safari Operators and RDCs. Lack of re-investment in development, fixed assets, human capital, management and protection of wildlife and other natural resources in CAMPFIRE areas.
- vii. In some districts, a pervasive lack of consultation and involvement of communities in lease arrangements, wildlife management and protection issues. This has undermined community participation, support and trust of the basic tenets of CAMPFIRE and is increasingly manifested through upturns in negative impacts on wildlife and other natural resources.
- viii. Capacity for regular ecological assessments is weak. Although quotas are issued annually to ensure hunting remains sustainable, population estimates that determine quotas are usually the result of educated guesswork, based on anecdotal evidence from professional hunters and RDCs. There is a need for investment in more scientific methods of population estimates.
- ix. Misconduct among safari operators, e.g. unethical hunting practices and delays in payment for hunts conducted. Mandatory annual quota/permit fees are paid but there is no clear criteria set for the running of a hunting business, and specifically to monitor compliance.



### WHAT IS NEEDED?

- Monitoring of financial and economic impact.
- Greater diversification through eco-tourism (i.e. lower-middle market)
- Improvement in marketing of wildlife and wildlife products and trade.
- Improved quota setting with full involvement of communities.
- Monitoring of safari hunting.
- High level of participation in revenue distribution.
- Improved problem animal management.

With this CAMPFIRE can continue to maintain dedicated wildlife areas, and greater respect given to natural resource conservation in rural areas - fire control, reduced tree-cutting, reduced poaching, AND ABOVE ALL improved rural livelihoods.



### COMMUNITY VIEWS

If hunting stops completely wildlife will not survive in CAMPFIRE Areas:

1. Poor rural communities on the frontline of elephant and predator conflict zones simply will not tolerate any crop damage and livestock losses. They will take the law in to their own hands.
2. Communities in major producer wards act as eyes and ears and actually do not want to see their hunting benefits being depleted by poachers. However, if there are no rewards from legal hunting they will in turn actively assist or actually poach the wildlife for reward.
3. The use of **POISON** is a **GAME CHANGER**. Not only are poisons readily available, but also their use is almost risk free from a poachers point of view – silent and supremely efficient. There is also an added benefit, from a poachers/disgruntled communities point of view, of killing lions, leopards and hyenas.
4. There will be no incentive not to clear new fields in areas that were previously wildlife sanctuaries even though these may be marginal for agricultural purposes.



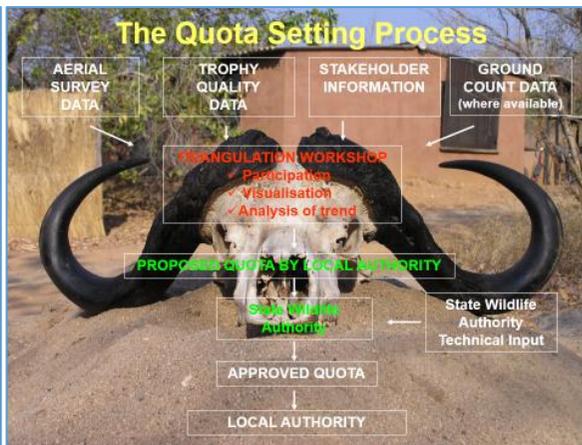
**THANK YOU**

5. PRESENTATION 5: QUOTA SETTING AS A STRATEGIC TOOL: (R. TAYLOR, WWF NAMIBIA)

## QUOTA SETTING AS A STRATEGIC TOOL



RUSSELL TAYLOR  
WWF in Namibia



### The Quota Setting Process

Pooling information from key stakeholders

- Offtake quotas set annually
- Local authorities, communities, technical experts and safari operators convene workshops to share and analyse wildlife data

Information includes:

- aerial survey data
- trophy quality measurements
- offtake rates
- incidence of poaching
- problem animal information
- safari operator hunting effort
- ground count census data
- community wildlife monitoring information




## The Quota Setting Process

Simplifying the data analysis process

- PRA/PLA tools make use of:
  - games
  - simulation
  - role playing
- used to explain and simplify technical wildlife issues to local communities
- Enables
  - understanding of the quota setting process
  - analysis of key variables
  - full participation in the determination of the quota
- Emphasises
  - participation action
  - interaction
  - visualisation

## The Quota Setting Process

### The triangulation methodology and participatory workshop

- The proposed quota is adaptively determined using a participatory triangulation methodology
- A matrix is developed for each wildlife species
- All the available trend data is assembled and graphically represented

## The Quota Setting Process

### The triangulation methodology and participatory workshop

- The matrix begins with the current quota and then considers whether the available data and information justifies a change in the quota
- The process is visualised with stakeholders participating in the analysis of trends and their implications for the quota
- The completed matrix forms the basis for the recommendations submitted by the local QS committee to the state wildlife authority for approval

### Quota Setting Participatory Triangulation Matrix

SPECIES	THIS YEAR'S QUOTA	AERIAL SURVEY TRENDS	Community GROUND COUNT TRENDS	TROPHY QUALITY TRENDS	INPUT FROM Safari Operator	COMMUNITY ESTIMATES	PROPOSED QUOTA FOR NEXT YEAR
Elephant (M)	7	↔	↔	↔	↓	↑	7
Buffalo (M)	20	↔ ↓	↔	↑	↔	↑	20
Lion	3	X	X	↔	↔	↔	3

KEY TO FIGURE		
↑	Indicator shows a general population increase	↓ ↓
↓	Indicator shows a general population decrease	↓ ↓
↔	Indicator shows a stable population	↔ ↓
↔ ↑	Indicator shows a stable but increasing population	↔ ↓
↔ ↓	Indicator shows a stable but decreasing population	
X	Information not available or irrelevant	

## The Quota Setting Process

### Quota approval

- Proposed quota is submitted by local QS committee or RDC to state wildlife authority for review, adjustment if necessary, and approval
- Before approval, review of proposed quota takes into account:
  - population dynamics and use of each species
  - offtake rates
  - carrying capacity of local environment
  - ecological/physical relationship between area/territory and adjacent protected areas

## Quota Setting As A Strategic Tool

- **Biological sustainability:**
  - census: aerial and ground surveys
  - trophy quality
  - catch effort
- **Institutional and organisational capacity:**
  - local participation – field staff/communities
  - locally based wildlife QS committees
  - local authorities
- **Co-management framework:**
  - field staff, communities, local authorities, wildlife authority, safari operator
- **Investment in resource management:**
  - ground counts
  - data collection and analysis
  - participation in management
- **Ownership and incentive:**
  - knowledge and information
  - active participation
  - link between resource investment and benefit

## Monitoring the Use of the Quota

- Approved quota is returned to local authority/QS committee
- Quota used by contracted safari operator
- All hunting is monitored by locally using community game guards and Ranger Based Monitoring
- State wildlife authority ensures compliance with wildlife laws by safari operators and professional hunters
- Hunt Return Form completed for each hunt by safari operator and local authority
- Hunt Return Form allows key variables to be captured for input into national database and provides further datasets for subsequent quota setting exercises

**6. PRESENTATION 6: FUTURE OF HUNTING IN ZIMBABWE: (VERNON BOOTH, INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT, ZIMBABWE)**

