



MANUAL FOR LIVE SALE, CAPTURE AND TRANSLOCATION OF WILDLIFE IN ZIMBABWE



Elephant holding facilities and cages at Umtshibi Game Capture Unit

**ZIMBABWE PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY**

2017

Introduction

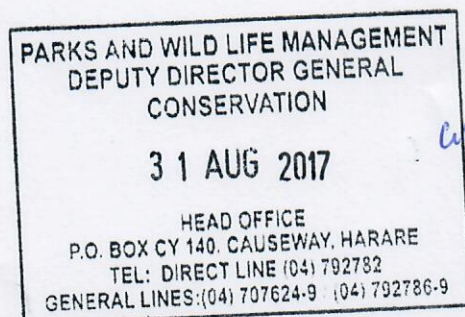
The sale, capture and translocation of wildlife within and outside Zimbabwe is provided for within the Zimbabwe Policy for Wildlife and procedure for wildlife capture and translocation outside Parks and Wildlife Estate Zimbabwe. Government views the capture and translocation of wildlife as a management tool and as one way in which Protected Areas can contribute to conservation and economic development in Zimbabwe.

Wildlife translocations are intended to yield measurable conservation benefits at the levels of a population, species or ecosystem, and not only provide benefit to translocated individuals. Wildlife translocations are an effective conservation tool in Zimbabwe which are done after an assessment of conservation benefits against the costs and risks of both the translocation and alternative conservation actions.

1.0 Reasons for live wildlife sales

Translocations of wildlife are carried out for various purposes which include:

- 1.1 Management of problem animals
- 1.2 Population reduction in numbers for ecological reasons and in Zimbabwe, translocation of wildlife is preferred as opposed to culling.
- 1.3 Sustainable offtakes of wildlife in cropping operations for socio-economic benefits
- 1.4 Live sales for export market in order for the country to derive revenue for conservation purposes
- 1.5 Captive management for research, recreation, education and as pets.
- 1.6 Increasing populations, i.e. where an existing population is significantly below carrying capacity and reintroductions will assist in the recovery of the population.
- 1.7 Re-establishing populations of locally extinct species
- 1.8 Establishing new wildlife parks according to approved area management plans.



2.0 Procedure for live wildlife sales and movements

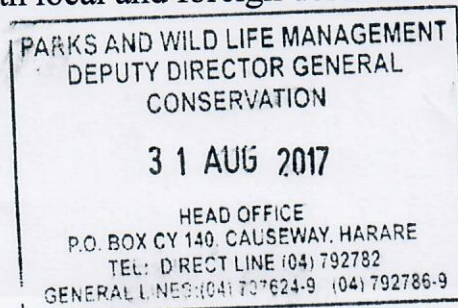
- 2.1 Written expression of interest from applicant/client specifying species, sex ages of wildlife, and reasons of wanting the animals.
- 2.2 Assessment by PWMA (Facilities and capacity of personnel to look after the animals) and report with recommendations.
- 2.3 Commercial Services negotiate terms and conditions for live animals sales within Parks Estate
- 2.4 Live animal sales in private land to be guided by Statutory Instrument 26 of 1998.
- 2.5 Assessment report and terms and condition for the live sale submitted to Directorate for consideration
- 2.6 Directorate recommends live wildlife sale to the Board
- 2.7 Board recommends to Minister for approval by Minister of Environment, Water and Climate
- 2.8 Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (PWMA) to sign MOU with receiving country/organization/individual
- 2.9 Local capture and movement permit processed by PWMA and Ministry of Agriculture and Mechanization
- 2.10 Processing of import and export permit
- 2.11 Receiving property to construct facilities/structures for specific animals to be received before animals to be captured. Facilities to be inspected and approved before capture begins by the assessment team.
- 2.12 Capture to be carried out only by registered personnel. Personnel to be registered by the Veterinary Council of Zimbabwe and the PWMA
- 2.13 Capture of wildlife subject to veterinary requirements of receiving country there could be need for quarantine of wildlife for testing of diseases
- 2.14 Transportation to be guided by national and international guidelines(IUCN, CITES, IATA) basis for introduction and reintroduction of wildlife
- 2.15 Transportation equipment to be specific for each species
- 2.16 Animal welfare issues to guide the capture and movement of wildlife

3.0 Guidelines for live wildlife capture and translocation

The following are the guidelines and procedures to be followed during wildlife sale, capture and translocation exercises for both local and foreign destinations;