- SLIDES NOT TRANSFERABLE TO THIS FORMAT.
-

## 7. PRESENTATION 7: TROPHY HUNTING IN ZIMBABWE: FROM CRISIS TO A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE (P. LINDSEY, A. POLE & C. MASTERSON)

### Trophy hunting in Zimbabwe: from crisis to a sustainable future




Peter Lindsey, Chap Masterson, Alistair Pole

### Trophy hunting is an essential component of conservation efforts in southern Africa

- ▶ 1. By providing significant portions of the operational budgets of some state wildlife authorities
- ▶ 2. By providing economic justification for the retention of land for wildlife
- ▶ 3. By providing the basis for CBNRM programmes (and promoting coexistence with wildlife)
- ▶ 4. By providing the basis for wildlife ranching industry on private land
- ▶ **IT HAS PROVED TO BE A ROBUST INDUSTRY AGAINST EXTERNAL FACTORS SUCH AS POLITICAL DISTURBANCES AND HEALTH SCARES (EBOLA)**

### There are also currently many negative aspects of the hunting industry

- ▶ Poorly regulated and lack of accountability
- ▶ Overshooting of quotas and populations
- ▶ Shooting of inappropriate animals i.e too young
- ▶ Lack of transparency in financial generation and distribution
- ▶ Lack of empathy for the animal
- ▶ No effective quota setting
- ▶ Lack of monitoring

These factors are assisting the anti hunters to build a case and perceptions against hunting and are convincing many who may otherwise support the industry if it was shown to be benefiting conservation and development.

Opponents of the hunting industry have routinely failed to answer the question of: what alternatives exist for funding / justifying the existence of Africa's vast hunting areas?

- ▶ In spite of suggestions that hunting revenue is 'economically meaningless', those incomes are of a similar order of magnitude of the total budgets of the 3 largest animal welfare organisations in the US (~200-250 million dollars), though a fraction of the latter reaches the field in Africa
- ▶ That said, hunting revenues are only effective for conservation where they are channelled back into the management of areas and where the people who live with or manage wildlife are the primary beneficiaries

However, at the same time, trophy hunting is facing unprecedented pressure, for 4 reasons...



1. Because of growing anti-hunting sentiment internationally and increasing pressure from anti-hunting NGOs

Such groups have a simple Message which is easier for the public to follow than the 'killing to save' argument

In some cases, this message is presented with active misinformation and obfuscation of the facts

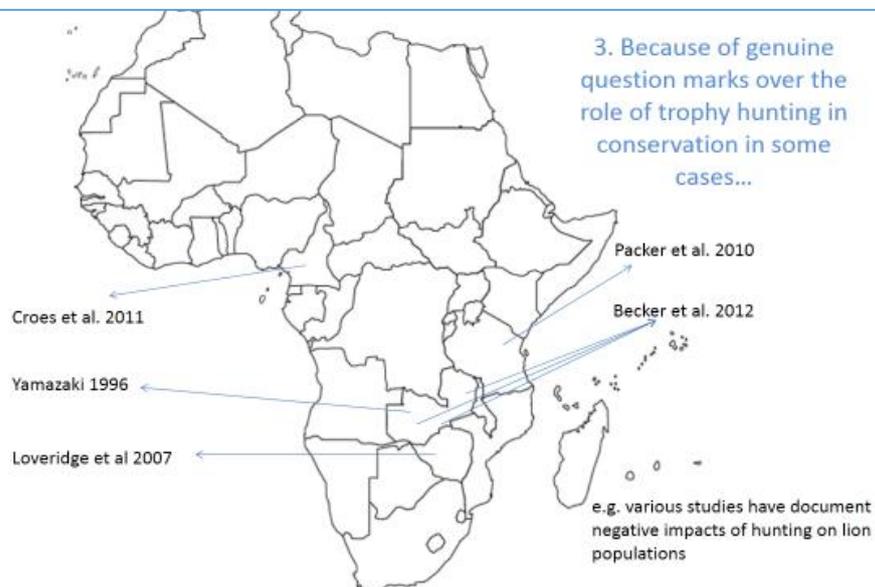


## 2. Because of confusion between trophy hunting and poaching...

- ▶ E.g. the first draft of the EU resolution on wildlife crime initially called for bans on trophy imports



## 3. Because of genuine question marks over the role of trophy hunting in conservation in some cases...



## 4. Because of strategic errors by hunting industry stakeholders (and governments)..

### Seemingly focussing purely on:

- Propaganda relating to the role of hunting in Conservation
- Fighting fires when they arise, instead of pro-actively addressing issues associated with the industry
- Failure of the industry to develop coordinated capacity to fight their corner and self-police



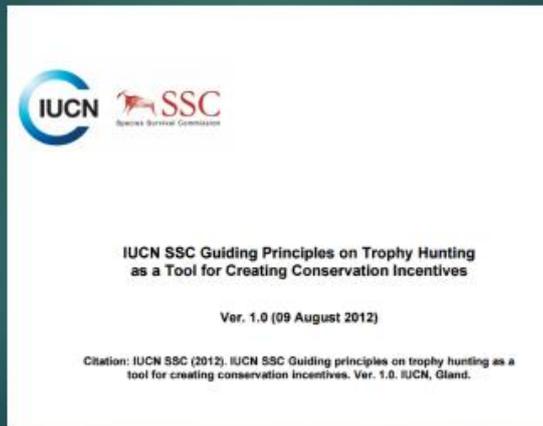
The outcomes of these factors are manifesting in multiple ways that are all gradually choking the industry

- ▶ Sanctions on trophy imports
  - ▶ -e.g. elephants from Zim/TZ to the US
  - ▶ E.g. rhinos/lions to Australia
- ▶ Calls for uplisting of hunted species at CITES
- ▶ Bans on the transport of trophies on airlines
- ▶ Some NGOs not funding conservation efforts by hunting operators



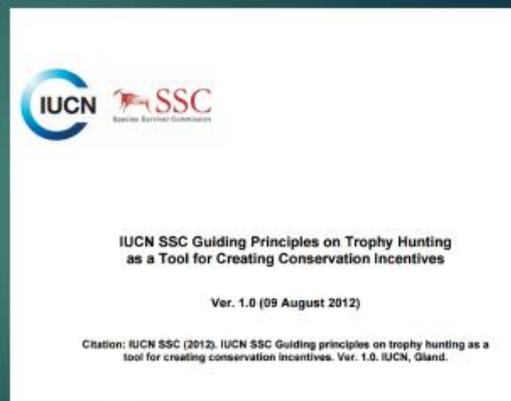
(NB above slide taken from the Facebook page of a group with a stated anti-hunting mission)

Trophy hunting is recognised as a potentially valid conservation tool by the SSC of the IUCN **IF CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE FULFILLED**



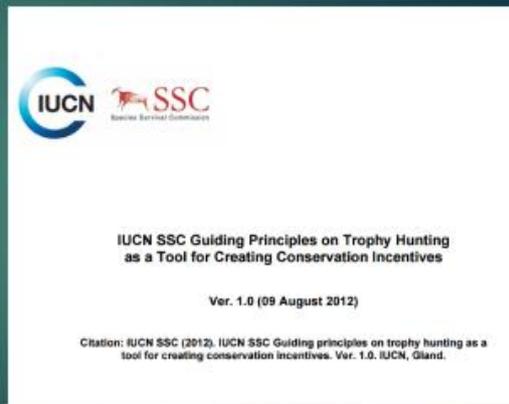
Key elements of those guidelines..

- ▶ 1. Trophy hunting must be biologically sustainable
  - ▶ **Must not cause population declines**
  - ▶ Must not interfere unduly with the genetic composition of populations
  - ▶ **Must not facilitate illegal trade**
  - ▶ Must not involve manipulation of ecosystems



▶ 2. Trophy hunting must confer net conservation/social benefits

- ▶ Benefits should accrue to those bearing costs of living with and/or managing wildlife
- ▶ Benefits should create incentives for coexistence
- ▶ Should incorporate and benefit local people in an equitable way
- ▶ Should adopt business principles that are sustainable

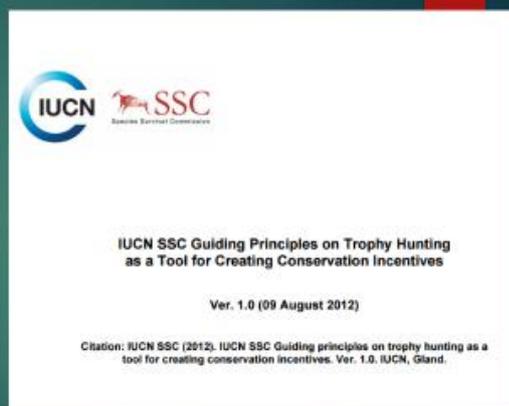


▶ 3. Must be managed adaptively

- ▶ Based on adequate resource assessments
- ▶ Adaptive management of hunting quotas
- ▶ Transparency of harvests and quotas

▶ 4. Accountability

- ▶ Not be associated with corruption
- ▶ Be able to account for revenues



Many of the larger conservation NGO's also support this position but.....

- ▶ Majority of staff have not been exposed to hunting and therefore have little appreciation of it and are susceptible to the anti hunting propaganda.
- ▶ Find it hard to raise philanthropic funding if openly supporting hunting or projects involved with hunting

As a result, the open support for hunting is definitely decreasing and the internal support and appreciation for the role that hunting can play is eroding. Without their support, even if quiet, it will be hard to maintain a vibrant hunting industry.

# Key challenges in the way hunting is managed in Zimbabwe



## 1. Under-funding of ZPWMA and resultant conflicts of interest

- ▶ ZPWMA DOES NOT RECEIVE ENOUGH INCOME TO FUND ITS BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS.
- ▶ THIS CREATES CONFLICT BETWEEN REQUIREMENT TO RAISE FUNDS AND THE CONSERVATION OBLIGATIONS OF THE AUTHORITY
- ▶ ALSO PUTS MORE PRESSURE ON THE SOURCES OF INCOME SUCH AS THE HUNTING INDUSTRY LEADING TO VIABILITY ISSUES
- ▶ ZPWMA is now ALSO THE REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND AN OPERATOR WHICH IS A CONFLICTING POSITION major-operator-and the 'referee' is now a 'player'
- ▶ There is a conflict between the mandate to protect wildlife and to extract money to stay afloat

Similar challenges are observed in other countries with parastatals funded primarily through hunting

- ▶ Inability to adequately manage the wildlife resource

## 2. Inadequate management of hunting areas

- ▶ Increasing number of blocks depleted
- ▶ Increasing number of blocks not bid for by operators..



## Potential solutions?

- ▶ Central funding for ZPWMA from government...
- ▶ ZPWMA playing a purely regulatory role
- ▶ Lessening the burden of ZPWMA through pursuing co-management of hunting blocks
- ▶ NEED TO HAVE A LONG TERM PLAN TOWARDS SUSTAINABILITY. THERE IS UNLIKELY TO BE ANY QUICK FIX



- ▶ Issuing long leases for hunting concessions to hunting operators with a proven track record of managing wildlife WITH AN ANNUAL REVIEW MECHANISM SO OPERATORS NOT PERFORMING CAN BE REMOVED
- ▶ Unambiguous responsibility for management allocated to those operators (with fee structure revised accordingly)
- ▶ Regular assessments to make sure their obligations are being fulfilled
- ▶ Considering allocation of depleted hunting blocks for co-management by NGOs if interest exists

## 2. Inadequately scientific quota setting

- ▶ Quotas for key species are almost certainly too high
- ▶ Inadequate monitoring of populations of hunted species
- ▶ Inadequate monitoring of trophy quality and hunt success
- ▶ Inadequate use of those factors as the basis for setting quotas

These factors are likely to be significantly undermined by ration hunting

### 3. Poor record keeping and lack of transparency

- ▶ Due to poor record keeping, it is difficult for players in the hunting industry to quickly pull up reliable data on:
  - ▶ Numbers of key species hunted
  - ▶ Locations of where key species are hunted
  - ▶ Trophy quality of key species
  - ▶ Trends in hunting success

Making it difficult for Zimbabwe to convince the outside world that the hunting industry is sustainable..

### Solutions?

- ▶ Greater investment in record keeping
- ▶ Greater investment in technical / research skills in parks / provision of tech support for parks
- ▶ Raising funding for regular censuses of the 4 key species
- ▶ Trophy monitoring and adaptive quota setting programmes

**SECTION C: MEASUREMENT & PHOTOGRAPH CHECKLIST**  
Measurements required from the cleaned skull of each trophy.



Fig 1. Skull length (mm)      Fig 2. Skull breadth (mm)

High-resolution minimum 1 MB photographs required to ZPWMA to age leopard & lion trophies. Please check the appropriate box to verify photographs have been submitted with the hunt returns.

Photographs required before the trophy is allowed:

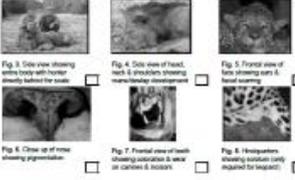


Fig 3. Side view showing mandibles with horns       Fig 4. Side view of head, neck & mandibles showing mandible development       Fig 5. Frontal view of lion showing part of head scoring

Fig 6. Close up of nose showing pigmentation       Fig 7. Frontal view of teeth showing abrasion & wear on canines & incisors       Fig 8. Hooves/hoof showing abrasion (only required for leopard)

**ZIMBABWE PARKS & WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY**  
**GUIDELINES FOR LEOPARD & LION HUNT RETURN FORMS**

**NOTE:** There are 2 sections to this form. Section A must be completed if a leopard hunt was conducted. Section B must be completed if a lion hunt was conducted. Section C is a checklist of measurements & photographs required by ZPWMA.

**A COMPLETED HUNT RETURN FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED AFTER EVERY HUNT REGARDLESS OF WHETHER A LEOPARD OR LION WAS SUCCESSFULLY HUNTED.**

Q1. The ward number of the TPO accompanying the hunt return form.

Q2. The name of the professional hunter responsible for the hunt.

Q3. The name of the property/conservation/CCMRF area where the hunt was undertaken. This should be the same as the name used to apply for the permit (e.g. Highlands Ranch, Sabana Camp 1, Tsalalala Safari).

Q4. The minimum number of days booked by the client for the hunt.

Q5. Please indicate (by checking the appropriate box) the principal method used to hunt the leopard/lion. Do not select to opportunistically hunting a cat away from a bait & wired bowline.

Q6. Please indicate (by ticking the appropriate box) the primary weapon used during the hunt.