3.1 Authorization

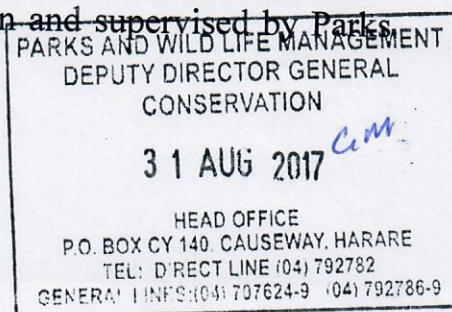
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- 3.1.1 All applications for wildlife capture and translocations must be submitted in writing to the Director General of Parks and Wildlife Management Authority.
- 3.1.2 An ecological assessment on both the receiving and source properties should be carried out by a team of ecologists and a report produced recommending the approval of the capture and translocation. This should cover ecological, social and economic impacts as well as come up with recommendations on the receiving site before capturing of the animals is done. At the source property, an ecological assessment look at whether there is a sufficient wildlife population of the species to be captured and translocated, whether the quota is sustainable for the populations and also looks into the management system in terms of issues such as fire, water and habitat management. The receiving property is also assessed for issues such as security and ability to cater for the animal's welfare.
- 3.1.3 A valid dangerous drugs licence must be submitted to the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority prior to the approval of wildlife capture and translocation exercise.
- 3.1.4 All capture and translocation of wildlife for export markets must be authorized by the Minister of Environment, Water and Climate.
- 3.1.5 All capture and translocation of wildlife for local markets should be authorized by the Director General.

3.2 Capture

- 3.2.1 PWMA Capture Unit to undertake any capture after issuance of the capture permit by the PWMA.
- 3.2.2 Licensed company/individuals for capture should maintain a register for operations undertaken. Register shall record the following information date, locality, nature of operation, species, number capture, sexes of animal captured, deaths in the course of capture, deaths following capture while in custody of operator, notes on operation and signature of independent assessor.
- 3.2.3 Capture and translocation team must be led by holders of a valid Dangerous Drugs license issued by the Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development or a qualified veterinarian ~~and supervised by Parks~~



personnel. Thus all capture has to be done in the presence of Parks personnel irrespective of land tenure type.

- 3.2.4 All capture companies must be registered with the PWMA.
- 3.2.5 All capture and translocation of wildlife should only be done during the capture season which is 1 of March to 31st of September of each year.
- 3.2.6 All capture of wildlife done by Parks on private land and on parks estate for private individuals must be done on a commercial basis according to gazette fees. Only Problem animal control is done on a cost recovery basis.
- 3.2.7 Captive team should be adequately equipped including kits to monitoring animal blood, oxygen, heart beat

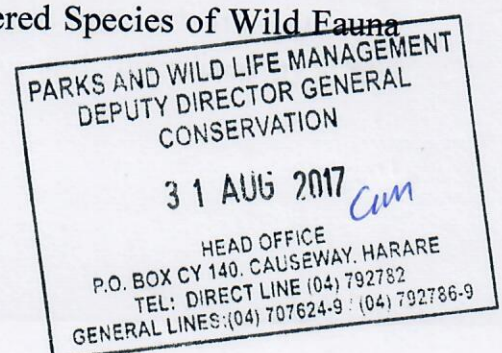
3.3. Quarantine at source

All wildlife to be transported over long distance, for prolonged periods, or to a different habitat to one from which there were captured needs to be boma trained until they have tamed down and become accustomed to the sights, sounds and smells associated with human activity. This usually takes between 4-8 weeks depending with the species.

1. Holding facilities/boma should be constructed after approval of the capture permit.
2. Holding facilities/boma minimum requirements to be stipulated in the assessment report for each specific animal to be captured

3.4. Transportation

- 3.4.1 Parks and Veterinary personnel to accompany the animals during translocation.
- 3.4.2 PWMA translocation permit should be issued before any wildlife is moved.
- 3.4.3 Local veterinary office in the district of capture should issue movement permits for all wildlife after seeing the PWMA movement permit prior to translocation.
- 3.4.4 Export and Import of wildlife will be done in accordance with the provisions of Convention in International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).



3.4.5 Transportation/shipping of wildlife will be done in line with IATA Live Animal Regulations and IUCN Guidelines for Reintroductions and other Conservation Translocations

3.5 Quarantine on receiving site

3.5.1 A team consisting Parks operations, Investigations, Veterinary Services and ZNSPCA personnel should inspect holding facilities, condition of animals during quarantine period, crates and mode of transport before and after they are airlifted.