Q7. Please indicate (by checking the appropriate box) whether the hunt was successful (i.e. whether a trophy was secured). If the hunt was unsuccessful, please explain why in the comments box (e.g. no suitable sized trophy lion came onto the bait).

Q8. Please indicate whether a leopard/lion was seen during an unsuccessful hunt.

Q9. If the hunt was unsuccessful, what was the reason for that?

Q10. The total number of nights that baits were open during the hunt (e.g. if 3 bait sites were used for 1 night = 3 bait-nights; if 1 bait site was open for 2 nights = 2 bait-nights).

Q11. The age & sex of all leopard/lion recorded on baits during the hunt. Please indicate both the number and description (e.g. directly viewing the animals, from tracks, through photographs taken by trail cameras).

Q12. The date that the hunt started (year/month/day).



### 4. Harvesting of source populations: hunting in parks

- ▶ Trophy hunting or **COMMERCIAL** ration hunting in parks:
  - ▶ Undermines the source populations for trophy hunting
  - ▶ Undermines the tourism industry
  - ▶ Places Zimbabwe at risk of severe reputational damage

## Solutions..

- ▶ Treat national parks as being sacred: no **COMMERCIAL** hunting of any kind!
- ▶ Abolish or drastically reduce **COMMERCIAL** ration hunting – as it is a practice that is out of step with regional norms



## 5. Poor incentives for good performance by operators

- ▶ From an outside perspective, the Zimbabwean hunting industry seems to be comprised of:
  - ▶ A) A handful of very ethical and responsible operators
  - ▶ B) A number of extremely unethical operators
  - ▶ C) A growing contingent of South African operators with little vested interested in the resource they are harvesting

There seems to be little incentive for operators to perform well and little risk of sanction for operators who perform poorly

## Solutions..

- ▶ Close loopholes that allow foreign operators to work here without local hunting licences/appropriate permits
- ▶ Greater consideration by ZPWMA/forestry/CAMPFIRE of the track record of operators when selecting lessees for hunting blocks
- ▶ Some kind of optional, externally validated 'Gold Star' certification that would provide recognition for the top performing operators

## 6. Lack of central capacity within the hunting industry..

- ▶ Lack of funding, human resources and coordination with which to:
  - ▶ Self-police
  - ▶ To raise funding
  - ▶ To proactively address problems within the industry
  - ▶ Engage with ZPWMA, forestry, other arms of government or CAMPFIRE

## Solution..

- ▶ Hunting NGOs and the hunting community to raise funds to appoint a team of staff with the means to travel and attend meetings, locally and internationally...

## 7. Allocation of quotas to properties / areas that are not able to support viable populations of hunted species

- ▶ In a growing number of cases, hunting quotas are issued to 'hunting blocks' that do not support the populations of wildlife being hunted
- ▶ Examples (of the many cases):
  - ▶ CAMPFIRE and safari areas around Gonarezhou
  - ▶ Small private farms next to Hwange
- ▶ Issuance of multiple separate hunting quotas to single areas (e.g. multiple parallel lion quotas to different ranches within SVC)

## Solutions...

- ▶ Restriction of quotas for key species to areas known to support viable populations
- ▶ Allocation of quotas for key species to 'hunting zones' **THAT CONSIST OF CONTIGUOUS POPULATIONS. THESE QUOTAS CAN THEN BE ALLOCATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES OR CONCESSIONS WITHIN THE ZONE** instead of individual properties

## 8. Flaws in the design of CAMPFIRE programme

- ▶ Inequitable distribution of funds
- ▶ Lack of reinvestment of revenue into land management

### Solutions

- ▶ Review of the programme and policy related to CAMPFIRE
- ▶ Steps to improve equity and accountability of benefits
- ▶ Steps to achieve improved management of CAMPFIRE areas – e.g. through long term partnerships with private sector and other technical partners

## 9. Inappropriate policy framework relating to wildlife ranching

- ▶ 'Aborted devolution' – resulting in reduced incentives for wildlife as a land use and increase in the burden of ZPWMA
- ▶ Lack of clarity on the future of wildlife ranches and conservancies

### Solutions:

- ▶ Create a policy framework which:
- ▶ Creates stability
- ▶ Stimulates investment in wildlife as a land use on private land
- ▶ Retains and attracts skills
- ▶ Encourages partnerships between private and community sectors

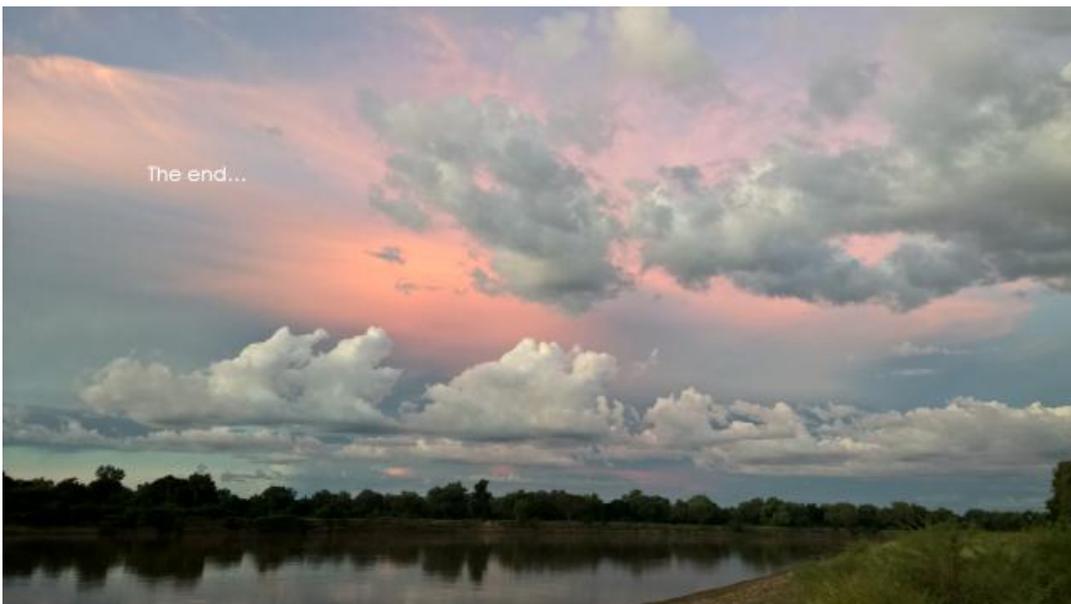
In future, for trophy hunting to be accepted as a legitimate conservation tool in Zimbabwe and elsewhere in Africa, there will be a need for:

- ▶ Demonstrable adherence to the SSC guidelines
- ▶ Transparency and good record keeping **THAT IS ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC**
- ▶ **\*\*Evidence of non-detriment \*\***
- ▶ Equitable benefit sharing
- ▶ Adequate reinvestment of revenues

In this workshop, I suggested we focus on the issues most achievable in current policy environment:

- ▶ 1. Adaptive quota setting
- ▶ **TRANSPARENCY**
- ▶ 2. Achieving effective management of hunting areas (state, CAMPFIRE, private and forestry)

The end...



## **ANNEX 2: FEEDBACK FROM WORKING GROUPS DAY 1 (22 JUNE 2015)**

### **LIST OF CONCERNS & KEY ISSUES: DAY 1 (22 JUNE 2015)**

- 1) QUOTA AND TROPHY PRODUCT AND QUALITY
- 2) INDUSTRY VIABILITY
- 3) PUBLIC IMAGE
- 4) AGE BASED HARVESTING OF TROPHIES
- 5) BEST PRACTICE IN HUNTING
- 6) LONG TERM CONCESSIONS
- 7) INDEMNITY OF PHS AND PGS AND ANTI POACHING STAFF
- 8) DATA QUALITY MONITORING
- 9) REVIVAL OF VIBRANT PRIVATE SECTOR
- 10) MANAGEMENT OF SMALL PROPERTIES
- 11) FUNDING SOURCES/LEVELS FOR ZPWMA
- 12) HUMAN ENCROACHMENT
- 13) HABITAT MANAGEMENT
- 14) NON DETRIMENTAL FINDING FOR KEY SPECIES
- 15) ZPWMA REFEREE OR PLAYER
- 16) CO-ORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION
- 17) PERFORMANCE MONITORING
- 18) EXTENSION SUPPORT
- 19) ENSURE TRANSPARENCY
- 20) DEVOLUTION OF AUTHORITY
- 21) CODE OF CONDUCT
- 22) REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN STATE HUNTING AREAS
- 23) COLLABORATION

Participants were split into 4 groups to unpack and group these issues: group feedback presentations are given below.

## **1. GROUP 1 KEY ISSUES: 22-06-2015**

### **1. Quotas**

Scientific data collection  
Trophy sizes & Trophy ages  
Transparency & Reporting  
Conducting regular censuses of key species (securing funding from industry?)  
Consideration of ration hunting, PAC and poaching off-takes  
Workshops to develop a system for quota setting for each species  
Fixed quotas (off for elephants)  
Ensuring non-detriment of harvest  
Non detriment finding assessments  
Small properties and quotas / does area support a viable population

### **2. Improved area management**

Lease length  
Habitat management (water, fire) & Anti-poaching  
Tackling poaching syndicates and anti-trafficking  
Indemnifying AP staff (honorary parks status?)  
Human encroachment  
Extension support  
Improving interest in state wildlife areas

### **3. Industry viability**

Fees  
Long term leases  
Incentives for investing in wildlife outside of PAs

### **4. Ethics & code of conduct**

Best practice  
Transparency  
Collaboration

### **5. The role and functioning of ZPWMA**

Referee vs. player  
Extension services  
Commercial ration hunts  
Sustainability of ration hunts

### **6. Revival of vibrant private sector**

Incentives for investing in wildlife outside of PAs  
Devolution of authority

### **7. CAMPFIRE areas**

Managing wildlife areas on communal lands  
Land use planning  
Equitable benefit sharing

### **8. Public image**

Coordination and communication  
The public image will come

## **2. GROUP 2 KEY ISSUES: 22-06-2015**

### **1. Funding Sources/ Levels for Parks**

- CBNRM
- Incentives for investing in wildlife outside Parks areas
- ZPWMA player & referee

### **2. Quota and trophy (ration celebration)**

- -industry viability
- Revival of interest in state hunting areas
- Long term concessions

### **3. Best practices in hunting**

- Code of conduct
- Age based harvesting
- Transparency

### **4. Data collection and monitoring**

- Performance monitoring
- Data quality
- Monitoring off takes; professional hunters

### **5. Revival of vibrant private sector**

- SI 26 of 1998
- Management of small properties
- Extension services

### **6. Coordination & communication**

- Collaboration
- Public image

### **7. NDF for key species**

- Human encroachment
- Habitat management

### 3. GROUP 3: KEY ISSUES: 22-06-2015

Chaired by Mr George Pangeti

#### 1. Key Issue 1: Adaptive & Participatory Quota Setting

- Combining points 1, 4, 5, 8, 10 & 19
- Credible monitoring, data collection & recording is crucial
  - Needs to be simple, efficient, well managed, up to date and transparent
  - Forms the basis for sustainable quota setting, adaptive management, standards of non-detriment and public relations
- For purposes of quota setting, there needs to be re-assessment of existing quotas through evaluation of
  - i. Census data – crucial for evidence of non-detriment for CITES I & II
  - ii. Trophy quality, trophy age & hunt-effort
  - iii. Must take into account other off-takes: poaching, ration, PAC, celebration quotas
- Quota transfer must be strictly prohibited
  - Quota transfer leads to overharvesting in certain areas & artificially maintains areas that are failing to achieve ecological sustainability
- Overly high fixed quotas drive over-hunting of key species
- Allocation of quotas for species that are not ordinarily RESIDENT in the area creates off-take sinks which place undue strain on source populations & reduces incentive to provide competent resource management & protection
- Quotas should be set per ecological unit i.e. combination of small properties into hunting blocks

#### 2. Key Issue 2: Concession management

- Combining points 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 21, 24
- Leases
  - There is need for improved operator selection & ongoing performance evaluation according to clear TORs
  - Need to incentivise re-investment through allocation of longer term leases
  - Leases should incorporate and reference Code of Conduct & Best practice as conditions for the agreement
  - Leases should stipulate clear targets for operator performance; reinvestment & infrastructure development; tourism development plan; employment, capacity building & community development (where applicable); etc.
- Management & anti-poaching
  - Clear guidelines are required as to standards of re-investment, habitat management and anti-poaching.
  - Need to clearly allocate **roles, responsibilities and financial liabilities** of the Parties / Partners e.g.
  - PHs / PGs & concession holders should be mandated and indemnified to undertake effective anti-poaching operations
  - Retention of funds for management of source populations with centralisation of surpluses.
  - Undertaking by land authority – ZPWMA / RDC / Forestry & ZRP – to prevent human encroachment & impact should be explicit

#### 3. Key Issue 3: Coordination, communication & public image

- Combining points 3, 5, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23
- Needs to be jointly managed by stakeholder groups
- Key components:
  - i. Transparency

- ii. Credible, well-managed, up to date and transparent monitoring, data collection, recording and reporting
- iii. Drafting and upholding of Code of Conduct & Best Practice
- iv. Review of ration hunting & special permits
- v. Effective co-ordination, communication & team-work within the industry
- vi. Proactive marketing & communications plan
- vii. Capacity building, extension, education & awareness

#### **4. Key Issue 4: Incentives to invest in wildlife**

- Combining points 2, 9, 11, 20, 24, 25, (26)
- Promotion of the private sector and provision of incentive to invest in wildlife is important.
- Key issues:
  - i. Promotion of overall industry viability
  - ii. Review of SI 26 of 1998
  - iii. Funding sources / levels for ZPWMA:
    - External support as well as overall revenue base and sustainability will be enhanced by liberalisation of the industry and engagement in PPCP co-management models
  - iv. Funding for CBNRM:
    - Will be enhanced by improved diversification, improved administration, equitable benefit distribution & engagement in long-term PPCPs as well as improved revenues realised from all points mentioned
  - v. Devolution relates to all 4 points above
  - vi. Cut red tape through rationalisation and improved efficiency of permit system
  - vii. Taxes, fees & levies are overly onerous & warrant review
  - viii. Security of tenure & investment