3.5.2 Interested parties such ZNSPCA, IUCN, JOC, WWF will be free to inspect wildlife in bomas and cages (holding facility) as and when necessary.

3.5.3 Facilities should be constructed before capture operations have been sorted

3.6 Release and Monitoring

3.6.1 The capture and translocation team should be given at least 2 weeks as period of monitoring the release site and condition of animals translocated. The costs will be borne by the recipient of the applicant.

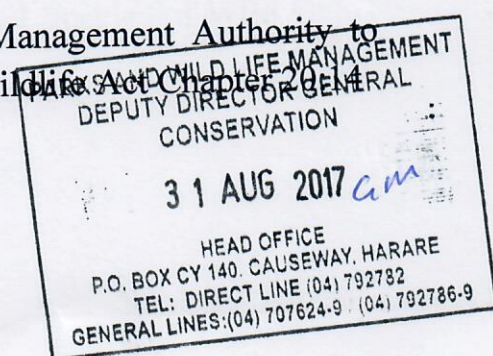
3.6.2 Periodic compliance inspections by PWMA should be carried out on receiving sites.

3.6.3 Animals should be gradually released into the new area and may be collared or marked for monitoring purposes.

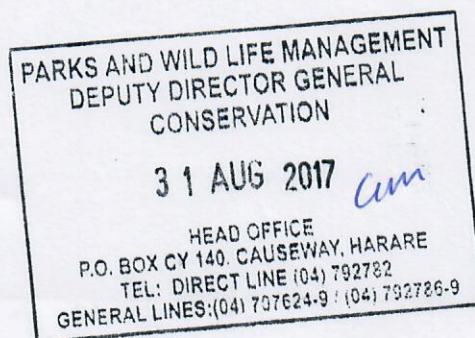
4.0 Checklist of Permits and other documents required

In source country

1. CITES export permit- issued by the exporting country under CITES regulations
2. CITES import permit- Issued by importing country under CITES regulation
3. Capture permit- Issued by Parks and Wildlife Management Authority to capture wild animals according to the Parks and Wildlife Act Chapter 20:14



4. Translocation permit- Issued by Parks and Wildlife Management Authority to move animals from the field to holding facilities and from holding facilities to release site or to the airport.
5. Veterinary movement permit is a sanitary certificate that the animals being moved or exported are disease free. It is issued by Ministry of Agriculture.
6. CD1 form- to show that the money used to purchase the animals came through the banking system. It is issued by commercial Banks.
7. Form 47- to declare foreign currency being brought into the country and shows that the money used to purchase the animals was not brought through the banking system but in person. It is issued by ZIMRA.
8. Bill of quantities- specifying the type, numbers and weight of goods being exported. Issued by Shipping Agent.
9. ZIMRA Bill of Entry Form 21 or Customs entry form is issued by ZIMRA. It is a legal document to show that the goods that are going out of the country where it shows if taxes have been paid, if any, and it verifies all paper work required when exporting goods.
10. Security declaration form is issued by a handling company at the airport e.g. AGS and NHS as an affidavit that the goods being exported are correct. It is issued by the handling company at the airport like AGS and NHS.
11. Shippers' instruction is issued by a company handling the goods at the airport showing the type, and quantities of the goods.
12. Bill of lading is given when goods are being transported by water. It gives type, numbers and weight of the goods.
13. Mawb is issued by Airline. It is like ticket for the goods being airlifted.
14. Certificate of origin- It shows that the animals originated from Zimbabwe. It is issued by the Zimbabwe Commerce of Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce upon production of ZIMRA Bill of Entry Form 21.
15. Proof of payment- acceptable proof



5.0 Animal Welfare

The Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare

1. Provision of food & water
2. Suitable environment
3. Animal health management
4. Opportunity to express most natural behaviour
5. Protection from fear & distress

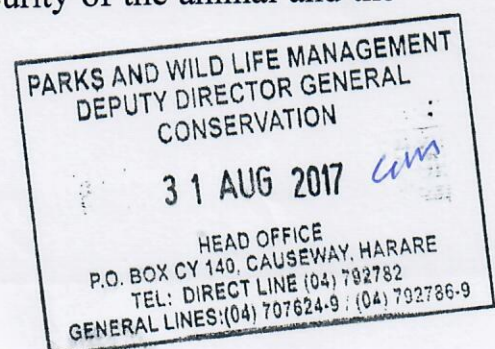
The five freedoms as mentioned above are a basic set of principles that are internationally recognised in all aspects of animal welfare. They have been used as a basis for many codes of conduct, welfare acts and general management manuals for animals in captivity. The basis of all captive animal management in Zimbabwe should be founded on these principles and then expanded on where possible, for the enhancement of the welfare of animals held at any facility.