#### **5. Key Issue 5: Industry viability & revival of interest in State Hunting Areas**

- Combining points 2 & 22
- These issues will largely be rectified through overall improvement in management of the industry as suggested in preceding points but are also dependent on security of investment.
- Revival of State Hunting Areas warrants consideration of novel, long-term leases & PPCP/co-management approaches
- Consideration of Doma, Umfurudzi, Hartley, Chipinge & even Chirisa:
  - Over-&-above issues relating to management & protection these areas share 2 Key Challenges:
    - They are isolated areas with lack of effective link to significant source populations
    - Surrounded by Community yet operating outside of CBNRM principles = main threat
  - However, examples such as BVC show that competent management, significant investment & employment & community beneficiation can be effective.
  - Hence recommendation for adoption of long-term PPCP-CBNRM models and investor security to rehabilitate these areas

#### **6. Key Issue 6: Policy Issues**

- Combining points 7, 9, 14, 15, 20
- Mandating and indemnification of PHs/PGs/Operators to contribute to effective anti-poaching & wildlife management operations
- Review of SI 26 of 1998 & promotion of devolution
- Review of ZPWMA as a regulator vs. para-statal
- Review of taxes, fees & levies

## 7. Further comment: Criteria for allocation of Quota

- In the case of isolated areas – such as Doma or BVC – hunt-effort, trophy quality, trophy age, etc. are reliable indicators of appropriate quotas, ecological functionality & management effort.
- In the case of hunting areas bordering large national parks or other PAs, these parameters are indicators for the source population & do not necessarily reflect the ecological integrity of the hunting area *per se*.

## 8. Question: What social, ecological & security services does a hunting area provide to an adjacent National Park?

- Example: comparing 2 adjacent areas bordering a National Park:
  - Area 1:
    - 20,000 Ha, no settlement, no human impact, effective security, game fenced, good management, good infrastructure, 50 local employees, good social programmes & community development. Quota includes a full spectrum of resident species.
  - Area 2:
    - “20,000 Ha”, with settlement, with maize lands >500 m from Park boundary, leopard baits along boundary, 4 employees, zero reinvestment in management or security. Quota includes elephant, leopard, hippo & crocodile
- Are these areas an asset or net liability to conservation efforts inside the PA?

## 9. Standards of Non-detriment: Area and operator evaluation (for quota setting, performance monitoring, accreditation, PR)

- **DETAILED TECHNICAL EVALUATION FOR PURPOSES OF QUOTA SETTING, PERFORMANCE MONITORING & RECORDS**
  1. Ecological monitoring, data collection & administration
  2. Non-detriment finding assessments for CITES 1 & 2
  3. Code of conduct
    1. Professionalism, equipment, staff facilities
    2. Ethics & hunting practice
    3. Development & employment targets
    4. Etc.
  4. Reinvestment in wildlife management, infrastructure & security
  5. Economic indicators: hunt days, employment, revenues, etc.
  6. Community benefit & outreach
  7. etc.

## 10. 5-STAR ACCREDITATION FOR MARKETING & PR:

1. Fair chase, best practice & non-detriment
2. Professionalism, service & facilities
3. Reinvestment in conservation & resource management
4. Employment, capacity building & education
5. Community benefit & development

#### **4. GROUP 4 KEY ISSUES: 2015-06-22**

##### **1. Quota setting process, monitoring and data quality.**

- Improve quota setting process, monitoring and data quality

##### **2. Revival of vibrant wildlife sector outside Parks and Wildlife protected areas.**

- Promote private wildlife ranching, improve wildlife populations in Forestry areas, CAMPFIRE areas and Conservancies

##### **3. Funding sources/levels for Parks conservation efforts.**

- Identify sources of funding for ZPWMA. Improve on existing and mobilize new areas of financing

##### **4. Public Image**

- Speak in one voice in favor of Zimbabwe as a country
- Improve our practices in the eyes of the world

##### **5. External Issues (Ban)**

- Have ready answers to the world questions

##### **6. Management of leases in hunting concessions**

- Improve management of leased areas to meet viable conservation efforts and commercial efforts

## ANNEX 3: FEEDBACK FROM WORKING GROUPS DAY 2 (23 JUNE 2015): SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES ON THE FUTURE OF SPORT HUNTING IN ZIMBABWE

**GOAL: To re-establish a vibrant and sustainable sport hunting industry in Zimbabwe**

6 Groups were formed to discuss the following key issues as set out below.

### 1. KEY ISSUE 1: ADAPTIVE AND PARTICIPATORY QUOTA SETTING:

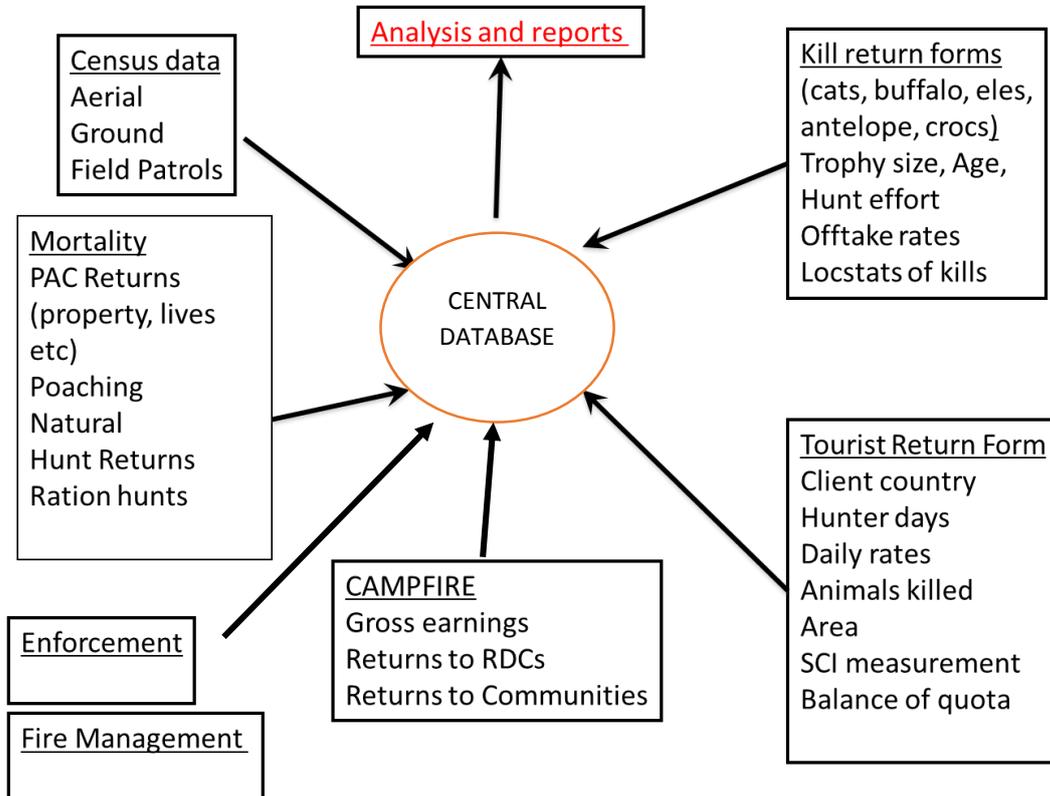
- quota setting and allocation process, reporting & transparency, ration hunting & sustainability, quota transfer, celebration quotas, poaching & PAC off-takes; fixed & optional quotas, non-detrimental harvesting, population viability (based on ecological units), non-detrimental finding (NDF) for key species, Age and trophy hunting harvesting of species, hunting season, timely data available for quota setting
- WORKING GROUP 1: 23-06-2015
  - Greg, Rose and Russell, Andy, Vernon

Issue	Priority Action	Responsibility	Timeline
Quota setting process and allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum optional quota for three years</li> <li>• 2014 hunting season to be used to allocate quotas for 2016</li> <li>• Hold initial participatory adaptive quota setting workshop thereafter every 3 years</li> <li>• Make data more freely available</li> <li>• National annual quotas in public domain</li> </ul>	ZPWMA	January 2016
Sustainable ration hunting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop commercialization of hunts in National parks</li> <li>• Allocate ration quota as part of the overall off-take quota and of selected species</li> <li>• Ration hunts taken away from tourist game viewing areas</li> <li>• Separate training and ration hunts</li> <li>• Need to come up with cost benefit analysis of ration hunting</li> </ul>	ZPWMA	Immediate
Quota transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop immediately</li> </ul>	ZPWMA	Immediate
State function quotas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate a state functions quota separately</li> </ul>	ZPWMA	Immediate
Poaching and PAC off-take	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider poaching and PAC off-take in annual allocation</li> </ul>	ZPWMA	January 2016
Fixed and Optional Quota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum quota with option to increase</li> </ul>	ZPWMA	January 2016
Population viability (based on ecological units)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess administrative hunting units against ecological requirements e.g. home ranges</li> </ul>	ZPWMA	January 2016
NDF for key species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NDF for leopard, buffalo, elephant and lion, sable</li> <li>• May need a workshop on leopard</li> </ul>	ZPWMA, Selected NGOs (workshops)	January 2016
Age and trophy hunting harvesting of species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key species have to be aged and measured</li> <li>• Weighting of criteria</li> </ul>	ZPWMA, External researchers	January 2016
Timely data available for quota setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ZPWMA personnel to be trained to assess and collate data from TRAS 2 database</li> </ul>	ZPWMA, RBZ	Immediate

2. **KEY ISSUE 2: SCIENTIFICALLY SOUND INFORMATION BASE:**

- Data collection, monitoring, management and sharing; data quality; monitoring off takes & professional hunters, census data,
- Working group 2: Tinaapi, Gilbert and David

Scientifically sound information base for hunting Industry



Issue	Priority Actions	Responsibility	Time Frame
<b>Population Data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop guidelines for standardised methodology of censuses</li> <li>• Adopt standardized methodology for censuses</li> <li>• Conduct regular ground counts ( road strip counts)</li> <li>• Conduct Aerial Surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ZPWMA, Industry ( SOAZ, ZPHGA ,RDCs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 2015</li> <li>• August 2015</li> <li>• Annually ( start 2015)</li> <li>• After every 3 years ( 2017)</li> </ul>
<b>Databases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design and Implement standardised Return Forms</li> <li>- Kill Returns ( Cats, Buffalo, Antelope, Crocodile)</li> <li>- Problem Animal Control Returns</li> <li>- Poaching Statistics</li> <li>- Population Statistics</li> <li>- Tourism data ( Client Nationality, Taxidermist, Daily rates, Hunter days)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ZPWMA, Industry ( SOAZ, ZPHGA , and other stakeholders)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopted by December 2015</li> </ul>
<b>Provide information to the industry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports Revenue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ZPWMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually</li> </ul>

### **3. KEY ISSUE 3: PUBLIC IMAGE**

- Coordination, communication strategy, collaboration and transparency
- Addressing external issues: e.g. suspension of trophy imports by some countries- response to “the asks”.
- Hunting in National parks
- WORKING GROUP 3: Mr Matipano, Olivia and John Jackson, Myles

#### **IMAGING ISSUE 1. COORDINATION, COMMUNICATION STRATEGY, COLLABORATION (WITH), AND TRANSPARENCY,**

##### **ACTIONS**

- ESTABLISH COMMUNICATION COMMITTEES
- IDENTIFY ISSUES AFFECTING IMAGE EITHER POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE
- IDENTIFY TARGET AUDIENCE
- PACKAGE THE MESSAGE
- IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE MEDIUM FOR THE MESSAGE

Websites, Facebook, Social Media etc....

- FEEDBACK/EVALUATE IMPACT.

##### **WHO ARE THE ACTORS?**

- ZPWMA, SOAZ, ZPGHA, CAMPFIRE, OTHER PRIVATE PLAYERS, RDC’S.

##### **TIME FRAME**

- CONTINUOUS

#### **IMAGING ISSUE 2/ ADDRESSING EXTERNAL ISSUES (E.G SUSPENSION OF TROPHY IMPORT BY SOME COUNTRIES)**

##### **ACTIONS**

- Create credible and transparent database directed to CITES, ESA, E.U.
- MONITOR INTERNATIONAL ISSUES and Identify key issues.
- PROVIDE TIMELY APPROPRIATE RESPONSES.
- PRIVATE OPERATORS, CAMPFIRE, SOAZ, ZPGHA etc. document benefits of their activities to communities and conservation.
- BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ENGAGEMENT between countries, embassies, NGO’S and individuals.

##### **WHO ARE THE ACTORS –**

- ZPWMA, CAMPFIRE, SOAZ, ZPGHA etc.

##### **TIMELINE: CONTINUOUS**

#### **IMAGING ISSUE 3/ HUNTING IN NATIONAL PARKS (Live exports, ration hunting etc....)**

##### **ACTIONS**

- Explore ways to phase out commercialization of ration hunts in Parks within two years.

- Elaborately explain the reason for ration hunts including need to train staff and learner hunters and guides.
- Provide alternative source of rations (Non consumptive in Parks).

**WHO ARE THE KEY PLAYERS**

- ZPWMA

**TIMELINE:**

- WITHIN THE NEXT TWO YEARS

#### 4. KEY ISSUE 4: FUNDING SOURCES AND LEVELS FOR ZPWMA

- Co-management
- Analysis of ZPWMA business model
- Dual role (Referee and player)
- Revival of interest in depleted State hunting areas
- Liberty, Alec and Peter, Alistair

<b>Priority actions</b>	<b>Who should be involved</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<b>1. Co-management / revival of interest in depleted areas</b>		
Identify candidate areas for co-management	ZPWMA	Already done
Develop prospectus for the various areas, with details on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of area</li> <li>• Wildlife resources</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Community relations</li> <li>• Key threats</li> <li>• Priority needs</li> </ul>	ZPWMA, seeking funding and technical assistance from external agencies	Try to develop 5 per 4 months
Identify several models for co-management of wildlife areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct research/a review of existing co-management models in Zimbabwe and elsewhere in Africa and identify pros and cons of each</li> <li>• Hold a workshop to identify and agree upon suitable models</li> </ul>	Scientific experts, ZPWMA, NGOs, industry	Research process would take several weeks/months  The workshop could be conducted within 1-2 days
Outline broad parameters of engagement between ZPWMA and co-management partners, with details on factors such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional arrangements</li> <li>• Tenure and agreement length</li> <li>• Staffing – hiring and firing</li> <li>• Revenue retention / conservation levies</li> <li>• Authority over various aspects</li> <li>• Revenue retention / business</li> </ul>	ZPWMA in conjunction with NGOS, scientific experts and NGOs	Research process would take several weeks/months  The workshop could be conducted within 1-2 days