1. Provision of food & water

- All animals should receive the *appropriate* diet for their species, which is of nutritive value and of sufficient quantity.
- Water must be given daily in sufficient quantity and in clean containers. Water must be available for the animals at all times throughout the day and night.

2. Suitable environment

- Animals in outdoor enclosures must be provided with correct shelter, from sun, rain and wind. Enclosures must allow the animals to react normally under a flight or escape situation.
- Careful consideration must be taken with regards to vegetation within the animal's enclosure. All enclosures must have a 'safe' place where the animal can hide from the public and out of view. Harmful vegetation must be removed as well as any vegetation which may interfere with the electric fencing.
- Enclosures must be cleaned daily of manure and left over food, and the water supply must be fresh at all times.
- Enclosures must be suitably constructed with security of the animal and the viewer/general public, taken into consideration.



3. Animal health management

- Routine observation of all captive animals:
- The condition, health and behaviour of each animal must be observed twice daily, especially in the event that animals are left unattended in their enclosures overnight.
- Should an animal be distressed, sick or injured they must receive immediate attention and treatment.

Enclosures

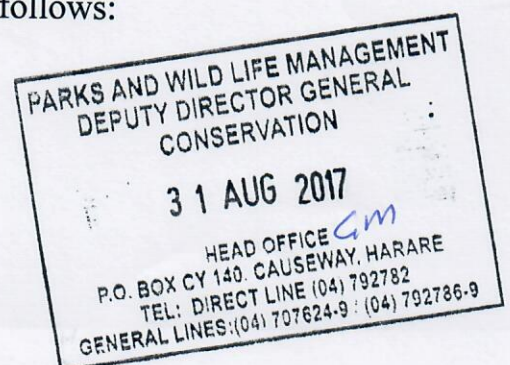
- Enclosures must be designed with the specific species requirement in mind.
- The size of the enclosure is very important; it is particularly noted that enclosures that are too small lead to a host of psychological issues.
- Trees inside the enclosure or near the enclosure must be checked and frequently maintained so as not to provide an escape route. If the animals' natural activity is within the treetops then trees must be made available within the enclosures, but sufficiently far enough from the enclosure fence. Logs and items of interest, such as water features etc. must also be introduced into the animals enclosure.
- Distance or barriers between animals and public must be sufficient to minimise transmission of disease or potential pathogens.
- Enclosures must not be overcrowded and consideration must be given to correct male / female ratios. If breeding is not intended, or permits have not been issued correctly for the permission of breeding, then males and females must be housed in separate enclosures.
- Enclosures for different species should be designed within an appropriate proximity to one another to reduce stress. Also, antagonistic species should not be housed adjacent to each other. i.e. hyena and lions should not be enclosed directly next to one another

Veterinary Management

Each animal must have veterinary records kept, which is maintained under the supervision of a veterinarian.

The responsibilities of the supervising Veterinarian are as follows:

1. Treatment of sick animals
2. Administration of vaccines



3. Parasite control (internal & external)
4. Post mortem examinations of animals should they die
5. Supervision of quarantine premise
6. Nutrition and the animals diet
7. Euthanasing an animal which is un-treatable

4. Opportunity to express most normal behaviour

- Captive breeding of wild animals should be encouraged only if there is a long-term policy for that species and an insitu project to return them to the wild.
- Accommodation of animals should be as natural as possible so as to meet the physiological and psychological needs of the animal.
- Enclosures must have the correct bedding material, burrows, nesting boxes, pools, sub-strates and vegetation and other enrichment materials designed to aid and encourage normal behaviour patterns and to stop abnormal behaviour. Facilities must take into account growth in the animals and must be capable of providing adequately for their needs at all stages of their development.
- Social animals should be kept in a social environment with other animals.

5. Protection from fear & distress

- Animals must be handled by appropriate, qualified personel. Handling must be done with care to protect the well being of the animal, avoiding unnecessary discomfort, stress or physical harm.
- If public are allowed to touch the animals it must be for a restricted period of time so as not to cause any discomfort to the animals.