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of wildlife etc.</li> </ul>		
Develop a process for how would-be co-management partners can engage in a partnership with ZPWMA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline steps that must be taken</li> <li>• Identify contact individuals and offices</li> </ul>	ZPWMA	Start developing immediately
<b>2. Assessment of whether ZPWMA should be a referee, player or both</b>		
Improve understanding of different models of operation from both conservation and financial perspectives	Meeting between ZPWMA and industry  Internal assessment by ZPWMA	Within next 2 months
<b>3. Assessment of ZPWMA business model</b>		
Review current ZPWMA business model and consider alternatives	Research process involving ZPWMA with external expert input	As soon as possible

## 5. KEY ISSUE 5: INCENTIVES FOR INVESTING IN WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT OUTSIDE PROTECTED AREAS

- Revival of the private wildlife sector
- Review and strengthening of CAMPFIRE
- Strengthening the management of small wildlife holdings
- Security of investment
- Working group 5: Felix, Nomusa and Barry, Louis, Charles, Chenjerai, Mark

<b>Revival of the private wildlife sector</b>		
<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Education and awareness programmes on wildlife as a viable land use option	ZPWMA/CAMPFIRE/private sector	Immediate ongoing
Capacity development	ZPWMA	Immediate ongoing
Update database of wildlife producers	ZPWMA/WPA	By December 2015
Identify source areas for wildlife reintroduction (supply areas)	ZPWMA/Private sector	By December 2015
Identify areas suitable for wildlife reintroduction – CAMPFIRE areas, conservancies, private properties	ZPWMA/Private Sector/RDCs	By December 2015
Clarity on implementation of the Wildlife Based Land Reform Policy	ZPWMA/MEWC	Immediate
Implementation of joint anti-poaching operations	ZPWMA/Pvt Sect/RDCs	Immediate ongoing
Establish a wildlife development fund	Pvt Sector/ ZPWMA/NGOs	By July 2016
<b>Review and Strengthening of CAMPFIRE</b>		
Establish inter-ministerial steering committee	MECW/MLGPWNH/ZPWMA/CAMPFIRE	By July 2015
Review of CAMPFIRE by CBRNM experts	MECW/MLGPWNH/ZPWMA/CAMPFIRE	By August 2015
Legal review	MECW/MLGPWNH/ZPWMA/CAMPFIRE	By November 2015
Monitoring and evaluation system	MECW/MLGPWNH/ZPWMA/CAMPFIRE	By December 2015
National and regional consultative meetings	MECW/MLGPWNH/ZPWMA/CAMPFIRE	By August 2015
Endorsement of revised frame work	MECW/MLGPWNH	By June 2016
Identify areas for development of community conservancies under partnerships	ZPWM/RDCs/NGOs	Immediate ongoing
Collaboration between ZPWMA and CAMPFIRE with WPA	ZPWMA/CAMPFIRE/WPA	Immediate
<b>Strengthening the management of small wildlife holdings</b>		

Identification of pilot conservancies in small wildlife holding areas	Pvt sector/ZPWMA/NGOs/RDCs	Immediate ongoing
Promote intensive breeding of high values species on small land holdings	ZPWMA/Pvt Sector/Vet Dpt	By July 2016
<b>Security of investment</b>		
Formation of wildlife consultative committees (to include law enforcement agencies, judiciary etc.)	ZPWMA/Pvt Sector	Immediate ongoing

## 6. KEY ISSUE 6: BEST PRACTICE HUNTING & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Code of conduct & best practice
- Evaluation of operator, area and resource management
- WORKING GROUP 6: Doris, Chamu and Chap, Blondie, George

Issue	Priority action	Responsibility	Timeline
CODE OF CONDUCT & BEST PRACTICE	Need formation of Ethics / Coordination Committee involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ZPWMA (2)</li> <li>• ZTA (2)</li> <li>• ZPHGA (2)</li> <li>• SOAZ (2)</li> <li>• ZHA (2)</li> </ul> 1 vote per organisation EC will recommend action to ZPWMA to take action	ZPWMA & SOAZ to approach other organisations	By mid-July
	Review the Draft Code of Conduct & Best Practice which has been drafted by ZPWMA / SOAZ & circulate revised draft to industry stakeholders	Ethics committee	By end July
	Feedback from Industry	Organisations represented on ethics committee to circulate to their constituents	By end August
	Comments collated and COC finalised and circulated to industry & public	Ethics Committee	By end September
Recommendations	Hunting permit application / renewal should be conditional upon signing of COC. Signed COC retained in outfitter's file.	ZPWMA	By December for implementation by Jan 2016
	For quota for hunting blocks / small properties / conservancies all land-holders need to be organised into a single cohesive & coordinated unit (Conservation Association) with clear allocation of quota agreed by the members	ZPWMA	

OPERATOR SELECTION & EVALUATION	Conduct at regional level with multi-stakeholder participation in review of leases as part of quota-setting meeting		
	<p>Evaluation of operator capacity &amp; professionalism must be ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethics &amp; conduct according to Code of Conduct</li> <li>• Service, vehicles &amp; facilities etc. according to ZTA standards</li> <li>• Standards of management &amp; reinvestment – according to negotiated lease TORs</li> </ul>		
	Sub-leasing should be prohibited		
RECOMMENDATIONS	<p>Lease should specify –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fees</li> <li>• Negotiated targets for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Economic indicators – revenues, hunting days</li> <li>○ Reinvestment in resource management &amp; security</li> <li>○ Tourism development plan,</li> <li>○ Employment &amp; capacity building</li> <li>○ Community development &amp; outreach</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Rolls, responsibilities &amp; financial liabilities of parties</li> </ul>		
	Model lease should be drafted assigning roles & responsibilities but needs to be tailored to resource base, neighbouring efforts & relevant stake-holding	ZPWMA, RDC, CF, Operators, other parties at regional level	Drafts by end August
	Validation	ZPWMA, EC, CF Ass	By end October

## **7. KEY ISSUE 7: POLICY ISSUES (AS SET OUT BY WORKING GROUP 6)**

- ZPWMA being a referee and player:
  - will to a large extent be resolved through multi-stakeholder participation @ regional level
  - resolution of funding levels & sources for ZPWMA will assist in lessening financial liabilities e.g. through co-management arrangements
  - Liberalisation of the industry will certainly assist with attracting investment.
- Devolution
  - of resource management to multi-stakeholder forum @ regional level is important to revive private sector & strengthen CAMPFIRE
  - Revenues should be re-invested in resource management & protection with centralisation of surpluses
- SI 26 of 1998:
  - Should be reviewed for purposes of improved industry viability & growth by ethics committee to make recommendations to Minister & AG
- Taxes and costs:
  - need to be reviewed by EC & for recommendation
- Management and leasing of hunting concessions: e.g. longer term duration
- Anti-poaching (indemnifying professional guides and hunters)
  - Need to investigate re-institution of Honorary Rangers as well as other options
  - So as to standardise the process across regions, EC to jointly approach ZRP to facilitate police reserve status.
- Security of tenure
- Land use planning

## ANNEX 4: LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Name	Organization/Affiliation	Contact details
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